

**State of Kansas
2012-2014
3-year plan Title II Formula
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Project Abstract

The 2012 – 2014 Title II Formula Three Year Plan will use its resources to maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. A statewide DMC assessment was conducted, beginning in 2012, through a competitive bid process, with Objective Advantage, LLC, a contracted research entity. The final report was completed on July 31, 2013. The report contains assessment recommendations concerning addressing DMC and what areas are priorities for our state to address. **\$205,233** is budgeted in the 2014 award to address DMC at the local level. **\$102,617** is budgeted for the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), which addresses the core requirements of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). **\$2,150** is budgeted for the Native American Pass Through. **\$50,000** is budgeted for the compliance monitoring contract with Juvenile Justice Associates, LLC. **\$20,000** is budgeted for the State Advisory Group and **\$20,000** is budgeted for planning and administration, which is matched dollar for dollar with state general funds.

Program Narrative

A. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System.

Kansas Juvenile Justice Code: Article 23, 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 commit an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor crime 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 22, 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 has in the delivery of services in the Juvenile Justice System.

(1) Law Enforcement: There are over 6,000 law enforcement officers, in 426 law enforcement agencies, in Kansas consisting of state, county and local/municipal agencies. This includes 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.

(2) 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 the counties. In 1994, Kansas funded the construction of regional Detention Centers. The regional Detention Centers meet the need for detention services throughout the state, by locating centers in 5 selected, primary areas of the state. Due to additional initiatives by four larger counties, and three co-located facilities, Kansas currently has 11 Juvenile Detention Centers.

(3) District/County Attorneys: District/County Attorneys are the prosecutorial arms of the Juvenile Justice System. Filing complaints or charges is the primary responsibility of the County and District Attorneys.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 often supervises first time juvenile offenders and/or juvenile offenders committing less serious crimes and children in need of care (CIN) cases.

(6) Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services (KDOC-JS): The KDOC-JS leads a broad-based state and local, public and private, partnership to provide the state's comprehensive Juvenile Justice System. The juvenile justice reform process implemented in Kansas from 1997 to 2000 is the foundation for juvenile programming in Kansas. Juvenile justice reform was focused on prevention, intervention, and community-based services, and that a youth should be placed in a Juvenile Correctional Facility for rehabilitation and reform only as a last resort. Because the Juvenile Justice System's focus is to serve youth in their communities, each county or group of cooperating counties in Kansas is required by statute to make themselves eligible to receive state funding for the development, implementation, operation, and improvement of Juvenile Community Correctional services. Each individual county, or the designee of a group of counties, is referred to as an Administrative County and directly receives funding from the KDOC-JS for operation of Community Juvenile Justice Services.

KDOC-JS 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 works closely with the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG), who provides oversight and recommendations for the federal grant funds distribution to the communities.

KDOC-JS also manages the state's 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, 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 in the first place. The facilities operate according to agency-established policies and procedures.

- Larned Juvenile Correction Facility is a 137 bed, all-male facility for juvenile offenders.
- Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex is a 210 bed, male and female facility, which includes a 15 bed, female facility, a Reception, Diagnostic Unit and a Specialized Behavioral Unit.

(7) 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 recommendations to the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services on funding, related activities supporting the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act and other issues, at the request of the department.

(8) Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE): The Kansas Department of Health and Environment is responsible for licensing and regulating community based residential facilities and secure facilities, such as the detention centers, with whom KDOC-JS contracts for services. KDHE also licenses 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. KDHE is also responsible for federal (Title IX) Medicaid funding, known as Kancare in Kansas.

(9) Department for Children and Families (DCF): DCF's function in delivery of services to the juvenile offender population, as the designated state agency responsible for the administration of Title IV-E funding. DCF works closely with KDOC-JS to insure that the agency is meeting the necessary federal requirements so that KDOC-JS can access federal funds as a source to help fund services for juveniles in KDOC-JS custody being supervised 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 KDOC-JS has a community based partnership.

(10) Board of County Commissioners of the Administrative County: Juvenile Justice Reform established a financial and statutory relationship between the State of Kansas through the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services and the Board of County Commissioners of the Administrative County. The State of Kansas is comprised of 105 counties and 31 Judicial Districts. Eight of the Judicial Districts are a single county with the remaining 23 being multiple counties. Generally for Judicial Districts which are multiple counties, the largest county in a Judicial District serves as the Administrative County.

The Administrative County is the fiscal agent and is responsible for establishing a Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (JCAB), developing a comprehensive plan, selecting community organizations to receive prevention and intervention funding through the submission of annual grant application to Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services. In addition, the Board of County Commissioners is responsible to insure core services are available including Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC), Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP) and Case Management for youth placed in the custody of the KDOC-JS by the Courts.

(11) Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (JCAB): In compliance with state statute each Judicial District has a Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (JCAB) which consists of 12 or more members who shall represent law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, social services and the general public. The function of each JCAB is to develop a local comprehensive plan to address the concerns that are impacting the youth within the community. The JCAB must then obtain approval of the comprehensive plan from the Board of County Commissioners. Once that is done and the comprehensive plan is implemented the JCAB acts as the oversight committee for the community to ensure that the comprehensive plan is implemented. To do this the JCABs meet regularly to continuously go through a process of assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation of the comprehensive plan in order to make modifications and to ensure maximum effectiveness with the funds available. Their efforts make a substantial impact on the efficiency of the entire Juvenile Justice System in the State of Kansas.

(12) Prevention Services: KDOC-JS issues funds through the Prevention Funding Formula to the Administrative County in each Judicial District. The prevention programs funded by KDOC-JS 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. KDOC-JS 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.

(13) 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:** These services 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 provides 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 KDOC-JS.
- **Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP):** This is a highly structured/supervised Community Based Program ordered by the Court. Typically, these are juvenile offenders who have previously failed on Court Service Probation or have committed a serious offense but do not need an Out-of-Home Placement or Juvenile Correctional Facility placement. In SFY 13, (7/1/12 – 6/30/13), an average of 994 youth were managed under JISP.

- **Case Management:** Juvenile offenders in need of Out of Home Placement are Court ordered to the custody of the State, and supervised by the county operated Community Supervision Agency. The Community Supervision Agency provides supervision and appropriate Community Based Residential and Non-Residential services to juvenile offenders in the custody of the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services. The local agency responsible for Case Management operations adhere to standards as set forth by KDOC-JS.

(14) Community Based Residential and Provider Services: The Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services (KDOC-JS) is contracted with 33 agencies for the purchasing of 51 services throughout the State, which are accessed by local Community Supervision Officers. An essential component of the Case Management System is the ability of Community Supervision Officers to access residential services for the juvenile offenders they supervise. In order for this to occur, the KDOC-JS establishes contracts with providers throughout Kansas. When the District Court determines residential services are needed, the Community Supervision Officer can access these services (through purchase of services) with providers whom KDOC-JS holds a provider contract.

B. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs.

(1) Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems.

The following appendices reflect data for the State of Kansas and each of the 105 counties from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, in some cases where 2013 data is not available yet. These were the most recent years available from state data systems and reports.

(a) 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 receives information from local law enforcement agencies in 3 ways – electronic, manual, and summary. Only the electronic and manual data provided by local law enforcement agencies includes the demographics needed for this reporting (i.e. race, age, gender). Some major urban areas with a high number of minority youth only report summary data to the KBI. In 2008, we started requesting information from all police departments who were not submitting data directly to the KBI. In 2009 and 2010, we only requested data by race and ethnicity from large communities submitting summary data. All large communities have complied with our request for juvenile arrest data by ethnicity and race, including police departments in Topeka, Kansas City, Olathe and Overland Park and other law enforcement agencies in Johnson County totaling over 3,000 additional juvenile arrests. The KBI estimates we are capturing at least 90% of all arrests within the state. It appears that arrests have decreased by approximately 22.8% from 2011 to 2013.

The KBI is dependent upon each law enforcement agency for accurately 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.

Juvenile Arrest for Offense Types reported by the KBI from 2011-2013 on the next page shows a decrease of 5.7% in juvenile arrests between 2011 and 2012, a 18% decrease from 2012 to 2013. There was an overall decrease of 23.7% between 2011 and 2013. The most frequent crimes that juveniles were arrested for in 2013 include -Theft (1470), Simple Assault/Battery (1036), Narcotic Drug Violations (1116), Liquor Violations (990), All Other Offenses (Probation Violation, Failure to Appear) and Disorderly Conduct (508). The most alarming statistic is for theft until it is recognized that 77% of all theft arrests are for shoplifting. Simple Assault and Battery decreased by 29.5% from 2011 to 2013. Arrest for Criminal Damage between the two years is showing a decrease of 11.9%. The other two arrest categories that account for about 26.5% of all juvenile arrests in the state are Drug and Alcohol arrests.

KBI Juvenile Arrest 2011-2013

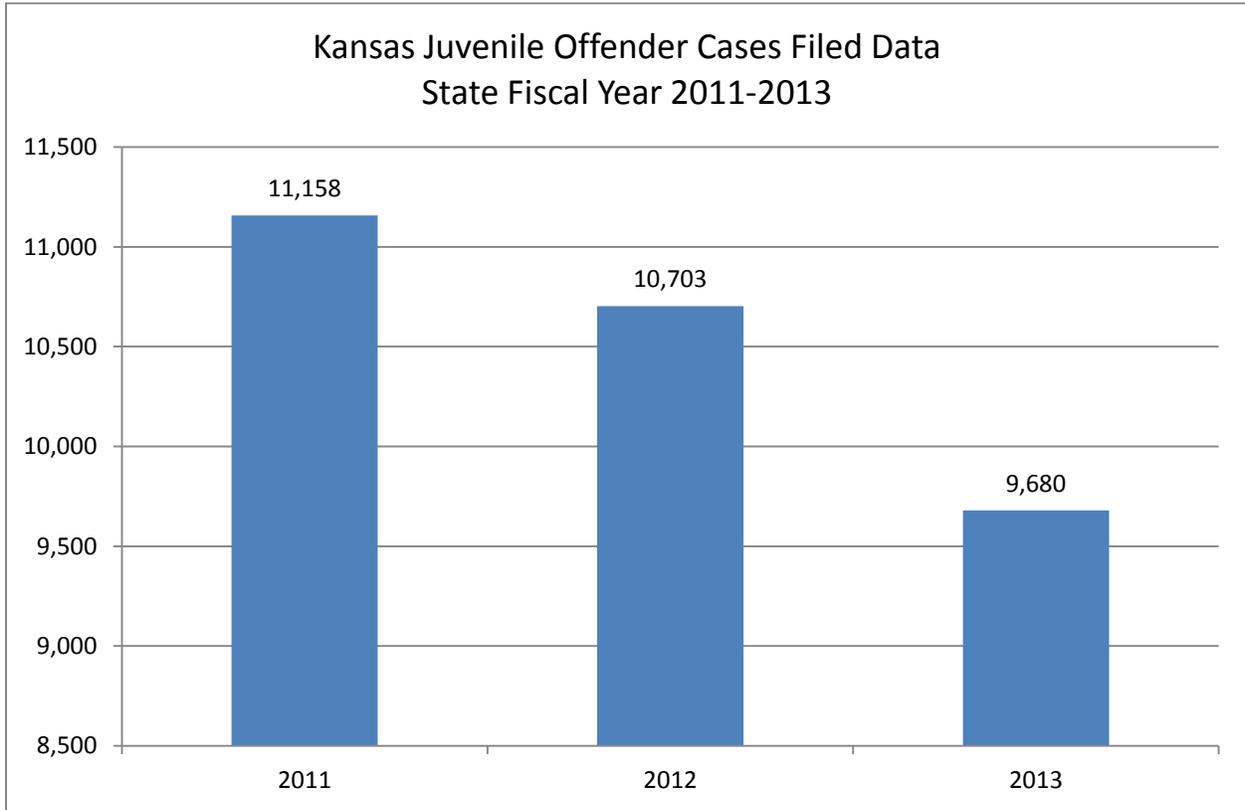
Offense	2011	2012	2013
Murder/Non-Neg Manslaughter	7	6	4
Rape	52	62	47
Robbery	51	84	49
Aggravated Assault/Battery	582	622	319
Burglary	393	425	225
Theft (see theft subtotal)	2090	1838	1470
Motor Vehicle Theft	116	162	106
Arson	31	34	33
Total Crime Index Arrests	3322	3155	2253
Simple Assault/Battery	1469	1394	1036
Intimidation	102	114	76
Kidnapping/Abduction	8	8	7
Weapons Violation	114	127	87
Disorderly Conduct	757	619	508
Criminal Damage	456	471	403
Trespassing	353	222	184
Betting/Wagering	0	0	0
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	28	1
False Pretense/Swindle	8	7	4
Credit Card/ATM Fraud	12	11	14
Impersonation	3	2	6
Embezzlement	15	12	19
Bad Checks	0	0	0
Stolen Property	45	47	33
Family Offenses	16	12	15
Runaway	0	0	0
All Other Offenses - Probation Violation, Failure to Appear	705	728	755
Total Other Arrests	4064	3802	3148

Offense	2011	2012	2013
Forcible Sodomy	22	25	17
Incest	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Mat.	5	5	3
Statutory Rape	22	13	16
Forcible Fondling	73	79	65
Total Sex Offense Arrest	122	122	101
Narcotic Drug Violation	1288	1125	1116
Drug Equipment Violation	173	194	190
Total Drug Arrests	1461	1319	1306
DUI	193	153	120
Liquor Violations	1086	1110	990
Drunkenness	0	3	2
Total Alcohol Arrests	1279	1266	1112
TOTAL ARRESTS	10,248	9,664	7,920

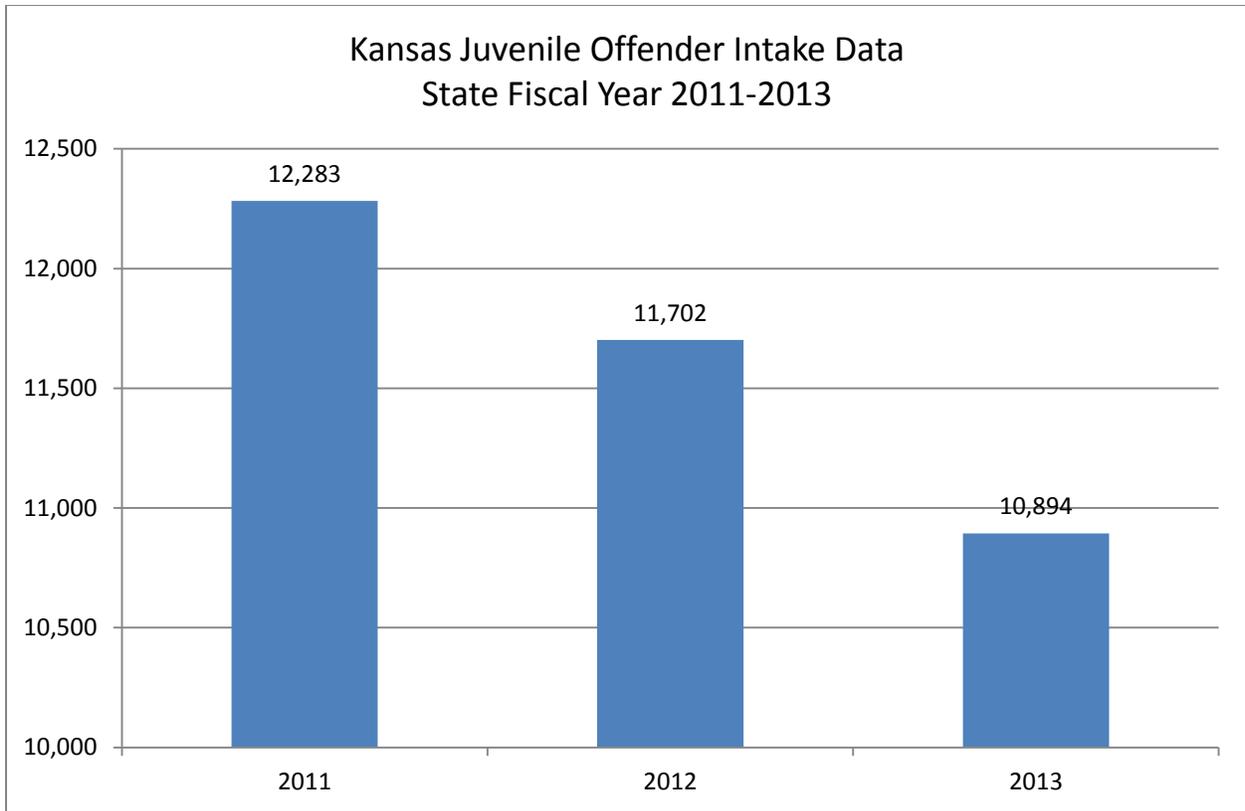
Theft detail non-			
Shoplifting	1599	1420	1135
Purse Snatching	11	1	0
Pocket Picking	1	2	2
Theft Building	156	140	126
Theft Coin Operated Machine	0	1	2
Theft from Motor Vehicle	112	109	97
Theft Motor Vehicle Parts	27	17	4
Theft All Other	184	148	104
Theft Subtotal Arrests	2090	1838	1470

(b) Number of Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court, a Probation Agency, or Special Intake Unit.

The chart labeled “Kansas Juvenile Offender Cases Filed Data” for the State of Kansas represents data on Cases Petitioned/Charges Filed from 2010 to 2012. This data was obtained from the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) Annual Reports.



- Cases referred to the Juvenile Court have decreased 13.3% from 2011– 2013.



This chart labeled ‘Kansas Juvenile Offender Intake Data’. All alleged Juvenile Offenders seen by Intake and Assessment are represented from 2011 to 2013. The data is available by gender, race, age, and offense type for the State of Kansas and by Judicial District.

The number of juvenile offenders referred to a Juvenile Intake and Assessment for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense was provided through the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Management System (JJIAMS) maintained by the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services.

- The total number of alleged juvenile offenders seen at intake has decreased from 12,283 in 2011 to 10,894 in 2013 or 11.4%. State block grant dollars were significantly reduced during this time period, but the number of intakes still dropped.

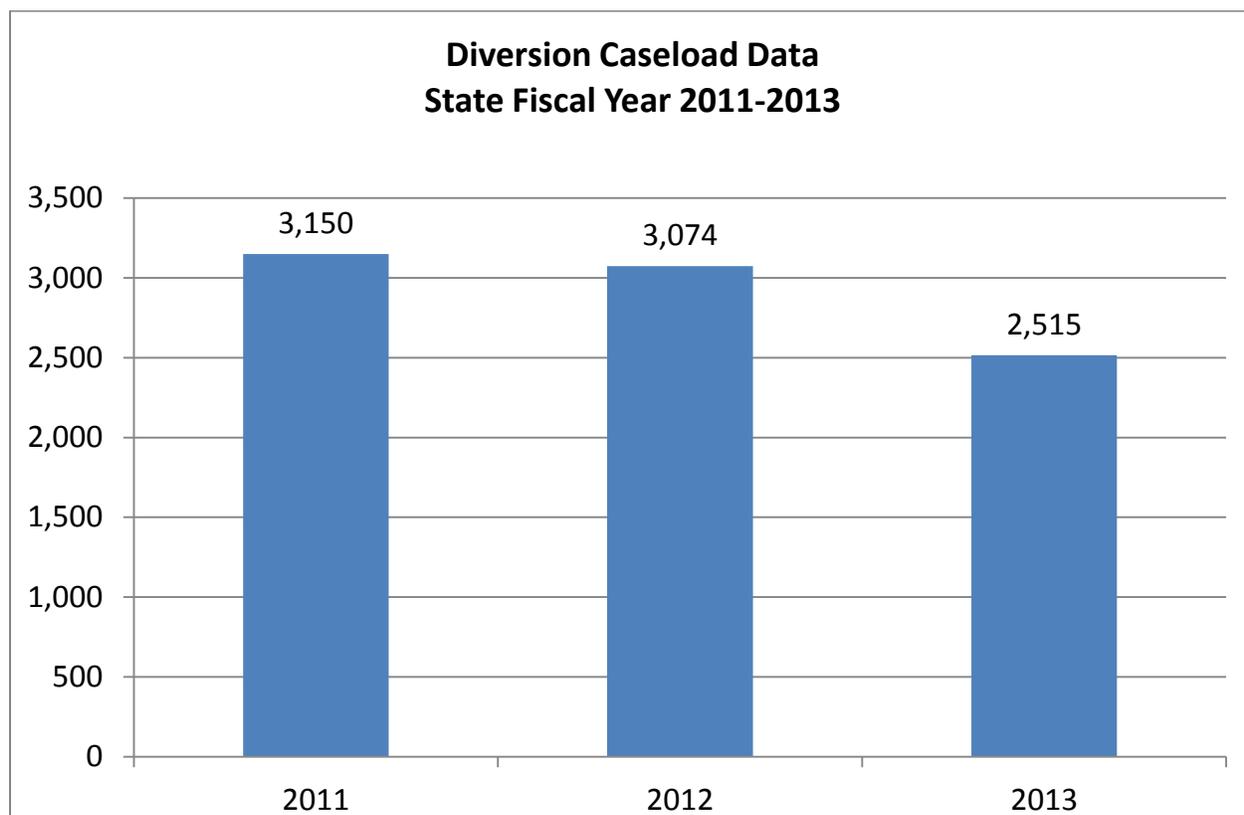
Data Available but not depicted elsewhere:

- The number of African-American youth has since a slight increase 21.8% in 2011 to 22% in 2013.
- The number of Hispanic youth seen at intake has seen a slight decreased from 21.8% of all intakes in 2011 to 19.9% in 2013.
- The number of female youth seen at intake has seen a decrease from 3767 in 2011 to 3229 in 2013, or by 14.3%. However, the percentage of all intakes that are female has remained relatively stable at 30.5% in 2011 and at 29.6% in 2013.

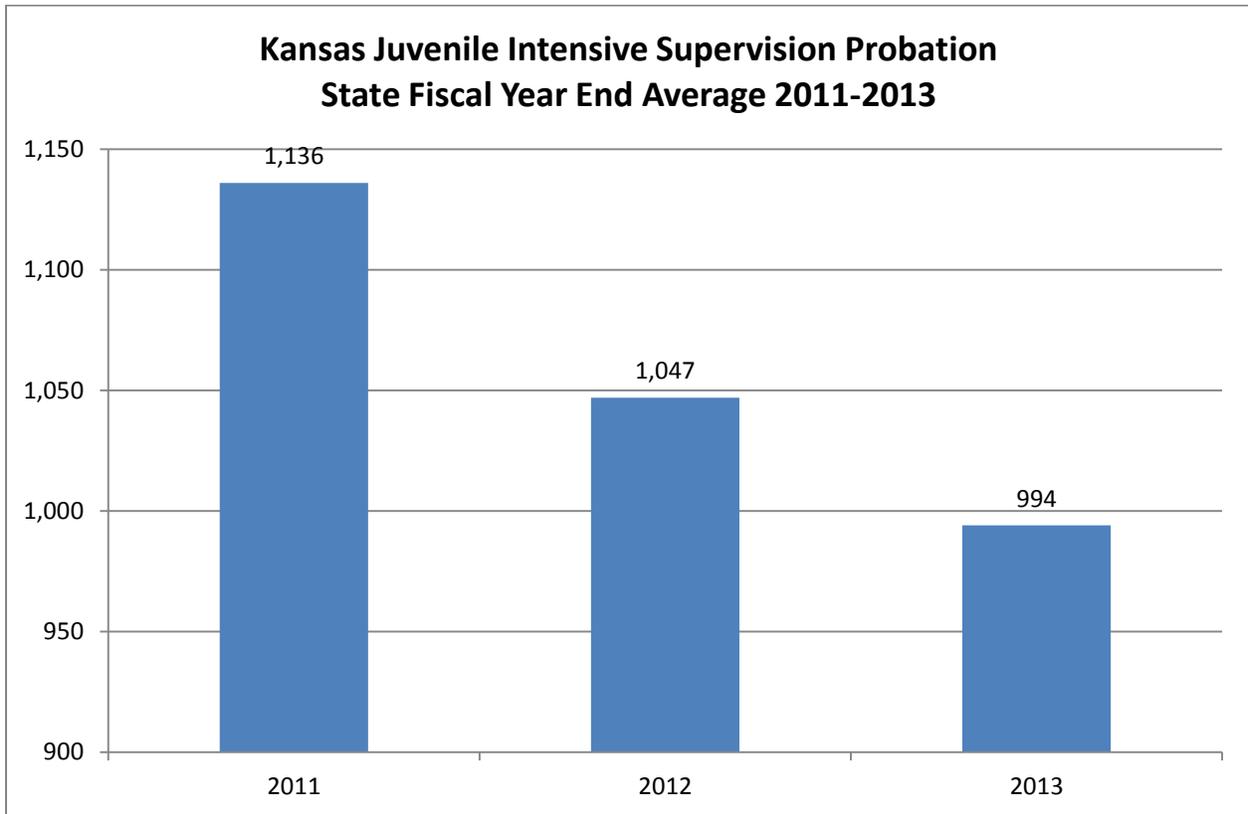
(c) Number of Cases Handled Informally (Non-Petitioned) and Formally (Petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g. diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment).

The State of Kansas does not collect data on cases handled informally (non-petitioned). 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.

The chart labeled “Diversion Caseload Data” 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. Cases referred for diversion have decreased from a high of 3,150 in 2011 to 2,515 in 2013 or a decrease of approximately 20.2%.



The chart labeled “Kansas Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation” addresses the number of cases for the dispositions of Intensive Supervised Probation. The Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services, through an application called the Community Agency Supervision Information Management Systems (CASIMS), collects this data.



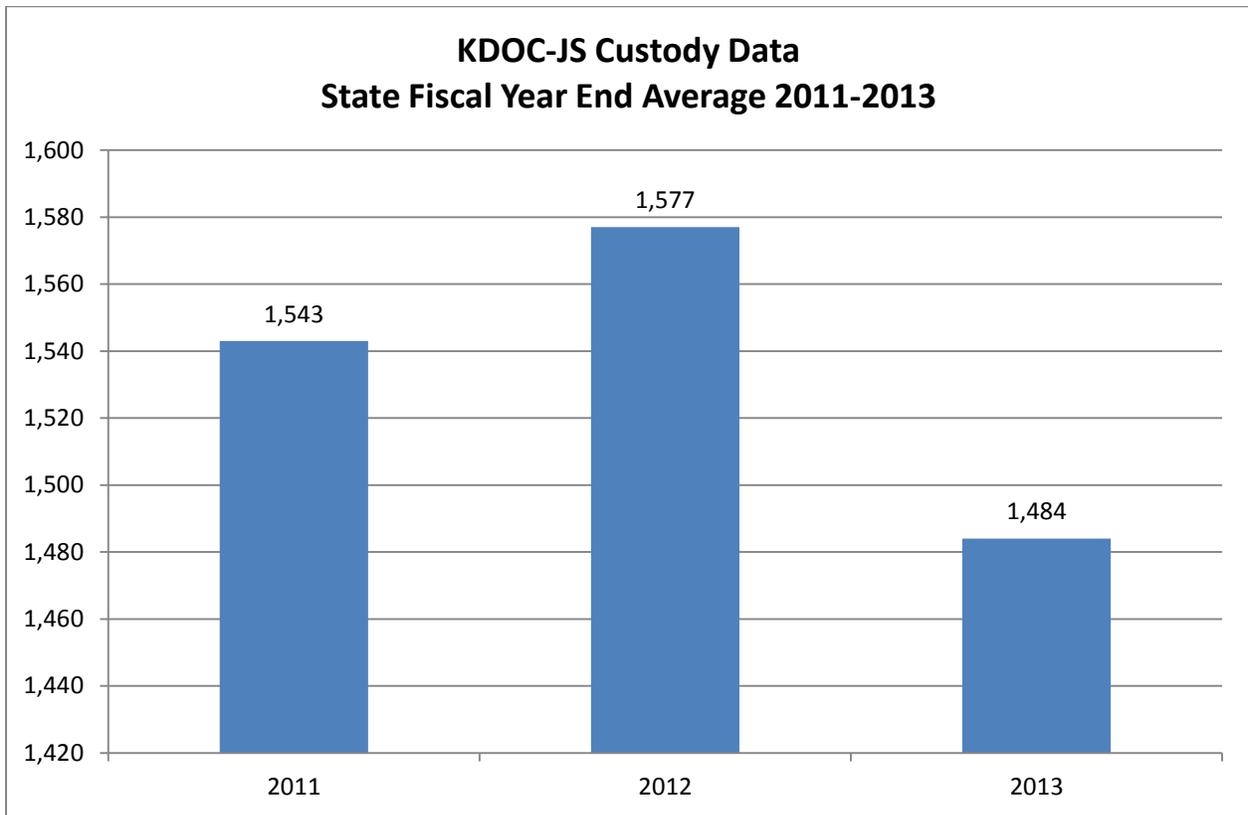
Intensive Supervised Probation for the State of Kansas 2011 to 2013.

- The total number of youth placed under Intensive Supervised Probation has decreased by 12.5% from 1,136 in 2011 to 994 in 2013.

Data Available but not depicted elsewhere:

- The percentage of African-American youth increased from approximately 17.1% in 2011 to 18.6% in 2013, while Hispanic youth saw a decreased from 22.3% in 2011 to 21.8% in 2013.

The chart labeled reflects “KDOC-JS Custody Data” for the State of Kansas and Counties 2011-2013.

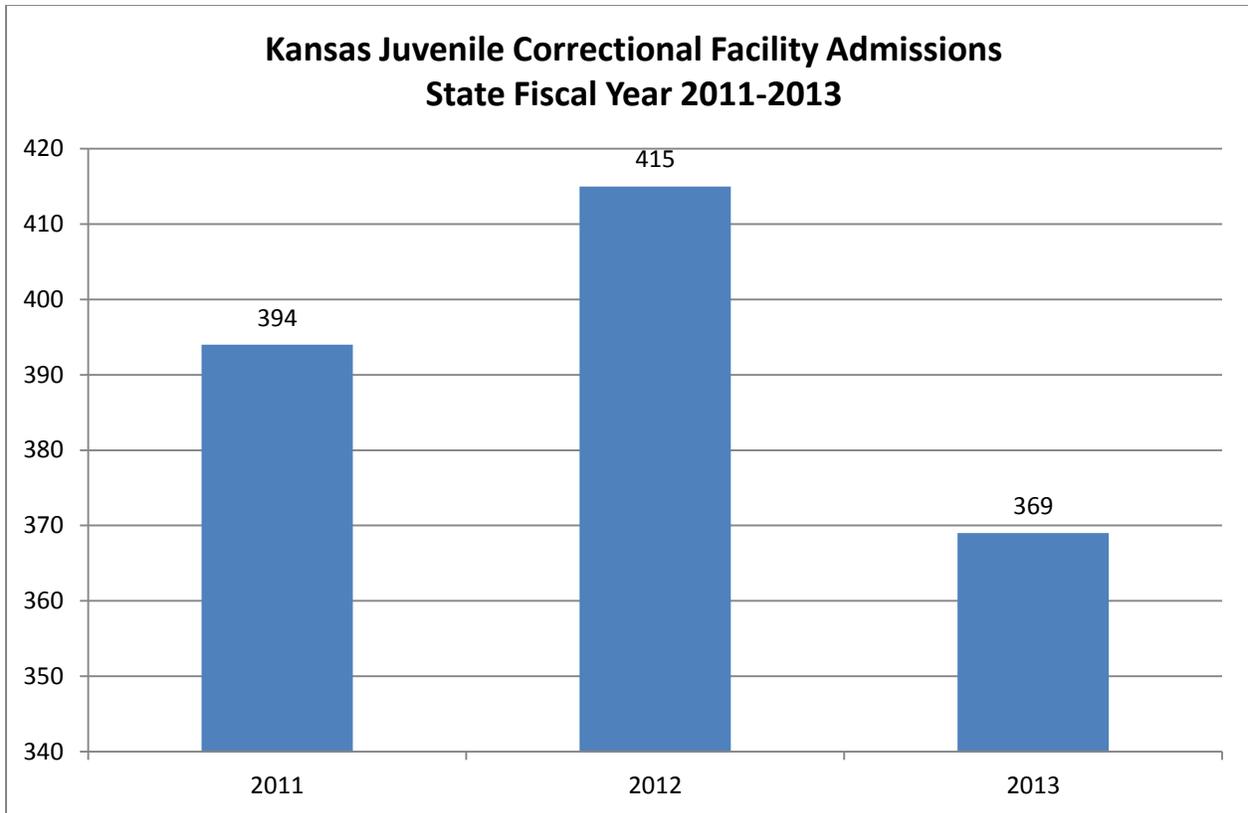


- The total number of juveniles placed in the custody of the KDOC-JS Deputy Secretary for Residential Treatment or placed in a Correctional Facility has decreased slightly from a high of 1,543 in 2011 to 1,484 in 2013 or 4% decrease. The custody level did see a spike in youth placed in custody of KDOC-JS Deputy Secretary from 1543 in 2011 to 1,577 in 2012 for an increase of 2%.

Data Available but not depicted elsewhere:

- The proportion of African-American youth in custody has decreased from 28.3% in 2011 to 26.8% in 2013.
- The proportion of Hispanic youth in custody has seen an increase from 20.1% in 2011 to 22.4% in 2013.

The chart below represents new admissions to the Juvenile Correctional Facility from 2011-2013.



- New admissions to JCF increased from 394 in 2011 to 415 in 2012, or 5%. From 2012 to 2013, JCF admissions saw a decrease from 415 to 369, or 11.1%.

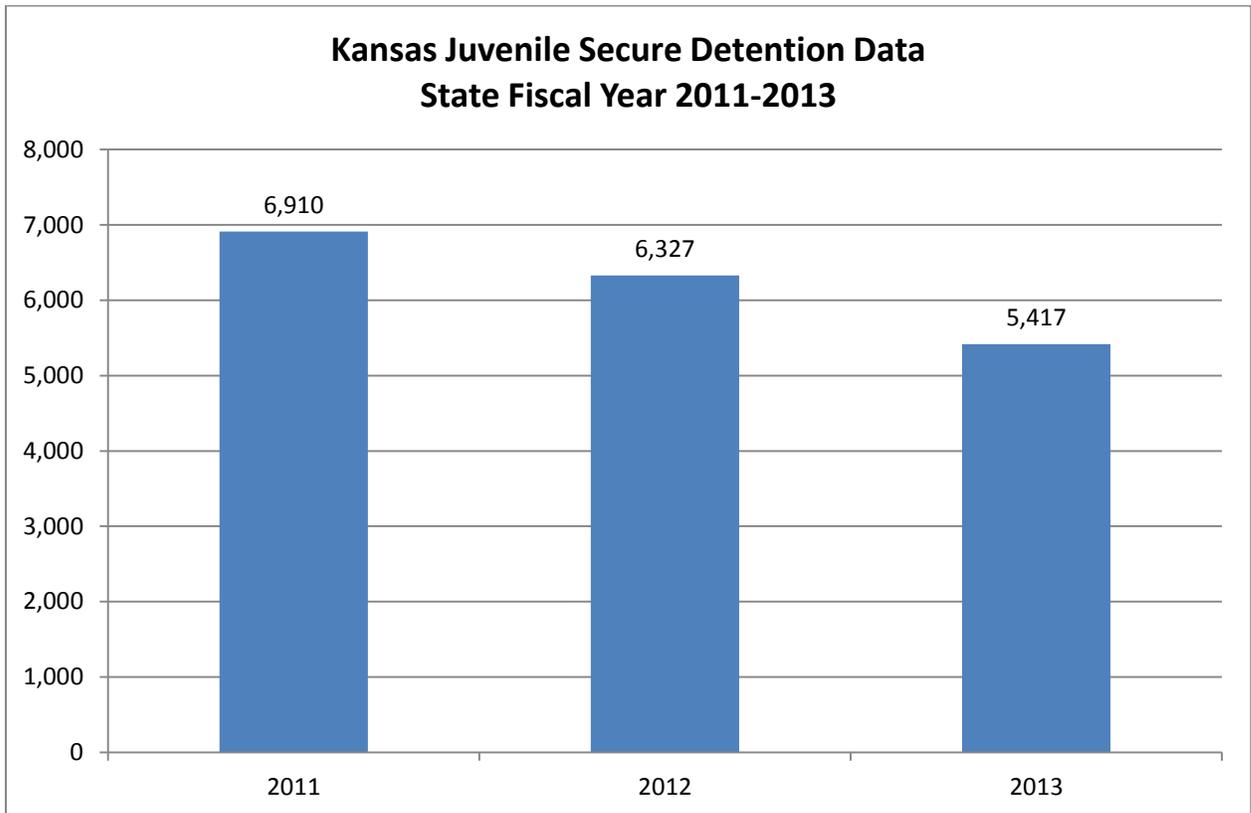
Data Available but not depicted elsewhere:

- Even though total new admissions dropped significantly African-American youth still represented 32.8% of all admissions in 2013. This is an increase from 29.6 % in 2011.
- Hispanic youth as new admissions has increased steadily over the last 3 years from 22.5% in 2011 to 24.7% in 2013.

(d) Number of Delinquent and Status Offenders Admitted, by race, to Juvenile Detention Facilities and Adult Jails and Lockups (if applicable).

The chart labeled ‘Kansas Juvenile Secure Detention Data’ for the State of Kansas is based upon Secure Detention Logs submitted by Detention Centers and Adult Jails and Lockups 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 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 youth may have multiple Secured Detention incidents over the course of the 3-year reporting period. The report does not include the youth who reside out of state or are classified as an Interstate Compact juvenile/runaway.



A significant problem with detention data is its lack of a uniform response to offense type, race, ethnicity and/or age. Kansas has drafted a new data collection spreadsheet with drop down boxes effective 1/1/2012 to address these issues.

- In 2011, 6,910 youth were held securely but only 5,417 in 2013, or a 21.6% reduction.

Data Available but not depicted elsewhere:

- The number of African American youth held securely has seen a slight increase over the last 3 years from 27.1% in 2011 to 27.9% in 2013.
- The number of Hispanic youth being held securely is also increasing from 19.7% in 2011 to 20.5% in 2013.
- White youth comprised 51.8% of all youth held securely in 2011 and 49.8% of all youth in 2013.

(e) Other Social, Economic, Legal and Organizational Conditions Considered Relevant to Delinquency Prevention Programming.

The State of Kansas historically had funded local prevention programs for approximately six million dollars a year. During the recent recession, these funds had been reduced to approximately one million dollars, and restored to approximately 1.7 million beginning July 1, 2014. These funds were allocated to Judicial Districts by formula and funding decisions were made by Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards to provide prevention services to juvenile populations at risk for delinquency.

(f) Gender Specific Services, Rural Areas and Mental Health Services.

Gender Specific Services are being provided to female youth at the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) focusing on several areas. The Girls Circle program promotes increased self-efficacy, attachment to school, positive body image and social support. The program also helps decrease self-harming behavior and rates of alcohol use about female youth. KJCC uses female Substance Abuse; Anger Replacement Therapy and Thinking for a Change programs. These programs are evidence based practice models. In addition to these programs, female youth at KJCC are able to participate in gardening, Girl Scouts, development of job skills, available specifically to females and have opportunities to work with the Paws for Change program that is a foster care program for animals from Helping Hands Humane Society. KJCC maintains staff dedicated to the female population to provide Activity Therapy, psychological, educational and healthy relationship needs.

In 2013, Kansas Statute 21-5426 regarding Human Trafficking was put into place. This statute has protections for victims of Human Trafficking regardless of gender. In response to the needs of juvenile victims of human trafficking Rapid Response Teams have been established in two locations (Kaw Valley Center and St. Francis Community Services) provide an appropriate response to the victims as opposed to the juvenile ending up in a detention facility. Specific law enforcement protocol for these situations was put in place effective January 1, 2014.

(2) Juvenile Justice Needs.

The Kansas Advisory Group, in recognition of limited resources, has established compliance with the JJDPA Act as its top priority. The 2012 -2014 3-year plan will address compliance monitoring, disproportionate minority contact and the deinstitutionalization of status offenders through the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI).

(a) 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 proven 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 minors in possession or consumption of alcohol. In addition, 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 and County/District Attorneys since they are elected positions. In November of 2012, Kansas had new elections for Sheriffs and District/County Attorneys and experienced significant turnover. Many will be taking the Oath of Office for the first time necessitating regular training and information sharing. There are 174 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.

(b) Disproportionate Minority Contact.

The KAG will continue its commitment to the DMC Core requirement. The KAG commissioned a study of the problem in Kansas and awarded a contract to Objective Advantage, LLC, to perform a statewide assessment. The statement of work for this contract included assessing DMC at the point of arrest, at detention pre-adjudication, and in the use of Case Management placements. The contractor also was asked to design and implement mechanisms to provide community input on the assessment process, provide statistical and analytic reports on DMC within the State as a whole and within selected jurisdictions and assess the future capacity for Kansas to conduct DMC assessment activities.

The goal of the assessment is to identify the factors that contribute to DMC so that Kansas' juvenile justice stakeholders can design appropriate intervention strategies. The KAG identified three priority system points to be examined as part of this assessment: Law Enforcement, Detention and Case Management Placements.

The KAG decided to focus the assessment on the five counties which were participating in the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) program. These five counties include Johnson, Wyandotte, Douglas, Sedgwick and Shawnee counties.

Objective Advantage has completed the data collection and analysis, as well as, six Community Engagement events throughout the State. The purpose of the Community Engagement events was to seek input as to the preliminary results found. The locations for the Community Engagements were held in Kansas City, Wyandotte County; Emporia, Lyon County; Garden City, Finney County; Wichita, Sedgwick County; Junction City, Geary County and Topeka,

Shawnee County. At each event, the statewide DMC statistics compared to the local district statistics for the meeting location.

The timeline for this study began in June 2012, with Objective Advantage receiving data from respective agencies. The researchers then conducted conference calls with the appropriate stakeholders to develop meaningful data definitions and research questions. From July through October 2012, they conducted quantitative data analysis and developed a protocol for community engagement and focus group discussions.

Objective Advantage has completed a Final Report containing information on the Case Management process, recommendations regarding future data capacity, and recommendations regarding a formal evaluation on the effectiveness of JDAI. This report was completed on July 31, 2013 and submitted to OJJDP.

The findings reflect that DMC statistics in Kansas are similar to that elsewhere in the nation. There were 19,912 juvenile arrests in 2011/2012 in Kansas.

A comparison between the percentage of the youth population who are minority to the percentage of minority arrests shows that American Indian youth are 1.9% of the population, but are 0.5% of all arrests; Asian youth 2.6% of the population, but 1.1% of all arrests; Black youth are 8.1% of the population, but 21.3% of all arrests, Hispanic youth are 14.8% of the population, but 18% of all arrests and White youth are 72.6% of the population, but 59.1% of all arrests.

Comparing the average number of arrests per individual between minority youth and White youth reveals that the mean number of arrests for American Indian youth is 1.35; Asian youth is 1.21, Black youth is 1.41, Hispanic youth is 1.30 and White youth is 1.31.

Comparing the average number of charges per arrest between minority youth and White youth shows that for American Indian youth, the mean number of charges is 1.31, for Asian youth, it is 1.25, for Black youth, it is 1.47, for Hispanic youth, it is 1.42 and for White youth, the mean number of charges is 1.39.

Preliminarily, the researchers have concluded that Black youth are more likely than White youth to be arrested for Assault, Theft/Larceny and Disorderly Conduct. Hispanic youth are more likely than White youth to be arrested for Theft/Larceny. Black and Hispanic youth are less likely than White youth to be arrested for Liquor Law violations, and Black youth are less likely than White youth to be arrested for Drugs/Narcotics.

The DMC stakeholders in Kansas will use this study to make informed future funding decisions on evidence-based programs and practices which have shown to effectively reduce DMC, and continue the work to do so.

(c) Alternatives to Detention.

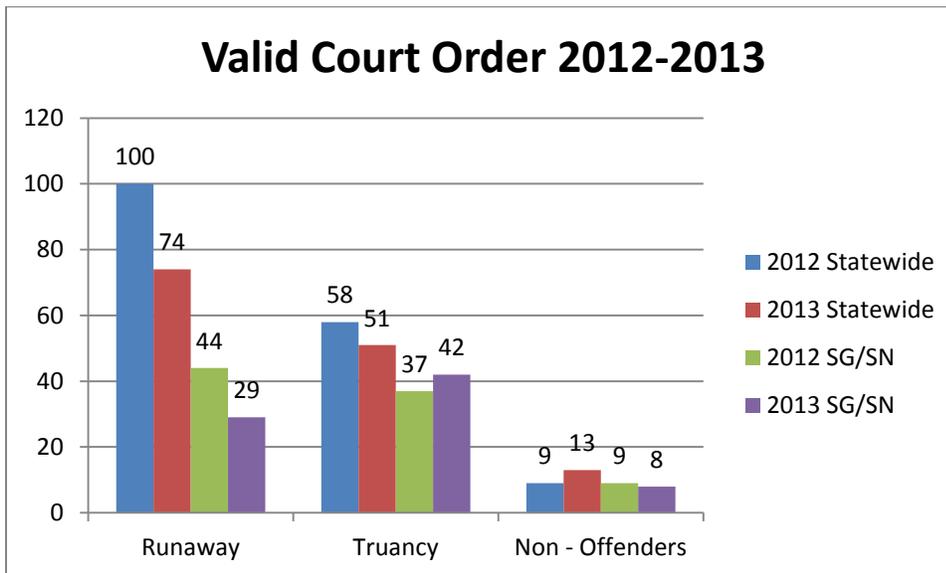
Historically Kansas has had an overreliance upon Secure Detention. The use of Secure Detention is significantly higher than the national average based on the 2008 case processing summary and

the 2010 detention statistics. On a national level, 18.6 cases per 1000 White youth referred were detained, while in Kansas 47.3 were detained – 2.5 times the national rate. The rate Black youth detained was 25.4 per 100 nationally and 83.3 per 100 in Kansas, more than 3 times the national rate. Hispanic youth were detained at a rate of 75 per 100 referred. This is due in part to using compliance monitoring data which also includes Detention as a sanction and Detention Awaiting Placement. However, additional research should be conducted to determine why the volume for all races and ethnicities exceeds the national standards by 2.5 times for White youth and 3 times for Black youth.

The JDAI Detention Utilization Study found that 28% of the youth detained in 2010 within the five largest communities in the state were for probation violations, Child In Need of Care or a status offense.

The lack of alternatives to Detention has been cited by the Judiciary as the primary reason to place status offenders in Detention with the use of Valid Court Order (VCO). In 2010, Kansas saw a significant increase in the use of the VCO for truancy in two of the larger counties – Shawnee (SN) and Sedgwick (SG).

The chart labeled “Valid Court Order 2012-2013” demonstrated the use of the VCO for youth in the areas of runaway, truancy and for non-offenders statewide as well as the two larger counties of Shawnee (SN) and Sedgwick (SG).



In 2011, Kansas was selected to participate in the Annie E. Casey’s Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). Kansas has already seen a decrease in the placement of status offenders in Detention with the use of VCO, primarily because of awareness and education. The five largest communities are participating in JDAI, including Shawnee (Topeka), Sedgwick (Wichita), Douglas (Lawrence), Johnson (Olathe and Overland Park), and Wyandotte (Kansas City, Kansas) with the understanding of eventually going to scale throughout the state.

(d) 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. Most of the tribal families living on the reservations in Kansas live at 25.4% below the poverty line. Delinquency problems on the Reservations are often attributed to a lack of infrastructure to keep youth engaged in positive activities. The KAG and KDOC-JS have traditionally funded the Native American Tribes in the State at a higher level than the federally mandated pass through and hope to continue to provide additional Formula dollars to the tribes. Special efforts will be made to encourage the tribes to implement evidence based programming.

C. The State's Compliance Monitoring Plan.

(1) Plan for the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.

Kansas is in substantial compliance with the DSO requirement and continues to experience only minor challenges in its progress toward full compliance with the DSO requirement of the JJDP. There was a slight decrease in DSO violation numbers from the 2012 calendar year report (52) to the 2013 calendar year report (40). There was a significant increase in the number of accused and adjudicated status offender violations held in Juvenile Detention Centers in 2013. There were a 17.5% of status offenders in Adult Jails and Lockups for the same period of time.

Kansas utilizes the 24-hour reporting exception for accused status offenders held in Juvenile Detention Centers. The violation numbers for this reporting exception accounted for 32.5% of the overall violations in 2013. Three youth were held under an agreement with ICE in 2013.

Kansas utilizes the Valid Court Order Exception. In 2013, the number of status offenders held for violating a valid court order decreased by 17.4% over the previous year, and decreased by 39.7% from 2011. This is due in part to an educational effort of the Compliance Monitor and increased awareness of inappropriateness of VCO for truants through the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) campaign.

(2) Plans to Maintain Compliance: Strategies / Activities / Timetable.

Reduce the number of violations of the DSO requirement.

(a) Assist the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services in Implementing the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) in Douglas, Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Counties.

Activities:

- Implement JDAI's eight core strategies in the five sites.
- Collect and analyze quantitative data to clarify detention utilization patterns in each site.

- Develop annual work plans for each site detailing goals, products, responsibilities and timelines.
- Continue progress on developing a Detention Admission Screening Instrument in local sites as well as statewide.
- Plan to conduct full Detention Facility Self-Assessments.
- Continue to institutionalize JDAI reforms in initial sites and plan for sustainability in all five sites.
- Organize and facilitate visits to JDAI model sites.
- Conduct RAI training for all five sites and the KDOC-JS team.
- Conduct RED training for all five sites.
- Hold *Purpose of Detention Retreats* at all five sites.
- Develop statewide Detention Reform Steering Committee to facilitate integration of JDAI core strategies into Kansas juvenile justice philosophy and practice.
- Host a *Line Staff Engagement* event for the five sites, including an invitation to “join the movement”.
- Conduct model site visits to Portland, OR (Multnomah CO) and Santa Cruz, CA.

(b) Assist in the Identification of Local, Temporary, Non-Secure, Placement Options.

Activities:

- KDOC-JS’s Compliance Monitor will share information on successful, cost effective programs used for the short-term, non-secure holding of juveniles in 2014 to Judicial Districts.
- Annually review regulations and offer training to staff at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Child Placing Agency and Residential Programs Section to incorporate JJDPA core protections. KDHE is responsible for inspecting and licensing child care facilities including residential facilities and foster homes.

(c) 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:

- Work with law enforcement supervisory personnel to ensure that each agency has a current written policy regarding the management of juveniles in their custody, including the training of personnel in implementing the policy.
- Provide training and consultation to judges, prosecutors, sheriffs and other agencies regarding the JJDPA core requirements by the most recent election, or upon request.
- Continue discussing and training on the VCO exception and the prohibited use of the VCO process for non-offenders with judges and County/District Attorneys.

(d) Continued On-Site Compliance Monitoring.

Activities:

- Complete a 100% on-site inspection of all Juvenile Detention and Co-Located Facilities in 2013.
- Work with members of the State's law enforcement community to ensure the accurate reporting of any juveniles held in Secure Custody as defined by the JJDP. Update and revise law enforcement Secure Juvenile Custody Logs as needed.
- Collect and review Detention Logs pertaining to all youth under age 18 who are processed or held securely in police custody or other Secure facilities.
- The KAG and KDOC-JS will continue to support and review the compliance monitoring effort and progress made in 2014 through quarterly meetings, calls and reports.

(3) Plan for the Separation of Juvenile 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.

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 three co-located 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 juvenile and adult populations 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.

No programs are in place to secure juveniles under public authority in Adult Jails, Lockups or Correctional Facilities as a disposition of an offense or as a means of modifying the offender's behavior.

(4) Plans to Maintain Compliance: Strategies / Activities / Timetable.

Maintain full compliance with the separation requirement.

(a) Continue On-Site Inspections and Assessment of Jails and Lockups.

Activities:

- Policies and procedures toward the necessary separation of juveniles from the KDOC-JS Compliance Monitor will support the development of comprehensive facility incarcerated adults during annual on-site visits in 2014.
- Monitor will also provide technical assistance, as needed, to architects, planners and facility administrators regarding the federal requirements related to the separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults in 2014.

(b) 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 Sight and Sound Requirement.

Activities:

- Communicate with Juvenile Correction Advisory Boards, County Commissioners and judges about violations and the consequences to the District. Train and assist Districts in developing and amending compliance plans as needed and monitor those plans throughout 2014.

(5) Plan For The Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups.

Kansas is in compliance with the Jail Removal requirement. Jail removal violations had decreased consistently over the past three years from 2010 to 2012 with an increase in 2013.. The violations from the 2011 calendar year report (3) to the 2013 calendar year report (7) saw an increase of 2.33%. Juvenile Intake and Assessment's 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.

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.

(6) Plan to Achieve Compliance: Strategies / Activities / Timetable.

Reduce the number of violations of the Jail Removal Requirement.

(a) Continue On-Site Monitoring of Jails and Lockups.

Activities:

- The KDOC-JS Compliance Monitor will continue to support the development of comprehensive facility policies and procedures toward the necessary removal of juveniles from jails and lockups during annual on-site visits in 2014.

- KDOC-JS 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 in 2014.
- The KAG will continue to support the compliance effort by funding the Compliance monitoring position and assisting in the review and development of District Compliance Plans where adjustments are needed in 2014.

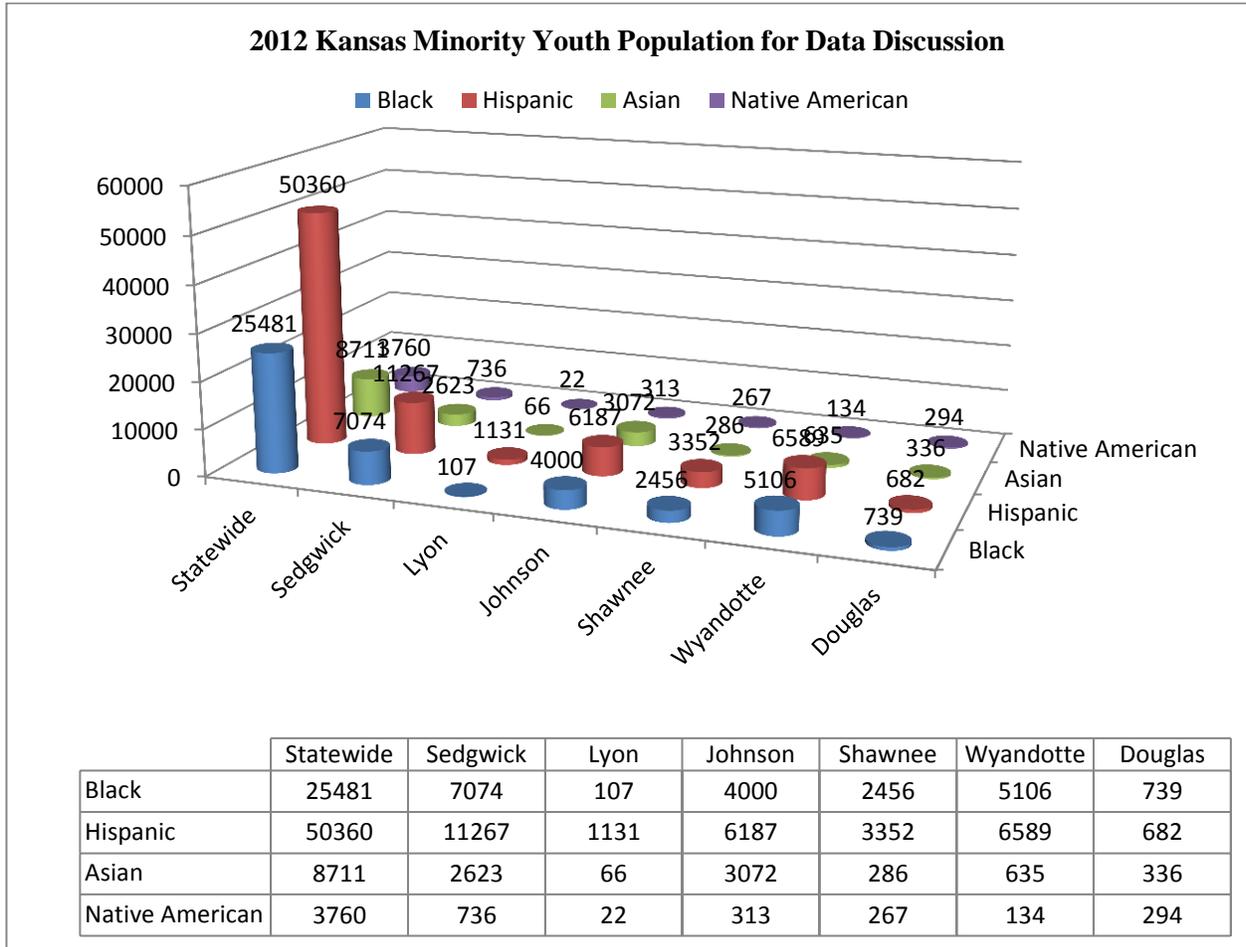
(b) Targeted Outreach Educational Campaigns will be developed for Judges, County and District Attorneys, Law Enforcement, and Other Juvenile Justice Professionals on the JJDPa and the Jail Removal Requirement.

Activities:

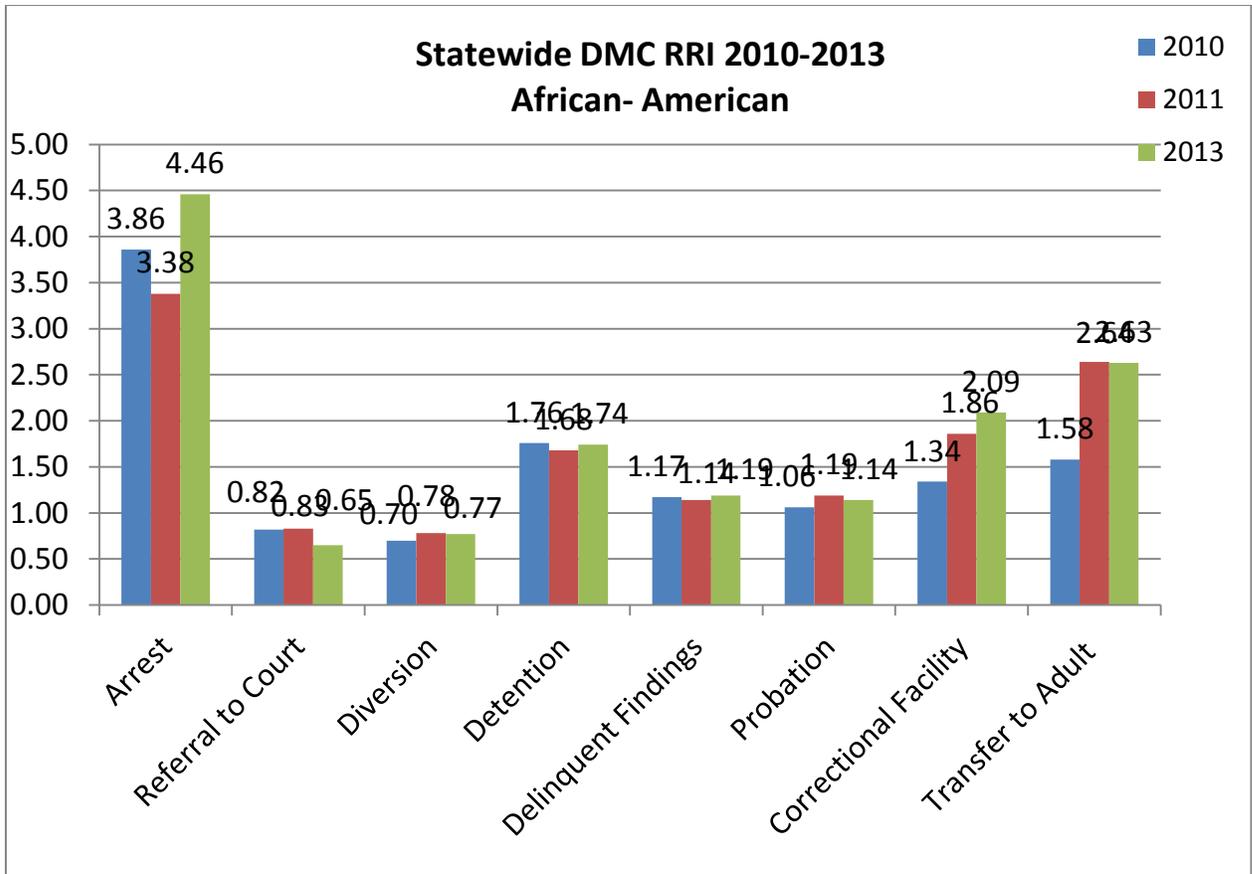
- KDOC-JS and the KAG will continue to train and assist Districts in developing and amending compliance plans annually. Districts with high rates of violations exceeding the national rate for two consecutive years will be ineligible to apply for JJDPa funds.
- The KAG and the KDOC-JS Compliance Monitor will provide training, as needed and requested, to line staff in facilities and Judicial District representatives regarding federal and state laws related to the holding of juveniles in 2014.
- KDOC-JS and the KAG will continue to support and assist Districts in developing and amending compliance plans annually. Districts with high rates of violations exceeding the national de minimis rates for two consecutive years will be ineligible to apply for JJDPa funds.

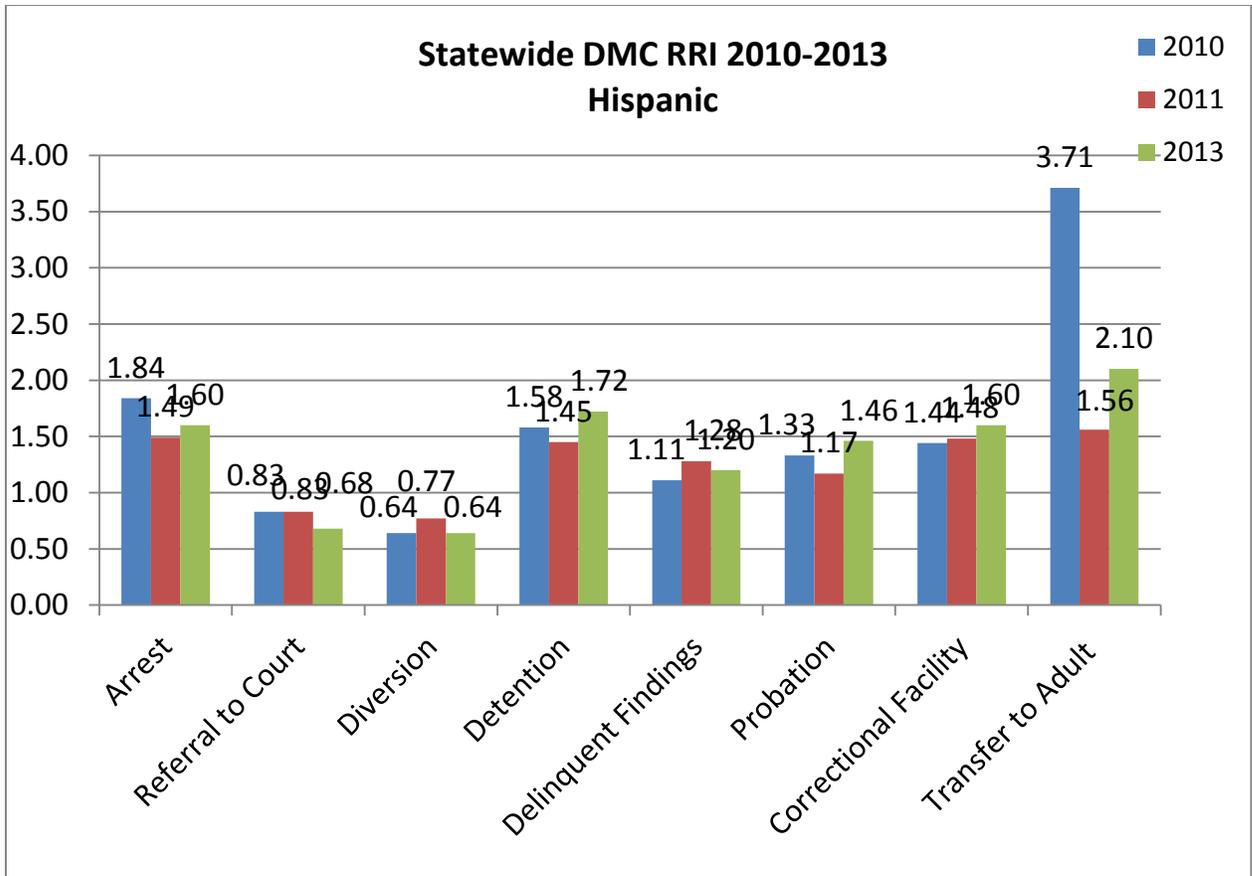
D. Plan for Compliance with Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

Phase 1: Identification – Update DMC Identification Spreadsheets (See Attachments related to 2013 DMC Matrices as they relate to the charts in the identification section.)



The chart above represents the minority populations from 2012 Census information taken from the Easy Access to Juvenile Populations 1990-2012 from the OJJDP website. Data included is for Kansas statewide populations and for the counties shared in the data discussion (Sedgwick, Lyon, Johnson, Shawnee, Wyandotte and Douglas).





Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Statewide: 2013	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	4.46	1.60	0.37	--	0.44	--	2.27
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	0.65	0.68	0.52	**	**	**	0.68
4. Cases Diverted	0.77	0.64	**	**	**	10.93	0.87
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.74	1.72	**	**	1.26	**	1.70
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed) same as referrals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.19	1.20	**	**	0.85	7.70	1.29
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	1.14	1.46	**	**	1.76	0.12	1.17
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2.09	2.10	**	**	**	**	1.88
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	2.63	1.92	**	**	**	**	2.46

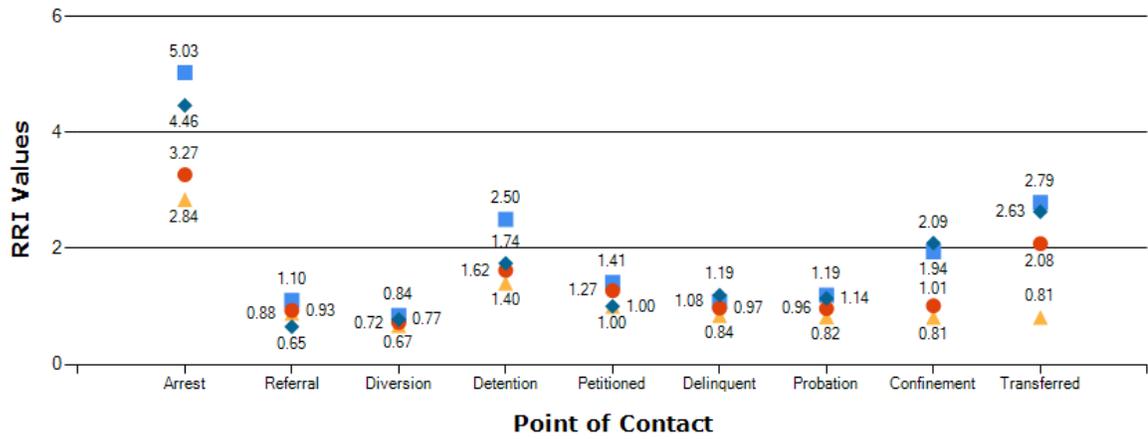
Key: S= Statistically Significant=Magnitude of RRIV=Volume of Activity=Comparative with other jurisdictions* C=Contextual Considerations

Comparison to RRI Range for Black or African American (Non-Hispanic), County: Statewide

State: Kansas

Period: 7/1/2012 - 6/30/2013

Compared to: Midwest Region



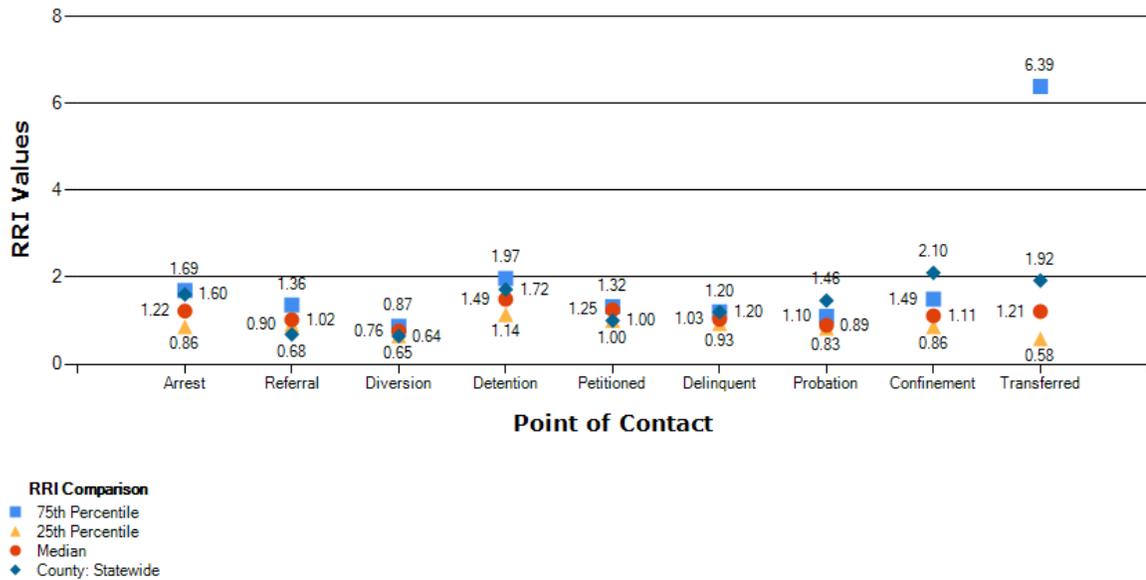
RRI Comparison
■ 75th Percentile
▲ 25th Percentile
● Median
◆ County: Statewide

Comparison to RRI Range for Hispanic or Latino (of any race), County: Statewide

State: Kansas

Period: 7/1/2012 - 6/30/2013

Compared to: Midwest Region



(1) DMC Data Discussion – State of Kansas.

The State of Kansas has been able to significantly improve the quality of DMC data in the last three years by obtaining Court data from Office on Judicial Administration by race and ethnicity for the contact points of Court Referral, Post File Diversion, Delinquent Findings, and Waiver to Adult Court. Data on Court Services Probation continues to be problematic and is not included in the analysis. State Fiscal Year 2008 was established as a new benchmark for the Relative Rate Index in Kansas with data on all nine contact points.

Kansas has also been able to obtain arrest data by race and ethnicity from 3 major urban areas of the State, which are home to a significant minority population. Previously these law enforcement agencies were submitting summary data to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), which did not record race and ethnicity individually. Kansas has successfully requested race and ethnicity data directly from the law enforcement agencies. The KBI estimates that more than 90% of the juvenile arrests in the State of Kansas are accounted for.

The RRI rate for African-American youth at Arrest when compared to the general youth population returned to a relatively high rate of 4.46 in 2013 after an increase from 2010 of 3.86%, while the rate for Hispanic youth at Arrest decreased from 1.84 in 2010 to 1.60 in 2013.

Arrest continues to reflect the greatest degree of disproportionate contact in Kansas for African Americans youth and Hispanic youth in terms both magnitude and volume. It continues to exceed the national rate of 2.2 for African American youth or 1.7 for all minority youth. Kansas had a case processing rate at Arrest of 16.87 per 1,000 for White youth, which is 40.5% lower than the 2011 national rate of 41.6. Black youth had an arrest rate of 75.31 per 1,000, which is .5% higher than the national rate of 78.8.

The RRI rate for African American youth at Referral to Court held steady from .82 in 2010 to .83 in 2012 to .65 in 2013. Hispanic youth at Referral to Court held steady after a decrease in 2009 to .68. The RRI rates are significantly below the 2008 national rate of 1.2 for all minorities. Kansas had a case processing rate at Referral to Court which is also above the 2011 national average 50.40 for White and below the average of 59.8 for Black compared to 53.7 averages for all Referrals to Court. There are clearly fewer minority cases being referred to the courts than White cases. A partial explanation may be arrest data represents multiple charges, while Referral to Court is reported as a single case which could have multiple charges. In either case, it appears the Courts are leveling the playing field. Kansas did sort the arrest data to eliminate multiple charges and found minimal impact on the resulting RRI.

Cases diverted by the Courts post filing increased slightly from 2010 to 2013 for black youth and a slight increase for Hispanic youth. Black youth diversion rates increased slightly from an RRI of .70 in 2010 to .77 in 2013. Hispanic youth RRI rates held steady of .64 in 2010 and in 2013 with an increase seen in 2011. These rates are comparable to the 2007 national average for all minorities of .7.

The RRI rate for African American youth at Detention remained stable at 1.76 in 2010 to 1.74 in 2013. Hispanic youth saw an increase from 1.58 in 2010 to 1.72 in 2013. This rate is higher than the national RRI rate for African American youth and all minorities of 1.2. The volume of cases is significantly higher than the 2011 case processing national average of 20.8 cases for all racial categories. In 2013 75.98 per 100 White cases were in Detention, 132.34 of African American youth and 130.40 of Hispanic cases in Kansas. This is due in part to using compliance monitoring data which also includes Detention as a sanction and Detention Awaiting Placement. However, additional research should be conducted to determine why the volume for all races and ethnicities exceeds the national standards by 2.5 times for White youth and 4 times for Black youth. Participation in the JDAI initiative should address an overreliance upon Secure Detention.

The RRI for cases resulting in delinquent findings remained consistent for Black youth, increasing from 1.17 in 2010 to 1.19 in 2013. Hispanic increased from 1.11 in 2010 to 1.20 in 2013, while increasing to 1.28 in 2011. Rate of occurrence among minorities did not increase but the rate of occurrence among White youth did increase significantly from 51.7 per 100 to 78.31 per 100 in 2013. The 2011 national RRI rate for all minorities and blacks is .9. Kansas had a RRI rate of 1.19 slightly above the national average.

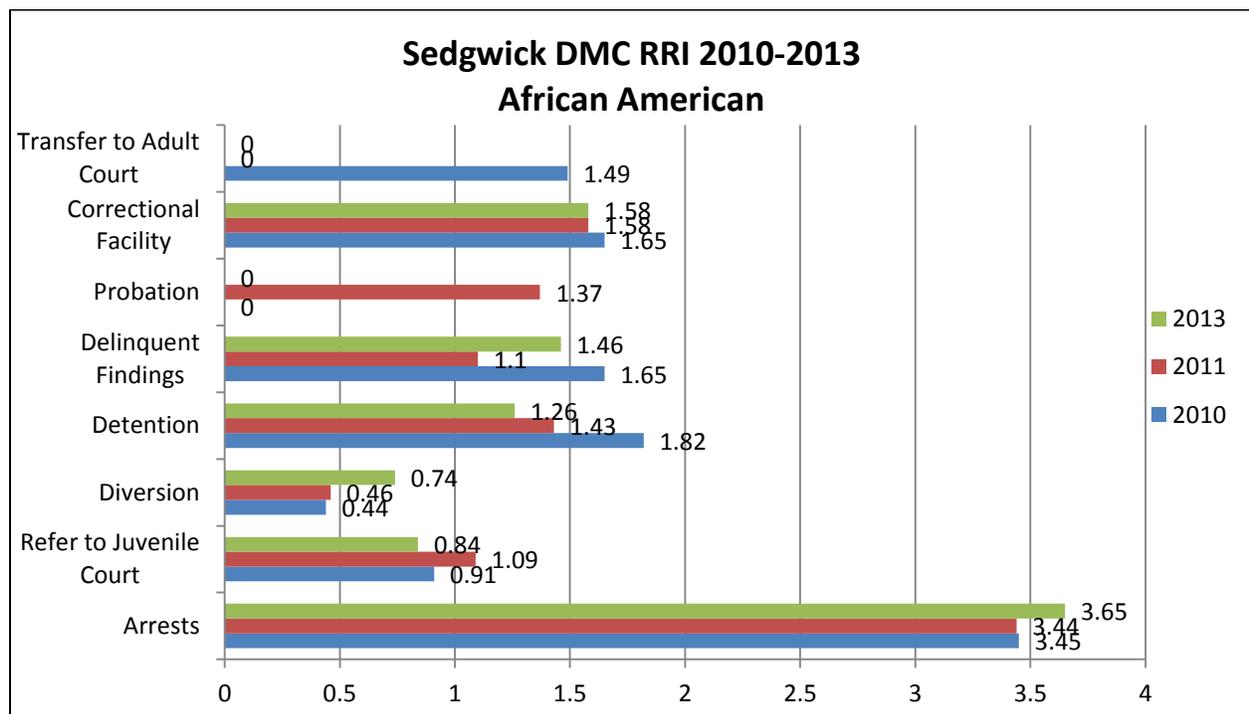
Cases resulting in Probation Placement reflect only Intensive Supervised Probation and Case Management of youth who have been placed in the custody of the Commissioner by the Courts.

Court Services probation data is not adequate to include in the statewide numbers. The Black youth RRI rate increased slightly from 1.06 in 2010 to 1.14 in 2013. The probation rate for Hispanic youth was 1.33 in 2010 and increased to 1.46 in 2013.

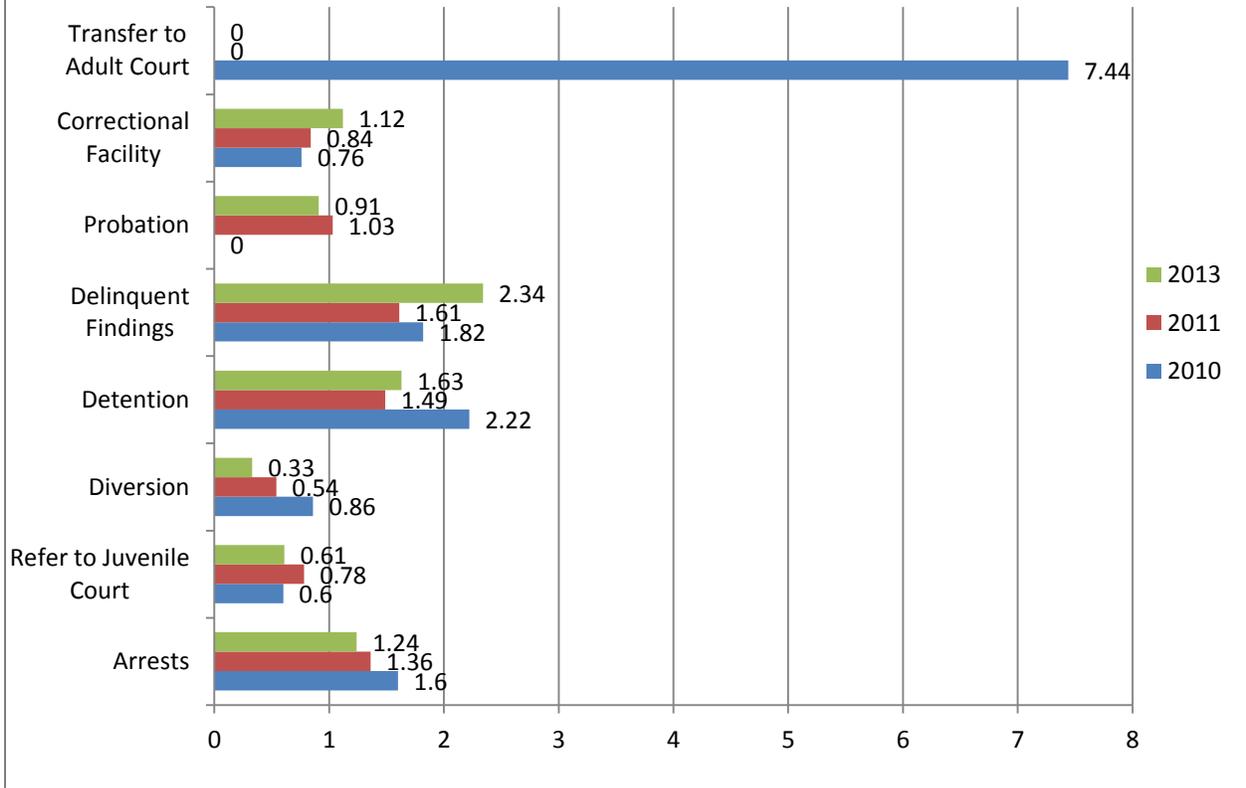
Both African American and Hispanic youth had increases in RRI rates for admissions to Juvenile Correctional Facilities. Hispanic youth had RRI rates of 1.44 in 2010 and 2.10 in 2013, while African-American youth had an RRI of 1.34 in 2010, 1.86 in 2011 and 2.09 in 2013. The positive trend of overall decreased admissions to Juvenile Correctional Facilities in Kansas continued with an almost 10% decrease from 289 for 2010 to 259 in 2013. There was a spike in admission in 2011 to 306. The RRI in Kansas continues to exceed the national rate for African American youth and for all minorities of .9.

Transfers to the Adult Court for Black youth increased to 1.58 in 2010 to 2.63 in 2013. Hispanic youth had an RRI of 3.71 in 2010 to 2.10 in 2013. Generally Kansas does not have an issue of youth being waived to the Adult Court.

As mentioned earlier, Kansas has improved its data collection capacity statewide. Changes in the RRI should be viewed in that context, in that increases or decreases may not reflect changes in the state or local community but may result from improved data collection.



Sedgwick DMC RRI 2010-2013 Hispanic



Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

County: Sedgwick 2013	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.65	1.24	0.50	--	**	--	**
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	0.84	0.61	**	**	**	**	**
4. Cases Diverted	0.74	0.33	**	--	**	**	0.62
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.26	1.63	**	--	**	**	1.34
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.46	2.34	**	--	**	**	1.69
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	1.19	0.91	**	--	**	--	1.08
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.21	1.12	**	--	**	--	1.21
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	--	**	**	**

Key: S= Statistically Significant M=Magnitude of RRI V=Volume of Activity C=Comparative with other jurisdictions* C=Contextual Considerations

(2) DMC Data Discussion – Sedgwick County.

Sedgwick County is one of the two largest counties in the state with a 2013 census population of 317,552. There were 58,107 youth in Sedgwick County between the ages of 10-17 in the 2013 census. Of those youth, 63% are White, 19% Hispanic, 12% Black, 5% Asian and 1% American Indian. Sedgwick County represents 27.7% of all African American youth and 22.3% of Hispanic youth in the State.

The relative rate index at arrest in 2013 for African American youth was 3.45. This is a decrease from the 2010 rate of 3.65. Arrest continues to represent the highest volume (414 youth) and greatest magnitude of any contact point for African-American youth in Sedgwick County. The Latino youth RRI in 2013 was 1.6. This is an increase from the 2010 RRI of 1.24. This also represents the greatest volume of Hispanic youth with 223 arrested. Significant progress has been made but needs to continue to focus on the Arrest decision point for DMC reduction.

The rate of black youth arrested that were referred to Juvenile Court was 74.40 in 2013, which is significantly less than the 2011 national rate of 94.0 per 100. The rate of occurrence and the RRI for minorities was less than the White RRI in all cases. In 2013 African American youth had a RRI of .84 and .82 in 2011. The rate for both years has met the .05 significance level. Hispanic youth met the .05 significance level for both years with a RRI rate of .61 in 2013 and .32 in 2011. There has been a significant increase in the number of Hispanic youth referred to Juvenile Court from 2011 to 2013.

Cases diverted reflect a low RRI index for African American youth. In 2013, Black youth had a .74 diversion rate, .5 in 2011, .44 in 2010, and .43 in 2009. Hispanic youth showed a steady improvement in their diversion rate with a 1.04 RRI in 2011, .86 in 2010, and .67 in 2009. 2013 went down to .33 indicating less Hispanic cases being diverted.

The RRI rate for youth held in Secure Detention saw a decrease for all minority groups and met the .05 significance level for African American and Hispanic youth. In 2013 the rate for African-American was 1.26, in 2010 it was 1.82; in 2009 it was 1.42 and 1.40 in 2008. For Hispanics the RRI at Detention was 1.63 in 2013, 2.22 in 2010, in 2009 it was 2.28 and in 2008 it was 1.73. Secure Detention is the only contact point where Hispanic youth's RRI is higher than is the African-American RRI.

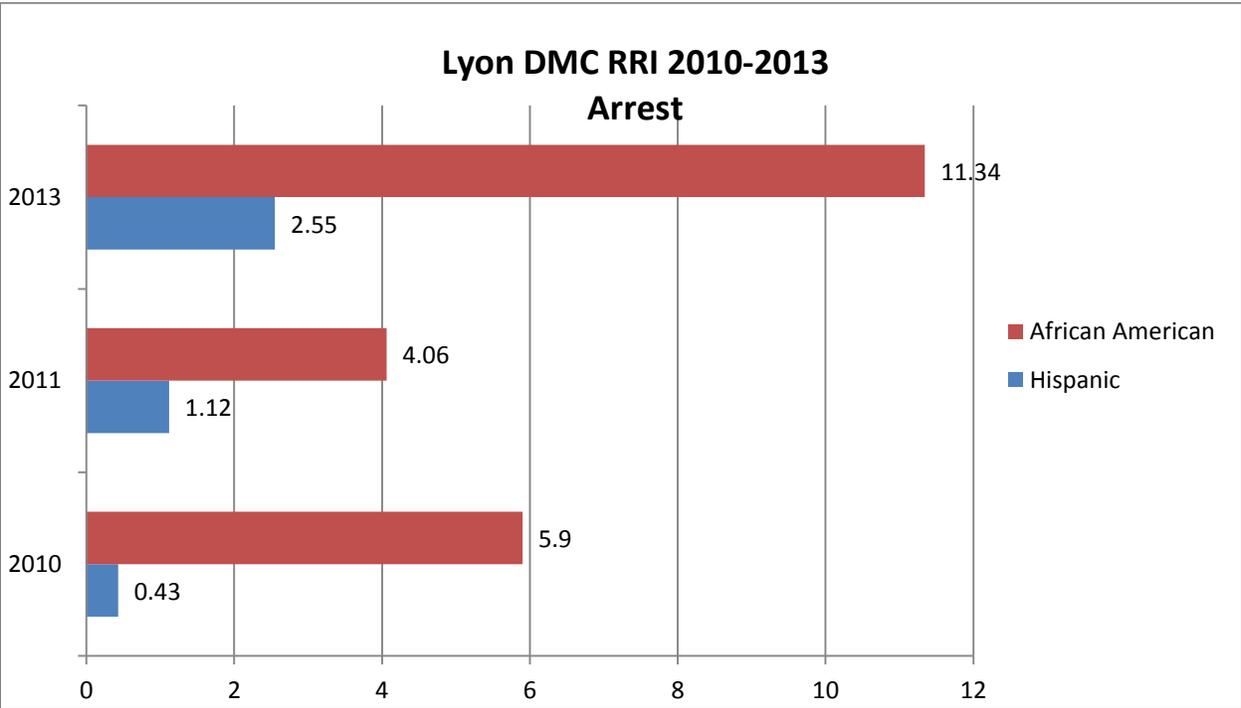
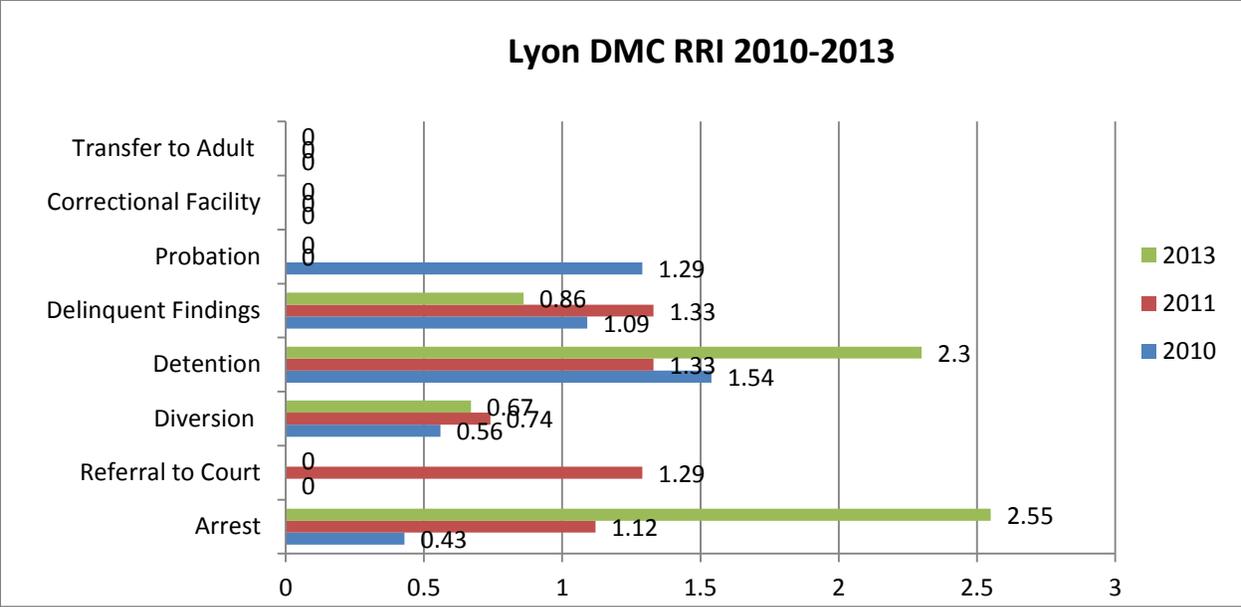
The RRI rate for cases resulting in delinquent findings has decreased over the last 3 years for African American youth and an increase for Hispanic youth. In 2013, the RRI was 1.46 for African American youth and in 2010 it was 1.60. Hispanic youth had a rate of 2.34 in 2013, an increase from 1.77 in 2010. Both 2013 and 2010 were statistically significant. The volume of delinquent findings decreased slightly over the 3 year period with 834 in 2010 to 822 in 2013.

The RRI rate at Probation has slightly decreased over the 3 years particularly for Hispanic youth. In 2013, the RRI for Black youth was 1.19, .96 in 2011, and 1.02 in

2010. For Hispanic youth the RRI in 2013 was .91, 1.02 in 2011 and 1.02 in 2010. All 3 years met the .05 significance level. Court Services Officers are not completing the demographic page of Full Court for youth placed on Court Services Probation.

Commitments to secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities (JCF) have decreased by 50% from 50 in 2013, 71 in 2011 and 99 in 2010. The RRI rate for African American youth is 1.21 in 2013, 1.35 in 2011 and 1.7 in 2010 showing a slight decrease.. The RRI rate for Hispanic youth has significantly decreased in 2010/2011 and then a significant increase in 2013. In 2013, it was 1.12, in 2011 it was .83, and in 2010 it was .78. It is statistically significant at the .05 level for all 3 years.

Only in 2010 did Kansas have sufficient data to generate an RRI for transfer to the Adult Court for Hispanic youth of 7.44. The 2010 RRI is the greatest magnitude for Hispanic youth. As expected the volume is low with a total of 28 cases transferred to the Adult Court, including 8 White, 7 Black and 13 Hispanic.



Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

County: Lyon 2013	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	11.34	2.55	**	--	**	--	3.09
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
4. Cases Diverted	**	0.67	--	--	--	--	0.60
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	2.60	--	--	--	--	2.27
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	0.86					.089
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	**	**	--	--	--	--	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	--	--	--	**	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Key: **S= Statistically Significant** **M=Magnitude of RRI** **V=Volume of Activity** **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions** * **C=Contextual Considerations**

(3) Data Discussion Lyon.

Lyon County had been selected to participate in the MacArthur Foundation DMC Action Network with technical assistance from Sedgwick County. Lyon County is located in northeast Kansas. The largest community is Emporia, which is home to a large meat packing plant and Emporia State University. In the 2013 census the Hispanic youth compose 34% of the population and African American youth less than 3%.

Kansas used Intake and Assessment data as a proxy for law enforcement arrest data as there was incomplete data from law enforcement. The RRIs of greatest magnitude involved Arrest and Secure Detention in the 2013 collection of data. Most of the work during the first two years had been to get quality data from law enforcement and detention. A variation of the Burns Institute (BI) Level 1 data reporting tool was used which includes:

- Juvenile Arrest (arrest by race, ethnicity and gender, top 10 offenses, time of offense).
- Intake& Assessment (admissions, top 10 referrals, referrals / target offense, referral sources).
- Detention (admissions, top 10 offenses, target offenses, top 5 offenses by zip code/census tract).
- Detention Screening (Detention Decision (detain, alternative, release by risk score), overrides – up/down, overrides by reason, automatic holds).
- Detention Utilization Average Length of Stay (pre and post adjudication, by target offense, by top 10 offenses, bed days by target offense).
- Alternatives to Detention Utilization (by race/ethnicity).

Lyon County has an RRI of 11.34 in 2013 African American youth at Arrest. However the volume is extremely low with only 107 African American youth between the ages of 10-17 in Lyon County. All other contact points for African Americans have insufficient data to generate an RRI.

The Hispanic arrest rate was 2.55 in 2013, 1.12 in 2011 and 1.47 in 2010. Intake and Assessment data was used to have consistent basis to generate an RRI.

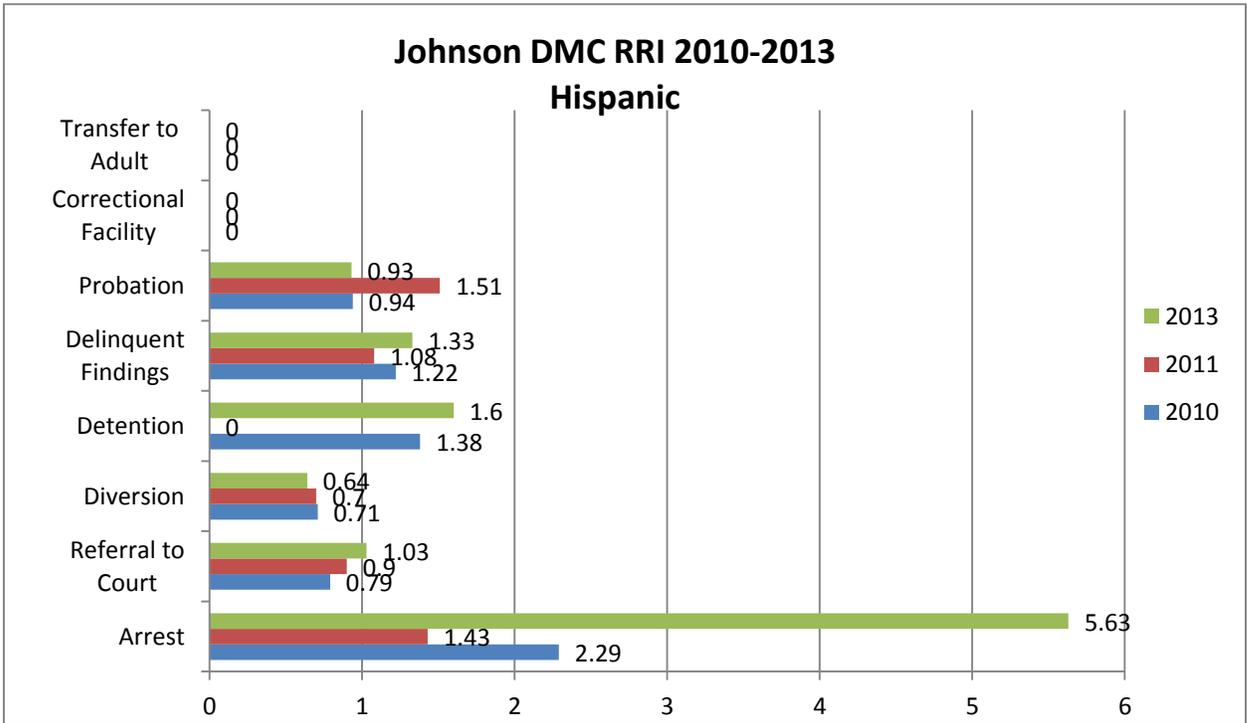
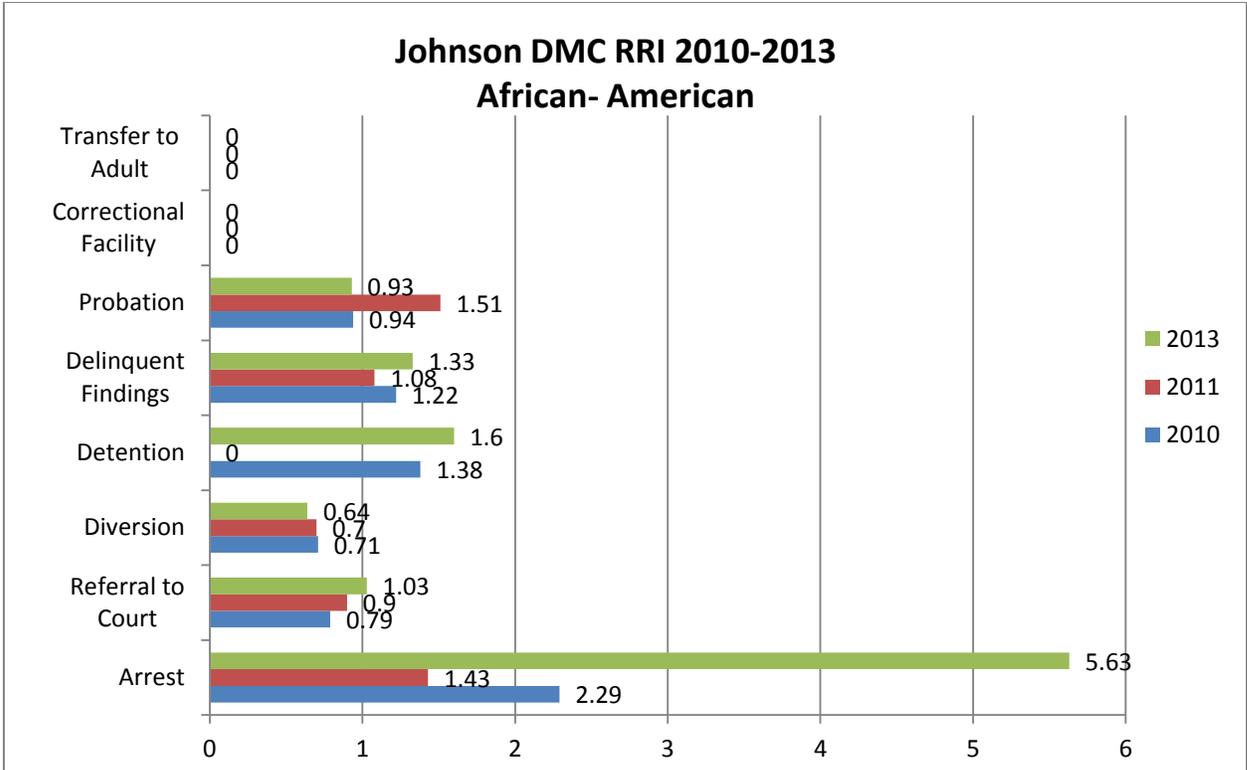
Referral to Court for Hispanic youth was 1.3 in 2011 and 1.13 in 2010, but did not meet the .05% level of significance for either year. 2013 data did not have a sufficient number of cases for analysis.

Cases Diverted was not significant in 2013 with a score of .67, .73 in 2011 and .56 in 2010. White youth were twice as likely to get diversion as Hispanic youth. However volume is very low.

The RRI at Secure Detention for Hispanic youth nearly doubled from 2010 to 2013 going from 1.54 to 2.6. However it dropped to .33 in 2011.

Probation Placement had an RRI 1.29 in 2010. There was insufficient data in 2011 and 2013 to calculate an RRI. This was also the case for all three years concerning confinement in

Secure Juvenile Correctional Facility and cases transferred to the Adult Court. In low volume Judicial Districts the RRI rates can take dramatic swings based on low numbers.



Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Key: S= Statistically Significant M=Magnitude of RRI V=Volume of Activity C=Comparative

County: Johnson 2013	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	5.63	1.74	0.14	--	**	--	2.49
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	0.79	1.03	**	**	**	**	0.87
4. Cases Diverted	0.75	0.64	**	--	**	**	0.71
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.07	1.60	**	--	**	**	1.30
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.09	1.33	**	--	**	**	1.17
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	1.04	0.93	**	--	--	**	1.02
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	--	--	**	1.48
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	--	**	**	1.74

with other jurisdictions* C=Contextual Considerations

(4) Data Discussion for Johnson County.

Johnson County is the largest county in Kansas with a youth population of 64,618. It is an affluent suburb of the Kansas City Metropolitan area. The youth population is 79% White, 6% African-American, 9.5% Hispanic and a little less than 4.8% Asian.

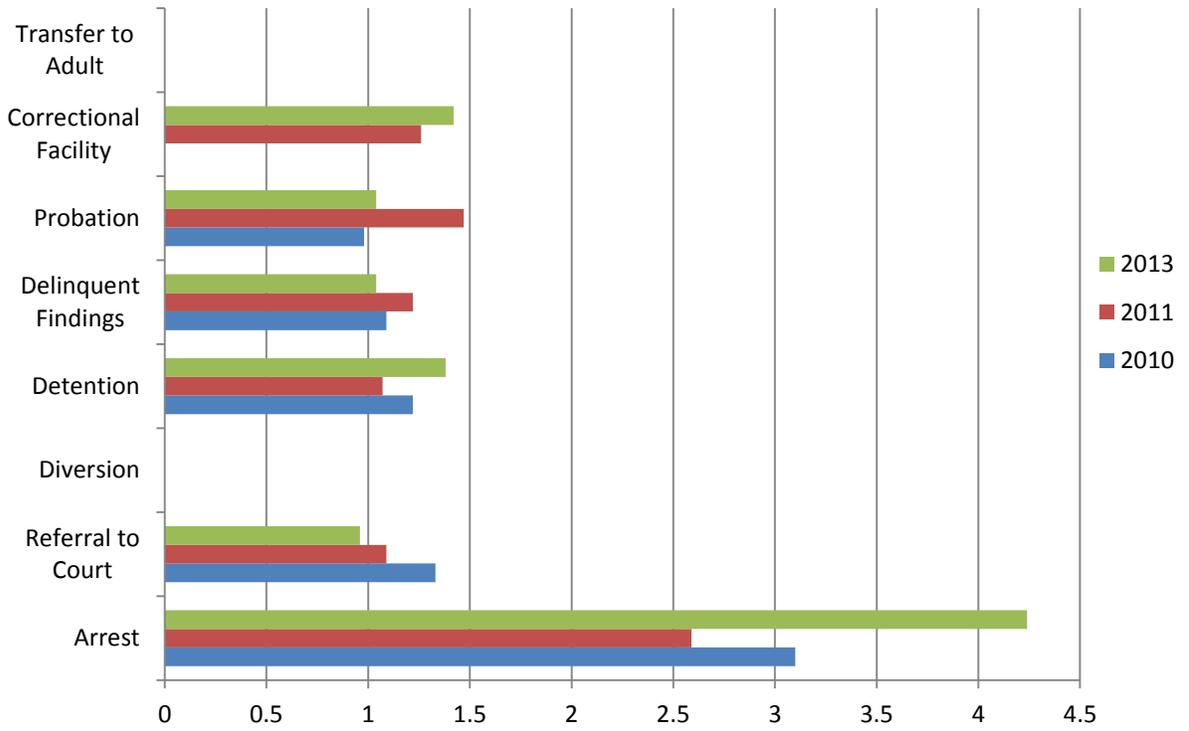
Arrest has continued to be major area of concern and the RRI of greatest magnitude and volume. In 2013 Johnson County had an RRI rate of 5.63 at Arrest for African-American youth. It was 3.97 in 2011 and 4.05 in 2010. The rate for Hispanic youth is 1.74 in 2013, 1.43 in 2011 and 2.11 in 2010. There are 19 different law enforcement agencies in Johnson County, many of which report only summary data to the KBI, necessitating specific requests to individual agencies for arrest data by race and ethnicity. All police departments have complied with the request.

Johnson County does have an active DMC Committee who attributes much of the disparity to the attractive nuisance of entertainment and shopping centers available in Johnson County for youth in Wyandotte and Jackson County, Missouri. The Detention RRI rates tend to support this with a rate 1.07 in 2013 and 1.01 in 2011 for African American youth. An assessment should address both the residence of the youth and the location of the arrest.

The RRI rate at Detention for Hispanic youth is significant and of enough magnitude and volume to be addressed at 1.60 in 2013 and 1.27 in 2011. Johnson County initiated contact with the Casey Foundation's JDAI project to advance juvenile justice reform.

Delinquent findings are significant and of enough magnitude and volume to be addressed at some point in case processing. The RRI is very consistent in 2013 and 2011 with a Hispanic RRI of 1.33 and 1.08 and the African-American RRI of 1.09 in 2013 and a rate of 1 in 2011.

Shawnee DMC RRI 2010-2013
African- American



Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

County: Shawnee 2013	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	4.24	1.21	**	--	**	--	2.34
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	0.96	0.81	**	**	**	**	1.00
4. Cases Diverted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.38	1.43	**	--	**	**	1.29
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.04	0.85	**	--	**	**	0.97
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	1.04	2.05	**	--	**	**	1.19
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.42	**	**	--	**	**	1.28
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	--	**	**	**

Key: S= Statistically Significant M=Magnitude of RRI V=Volume of Activity C=Comparative with other jurisdictions* C=Contextual Considerations

(5) Data discussion for Shawnee County.

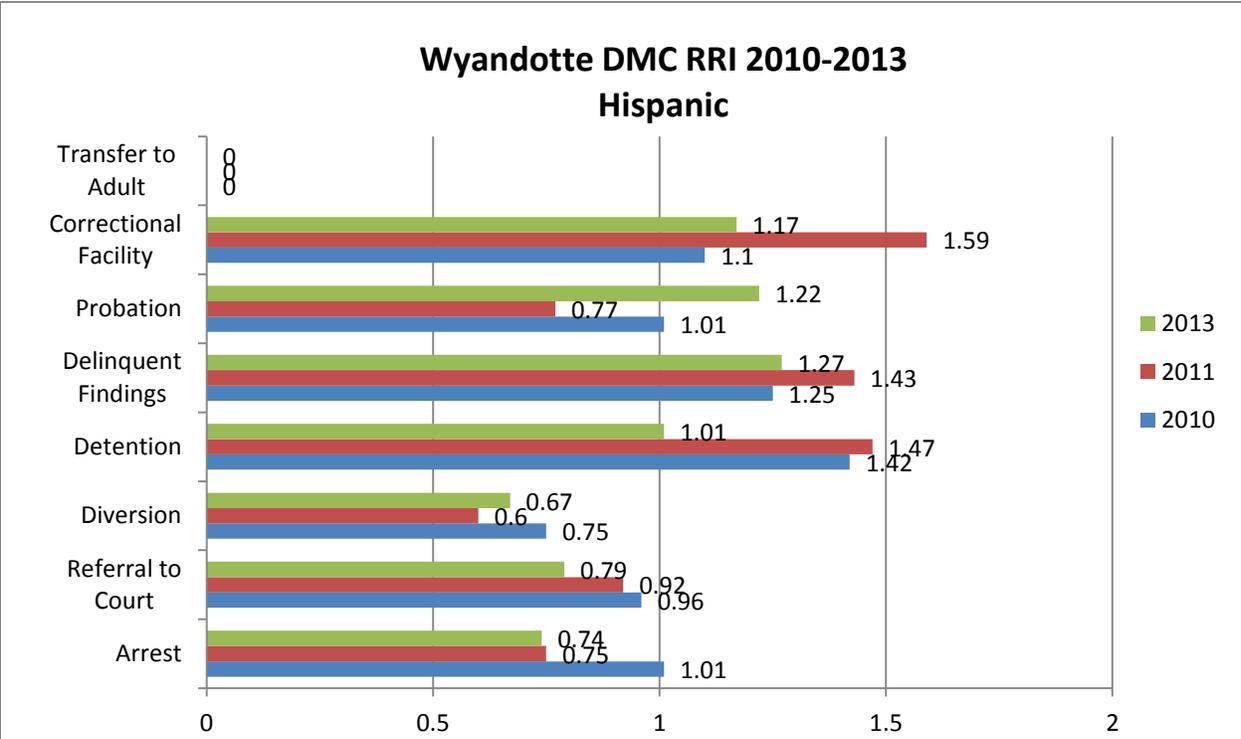
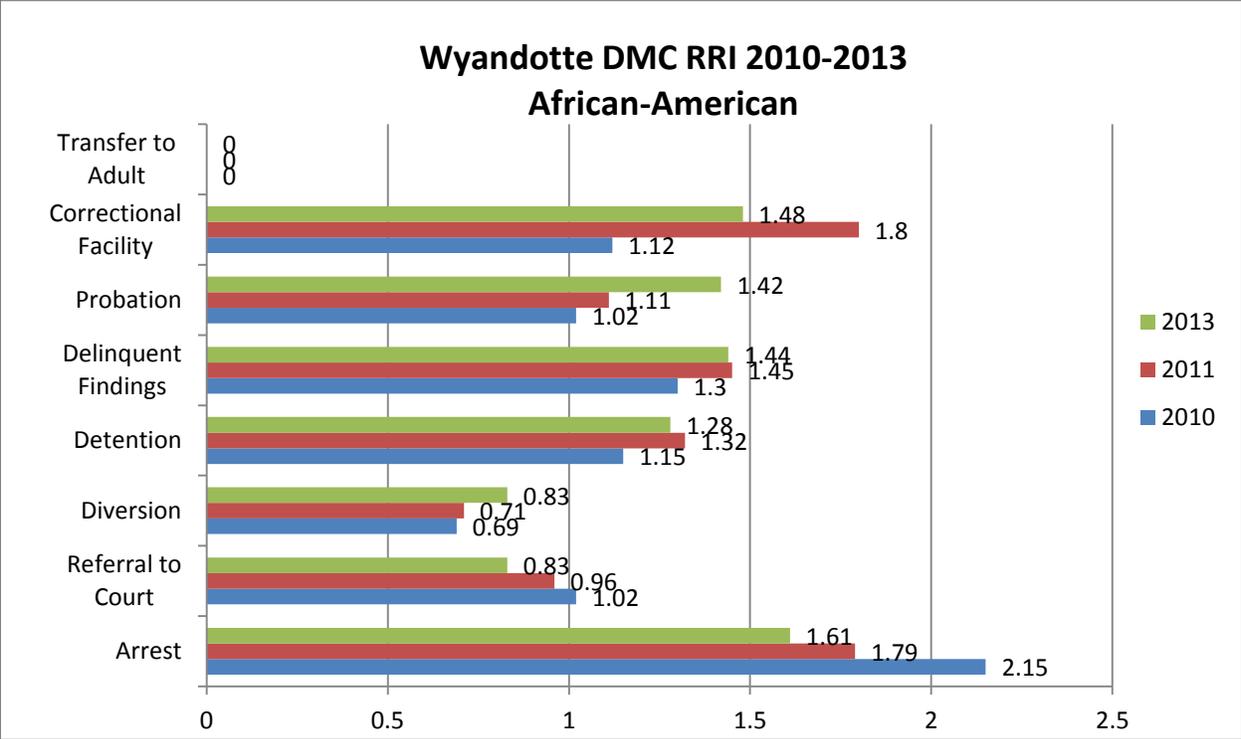
Shawnee County is the third largest county in Kansas and Topeka serves as the state capitol. There are 19250 youth between the ages of 10-17 of which 67% White, 12.8% are African American, 17.4%, Hispanic, 1.5% Asian and 1.4% Native American.

As in other counties in Kansas, the greatest disproportionality is at Arrest; however, it is slightly more than the state average of 2.27 and the numbers have been decreasing over the last 4 years. In 2013 for African-American youth, the RRI was 4.24, in 2011 2.59 and in 2010 3.03. For Hispanic youth, the RRI in 2013 was 1.21, in 2011 1.01 and in 2010 1.42. Arrest represents the greatest magnitude and volume.

Disproportionality for African-American/Hispanic youth at the District Attorney level with the decision to file a petition and refer to the Juvenile Court has leveled out in the years of 2013, 2011 and 2010. The rates have leveled out at 1.0 for both minority groups as well as the statewide level making this point of contact not significantly significant.

Detention in 2013 saw a significant increase in disproportionality with African-American youth recording an RRI of 1.38 and Hispanic youth of 1.43. 2011 results did not show statistically significant results in the area of detention for any minority. There had been statistical significance in 2010. According to the Detention Utilization Study, over 55% of the youth held in Detention in Shawnee County are for Children in Need of Care – status offenses and probation violations. Shawnee County is participating in the JDAI project.

Delinquent Findings were not significant in 2013, 2011 and 2010.



Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

County: Wyandotte 2013	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.61	0.74	**	--	**	--	1.07
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	0.83	0.79	**	**	**	**	0.82
4. Cases Diverted	0.83	0.67	**	**	**	--	0.79
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.28	1.01	**	**	**	--	1.19
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.44	1.27	**	**	**	--	1.36
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	1.42	1.22	--	--	--	**	1.36
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.48	1.17	--	--	--	**	1.37
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	--	**

Key: S= Statistically Significant M=Magnitude of RRI V=Volume of Activity C=Comparative with other jurisdictions* C=Contextual Considerations

(6) Data Discussion for Wyandotte County.

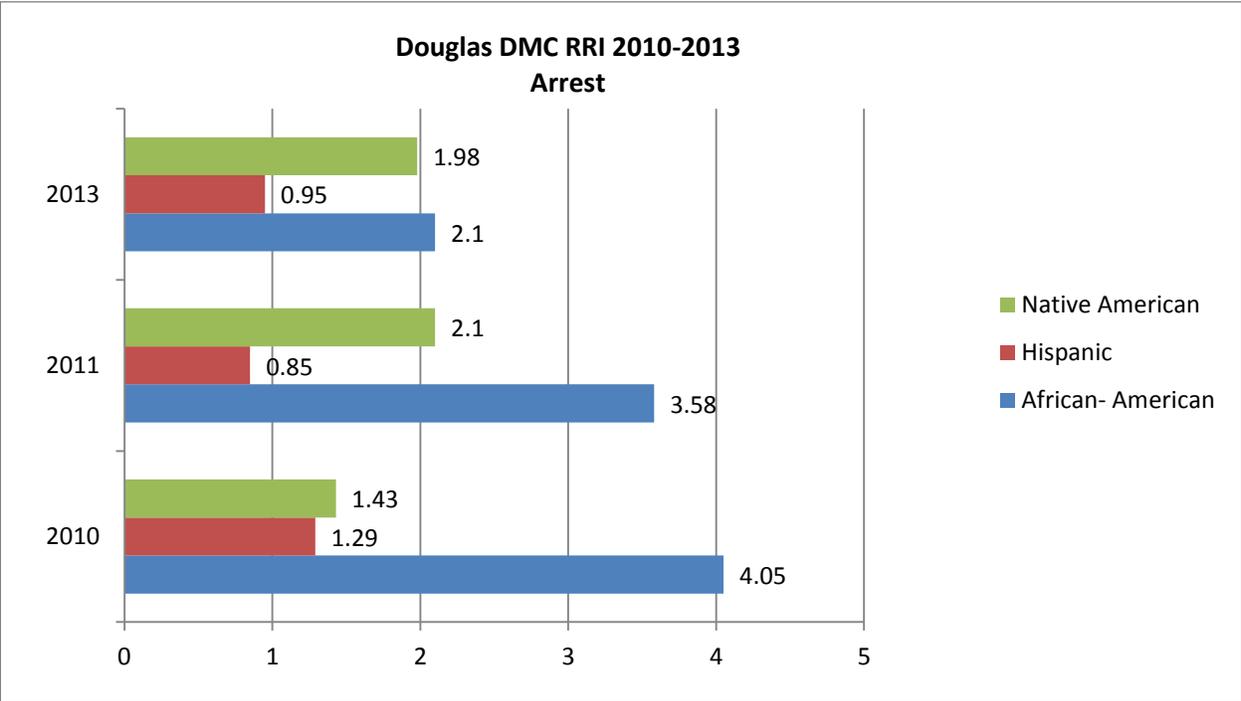
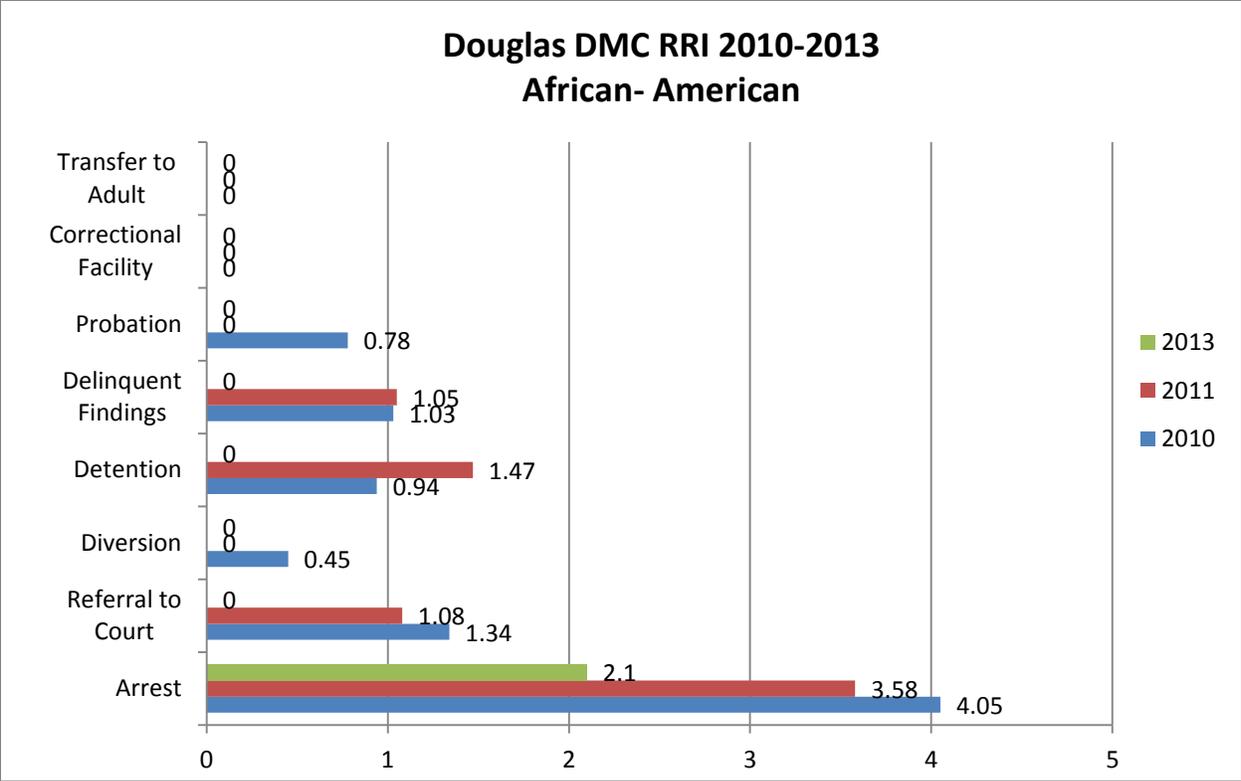
Wyandotte County is the most diverse county participating in the JDAI initiative. Over 60% of the youth population is minority so minority is the majority in Wyandotte County. There are 18,210 youth between the ages of 10-17- 38% White, 30.5% African-American, and 29% Hispanic. Historically Wyandotte County has been considered a high poverty high crime area of the Kansas City metropolitan area.

The RRI for African-American youth is the lowest of 6 DMC reduction communities with a 1.61 RRI in 2013, 2.13 in 2011, 2.13 in 2010 at the point of arrest. Arrest is the decision point of greatest magnitude and volume for Wyandotte County. The primary reason that the RRI is low for minorities is the case processing volume of White youth who are arrested at more than twice the rate as they are in the rest of the state. The African –American and Hispanic youth arrest volume is approximately 10% greater than the rest of the state.

The District Attorney's decision to file a petition and refer to Court is less than 1.00 and is not significant.

There is a slight disproportionality at Diversion for Hispanic youth in 2013 at .67 with an increase from .60 in 2011 and a decrease from .75 in 2010. The rate was not statistically significant for African American youth in 2013 although it was in 2011 at .73 and .69 in 2010.

Secure detention reflects significant disproportionality and is of significant magnitude and volume to require additional study.



Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

County: Douglas 2013	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	2.10	0.95	**	--	1.98	--	0.76
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
4. Cases Diverted	**	**	**	--	**	**	3.55
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	**	**	--	**	**	1.74
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	--	**	**	1.21
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	**	**	**	--	**	--	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	--	**	--	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Key: S= Statistically Significant M=Magnitude of RRI V=Volume of Activity C=Comparative with other jurisdictions* C=Contextual Considerations

(7) Data Discussion for Douglas County.

Douglas County is the fifth and smallest county to participate in the JDAI initiative. It has 9,095 youth between ages 10-17. They comprise 77% White, 8% African-American, 7.5% Hispanic, 3% Native American and 3.7% Asian. Lawrence is a college town and home to the University of Kansas and Haskell Indian Nations University.

As in all DMC reduction communities, Arrest is the most significant RRI and the RRI of greatest magnitude and volume. In 2013, the RRI at Arrest for African-Americans was 2.10, with .95 for Hispanics, and 1.98 for Native Americans. Because of the low numbers involved, Arrest is the only RRI generated for Hispanic and Native Americans.

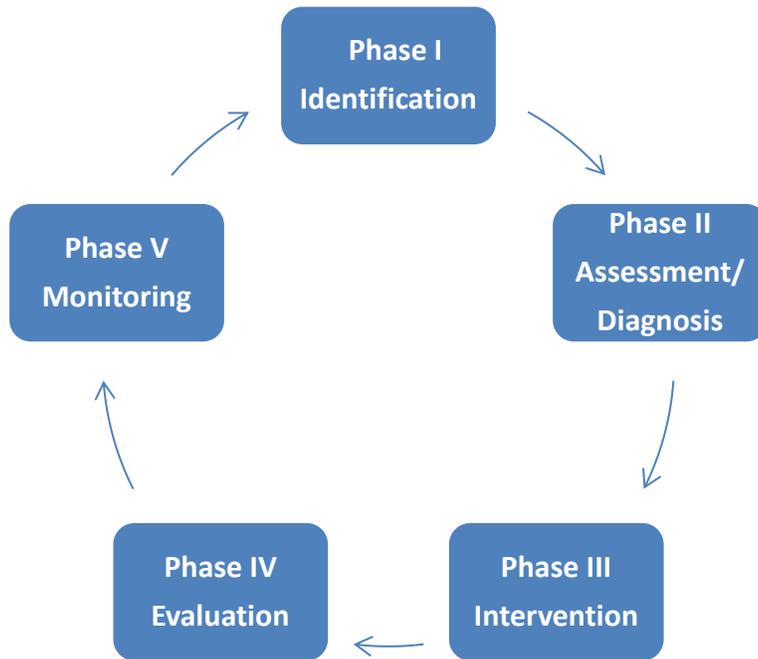
The low numbers also generate volatility for the RRI score from year to year. African-American youth at the point of Arrest had an RRI of 4.35 in 2010 and 3.58 in 2011. For Hispanic youth, the RRI was 1.32 in 2010 and .85 in 2010 are not considered statistically significant. For Native American youth, the RRI was 1.75 in 2010 and 2.10 in 2011.

The District Attorney's Office filing of petitions and referral to Court for African-American youth has leveled out and is not statistically significant in data from 2013, 2011 and 2010.

Diversion for Black youth fell was not statistically significant in 2013. With the volume of cases for diversion at 40 cases, 5 were African American youth, 1 was a Hispanic youth and 21 were other or mixed race.

Both Detention and Delinquent findings have been decreasing over the last few years and were not significant in 2013, 2011 and 2010.

Five Step Process for Addressing DMC



The Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services DMC activities are currently in Phase II, Assessment/Diagnosis, of the Five-Step Process for Addressing DMC, as depicted in the graphic above.

(1) Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis.

The Kansas Identification Process has identified the Arrest and Detention Stages for African-American and Hispanic youth as the primary stages for concentrated assessment study on the statewide level. This identification is based on a full consideration of the Relative Rate Index information, following the five part analysis structure promoted by OJJDP.

The choice of Arrest as the highest priority is clear, given the magnitude of the RRI values and the fact that the largest numbers of youth are affected by that disparity. The second reason for the choice of the Detention stage is driven in large part by the magnitude issue, represented in the “what would it take” or parity calculation. For example, in 2013, the values calculated to achieve parity are a decrease in Detention of 608 African-American cases and 439 Hispanic cases, while the parity calculations for Diversion are 110 and 130 respectively. In other words, working toward achieving parity in Detention should have an impact on the lives of substantially more youth.

A third priority for the State is to examine the use of ‘Case Management’ practices within the Probation arena. Kansas has identified several forms of Probation Placement and tracked those forms internally for several years. The most resource intensive (and strictest) form of probation is ‘Case

Management'. The Relative Rate Index associated with the Case Management form is 1.44 for both African-American youth and 1.46 for Hispanic youth. The parity calculation ("What would it take") shows a need to reduce placement of this form by 127 cases for African-American youth and 322 cases for Hispanic youth. In addition, because of the fiscal impact of the resources required for this form of probation, there is considerable interest in assessing the use of this probation option – as a result, it not only qualifies as a priority based on the magnitude and volume considerations, but also as a result of the 'contextual consideration' criteria recognized by OJJDP.

The contractor selected in 2012 to undertake the DMC assessment was Objective Advantage, LLC. It was established on January 1, 2010, and employs a full-time Director and two part-time research assistants. The Principal Investigator (the Director) was responsible for supervising the undergraduate research assistants and for overseeing all phases of the project. All investigators assisted in all phases of the project, but each had primary responsibilities as well. The final assessment was completed on July 31, 2013 and can be located at the web link listed below:

<http://www.doc.ks.gov/publications/kdoc-juvenile-services/dmc>

The research questions posed to the contractor to address included:

Arrest:

Compared to their composition in the population of youth in Kansas, are minority youth over-represented in arrests?

Are minority youth more likely than White youth to be arrested for certain types of offenses? What factors account for racial differences in types of offenses?

Is the average number of arrests per individual higher for minority youth than White youth? What factors account for racial differences in number of arrests per individual?

Is the average number of charges per arrest higher for minority youth than White youth? What factors account for racial differences in the number of charges per arrest?

Assessment:

What is the demographic profile of youth being assessed and are there racial patterns?

Does placement type differ by race? What factors explain racial differences (e.g. offense, primary language, citizenship status, gender, race, age, etc.)?

Do rates of conditional release differ by race? What factors explain racial differences (e.g. offense, primary language, citizenship status, gender, race, age, etc.)?

Detention:

Admissions: Are minority youth over-represented in secure juvenile detention? If so, what factors explain racial differences?

Case Processing:

Is length of stay at a secure juvenile detention facility equitable across racial/ethnic groups? If not, what factors explain differential lengths of stay?

Are there racial patterns as to when youth are released from secure detention? (Prior to adjudication, post disposition, etc.)

Special Detention Cases: *Are minority youth over-represented in special detention cases (probation violations, writs and warrants, those awaiting placement)?*

Releases: *Are there racial patterns in release placements (severity of placement)? If so, what factors explain those differences?*

Re-Admissions: *A large percentage of youth are admitted into secure juvenile detention multiple times. Are there racial patterns to re-admissions?*

Case Placement:

Equitable Commitment: *Are minority youth more likely to be committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice than White youth? If so, what available variables explain racial differences?*

Equitable Placement:

Are minority youth more likely to have an increased number of placements than White youth? If so, what available variables explain racial differences?

Are minority youth more likely to have more restrictive placements within the KDOC-JS than White youth? If so, what available variables explain racial differences?

Are lengths of stay equitable across racial groups? If so, what available variables explain racial differences?

Does KDOC-JS retain jurisdiction over juveniles at the same rate across racial groups? If so, what available variables explain racial differences?

Cost Effectiveness of Placements:

Average total cost per youth?

Cost effectiveness based upon recidivism (measured by returns number of placements post service or treatment).

The assessment was broken into six parts:

Part 1: Assessing DMC at Arrest. Arrest records from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation were assessed to determine differences in referral offense patterns and some additional aspects of the allegations which lead to Arrest, but the KBI records contain relatively sparse information about the characteristics of youth, their backgrounds, prior records and services received, etc. For that, Kansas asked the contractor to include the rich set of information obtained through KDOC-JS's Intake and Assessment process as a supplement to the KBI information on arrests.

Taken together, they formed a detailed profile of the characteristics of youth coming into the Juvenile Justice System and the basis for describing the differences between White, Hispanic and African American youth who come into the system. As noted above, the volume of intake into the Courts is roughly 80% of the number of arrests which occur, and that proportion is relatively equal across time and across groups.

It is likely that much of that apparent shrinkage occurs as multiple (charges) arrests are bundled into a single referral for some youth, so that the two processes are functionally describing the same youth. The contractor is expected to provide an analytic report which addresses these concerns.

Part 2: Assessing DMC at Detention. Five counties are participating in DMC Reduction Work with the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The JDAI initiative entails collection of significant amounts of data directly related to the detention process. However, the JDAI process is targeted toward the effective use of detention and does not necessarily have DMC as the primary objective.

The contractor will produce a report, using available information, including summary data from JDAI and DMC Action Network sites, which assesses the mechanisms which contribute to DMC within the Pre-Adjudication Detention activities. By using JDAI data to assess DMC, the emphasis is increased on achieving DMC results within the context of JDAI reforms.

One of the key aspects of the JDAI program is the recognition that detention frequently increases the odds of other decisions which reduce juvenile liberty and incur large costs (intensive supervision, longer term detention after adjudication, ineligibility for some treatment programs, and placement in youth corrections programs, etc.). Reducing DMC at the detention stage will have a positive benefit in other areas which follow upon detention.

Part 3: Using Community Input to Inform the Assessment Process. As preliminary results of the Arrest and Detention Assessment were developed, the contractor developed a format so Judicial Districts could explore the local mechanisms contributing to DMC. The contractor engaged in a series of six regional public presentations in selected Judicial Districts. The contractor also engaged in a series of targeted discussions on either a small group or individual basis with justice system actors and others involved in youth services. The purpose of these discussions was to introduce participants in qualitative findings, explore specific local processes or conditions which might produce those findings, and explore possible steps which might address or remedy those local processes or conditions to reduce DMC.

Part 4: Statewide and Sub-state Jurisdictional Priorities. The contractor conducted this assessment at the state level for all 31 Judicial Districts and in the five selected jurisdictions: Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte, and Douglas counties. These five counties represent a significant portion of the State’s minority youth (over 77% of all African American youth between the ages of 10-17 in 2012; 55% of all Hispanic youth; 80% of all Asian youth and 47% of all Native American youth in the State).

Each of these communities has engaged in past actions which indicated a willingness to be involved in DMC reduction efforts. The counties are geographically dispersed across the State.

Part 5: Assessing DMC in the Use of Case Management Placements. The Case Management Group includes juveniles who have been removed from their homes and placed by the Juvenile Courts in the custody of the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice. These are colloquially “deep end” youth. Although the placement into Case Management Probation settings is further down the Juvenile Justice continuum, the information for these placements is collected and maintained by KDOC-JS.

As a result, we were able to provide demographic, offense, prior history and similar data to the contractor to assess the factors which lead to placement in this intensive form of probation. We expected the contractor to establish the basis on which to evaluate the relative effectiveness of the case management approach with youth of different backgrounds in order to assess the cost-effectiveness of the placement option. We also expected the contractor to find methods of recommending improvements in the Case Management design to not only address DMC concerns, but also address issues of cost-effective use of resources.

Part 6: Assessing Future Capacity for Assessment. Kansas does not have a comprehensive Juvenile Justice Information System with the ability to link records across all phases of the Juvenile Justice process or to link Juvenile Justice information with other systems which serve youth.

The KAG recognizes that in future DMC efforts, such a capacity may become critical. As part of the assessment contract, the KAG expected the contractor to explore methods to accurately link juvenile justice records from varying agencies and to assess the suitability of such linkages, either on an on-going basis or on a periodic basis for the kind of management analysis that is represented in the Assessment process.

For example, the KBI arrest information can be linked to the KDOC-JS Intake information by matching name, DOB, date of arrest, type of allegations and demographic information such as gender, race and ethnicity. The contractor assessed the utility of such matching processes to link the data elements across the Juvenile Justice continuum. The KAG also asked for a recommendation for a specific research methodology to conduct a formal evaluation of JDAI’s effectiveness in reducing DMC at the Secure Detention level in the five JDAI communities.

(2) Phase III: Intervention.

The KDOC-JS completed the assessment phase on July 31, 2013. KDOC-JS also underwent an agency name change and had funding frozen. KDOC-JS is working with the SAG to develop additional interventions and target DMC recommendations targeted in our state assessment. During this process however, under the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s study of JDAI, we have made some progress in 2012 for Intervention. Each of the five sites is at varying levels in regards to implementing the core strategies with fidelity. There are unique challenges to the work in all five sites.

- Purpose of Detention (POD) Retreats. Purpose of Detention Retreats were held in all five JDAI sites. KDOC-JS and AECF staff attended all retreats, but participant numbers only included local stakeholders from each.

Site	Date	# of Participants
Shawnee (3 rd District)	March 14, 2012	26
Douglas (7 th)	March 15, 2012	12
Johnson (10 th)	January 20, 2012	20
Sedgwick (18 th)	April 20, 2012	39
Wyandotte (29 th)	March 2, 2012	22

- RAI Training. On March 1st, 2012, RAI training was conducted in Douglas County for all five sites and the KDOC-JS team. Prior to involvement in JDAI, KDOC-JS had engaged a representative group from around the state to work on a Statewide Detention Screening Instrument. Given their prior commitment to a similar goal, this group was invited to attend the training and some became part of a new Statewide RAI Committee, joining JDAI site representatives.

Scale Convening. On March 8th and 9th, 2012, a Scale Convening was held in Indianapolis, IN, for state sites seeking to eventually take the JDAI initiative to state scale. Three Kansas stakeholders attending the convening: Randy Bowman, State JDAI Coordinator/KDOC-JS Director of Community Programs; Curtis Whitten, KDOC-JS Commissioner; and Pat Colloton, State Representative and member of the KAG.

Inter-Site Conference. On April 24th – 26th, 2012, a delegation representing the five JDAI sites and the State attended Annie E. Casey’s JDAI Inter-Site Conference in Houston. The delegation was strategically selected, with the guidance of our TATL, based on engagement in each site.

Site	# of Participants
Shawnee (3 rd District)	11
Douglas (7 th)	12
Johnson (10 th)	12
Sedgwick (18 th)	11
Wyandotte (29 th)	13
KDOC-JS	10
AECF	3

Total Participants: 72

Model Site Visits. On October 10th – 13th, 2012, a mixed delegation from three of five sites attended a Model Site visit to Portland, OR (Multnomah County). The site was courteous to arrange a Judicial Dinner the night before the site visit began. The actual visit occurred on October 11th and 12th with the other days being for travel to and from Portland.

Site	# of Participants
Johnson (10 th District)	7
Sedgwick (18 th)	7
Wyandotte (29 th)	6
KDOC-JS	2
AECF	3

Total Participants: 24

On November 13th – 16th, 2012, a mixed delegation from two of the five sites attended a Model Site visit to Santa Cruz, CA. The actual visit occurred on November 14th and 15th, with the other days being for travel to and from Santa Cruz.

Site	# of Participants
Shawnee (3 rd District)	5
Douglas (7 th)	5
KDOC-JS	2
AECF	3

Total Participants: 13

RED Training. On November 1st and 2nd, 2012, a Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) training was conducted in Johnson County for all five sites and the KDOC-JS team. Sedgwick County opted not to attend this event due to previous work they had done with the McArthur Foundation and the Burns Institute. Sites engaged well in conversation and began planning to incorporate RED into their work plans during the training.

Site	# of Participants
Shawnee (3 rd District)	6
Douglas (7 th)	7
Johnson (10 th)	8
Sedgwick (18 th)	0
Wyandotte (29 th)	7
KDOC-JS	4
AECF	1

Total Participants: 33

Team KS Coordinator’s Meetings. We have monthly meetings with the site coordinators, the KDOC-JS team, our TATL and sometimes other AECF staff. We have quarterly face-to-face

meetings rotating hosts between the five sites and the other meetings are conference calls. All meetings include reports from each site, to include accomplishments, challenges, activities and needs. Other agenda items include trainings, reports and any other emerging issues. While we do have correspondence between all parties continuously, these meetings provide space for information sharing and discussion amongst sites.

Date	Meeting Type	# of Attendees
December 9, 2011	Face-to-Face, Johnson County	14
January 17, 2012	Conference Call	10
February 28, 2012	Conference Call	13
March 27, 2012	Face-to-Face, Wyandotte County	14
April 17, 2012	Conference Call	9
May 22, 2012	Conference Call	13
June 26, 2012	Face-to-Face, Sedgwick County	11
July 24, 2012	Conference Call	11
August 28, 2012	Conference Call	11
September 25, 2012	Face-to-Face, Douglas County	13
October 23, 2012	Conference Call	8
November 27, 2012	Conference Call	8

JDAI Weekly Calls with TATL. The KDOC-JS Team engages in weekly scheduled conference calls with our TATL and other AECF staff for planning and debriefing regarding our five sites, as well as, a state level initiative work.

(3) DMC Reduction for 2013 Statewide.

Kansas’ primary DMC activities for the 2012-2014 Three-Year Plan will be the incorporation of a DMC analysis and response into community planning processes at the Judicial District level, the implementation of JDAI and the implementation of the statewide DMC Assessment’s recommendations.

In recognition of the fact that Judicial Districts are in different stages of the DMC Reduction Model, the State Block Grant Prevention and Intervention Application was divided into three distinct groups with specific questions.

Group 1 was comprised of those five districts which are actively engaged with the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s JDAI work. This application read: “Due to the involvement of XX District with the Annie E. Casey Foundation, you are not required to separately report on DMC activities in this year’s State Block Grant Application. Given that participating in this Foundation initiative requires that deliberate effort be put forth to address DMC and reduce racial and ethnic disparities, we are confident your community will continue to work toward achieving equity goals for your local systems.”

Group 2 was comprised of eighteen districts which indicated they did not have a DMC Committee in previous State Block Grant applications. This application read: “In the FY12 State Block Grant Application, it was indicated that the XX Judicial District does not have a

specific committee addressing DMC. Please answer the following questions regarding the Judicial District's efforts.

1. What is the reason, barrier or impacts that are preventing your Judicial District from organizing a group or committee to specifically monitor DMC?

2. What is being done to educate system professionals (i.e. probation, attorneys, law enforcement, schools, etc.) about the issue of DMC?

3. What is being done to engage community members (i.e. individual citizens, parents and youth involved in the system, civic organizations, advocacy groups) organizations in planning efforts for addressing DMC?

4. How is the DMC data provided for State Fiscal Year 2008-10 being reviewed by the Board of County Commissioners or the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board, and for what purposes and how often?"

Group 3 is comprised of seven Judicial Districts who had indicated they do have a DMC Committee in previous State Block Grant applications. This application read: "In the FY12 State Block Grant Application, it was indicated that the XX Judicial District has a specific committee addressing DMC. Please answer the following questions regarding the Judicial District's efforts.

1. Please provide a summary of the Judicial District's DMC efforts and accomplishments of the past year.

2. Please provide a summary, or attach a copy, of the Committee's DMC Work Plan for the State Fiscal Year 2013.

3. What is being done to engage youth, families and the community (i.e. individual citizens, civic organizations, advocacy groups) in DMC efforts?

4. What training/education do DMC Committee members participate in?

5. What data is reviewed by the Committee, for what purposes and how often?

6. What decision-making instruments are utilized and at what decision-making point(s), by the various juvenile justice agencies to aid in objective decision making regarding youth?"

DMC Reduction Plan 2012 - 2014

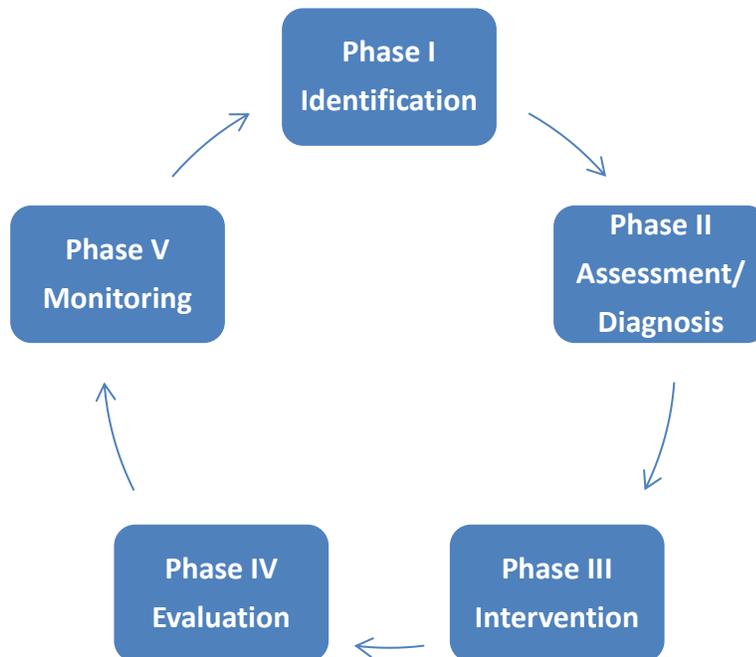
Strategy	Activity	Projected	Completed
JDAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Select communities *Site readiness assessment *JDAI Kick Off *Establish Collaborations *Detention Utilization Study *Purpose of Detention Retreats *Risk Assessment Instrument *Intersite JDAI Conference *Quarterly Reporting System *Model Site Visits *Racial and Ethnic Disparities *Conditions of Confinement *JDAI Statewide Conference *Reward and Response Grid *Fund alternatives to detention \$101,328 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4/ 2011 8/2011 9/2011 12/2011 12/2011 3/2012 3/2012 4/2012 6/2012 6/2012 – 9/2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10/2012- 12/2012 11/2012 Suspended Activity 10/2012- 9/2013
Statewide DMC Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Request for Proposal \$50,000 *Assessment Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3/2012 3/2013, 6/2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 07/2013
DMC Interventions based on assessment findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Revise DMC RFP Application *Request proposals from JD eligible for funding \$191,900 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3/2013 10/2012 – 9/2013
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Develop evaluation protocol for Title II funded DMC interventions and JDAI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10/2013-9/2014 	
On-going Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Complete DMC matrices state and all JD *Submit 3 year plan and updates to OJJDP *Submit Performance Measures to OJJDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06/2014 06/2014 12/2011, 12/2012, 12/2013, 12/2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06/2014 06/2014 12/2011, 12/2012
State Prevention and Intervention Block Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Revise the state block grant application based upon JD progress in addressing DMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10/2011, 10/2012, 10/2013, 11/2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,2011, 10/2012

(4) Phase IV: Evaluation.

Phase II, Assessment has been completed. Kansas had an agency name change and funding was frozen and was recently reallocated to our state. Work continued with the SAG to develop a plan for assessing DMC and looking at interventions that could be evaluated. The assessment that was completed will be a guiding point for the DMC work that lies ahead.

(5) Phase V: Monitoring.

We do track Relative Rate Index data of the Five Phase Model. The next step for Kansas will be to use this information in evaluating the impact of interventions and strategies on the issue of DMC as it exists in Kansas.



E. Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect and Delinquency Programs.

(1) 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 for Children and Families, 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 for Children and Families, 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.

(2) Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records.

Section 223(a)(27) of 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 for Children and Families, a law enforcement agency or any Juvenile Intake and Assessment Worker to freely exchange 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 Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services that case planning and case plan review shall be provided to all youth receiving services from the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services. 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.

F. Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads

The KAG has elected not to participate in this "elective" program due to insufficient funds. 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".

G. Disaster Preparedness Plan.

The Department shall utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to prepare for, respond to and recover from incidents. The Incident Command System shall be the organizational structure used to manage all incidents. All staff shall be trained in Incident Command/NIMS according to a plan developed by the Staff Development Manager.

The Superintendent of each correctional facility shall maintain, at a minimum, emergency operations plans covering the following contingencies: Bomb threat, civil disturbance, employee job action, escape, fire/smoke/explosion, hazardous materials spill, hostage, natural disaster, poison/epidemic, riot/disturbance, offender sit-down/work stoppage, utility failure, on-site and off-site evacuation and emergency housing plan.

H. Suicide Prevention.

The KAG agrees with OJJDP's position on the importance of suicide prevention initiatives. The KDOC-JS is a member of KSDAT, a governmental Mental Health Services planning council. KDOC-JS has two staff members that are members of the Behavioral Health Council that hears reports and received information from subcommittees including the suicide prevention committee.

I. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information.

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

Juvenile arrests are collected using the Kansas Standard Arrest Report for the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System, maintained by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI).

Barriers: Only electronic or manual data provided by local law enforcement agencies is used by the KBI to report the offense type, race, age and gender of juvenile arrests. Three out of four major urban areas in the State submit summary data that does not report offense type, race, age and gender.

The KBI is dependent on local sheriff and police departments for reporting juvenile arrests. The KBI is working to gain more accurate detailed information on each juvenile reported. Each year we must request arrest data by offense type, race and ethnicity and gender directly to police departments in Johnson County, Topeka and Kansas City, Kansas. The KBI estimates we have over 90% of all arrests recorded for the State of Kansas.

(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.

Data on Referrals to Juvenile Court, Cases Diverted, Cases Petitioned/Charges Filed, and Cases Transferred to Adult Court are obtained from the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA).

Barriers: The Kansas Advisory Group and KDOC-JS have worked with the Courts for several years to obtain data by race and ethnicity for DMC purposes. Starting with State Fiscal Year 2008, this data is available. OJA implemented a statewide data system to track these decision points known as Full Court. OJA is working with county Court Clerks in local jurisdictions to enter data on race and ethnicity into the Full Court system. Approximately 85% of the cases have data entered on race, ethnicity, or gender.

Data on alleged Juvenile Offenders and Children in Need of Care (CINC) seen by the state's Intake and Assessment centers are available by gender, race, age, and offense type for the State, by Judicial District. 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 Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services.

Barriers: This data is not available by county. Intake and Assessment Workers are not able to search statewide to determine whether the alleged offender has other arrests in other jurisdictions. These barriers will be addressed in the IT upgrade to a web based system funded by JABG.

(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 collect data on cases handled informally (non petitioned). 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.

The Office of Judicial Administration does collect information on cases formally petitioned.

Data on cases formally diverted after a petition has been filed is available from the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA).

Barriers: Court Services data for Post File Diversion is available starting with 2008, by race and ethnicity. Approximately 85% of the cases have race and ethnicity identified.

Data on Court Services Probation is obtained through Court Services from the OJA Full Court system.

Barriers: Court Services Probation Officers are not using the Full Court system to manage their cases and, therefore, only a small percentage of cases have Court Services Probation data. The data is so incomplete it is not usable.

The number and characteristics of cases for the dispositions of Intensive Supervised Probation and Commitment to Correctional Facility and/or Residential Treatment is collected by the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services through an application called the Community Agency Supervision Information Management Systems (CASIMS). Data is available by age, gender, race and ethnicity.

Barriers: The system was designed to have a paperless Case Management system, including approval of fiscal expenditures. Unfortunately, it is labor intensive and not user friendly, field staff generally completes only the mandatory entries and underutilize its potential. These barriers will be addressed in the IT upgrade to a web based system funded by JABG.

(4) Number of Delinquent and Status Offenders Admitted, by gender and race, to Juvenile Detention Facilities and Adult Jails and Lockups (if applicable).

Data for delinquent and status offenders held securely is based upon Secure Detention Logs and submitted by Detention Centers, Adult Jails and Lockups to the Kansas Compliance Monitor. This report captures all youth held securely for any length of time in detention or for processing an arrest. The Secure Detention Report was compiled by gender, age, race and ethnicity.

Barriers: A juvenile may have multiple Secured Detention incidents over the course of the 3-year reporting period, each reported as a separate incident. The report does not include the juveniles who reside out of state or are classified as an Interstate Compact juvenile/runaway.

Significant problems with this data are that police and/or sheriff's offices are not recording the race, ethnicity and/or age of the juveniles' records. The Secure Detention Log was redesigned with drop down boxes to insure uniformity of responses and to coordinate with the data required with JDAI initiative.

(5) Other Social, Economic, Legal, and Organizational Conditions Considered Relevant to Delinquency Prevention Programming.

State Statutes addressing the sharing of Juvenile Justice information include:

75-7024 Commissioner of Juvenile Justice powers and duties:

(n) Adopt rules and regulations as are necessary to encourage the sharing of information between individuals and agencies who are involved with the juvenile.

The Juvenile Justice Code also addresses the sharing of information with agencies involved with the juvenile offender.

38-2309 Court records, Disclosure; Preservation of Records:

The official file is open for public inspection for all juveniles with the exceptions of a juvenile who is less than 14 years of age and victims of sex offenses. The social file is open to select agencies, including the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services core programs of Intake and Assessment and Juvenile Community Corrections.

38-2310 Records of Law Enforcement Officers, Agencies, and Municipal Courts Concerning Certain Juveniles; Disclosure:

All records of law enforcement officers, agencies and municipal courts concerning an offense committed by a juvenile under 14 should not be disclosed to anyone with the exception of all agencies involved in the Juvenile Justice process.

38-2312 Expungement of Records.

Identifies the circumstances that juvenile records can be expunged.

38-2326 Establishment and Maintenance of Central Repository of Juvenile Offender Information:

Information is open to inspection to law enforcement, social and rehabilitation services, Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services, Secretary of Corrections, educational institutions and educators to the extent of providing protection of pupils and employees, County and District Attorneys, attorneys for juvenile offenders, Intake and Assessment, and a judge's order.

38-2374 Conditional Release; Procedure; Supervision; Notification; Aftercare Services:

Upon satisfactory completion of incarceration at a Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF), the person in charge of the JCF will notify the school district where the juvenile offender will be residing. If the crime meets certain severity levels, the JCF will notify the County or District attorney. The County or District Attorney is required to notify the victim and law enforcement.

J. Statement of the Problem/Program Narrative.

The State of Kansas is aware that the State and its sub-grantees need to report all mandatory output and outcome measures in the Title II Annual Performance Report.

Alternatives to Detention (Program Area 02)

Problem Statement: Historically Kansas has had an overreliance upon Secure Detention. The use of Secure Detention is significantly higher than the national average based on the 2008 case processing summary. On a national level, 18.6 cases per 100 White youth referred were detained, while in Kansas 47.3 were detained – 2.5 times the national rate. The rate Black youth were detained was 25.4 per 100 nationally and 83.3 per 100 in Kansas, more than 3 times the national rate. Hispanic youth were detained at a rate of 75 per 100 referred. This is due in part to using compliance monitoring data which also includes Detention as a sanction and Detention Awaiting Placement. .

Program Goal:

- To safely eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of Secure Detention.
- To minimize re-arrest and failure-to-appear rates pending adjudication.
- To redirect public finances to sustain successful reforms.
- To reduce racial and ethnic disparities found in the Juvenile Justice System.

Program Objectives:

- Reduce admissions for technical violations and status offenses.
- Increase the use of model programs or strategies.
- Fund local programs that provide alternatives to Detention.
- Support training about alternatives to Detention and system improvements to Detention.

Activities and Services Planned:

- Collaboration.
- Use of accurate, comprehensive data.
- Use of objective admissions criteria and instruments.
- New or enhanced alternatives to detention.
- Case processing reforms.
- Careful management of special detention cases.
- Deliberate commitment to reducing racial disparities.
- Improving conditions of confinement.

Performance Measures:

- Number of program youth served.
- Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period (short term and long term).
- Number and percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period (short term and long term).
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Number and percent of program staff trained.
- Number of hours of program staff training provided.
- Number of Risk Assessment Instruments (RAI) developed.
- Percent change in ALOS (average length of stay) - short and long term.
- Percent change in ADP in Secure Detention (long and short term).
- Number and percent of program youth returning to Court for scheduled hearings.

Budget:

Fiscal year	Formula Grant \$	State/Local Funds \$	Total
2012	\$95,950	0	\$95,950
2013/2014	\$203,945	0	\$203,945

Compliance Monitoring (Program Area 06)

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

The primary issue for the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) is the lack of appropriate services and placement options for status offenders and non-offenders in some rural areas of the State. The primary issue for the Jail Removal Requirement is the turnover of law enforcement officers, which necessitates regular training and information sharing. In November of 2012, Kansas elected Sheriffs and District/ County Attorneys. There are 174 Secure Jails and Lockups across the State.

Program Goal: Increase the statewide capacity to reach full compliance with the core requirements.

Program Objectives: To obtain a level of compliance with core requirements for each Judicial District below the national rate of compliance.

Activities and Services Planned:

- Coordinate with 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 core requirements.
- Assist in the identification of local, temporary, non-secure, placement options.
- Pursue statutory changes/amendments that provide congruence with federal laws and requirements.

Performance Measures:

1. Number and percent of program staff trained.
2. Number of hours of program staff training provided.
3. Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223 (a)(14) of the JJDP.
4. Number of activities addressing compliance with Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP.
5. Number of facilities receiving technical assistance.
6. Submission of the Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP.

Budget

Fiscal year	Formula Grant \$	State/Local Funds \$	Total
2012	\$50,000	0	\$50,000
2013/2014	\$100,000	0	\$100,000

Disproportionate Minority Contact (Program Area 10)

Program Problem Statement:

Significant progress has been made to measure and address DMC, but much remains to be done. Milestones include state legislation incorporating an analysis of DMC into the Community Planning Process at the Judicial District level and the statewide collection of data at all 9 decision points of the DMC matrix.

Sedgwick County participates in the MacArthur's Foundation DMC Action Network and is highlighted in OJJDP's DMC Reduction Best Practices Database. Lyon County also participates

in the DMC Action Network and with Title II funding is starting a Functional Family Therapy program to address ethnic disparities for youth being placed in residential care outside the home.

The primary focus during the next 3 years will be conducting a statewide assessment of DMC at the point of Arrest, Secure Detention, and Residential Placement Outside of the Home. We are setting aside funds to address priorities resulting from this assessment in the 2012-2014 Three Year Plan.

The State of Kansas is also implementing the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) in the 5 largest and most diverse counties including Douglas (Lawrence), Johnson (Olathe, Overland Park), Sedgwick (Wichita), Shawnee (Topeka) and Wyandotte (Kansas City, Kansas).

Program Goals:

- To incorporate the analysis of DMC and addressing racial and ethnic disparities into the State of Kansas Community Planning Process at the jurisdictional level as a way of doing business.

Program Objectives:

- Require all Judicial Districts to address DMC in their applications for State Block Grant funds by March 15, 2013.
- Complete a state wide assessment of DMC by March 2013.
- Develop and implement a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) for statewide use by Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers by January 2014.
- Implement the JDAI initiative in the 5 largest and most diverse communities within the state.
- Go to scale with the second round of JDAI sites in January 2015.

Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Prepare the application for State Block Grant funds.
- Prepare RRI for all Judicial Districts within the state and post on website.
- Develop relationships with local universities for DMC assessment and evaluation.
- Rewrite DMC RFP to address racial and ethnic disparities resulting from the statewide DMC assessment.

Performance Measures:

1. Number and percent of program staff trained (State).
2. Number and hours of program staff training provided (State).
3. Number of planning activities conducted (State).
4. Number of assessment studies conducted (State).
5. Number of data improvement projects implemented (State).
6. Number of objective decision-making tools developed (State).
7. Number of program youth served.
8. Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend during the reporting period (short and long term).

9. Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behavior i.e. substance abuse, school attendance, family relationships, antisocial behavior (short and long term).
10. Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.

Budget

Fiscal year	Formula Grant \$	State/Local Funds \$	Total
2012	\$191,900	0	\$191,900
2013/2014	\$397,133	0	\$397,133

Native American Tribes (Program Area 22)

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 (\$2,150) in order to assist them in their prevention and intervention programs and is seen as part of our DMC effort.

Program Goals:

Encourage Native American tribes to submit evidence-based programs or to include evidence based curriculums within their programs.

Program Objectives:

- Conduct outreach efforts to the reservations and Tribal Authority.
- Provide technical assistance in identifying needs and appropriate evidence-based programming.

Activities and Services:

- Invite members of the tribe to a special by- invitation-only training on evidence-based programs and curriculum for Native American youth.
- Provide technical assistance to tribes in drafting their funding proposals.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of program youth served.
2. Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
3. Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend during the reporting period (short and long term).
4. Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in target behaviors i.e. substance abuse, antisocial behavior, family relationships, social competence (short and long term – prevention programs).
5. Number and percent of program families satisfied with program.
6. Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program.

Budget

Fiscal year	Formula Grant \$	State/Local Funds \$	Total
2012	\$2150	0	\$2150
2013/2014	\$4,300	0	\$4300

Planning and Administration (Program Area 23)

Program Problem Statement:

The planning for the administration of the JJDP in Kansas will be accomplished in coordination with the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Governor has designated the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services as the designated State agency and appointed the members of the KAG to plan for and design a system of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in accordance with Section 222 (c) of the JJDP Act.

Program Goals:

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.

Program Objectives:

- Provide accurate and timely applications for funding and performance measurement reports.
- Administer a competitive grant making process utilizing volunteer grant readers.
- Maintain compliance with JJDP core requirements.
- Provide support to the KAG and its committees.

Activities and Services:

- Ongoing partnership between the KAG and KDOC-JS.
- Provide assistance and expertise to the KAG in the preparation of the Three Year Plan, Annual Report to the Governor, Annual Performance Reports and selection of competitive grant proposals.
- Assist in the development of the application packet and pre-bid conference to solicit proposals for funds made available under the approved plan.
- Monitor and evaluate funded projects, through post award training and on-site visits.
- Oversight of the Compliance Monitoring contract and DMC core requirements.

Performance Measures:

1. Formula grant funds allocated to planning and administration.
2. Number of FTE's funded with Formula Grant funds.
3. Number of sub grants awarded.
4. Number and percent of programs using evidence-based model strategies.
3. Average time from receipt of sub grant application to date of award.

Budget

Fiscal year	Formula Grant \$	State/Local Funds \$	Total
2012	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$80,000
2013/2014	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$120,000

State Advisory Group Allocation (Program Area 31)

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).

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.

Program Objectives:

- Improve and monitor the state juvenile justice system.
- Prevent juvenile delinquency and strengthen communities and families.
- Support juvenile justice improvements and reform through policy development and funding recommendations and monitoring.
- Develop and implement the 3 year plan.
- Advise policy makers on matters concerning the juvenile justice system and related youth issues.

Activities and Services:

- Quarterly KAG meetings.
- Most of the KAG work will be conducted in committee meetings, i.e. (Compliance, Grants, Operations, Issues and Innovations and Executive.) These committees meet 3 to 4 times a year and are staffed by the JJ Specialist.
- Payment of mileage and per diem to attend KAG related meetings and 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.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of SAG committee meetings held.
2. Number of SAG subcommittee meetings held.
3. Annual Report submitted to the Governor.
4. Number of grants funded with Formula Grant funds.
5. Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models.
6. Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented.

Budget

Fiscal year	Formula Grant \$	State/Local Funds \$	Total
2012	\$20,000	0	\$20,000
2013/2014	\$40,000	0	\$40,000

K. Budget (Attachment #4)

L. SAG Membership

STATE ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Name	Represents	F/T Gov	Youth	Date of Appointment	Residence
Reggie Robinson – Chair reggie.robinson@washburn.edu	C,E			July 2010	Lawrence
Sgt. Lance Feyh lfeyh@topeka.org	B			November 2011	Topeka
Dona Booe dbooe@kscl.org	D,H			December 2011	Topeka
Robert Chase rchase@sekmhc.org	C, D, H			May 2012	Iola
Nathaniel Davis munnymon@yahoo.com	C, D, F, I		X	July 2012	Wichita
Sarah Mays sarahmays@shawneecourt.org	B, G, H	X		October 2003	Topeka
Rep. Pat Colloton patpatkat@aol.com	E,G,H			December 2011	Topeka
Judge Harold Flaigle hflaigle@dc18.org	A,B	X		July 2012	Wichita
Melody Pappan mpappan@cowleycounty.org	B, G,H	X		October 2003	Dexter
Maximillian Mendoza Mendoza19594@yahoo.com	I		X	August 2012	Kansas City
Caley Love Caley.m.love@gmail.com	E		X	January 2012	Montezuma
Brandon Johnson b.j.johnson3@gmail.com	D, E, F,		X	April 2005	Wichita
Dr. Brenda Dietrich dietbre@usd437	C			May 2007	Topeka

Megan Schmidt megan.schmidt08@gmail.com	E	X	X	March 2011	Burlington
Tuan Huynh Tuan4jc@gmail.com	I		X	September 2013	Hays
Kathe Decker kathe.decker@dcf.ks.gov	C,H	X		March 2013	Topeka
Rep Melody McCray-Miller melody@southwind.net	E			July 2010	Wichita
Alex Orel Alexorel1024@gmail.com	I		X	October 2013	Kansas City
James Echols Jimechols61@gmail.com	D,E			October 2013	Kansas City

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.

M. Staff of the JJDP Formula Grants Program.

Terri Williams was made the Deputy Secretary of the Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services July 19, 2013. The federal JJDP programs were placed under the supervision of Randy Bowman, Director of Community Based Services, in the fall of 2011. Leah Haake, was promoted to the Community Support Manager in April of 2013 and directly supervises the position of the Juvenile Justice Specialist. The Juvenile Justice Specialist oversees the JJDP programs, including staff support to the KAG, the Compliance Monitoring, Disproportionate Minority Contact, Title II, Title V and the JABG grant programs.

Joni Cattoor was appointed as the full time JJ Specialist for the State of Kansas, effective February 3, 2014. The JJ Specialist serves as the staff support for the KAG and its various committees. This position is responsible for all applications, performance reports and other GMS reports for Title II Formula, Title V, JABG and Prevention Trust Fund. The JJ Specialist is also responsible for DMC reporting. The JJ Specialist oversees all technical assistance requests.

The JJ Specialist also oversees the Compliance Monitoring contract and the grant making process, including site visits to sub grantees.

Sandy Barnett oversees the fiscal reporting for Title II Formula, Title V, JABG and the Prevention Trust Fund for both sub grantees and OJJDP. Sandra Nesbit-Manning, Juvenile Justice Associates, LLC, has served as a contracted Compliance Monitor for the State of Kansas for approximately 17 years.

The following chart represents the funding for KDOC-JS staff members responsible for the administration of JJDP funds.

Name	State General Funds (SGF)	SGF (JJDP Match)	SGF (JABG Match)	Title II Admin	Title V	JABG	Total
Joni Cattoor (JJ Specialist)	30.40%	27.85%	6.95%	27.85%		6.95%	100%
Sandy Barnett (Public Service Adm.)	74%	7.35%	5.65%	7.35%		5.65%	100%

N. Performance Measures.

The Kansas Department of Corrections - Juvenile Services understands that it must collect data for specific performance measures for each program area funded and submit that data annually through the DCTAT system.

(1) Sub grant Award Assurances.

The Kansas Advisory Group will discontinue funding a program that does not show substantial success in the first two years. This will be accomplished through an annual site visits during the first 2 years and quarterly and annual reports submitted by the sub grantee. Evidenced based programs are a priority for the KAG increasing the likelihood for success.

2014 Budget Detail Worksheet

Program Area	Program Area Title	State Match	Prior FY13 Budget (includes match)	FY14 Share	State Match	Total Funds
02	Alternatives to Detention	0	\$101,328	\$102,617		\$203,945
06	Compliance Monitoring	0	\$50,000	\$50,000		\$100,000
10	Disproportionate Minority Contact	0	\$191,900	\$205,233		\$397,133
22	Native American Tribes	0	\$2,150	\$2,150		\$4,300
23	Planning and Administration	0	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$120,000
31	State Advisory Group Allocation	0	\$20,000	\$20,000		\$40,000
Total		0	\$445,378	\$400,000	\$20,000	\$865,378

The Planning and Administrative costs cover:

1. The partial salaries of a full-time juvenile justice specialist, and budget analyst.
2. Travel cost of staff for the following:
 - To attend national and regional OJJDP sponsored conferences and workshops as appropriate.
 - To attend CJJ sponsored national and regional conferences as appropriate.
 - To attend local conferences and workshops as appropriate.
 - To monitor sub recipient grants throughout the state.

The Compliance Monitoring cost cover:

1. The salary of a compliance monitor.
2. The costs associated with the following activities of the compliance monitor not to exceed \$50,000 per year:
 - Collecting information on all facilities that may hold juveniles pursuant to public authority;
 - Classifying facilities to determine which need to be monitored for compliance purposes;
 - Inspection of facilities for compatibility with JJDP guidelines;
 - Collection and verification of juvenile detention and court data; and
 - Train and provide information regarding the JJDP statewide.

Disproportionate Minority Contact cost cover:

Sub grantees awards for the reduction of disproportionate minority contact.

Alternatives to Detention cost cover:

Sub grantees awards for the development of alternatives to detention for juveniles.

Native American cost cover:

Pass through funding for tribal youth as required.

State Advisory Group Allocation cost cover:

1. The cost of member attendance at meetings held. Cost limited to those appropriate and reimbursable under OMB 225.
2. To attend CJJ sponsored national and regional conferences as appropriate.
3. To attend local conferences and workshops as appropriate.