

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration: Administration

Subprogram History

In 1879, the Legislature provided for the selection of a site for a state reform school under control of State Charitable Institutions. The school received its first two residents on June 6, 1881. In 1901, the name of the school was changed to The State Industrial School for Boys and on July 1, 1974, the name was changed again to the Youth Center at Topeka. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996 created the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) and on July 1, 1997, JJA assumed responsibility for the operation of the four juvenile correctional facilities. At this time the was changed to Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF). On July 1, 1999, a sentencing matrix went into effect defining minimum and maximum sentence based on the offense. Prior to this, facility superintendents had the authority to determine when a juvenile could be released. The matrix included mandatory aftercare for all youth following their release. In 2000, the Legislature approved the construction of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC), which is composed of a reception and diagnostic center, a maximum-security facility, central program areas, and administrative/support areas. Construction began in April 2001. The original intent was for KJCC and TJCF to be operated as separate facilities. However, the sentencing reforms that went into effect in 1999 caused the juvenile offender population to sharply decline. When construction was complete, it was decided to shift operations from TJCF to KJCC in the spring of 2005 and close TJCF. The continued decline in the juvenile offender population coupled with budgetary constraints led to the closure of the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2008 and the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2009. The male population from Atchison was integrated into the main facility at KJCC while the female population from Beloit was moved to two units on the former TJCF campus. This area of the facility was referred to as KJCC - West. In September 2011, the female population was moved into the stand-alone Q/R/S/T building on the KJCC campus. On July 1, 2013, JJA was merged into the Kansas Department of Corrections in accordance with Executive Reorganization Order 42. In 2017, the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility closed, leaving KJCC as the sole juvenile correctional facility in the state.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Administration program provides for the overall management and operational control of the facility. This program includes the superintendent, human resources, mailroom, policy and compliance, staff development, and fiscal. Not funding this program would eliminate the leadership and support functions necessary to operate the facility.

Statutory Basis

KSA 76-2101, KSA 76-2102, KSA 76-2112, KSA 76-2125, KSA 76-3205, 75-7059.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Ancillary Services: Ancillary Services

Subprogram History

In 1879, the Legislature provided for the selection of a site for a state reform school under control of State Charitable Institutions. The school received its first two residents on June 6, 1881. In 1901, the name of the school was changed to The State Industrial School for Boys and on July 1, 1974, the name was changed again to the Youth Center at Topeka. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996 created the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) and on July 1, 1997, JJA assumed responsibility for the operation of the four juvenile correctional facilities. At this time the was changed to Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF). On July 1, 1999, a sentencing matrix went into effect defining minimum and maximum sentence based on the offense. Prior to this, facility superintendents had the authority to determine when a juvenile could be released. The matrix included mandatory aftercare for all youth following their release. In 2000, the Legislature approved the construction of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC), which is composed of a reception and diagnostic center, a maximum-security facility, central program areas, and administrative/support areas. Construction began in April 2001. The original intent was for KJCC and TJCF to be operated as separate facilities. However, the sentencing reforms that went into effect in 1999 caused the juvenile offender population to sharply decline. When construction was complete, it was decided to shift operations from TJCF to KJCC in the spring of 2005 and close TJCF. The continued decline in the juvenile offender population coupled with budgetary constraints led to the closure of the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2008 and the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2009. The male population from Atchison was integrated into the main facility at KJCC while the female population from Beloit was moved to two units on the former TJCF campus. This area of the facility was referred to as KJCC - West. In September 2011, the female population was moved into the stand-alone Q/R/S/T building on the KJCC campus. On July 1, 2013, JJA was merged into the Kansas Department of Corrections in accordance with Executive Reorganization Order 42. In 2017, the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility closed, leaving KJCC as the sole juvenile correctional facility in the state.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

A corrections counselor is assigned to each youth during his or her commitment. Counselors provide program planning, case management, individual behavior modification work, reintegration/re-entry programming, and life skills classes. In conjunction with Community Supervision Agencies and the family, counselors assist in developing aftercare plans with each youth. Youth are offered large-muscle activities daily by activity therapy. During activities, youth are afforded the opportunity to learn the rules and fundamentals of several socially acceptable sporting events and leisure time activities. A part-time chaplain is available to all youth for individual pastoral counseling, weekly worship, and bible study. Special religious events are conducted as well as services recognizing religious holidays and seasons. Participation by the offenders in any religious service or activity is voluntary. Many volunteers also assist the agency's religious programs and conduct several groups. Not funding this program would eliminate services that critical to a youth's rehabilitation and return to the community.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7024, KSA 76-2101.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Capital Improvements: Capital Improvements

Subprogram History

N/A

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The capital improvement program is used solely for budgeting and recording expenditures related to rehabilitation and repair projects. KDOC central office is appropriated \$500,000 from the State Institutions Building Fund annually for rehabilitation and repair projects at KJCC. Funds are transferred to the facility as projects are approved. Eliminating this program would prohibit the Department from making repairs, upgrades, and improvements.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7024, KSA 76-2101.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	2	2

Central Services: Central Services

Subprogram History

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Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Functions included in this program consist of maintenance, laundry, warehouse operations, and food service. Also included in this program are utility expenditures. Not funding the support services program would eliminate funding necessary for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7024, KSA 76-2101.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
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Discretionary	No	1	1
COVID-19 Relief Funds: COVID-19 Relief Funds			
Subprogram History			
N/A			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
N/A			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
N/A	No	N/A	N/A

Education: Education

Subprogram History

In 1879, the Legislature provided for the selection of a site for a state reform school under control of State Charitable Institutions. The school received its first two residents on June 6, 1881. In 1901, the name of the school was changed to The State Industrial School for Boys and on July 1, 1974, the name was changed again to the Youth Center at Topeka. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996 created the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) and on July 1, 1997, JJA assumed responsibility for the operation of the four juvenile correctional facilities. At this time the was changed to Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF). On July 1, 1999, a sentencing matrix went into effect defining minimum and maximum sentence based on the offense. Prior to this, facility superintendents had the authority to determine when a juvenile could be released. The matrix included mandatory aftercare for all youth following their release. In 2000, the Legislature approved the construction of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC), which is composed of a reception and diagnostic center, a maximum-security facility, central program areas, and administrative/support areas. Construction began in April 2001. The original intent was for KJCC and TJCF to be operated as separate facilities. However, the sentencing reforms that went into effect in 1999 caused the juvenile offender population to sharply decline. When construction was complete, it was decided to shift operations from TJCF to KJCC in the spring of 2005 and close TJCF. The continued decline in the juvenile offender population coupled with budgetary constraints led to the closure of the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2008 and the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2009. The male population from Atchison was integrated into the main facility at KJCC while the female population from Beloit was moved to two units on the former TJCF campus. This area of the facility was referred to as KJCC - West. In September 2011, the female population was moved into the stand-alone Q/R/S/T building on the KJCC campus. On July 1, 2013, JJA was merged into the Kansas Department of Corrections in accordance with Executive Reorganization Order 42. In 2017, the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility closed, leaving KJCC as the sole juvenile correctional facility in the state.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The education program consists of several different components designed to meet the needs of all students at the facility. The academic program consists of high school coursework and remedial coursework geared toward helping a student earn a high school diploma or the GED. The program is required to meet all the Quality Performance Accreditation requirements set for schools by the Kansas State Department of Education. Also included is an institution-wide Title I program designed to help students struggling in reading, writing, and math to improve their academic skills. Special education services are offered for all exceptional students with a current individual education plan (IEP). Not funding this program would eliminate education services and place youth who are already behind academically even further behind their peers when they release.

Statutory Basis

KSA 76-3203.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Security: Security

Subprogram History

In 1879, the Legislature provided for the selection of a site for a state reform school under control of State Charitable Institutions. The school received its first two residents on June 6, 1881. In 1901, the name of the school was changed to The State Industrial School for Boys and on July 1, 1974, the name was changed again to the Youth Center at Topeka. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996 created the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) and on July 1, 1997, JJA assumed responsibility for the operation of the four juvenile correctional facilities. At this time the was changed to Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF). On July 1, 1999, a sentencing matrix went into effect defining minimum and maximum sentence based on the offense. Prior to this, facility superintendents had the authority to determine when a juvenile could be released. The matrix included mandatory aftercare for all youth following their release. In 2000, the Legislature approved the construction of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC), which is composed of a reception and diagnostic center, a maximum-security facility, central program areas, and administrative/support areas. Construction began in April 2001. The original intent was for KJCC and TJCF to be operated as separate facilities. However, the sentencing reforms that went into effect in 1999 caused the juvenile offender population to sharply decline. When construction was complete, it was decided to shift operations from TJCF to KJCC in the spring of 2005 and close TJCF. The continued decline in the juvenile offender population coupled with budgetary constraints led to the closure of the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2008 and the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2009. The male population from Atchison was integrated into the main facility at KJCC while the female population from Beloit was moved to two units on the former TJCF campus. This area of the facility was referred to as KJCC - West. In September 2011, the female population was moved into the stand-alone Q/R/S/T building on the KJCC campus. On July 1, 2013, JJA was merged into the Kansas Department of Corrections in accordance with Executive Reorganization Order 42. In 2017, the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility closed, leaving KJCC as the sole juvenile correctional facility in the state.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Security program include salaries and wages for all uniformed security officers. This program is essential to operating the facility.

Statutory Basis

KSA 76-2101, KSA 76-2102, KSA 76-2112, KSA 76-2125, KSA 76-3205, 75-7059.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Subprograms Without Narrative Data

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Administration: Administration								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Percentage of staff that meet Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex mandatory training requirements.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	95.00%	97.00%

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Operate and maintain a personnel system in accordance with state and departmental regulations, ensuring that positions are classified appropriately and that vacant positions are filled in a timely manner.	Outcome	Turnover rates: Non-uniformed	15.00%	1.00%	18.00%	16.00%	15.00%	12.00%
		Turnover rates: Uniformed	30.00%	71.00%	53.00%	63.00%	58.00%	56.00%
Ancillary Services: Ancillary Services								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Develop and continuously evaluate programs.	Output	Successful completion of ART	88.00%	47.00%	88.00%	80.00%	80.00%	83.00%
		Successful completion of Sex Offender treatment	54.00%	55.00%	88.00%	76.00%	78.00%	80.00%
		Successful completion of Substance Abuse treatment	62.00%	67.00%	68.00%	72.00%	76.00%	80.00%
		Successful completion of T4C	88.00%	85.00%	90.00%	74.00%	80.00%	83.00%
Education: Education								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		The Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex School maintains Quality Performance Accreditation with the Kansas Board of Education.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provide juvenile offenders with the life and competency skills necessary to function in society.	Output	Number of post-secondary certifications provided to increase employability	115	178	306	243	250	275
		Number of post-secondary hours provided to increase employability	699	664	1,284	2,209	3,180	3,180
		Percent of residents who showed increased scores on standardized academic instruments	53.00%	76.00%	93.00%	77.00%	80.00%	83.00%

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Security: Security								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Continue to maintain facility certification in all audit years.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Output	Number of disruptive events	0	1	0		0	
Provide a safe and security environment for staff and juvenile offenders within the facility.	Output	Number of substantiated offender-on-offender sexual assaults	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of substantiated offender-on-staff sexual assaults	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of substantiated staff-on-offender sexual assaults	1	1	0	1	0	0
		Reduce the number of juvenile on juvenile batteries with injuries: Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Reduce the number of juvenile on juvenile batteries with injuries: Males	2	5	4	5	4	4
		Reduce the number of juvenile on juvenile batteries without injuries: Females	1	7	1	1	1	1
		Reduce the number of juvenile on juvenile batteries without injuries: Males	60	108	156	107	102	105
		Reduce the number of juveniles on staff batteries with injuries: Females	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Reduce the number of juveniles on staff batteries with injuries: Males	5	2	4	6	4	4
		Reduce the number of juveniles on staff batteries without injuries: Females	0	1	6	16	6	6
		Reduce the number of juveniles on staff batteries without injuries: Males	30	48	88	82	80	82

Footnotes