

**December 2, 2010 CVC Meeting Summary
(Criminal Justice and Public Safety/ Education)
Draft 12/10/10**

PART 1—CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

PANEL DISCUSSION

A panel of experts was assembled to help inform the committee's discussion on the topic of Criminal Justice and Public Safety. Participants included:

Presenting Panel:

- Rise Hanneburg, Johnson County Criminal Justice Coordinator (Overview of the Justice System)
- Frank Denning, Johnson County Sheriff
- Betsy Gillespie, Director, Johnson County Department of Corrections
- Ellen Hansen, Chief of Police, City of Lenexa (Local law enforcement perspective)

Resource Panel:

- Thomas Foster, Chief Judge, 10th Judicial District Court
- Michael McLain, Court Administrator
- Kathleen Rieth, Chief Probation Officer
- Steve Howe, District Attorney

Presenting panelists were asked to respond to the following questions as it relates to their particular area of expertise:

- What are the biggest challenges Johnson County faces in the next 10 to 20 years with regard to criminal justice and public safety?
- What is your vision for criminal justice and public safety in Johnson County in the next 10 to 20 years?

Speaker #1: Rise Hanneburg, Johnson County Criminal Justice Coordinator

Handouts: Powerpoint slides (attached), Criminal Justice Overview, 10th Judicial District, Johnson County, Kansas

Speaker #2: Frank Denning, Johnson County Sheriff

Handouts: (See Powerpoint noted above)

Speaker #3: Betsy Gillespie, Director, Johnson County Department of Corrections

Handouts: (See Powerpoint noted above); Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative: A Successful Approach to Comprehensive Reform, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Speaker #4 Ellen Hansen, Chief of Police, City of Lenexa

Handout: Snapshot of Johnson County Local Law Enforcement, 12.2.10

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS/COMMENTS:

1. How many police departments does Johnson County have?
 - Between 18-20, depending on how smaller departments are counted.
2. It was noted that the 911 system may be confusing for non-English speaking residents due to the number of similar numbers being used for other purposes, e.g., 411. Panelists noted that the centralized system in place in Johnson County allows calls to be quickly referred to the proper responder in instances where an individual is unsure of who to call in case of emergency.
3. From an efficiency/partnership perspective, if you had a blank slate—would you build the same system? Especially from the standpoint of the number of jurisdictions involved.
 - Sheriff Denning responded that recent actions confirm that if given the choice to start over you wouldn't add more entities (cities); he noted there have been discussions about combined services and departments over the years and that it generally comes down to the preferences of individual governments and that provincialism can be a challenge. He noted two examples where communities have chosen to contract with the Sheriff's office rather than maintain their individual police departments—City of Edgerton and Desoto. He indicated that we're likely to see more discussions in that regard, but that consolidation of services is not as easy as it sounds—will need to weigh options. Should consolidation be pursued, some sacrifices will be necessary re: what's expected in terms of levels of service as not all departments provide the same levels of service today. He noted that joint infrastructure may be a key opportunity for additional efficiency in the future.
4. It was noted that in the types of crimes cited during the presentation, domestic violence seemed high.
 - The panel responded that while domestic violence represents a big segment of overall crimes, it has remained constant as a percentage.
5. What is the status of the Public Safety Sales Tax?
 - Sheriff Denning noted there are two ¼ cent sales taxes with no sunset. They were established to fund Phase II of the Jail expansion, the Youth Services Complex, and the Olathe Adult Detention Facility. Following completion of these facilities, proceeds from the tax will be used to cover operating expenses on the various facilities.
6. What percentage of the sheriff's duties involve unincorporated areas?
 - Sheriff Denning indicated that 67% of his time is spent on activities related to the county's detention facilities

- 30 contract staff serve unincorporated areas (Sheriff's Dept. paid on contract for these services)
7. What criteria are used to screen people for Juvenile Detention Alternatives programs?
- Juvenile Services Advisory Board helps frame those
 - Just beginning to use a new national assessment tool that identifies needs and funnels to program (Detention Risk Assessment)—will need to validate and adjust as needed
8. Has Wyandotte County consolidated its criminal justice services?
- Some department services have been consolidated, but not the Sheriff's Department.
9. Panelists noted that Overland Park and other fringe cities are looking at these programs. Statistics indicate that many criminals who commit crimes here don't live in Johnson County.

COMMITTEE WORKSESSION—PART 1:

Criminal Justice and Public Safety –Charting our Vision

Question to consider: What steps should Johnson County take to help balance increasing demand for public safety services with resource constraints?

- Need to explore ways to make government more effective through consolidation—need to understand what savings can be gained
- Need to “grow our own” in terms of training/education; build interest and excitement at the grade school level—teaching not just what kids *should* do if they have an interest in pursuing a career in criminal justice, but also what they *shouldn't* do
- What percentage of the county's budget is spent on Public Safety? (Note: county staff researching for follow up with CVC)
- Our number one priority should be a safe community

Question to consider: What steps should be taken to increase the effectiveness of Johnson County's criminal justice system?

- Need to keep the bar high—maintain commitment to safety
- Don't think short-term due to budget constraints
- Consolidate law enforcement recruitment procedures among municipalities and county to be more effective
- Need to focus on the prioritization of available resources—public safety is one of the most important. Can't continue to add to “wish list” for the county—this may mean that funding for other services are cut
- Not always a matter of needing more money to do the job, but a matter of being more effective with the money that is available.
- Johnson County is an urbanizing county and there is increasing sophistication in electronic crimes—how can the system address these trends (especially smaller departments)? Fewer, more advanced departments may be more effective.
- Reductions in the number of individuals incarcerated each year represents a huge savings—how can we take this further through cooperative efforts

- Small cities do not handle safety—Sheriff does; however, crime labs and other services are shared.
- What is Johnson County’s rate of incarceration per 1,000 or 100,000 population (compared to peer counties?)

Location	Population	# of bookings	ratio bookings per 1000 population
Sedgwick Co, Ks	453,000	32,463	72:1,000
Arapaho Co, Co (near Denver metro)	565,000	17,158	30:1,000
Douglas Co, NE (Omaha)	464,000	18,917	41:1,000
Montgomery Co, Ohio (Dayton)	559,000	31,448	56:1,000
Stanislaus Co, Cal (San Francisco Metro)	526,000	17,868	34:1,000
Johnson Co, Ks	528,000	16,619	31:1,000
Source: Johnson County Sheriff’s Office, 2011.			

- Efficiency is not an all or nothing proposition
- Some cities pay higher taxes and have additional services as a result—residents may choose where to live accordingly based on these differences
- Justice reinvestment is a growing trend, i.e., mental health, strategic investment in other issues
- If 50% of offenders in Johnson County live somewhere else—how do we change this direction?

PART 2—EDUCATION

A panel of experts was assembled to help inform the committee’s discussion on the topic of Education. Participants include:

Presenting Panel:

- Introduction: Ron Wimmer, Ed.D., Superintendent, Unified School District #232
- Tom Trigg, Ed.D., Superintendent of Schools, Blue Valley Schools
- Dana Grove, Ph.D., Executive Vice President, Johnson County Community College
- Robert Clark, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor, KU Edwards Campus

Resource Panel:

- Gene Johnson, Ed.D., Superintendent, Shawnee Mission School District
- Bill Gilhaus, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools, Gardner-Edgerton Unified School District 231
- Marlin Berry, Ph.D., Superintendent, Olathe School District
- Bart Goering, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools, Spring Hill
- Ron Wimmer, Ed.D., Superintendent, Unified School District #232

Presenting panelists will be asked to respond to the following questions as it relates to their particular area of expertise:

- What can Johnson County do to help support quality education in the future?
- What is your organization's vision for education in the future?

Speaker #1: Ron Wimmer, Ed.D., Superintendent, Unified School District #232

Handouts: Johnson County Unified School District Data, November 2010

Speaker #2: Tom Trigg, Ed.D., Superintendent of Schools, Blue Valley Schools

Handouts: Powerpoint slides (attached), Pre K-12 Education Presentation to the Johnson County Visioning Committee: A presentation from Johnson County's six public school districts

Speaker #3: Dana Grove, Ph.D., Executive Vice President, Johnson County Community College

- Many feel that Johnson County Community College is one of the best kept secrets in the county
- Open door institution (no requirements for admission)
- Not all students are college ready; based on placement tests
 - ¼ of students not reading at a college level
 - ¾ of students require developmental math courses
 - ¼ of students not writing at a college level
- Many non-traditional students
- Have started a pilot program with Blue Valley School district to give students these placement tests during their sophomore year of HS to allow time to address if necessary
- No articulation system for transferring credits to other colleges—presents challenges for some students
- Opportunities: JSERV, STEM

Speaker #4: Robert Clark, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor, KU Edwards Campus

- KU Edwards Campus is fortunate in its location
- Critical mass of people is helpful for the economy
- Have to be prepared to respond to different type of student
- Be accountable—investment
- Direction KU is taking is unique—focused on engaged scholarship for public impact
- More programs designed to guide
- What types of engagement do you need
- Will soon offer BS in Applied Science
- KU Edwards Campus has been nimble in its ability to respond to the types of skill sets the workforce has demanded
- 10 new degree programs planned as a result of where demand is—business, engineering, science, technology (triangle approach)
- Point of connection between employers and education
- Committed to quality and commitment in all areas
- Quality of life

- Technology and population is changing

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—PART 2:

1. Are there differences in the challenges experienced by smaller and larger districts?
 - If district is growing, it helps; but challenges are similar. Some reliance from smaller districts on on-line courses which allow them to provide courses they may not otherwise be able to provide. Harder due to lower assessed values and higher mill levee rates, leading to higher tax burden
 - Reduction in funding will lead to larger class sizes and cutting services without more resources
2. How do we keep education strong and relevant to changing future needs?
 - Business, government, and education need to work together. Need to strengthen this relationship.
3. Are you suggesting a fundamental change in K-12 school funding—to sales tax vs. state government?
 - State responsibility is by constitutional mandate, but need to allow for additional local funding. JOCO residents place a higher value on education than the state, so we have to take care of ourselves
4. If we create local \$\$ to maintain current levels, concern that state will use it as an excuse to cut back or view it as a permanent shift
 - State responsibility is by constitutional mandate, but need to allow for additional local funding. JOCO residents place a higher value on education than the state, so we have to take care of ourselves
5. Haven't heard vision for 20-year strategic plan—efficiency, magnet schools—what else besides funding are the districts focused on? How do we re-engineer education?
 - Will e-mail copy of Blue Valley Schools Strategic Plan. Also, virtual work (internet). Innovative program w/business and community
 - Consolidation—only savings is if you can close schools (500K-1.25M annual savings range per school)
 - Operational efficiency is key; have to look at building closure if enrollment decreases
 - Have to address challenges related to a changing population. Kids are now coming to schools without cultural capital and experiences—schools are expected to bridge that gap (especially early on)
 - How to have more community involvement vs. just seeking more funding? How can the county as a whole do more?

6. How to tap into business community to make it a win-win (i.e., some incentives, tax breaks, etc.)?
 - Yes, 21st century programs, Olathe, others. Needs more coordination in a county-wide perspective.

COMMITTEE WORKSESSION—PART 2:

Education –Charting our Vision

Question to consider: What can Johnson County do to help support quality education in the future?

- Focus on creating environment for 21st century education. Examples: leadership, technology, jobs/education link
- Set broad guiding principles—hard to define specific roles for Johnson County government
- Funding reallocation between large and small districts (difficult issue)
- Concerns about county deciding vis a vis state \$\$
- Can't just look at funding solutions—cannot tax our way out of the problem
- Concern about short-term solutions, need to focus on long-term—must look at consolidation
- Strengthen partnerships between local governments and schools
- Establishing partnerships through a Business—Government—Schools triangle is a key solution

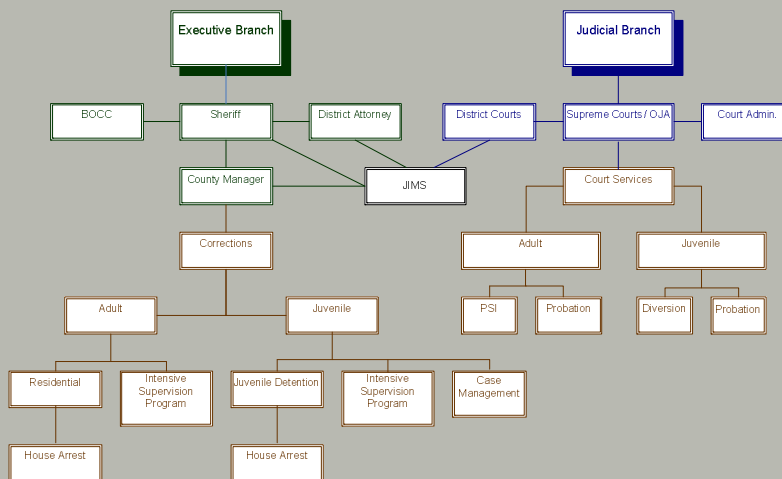


Criminal Justice Overview

10th Judicial District
Johnson County, Kansas



Organizational Chart





Law Enforcement

- Johnson County Sheriff's Office
- 12 Municipal Police Departments plus unincorporated area
- Total county force of over 1,700 officers
- 2009 17,732 booked into Jo Co Jail



District Attorney

Steve Howe, District Attorney

- Specialized Units: Major Cases, Appeals, Warrants, Commitments, Domestic Violence, Economic Crime, Drugs, Juvenile, Sex Crimes, Traffic and Interns
- 2009 case filing stats
 - Total 4,824
 - Criminal 3,157
 - Domestic Violence 1,668
 - Traffic 13,292
 - Juvenile Offender 2,551
 - CINC (Child in Need of Care) 451 /146 Truancy



Sheriff

Frank Denning, Sheriff

- Administers the jail
- Serves civil process papers and criminal warrants
- Provides dispatch for the Sheriff's Office (SO), Unincorporated areas and 12 cities
- Direct patrol
- Investigations for SO and cities as requested
- Crime lab and CSI county-wide
- Offender registry
- Courthouse security



Jail

- Olathe facility constructed in 1985
- New Century "phase 1" constructed in 2000
- New Century "phase 2" opened in 2009
- Olathe closed in 2010 for booking center remodel
- Current capacity 818 Beds
- 1087 capacity when both sites are open

- Current Census
 - 2010 Average Daily Population (ADP) 800
 - Average length of stay (LOS) 17.2 days
 - Average daily cost \$104



District Court

- **Thomas Foster, Chief Judge**
 - 24.5 District Court and Magistrate Judges

- **Michael McLain, Court Administrator**
 - Court Administration
 - Clerk of the Court
 - Court Reporters
 - Administrative Assistants
 - Research Attorneys
 - District Court Trustee
 - Court Services



District Court Court Services Department

- Kathleen Rieth, Chief Court Services Officer**
- Adult (Pre-trial, Pre-Sentence and Probation)
 - Juvenile (Juvenile Intake and Assessment, Diversion and Probation)
 - Domestic Relations (Divorce Mediation, Child Custody Investigations, Supervised Exchange and Visitation)



Department of Corrections

Elizabeth Gillespie, Director

- Adult (Pre-trial Assessment, Intensive Supervision Probation, House Arrest, Adult Residential Center – Probation and Work Release)
- Juvenile (Juvenile Intake and Assessment , House Arrest, Intensive Supervision Probation, Juvenile Justice Authority Case Management , Juvenile Detention Center)



Department of Corrections

- **Juvenile Detention Center**
 - Capacity 69
 - Youth and Family Services Center to open in 2011 with additional 33 beds
 - 2009 ADP: 54
 - 2010 ADP to date: 55.7
 - Average Daily Cost: \$278.41
- **Adult Residential Center**
 - Capacity 449 (348 current with 2 units closed)
 - 2009 ADP: 247.8
 - 2010 ADP to date: 251
 - Average Daily Cost: \$52.59 Probation - \$40.05 Work Release



Criminal Justice Advisory Council

- Created by BOCC resolution 2008
- Criminal Justice Coordinator Position also created
- Community and Justice System Representation
- Projects have included study of juvenile and adult systems and related recommendations



Juvenile System Vision and Challenges **Betsy Gillespie**

- Employment of Evidence-Based Practices
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
 - Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority will lead this project statewide
 - Goals will include data analysis of juvenile detention population
 - Low level offenders and technical violators are examples of offenders who should be placed in alternative programming
 - Youth who spend time in detention are more likely to not graduate, have low wage jobs, abuse substances and end up in criminal system

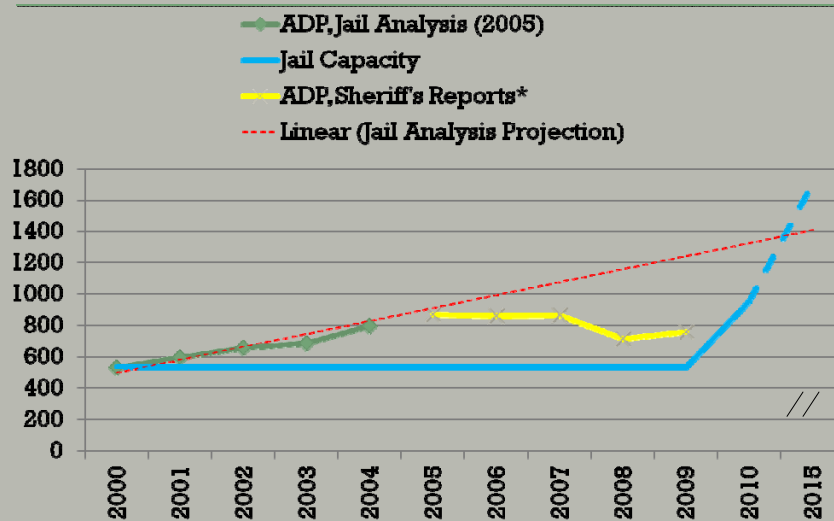


Adult System Vision and Challenges Sheriff Frank Denning

- Introduction of Alternatives to Incarceration within the jail setting
 - Second Chance Act Grant received which will provide funding for Reentry Programming in 2011
 - Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant received which will provide funding for Mental Health Professional Co-Responder and Mental Health Case Manager to increase diversion in effort to reduce the mentally ill in the justice system



Jail Population





Snapshot of Johnson County Local Law Enforcement 12-2-10

Johnson County historically has benefitted from quality law enforcement services due to:

- Well funded and well trained police departments
- Low violent crime rates
- High functioning collaborative partnerships between
 - 14 Jo Co agencies
 - 4 WY Co agencies
 - 12 Missouri agencies
 - Jo Co Sheriff's Office
 - KHP/KBI other state agencies
 - FBI, ATF, DEA and other federal Agencies
- Well-planned service tailored to specific needs of each community
- Enhanced technology making information exchange and communication immediate and effective

Issue

Declining budgets

Response

Traditional; cut services by eliminating specialized units pull back from task Forces. Contemporary; don't just do less with less, work smarter with public/private partnerships, technology i.e. demand policing, mapping, scheduling, hot spots, examine staffing levels and command positions, civilianize where possible, utilize volunteers in new ways

Issue

Declining # of qualified applicants

Response

Early recruiting efforts i.e. grade school, middle school, community outreach, be
Become better marketers with citizen police academies, youth academies,
Community outreach, targeted recruitment

Issue

Adapting to new generation of employees

Response

Retool procedures, supervision and training without losing basic culture and
values and service levels. Provide mentoring, support, opportunities and
challenges appropriate to the people entering the work place.

Issue

Effectively and positively policing diverse communities

Response

Look for native speakers and use language proficiency incentives, connect with
minority groups through schools, organizations and churches, and provide
officers with cultural education and exposure. Engage and involve minority
citizens.

Issue

Changing complexion of crime: increased violence, Kansas
City Crime is Johnson County crime. High tech computer crime is very
demanding and some element appears in 75% of all reported crime. Gang
activity and crime is growing rapidly and at younger ages

Response

Training law enforcement and community about the needed
balance between officer safety and community contact; constructive use of
police and public video and the media; collaborative intelligence and information
sharing; train and equip officers for higher risk and better human relations skills;
develop cooperative computer labs and task forces and constructive
gang initiatives in partnership with schools, social services, advocacy groups and
parents for early intervention

Johnson County Unified School District Data				Ron Wimmer			
2009-10 Data as listed with Kansas State Department of Education							
District		Olathe	Shawnee Mission	Blue Valley	De Soto	Gardner	Spring Hill
Enrollment FTE (Audited)		25,542	26,560	20,321	6,217	4,568	2,834
Expenditures							
General+Supplemental (1)		202,577,719	213,190,139	157,184,509	46,400,981	34,492,047	19,845,560
State Reported Per Pupil		7,931	8,027	7,735	7,464	7,552	7,004
Total Budget Expenditures (2)		324,075,597	367,961,291	284,080,844	80,422,038	59,798,297	32,458,116
(1) From Legal Max - no reductions for transfers							
(2) From Budget at a Glance documents on KSDE website)							
Personnel							
Certified Staff		2,400	2,299	1,767	556	417	176
Classified Staff		1,423	1,511	930	238	284	104
Total Staff		3,823	3,810	2,697	794	701	280
Reported from Budget at a Glance - Kansas Department of Education 2009-10							
Valuation							
2010-2011	JOCO KS	1,688,190,425	2,939,527,738	2,223,166,765	374,920,219	235,963,473	85,825,816
							JOCO Only
		K- 12 Totals	Johnson County				
Enrollment FTE			86,041				
Certified Staff			7,615				
Classified Staff			4,490				
Total Staff			12,105				
Total General + Supplemental Budget			673,690,955				
Average Per Pupil Expenditure			7,619				
Total Budget Expenditures			1,148,796,183	(Includes Capital Outlay, Bond & Interest, other)			
Total Assessed Valuation			7,547,594,436				
Assessed Valuation of Large Districts			6,850,884,928				
Assessed Valuation of Smaller Districts			696,709,508				
Other Student Data							
Enrollment		Percent of Total					
Pre-K + Other Headcount		92888	100%				
Male		47795	51.5%				
Female		45093	48.5%				
White		71117	76.6%				
Black		4721	5.1%				
Hispanic		9249	10.0%				
Amer Indian or Alaska Nat		414	0.4%				
Aisan		4113	4.4%				
Multi-Ethnic		3264	3.5%				
Free Lunch		13219	14.2%				
Reduced Lunch		4595	4.9%				
Special Education		8670	9.3%				
Number of Schools/Offices/Facilities							
	Central Offices	6					
	High Schools	20					
	Middle Schools	30					
	Elementary	104					
	Special Schools	5					
	Early Childhood	6					
	Misc Other	10					
Prepared by: Ron Wimmer							
November, 2010							

Pre K-12 Education Presentation To the Johnson County Visioning Committee

A presentation from Johnson County's
six public school districts

- Some facts about our current situation.
- Why should the visioning committee be concerned with pre K-12 education?
- What is our vision for pre K-12 education in Johnson County?
- What can Johnson County do to support quality pre K-12 education in the future?

Overview

- Thank you for this opportunity.
- This presentation is being presented on behalf of all six Johnson County public school districts.
- We appreciate you seeking our thoughts on this very important and crucial topic.

Preliminaries

- Over 90,000 students enrolled in Pre K-12 public education in Johnson County.
- Over 12,000 employees among the six school districts.
- One of the largest employers in the County.

Some facts about our current situation in Pre K-12 education

- Like everyone else, we have been hit extremely hard by the economy.
- Yet, the expectations for success continue to increase (NCLB).
- We have delivered, but it's been a struggle, and that struggle will likely continue.

Some facts about our current situation in Pre K-12 education

- Public education in Johnson County is "big business."
- Residents and businesses make location decisions based on the quality of public education.
- A quality public education system economically benefits a local community.
- All the above statements come from conversations with chamber of commerce leaders.

Why should the visioning committee be concerned about pre K-12 public education?

- Education, then, is crucial to all of us.
- Crucial driver for:
 - ✓ County economic growth
 - ✓ New business development
 - ✓ Choice of residential location
 - ✓ Educated workforce
 - ✓ Educated population
- Research indicates that a high quality public education system increases the economic health of their communities (Smart Money: Education and Economic Development, William Schweke, 2004. Schweke is the senior fellow for the Corporation for Enterprise Development, Durham, NC).

Why should the visioning committee be concerned about pre K-12 public education?

- What our businesses are saying:
 - "must train for jobs – not yesterday's"
 - "demand of corporations has increased"
 - "workforce and human capital in a crisis"
 - "need 8 skilled technicians for every 1 physician"
(kansasworks.com)

Why should the visioning committee be concerned about pre K-12 public education?

- Some key facts
 - In 2018, 64% of the jobs in Kansas will require postsecondary education.
 - Over 300,000 job vacancies will require postsecondary education.
 - 99,000 new jobs will require postsecondary education.
 - We want to provide graduates who are ready for postsecondary education.

Why should the visioning committee be concerned about pre K-12 public education?

Some key facts

- The more education a person has, the greater the benefit to society as a whole, as evidenced by:
 - Reduction in crime rate
 - Increases in volunteerism, voting and civic activity
 - Increases in the tax base of a community
- PreK-12 education is the launching point to greater educational attainment which results in the benefits cited above.

Why should the visioning committee be concerned about pre K-12 public education?

"Innovation drives regional economic prosperity" ... quote taken from the 2010 Kansas Economic Policy Conference

- Quite simply, we want to be a player in that innovation.
- We can do that by emphasizing innovation within a model of continued excellence.

What is our vision for pre K-12 public education in Johnson County?

Continued excellence, as envisioned by:

- Emphasis on 21st century learning skills.
- Ensuring that high school graduates are prepared to succeed at the college level.
- Stretching students and challenging them with academically rigorous coursework (AP, College Credit).
- Collaboration with businesses, colleges and universities.
- Making connections between the classroom and "real world" experiences.

What is our vision for pre K-12 public education in Johnson County?

In short, support ways to aid in the investment to pre K-12 public education.

- Partner with us for additional sales tax authority for Johnson County.
- Partner with us for grant opportunities to be funded through property tax.

What can Johnson County do to support quality pre K-12 education in the future?

- Shift public safety sales tax to the 10-year authority, thus freeing up the current public safety sales tax for schools.
- Work with the legislature to allow a county-wide sales tax election available to all counties across Kansas.

What can Johnson County do to support quality pre K-12 education in the future?

- We sincerely appreciate being asked to share our thoughts.
- Education is an investment not only in students, but in the social and economic capital of a county.
- We urge you to find way to aid in that investment.

Summary
