

MINUTES OF A MEETING
Thursday, December 2, 2010 – 4:30 p.m.
County Administration Building – Room 200

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CALL TO ORDER

The Citizens Visioning Committee met in regular session on the date and time first shown above, and was called to order by Darcie White, Clarion Associates. Serving as secretary for the meeting, Melissa D. McChesney. A roster of those Committee Members in attendance is appended hereto as Exhibit 1.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES – OCTOBER 28, 2010

MOTION MADE AND SECONDED TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING CONDUCTED OCTOBER 28, 2010; CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

NEW BUSINESS

I. PANEL DISCUSSION – CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The topic of discussion was criminal justice and public safety with the following presenters: Risë Haneberg, Criminal Justice Coordinator; Sheriff Frank Denning; Betsy Gillespie, Corrections Director; Ellen Hanson, Lenexa Chief of Police; and District Attorney Steve Howe.

Ms. Haneberg presented a report on criminal justice and public safety as the Criminal Justice Coordinator. She presented an overview of the justice system and the organization and noted the average length of jail time is 17 days. Ms. Haneberg also led the Criminal Justice Advisory Council (CJAC), an advisory group created to coordinate public safety functions and the administration of justice among county officials, departments and agencies. The Criminal Justice Overview presentation is appended hereto as Exhibit 2.

Ms. Gillespie presented a report on criminal justice and public safety from Johnson County Corrections. She noted evidence-based practices were used to determine what worked with offenders and utilized services that proved to work. She also said the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative monitored the placement of juveniles in detention facilities and the CJAC worked with the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority on the initiative. The Juvenile Detentions Alternatives Initiative pamphlet is appended hereto as Exhibit 3.

Sheriff Denning presented a report on criminal justice and public safety as the Sheriff. He said the department partnered with the criminal justice system and worked with the CJAC. He also noted current trends estimated 1,200 inmates in the county jail; the office looked at alternatives to incarceration; secured two grants that included the Second Chance Act grant for a re-entry program for work release and programs for substance abuse and anger management, and the Mental Health Intercept grant in coordination with the City of Olathe that provided a mental health worker that responded to calls where it was believed a mental health caseworker was needed.

Chief Hanson presented a report on criminal justice and public safety as the Lenexa Chief of Police. She said the city worked closely with the County to share resources and the County had low crime and violent crime rates, and was able to tailor the law enforcement needs to each community. She noted five areas of focus: 1) declining budgets, 2) maintain quality personnel over time, 3) effectively police minority communities, 4) changing complexion of crime, and 5) a declining number of qualified applicants. The Snapshot of Johnson County Local Law Enforcement 12-2-10 is appended hereto as Exhibit 4.

District Attorney Howe presented a report on criminal justice and public safety as the Johnson County District Attorney. He said the county was urbanizing with high areas of rental houses and serious code violations, over 50 percent of kids in school lunch programs, and gangs resurfacing. He also noted it was important to have a measured approach and stay in the confines of the law while protecting those served to keep the county safe and keep businesses in the community.

II. COMMITTEE Q&A

How many police departments does the county have? Who do we call when there is an emergency?

Between 18 and 20 that included the cities and the county. It was set up so that when 9-1-1 was dialed it was directed to a 9-1-1 center and transferred to the closes police department.

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.

There had been some discussions about combined services and departments in the past and came down to the preference of the individual government. Two examples of where communities chose to contract with the Sheriff's Office included the cities of Edgerton and De Soto. Consolidation of services was not easy, but if it was pursued some sacrifices would be necessary. It was also noted that joint infrastructure was not a key opportunity for additional efficiency in the future.

Are there things the County can do to encourage efficiency?

An example of this being addressed was the Board of County Commissioners with annexations. An easy answer was to combine services and police departments, but it might not be the most efficient. There were going to be more discussions in the future on this issue due to the economy and the issue had to be addressed to ensure everyone was provided the same level of service throughout the county.

What was the public safety sales tax for and is there a sunset on it?

The public safety sales tax was a quarter-cent sales tax approved by voters with no sunset for the operation of Phase 2 at the New Century Juvenile Services Complex, the Olathe Adult Detention Center, and the Crime Laboratory.

How much of the county's resources are for patrolling in unincorporated areas?

About 67 percent of the resources were spent on activities related to the detention facilities. The unincorporated areas were served by 30 contract staff.

If the quarter-cent sales tax has no sunset, what projects will be completed, how do you see sales tax used in 20 years, and what should be considered?

The cost of construction and operation of Phase 2 of the jail was already underfunded. As projects were completed there were still additional maintenance costs, growth needs due to the lack of space, and the need for more workers.

How do you develop criteria for screening kids to be handled through juvenile justice system?

The Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board was active in making decisions. The Corrections Department employed a new assessment tool in 2009 that identified the most at-risk kids. One tool identified the needs and one tool evaluated the detention risk. Those who did not belong were identified but other alternatives still needed to be developed.

Are fringe cities looking to develop same programs as Overland Park in regards to code violations for rental houses?

Gang prevention was the biggest partnership of schools and police departments. They worked with parents and social service agencies to identify kids at risk to become gang members. In the northeastern part of Johnson County close to 50 percent of criminals had no ties to the community.

III. COMMITTEE DISCUSSION

The committee discussed the presentations and shared its conclusions. They determined consolidation was a real issue that could make government more effective, education centers could train to keep employees here in the community and provide early education and early recruiting, and the number one priority was a safe community. The group also concluded it was important to lower incarceration numbers, invest funds in mental health resources to reduce the number of people in the justice system, invest funds elsewhere to reduce criminal justice costs and look at strategic investments, look at changing the number of crimes committed by non-county residents, and have a system in place prepared to meet the challenges.

IV. PANEL DISCUSSION – EDUCATION

The topic of discussion was education with the following presenters: Gene Johnson, Shawnee Mission School District Superintendent; Dana Grove, Johnson County Community College (JCCC) Executive Vice President; Robert Clark, University of Kansas (KU) Edwards Campus Vice Chancellor; Tom Trigg, Blue Valley School District Superintendent; Bill Gilhaus, Gardner-Edgerton Unified School District Superintendent; Bart Goering, Spring Hill School District Superintendent; and Ron Wimmer, De Soto School District Superintendent.

Mr. Wimmer presented a report on education from the De Soto School District. He said education in the county was a big business; enrollment numbers were 95,000 in all school districts; a change in population effected schools and approximately 75 percent were white and 25 percent were minority, the largest minority was Hispanic; 20 percent of kids were on free or reduced school lunches; and public education was a collaborative effort. A copy of 2009-10 data as listed with the Kansas State Department of Education handout is appended hereto as Exhibit 5.

Mr. Grove presented a report on education from the Johnson County Community College. He said every aspect of education touched upon everything, it was necessary to look at how they integrated with each other, there were too many cracks in the transitions, and no one should fall through those cracks. He also said that JCCC was an open-door institution which presented challenges. Many college students were not ready, students were not placed in appropriate classes, the college provided two levels of reading and writing and three for math, one-quarter of students were placed into developmental reading classes and were not reading at a college level, one-third of students were in a reading and three-fourths in a math class, and 40-45 percent of students were non-traditional. He also noted that JCCC worked with the Blue Valley School District to administer a test at the sophomore year to find deficiencies and the Johnson County Education Research Triangle was a tremendous opportunity to be recognized regionally.

Dr. Trigg presented a report on education from the Blue Valley School District. He said that pre-Kindergarten through 12th grade collaborated with post-secondary schools, the focus was to get kids ready to be successful, there were exceptional things happening in the school districts, and education was a crucial driver for economic growth and business development. He noted that by 2018, 64 percent of jobs, 300,000 job vacancies, and 99,000 new jobs would require a post-secondary education. A copy of the PowerPoint presentation is appended hereto as Exhibit 6. He also noted four important points: 1) partner with schools for additional sales tax authority for the county, 2) partner for grant opportunities to be funded through property tax, 3) shift public safety sales tax to available ten year authority and free up current sales tax back to education, and 4) legislature to allow any county in state to levy sales tax for sole purpose to supplement schools.

Dr. Clark presented a report on education from the KU Edwards Campus. He said the economy improved when enough education was provided to significant numbers to make a difference and the numbers in higher education will change over 20 years. He also noted it was important to not lose sight

of the value of education, invest in education, and engage in scholarship programs with focuses in businesses, engineering, science and technology.

V. COMMITTEE Q&A

What are the differences and resources needed in smaller districts?

The Spring Hill school district continued to grow which helped with financing and worked harder to offer courses similar to the larger districts. One online high school reached the rest of the state and kids took courses not offered in schools. The district had needs for bond issues, more buildings, maintenance, technology, and better classrooms; and had a higher mill levy to provide more opportunities for students. The Spring Hill school district had 20 mills higher than the larger schools until they could catch up with the growth and have more development instead of getting bonds and additional taxes.

What would be the advantage of a higher mill levy?

The money from a higher mill levy stayed in the county. A portion of sales tax and all of income taxes went to the state, property taxes decreased, and state funding decreased. Future projections with reductions led to cut programs and lower enrollment. This put the schools in the position to work with the county to get funds to provide services.

How do we keep future strong and how do we keep it relevant to changing realities?

Need another triangle of business, government and education. The capacity to respond to skill sets was directly related to the value change.

Would you suggest a fundamental change in funding for local schools?

Funding for schools was the state's responsibility, so in terms of change to remove funding from the state the answer was no. In changing the finance formula for additional local mechanisms the answer was yes. It was unforeseen that the state would fund schools at the level necessary to provide excellence in education so students can join the workforce better educated. If the funds cannot be supplemented over the long-term with local revenues the schools are in for a dramatic decline. Johnson County had a different expectation for quality of education than the state and it was disappointing the vision wasn't shared. Schools were required to take care of themselves with the resources available.

If we create local money isn't the state going to use that to cut schools further?

This was a concern because schools would have to fall back on the taxpayers or the County to get money. The reality was that schools were not getting an increase in funding and schools went to the County and local taxpayers and asked for assistance to maintain the same quality of education.

How do you approach strategic issues, consolidation, and reengineering to get the County to help in the future?

Each school district had a strategic plan. Other approaches included virtual learning, innovative programs involving business and community in new ways, teen internships with businesses while getting high school credit, and engineering projects. The reality of consolidation would be more efficient and save money, but the only true and substantial savings were to close a school; two schools combining and having only one superintendent would have minor savings.

Has there been any conversation into tapping into programs like CAPS where students work in business community?

There were several programs and each looked and was housed differently. Countywide perspective coordination was needed and schools could partner to discuss experiences which would get more people involved.

VI. COMMITTEE DISCUSSION

The committee discussed the presentations and shared its conclusions. They determined it was important to intertwine arts and culture with education; focus on creating a 21st century education rather than the

20th century reading, writing, and arithmetic approach; send kids to programs in other schools if their school could not provide the same program; look at the state funding formula; and the County should make education a priority. It was also noted the committee needed to talk with the state legislature, the County could improve their partnership with the schools, and it would help to establish a business, government, and school triangle collaboration.

VII. FUTURE BUSINESS

The next regular meeting of the Citizens Visioning Committee will be Thursday, January 27, 2011, at 4:30 p.m. at the County Administration Building in Room 200 located at 111 S. Cherry Street, Olathe.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business to be presented, the meeting was adjourned at 7:33 p.m.

* * *

Respectfully submitted,



MELISSA D. McCHESNEY

Citizens Visioning Committee
Attendance Roster
December 2, 2010
4:30 p.m.

Gary Anderson
Tom Are
Mike Armstrong
Dana Grove
Harriet Duff
Megan England
Kevin Fern
Karl Hansen
Ellen Hanson
Robin Lewis

Andrew Nave
Rod Richardson
Arthur Smith
Mary Tearney
Joe Waters
Jack Wagner
Ron Wimmer
Esther Valladolid Wolf
Karen Wulfkuhle



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: \$82.59 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

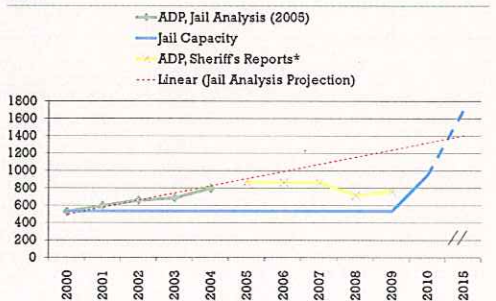


Adult System Vision and Challenges Sheriff Frank Denning

- 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



14

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

A Successful Approach to Comprehensive Reform





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							
			181				
	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
