

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization

The meeting was called to order by Senator Vidricksen at  
Chairperson

1:45 ~~xxx~~ a.m./p.m. on March 14, 1984 in room 531 N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Francisco                      Senator Roitz  
Senator Gaar                                Senator Hein

Committee staff present:

Bruce Kinzie - Revisor  
Julian Efird - Research

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Ben Foster  
Jon Josserand - Secretary of State's Office  
Senator Nancy Parrish  
Robert Harder - Social and Rehabilitation Services

Senator Vidricksen called the meeting to order at 1:45 p.m.

Representative Ben Foster appeared before the committee to explain the purpose of HB 2654. It was stated that the purpose of this bill was to make it easier for small businesses to become established in Kansas by locating in one office copies of all forms necessary to begin operations. Jon Josserand pointed out that an additional space demand had been placed upon his agency in order to maintain the forms for "walk in" requestors and that he was requesting an additional 550 square feet of office space to be assigned to the agency. (Exhibit A)

Senator Nancy Parrish addressed the Committee on behalf of HB 2710 and recommended that it be reported favorably. She explained the function of the Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs and discussed various activities and studies that were being done by the Commission. Robert Harder distributed copies of the 1983 Annual Report from the Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs and reiterated previous comments. (Exhibit B)

A letter was distributed to the Committee from the League of Women Voters of Kansas in support of HB 2710. (Exhibit C)

A motion was made by Senator Gaines to recommend HB 2710 favorably for passage. This was seconded by Senator Mulich. Motion carried.

Senator Mulich made a motion to approve the minutes of the February 29th meeting. A seconded was made by Senator Meyers. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman at 2:23 p.m.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Senate Governmental Organization DATE: March 14

NAME	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
R. Hurd		SRS
J. Schneider	Tapestry	Budget Division
J. Josselyn	Tapestry	Secretary of State
E. MULLINS	"	Budget
Ben Foster		Rep.

JACK H. BRIER  
SECRETARY OF STATE



## OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

CAPITOL--2ND FLOOR

PHONE (913) 296-2236

TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612

January 31, 1984

EXHIBIT A

Mr. Lynn Muchmore  
Director of the Budget  
1st Floor, State Capitol  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Mr. Muchmore:

You have requested the assistance of this office in the preparation of a fiscal note for 1984 HB 2654.

HB 2654 would require the office of Secretary of State to collect and distribute common forms necessary to undertake business in the State of Kansas. We believe the purposes of the bill can be effectuated within currently recommended appropriation levels for salaries and expenditures.

This function is similar to one currently performed by the agency. This office receives numerous phone calls wanting to know where to obtain tax forms, where to obtain sales tax number, where to obtain workman's compensation registration materials, etc.

Currently this office transfers the telephone calls to the proper agency. If the request is in writing we forward the request to the appropriate agency.

Under HB 2654, this agency would maintain inventories of forms used by the various agencies.

The most critical need to administer the act would be for space. Because of the necessity of maintaining the forms for "walk in" requestors, it is important that the forms be available in our capitol offices.

Additional space demand has been placed upon this agency as a result of 1983 SB 7 which significantly affects our U.C.C. department. As was detailed last year, an additional eight positions are being added this fiscal year with as many as an additional seven positions next fiscal year.

This office is undertaking a major microfilming effort and physical reorganization to accommodate this change but the space demands will continue to be significant.

EX. A

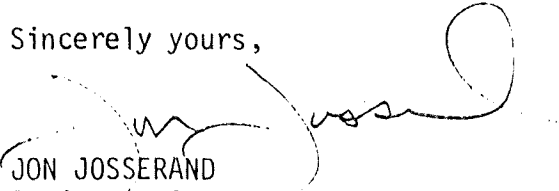
Page Two  
Mr. Lynn Muchmore  
January 31, 1984

HB 2654 will require that a number of files be procured and arranged to store these forms. Because of HB 2654 and to some degree the passage of 1983 SB 7 this agency is requesting an additional 550 square feet of office space be assigned to the agency.

Room 254E is currently used by this agency during the 9 months of the non-legislative session. Its size is approximately that which is requested. Its location is in close proximity and would seem to be a room logical for consideration.

I would welcome the opportunity to respond to any amendments to this bill.

Sincerely yours,



JON JOSSELAND  
Assistant Secretary of State

JJ:JG

D R A F T

1983 ANNUAL REPORT

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON JUVENILE OFFENDER PROGRAMS

EXHIBIT B

EX. B

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## INTRODUCTION

The Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs was created under K.S.A. 75-5388, by the 1982 session of the Kansas legislature. The provisions of the act are due to expire on July 1, 1984, (K.S.A. 75-5390). Commission membership includes:

- The Secretary of SRS or a designee
- The Commissioner of Education or a designee
- The Attorney General or a designee
- Two Judges of the district court appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- One person actively engaged in law enforcement, appointed by the Governor
- One person from the Field of Corrections, appointed by the Governor
- Two representatives of organizations or private agencies which are actively involved in providing services or programs for juvenile offenders, appointed by the Governor
- Four legislators, one each appointed by the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and by the President and Minority Leader of the Senate

This Commission was established to confer, advise and consult with the Director of Juvenile Offender Programs with respect to the policies governing the management and operation of the services, programs or institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner. Additionally, the Commission shall:

- Consult with and advise the Governor on matters related to institutions and programs for juvenile offenders;
- Visit and inspect the youth centers;
- Prepare an annual report to the Governor, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of SRS, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and the members of the Legislature;
- Recommend legislation;
- Make recommendations concerning the defining of appropriate roles of other state agencies involved in the delivery of services or programs to juvenile offenders;
- Act as the supervisory board for purposes of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Current Members

Term Expires

Statutory Members

Robert C. Barnum Commissioner of Youth Services SRS Designee	Ex-officio
Warren Bell Director, State & Federal Programs Administration Section KSDE Designee	Ex-officio
Brenda Hoyt Asst. Attorney General Attorney General Designee	Ex-officio

Appointees of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

The Honorable Richard Loffswold Associate District Judge Girard, Kansas	Ex-officio
The Honorable Lee Nusser District Magistrate Judge St. John, Kansas	Ex-officio

Members of the Senate

The Honorable Nancy Parrish State Senator Topeka, Kansas	1-14-1985
The Honorable Elwaine Pomeroy State Senator Topeka, Kansas	1-14-1985

Members of the House of Representatives

The Honorable Anita Niles State Representative Lebo, Kansas	1-14-1985
The Honorable Wanda Fuller State Representative Wichita, Kansas	1-14-1985

Governor's Appointees

Patricia S. Ireland Kansas Dept. of Corrections	6-30-1985
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Stanley D. Rowe  
Topeka Police Dept.

6-30-1985

Sally Northcutt  
President, Kansas Association  
of Licensed Child Care Agencies

6-30-1984

Cynthia A. Robinson  
Special Projects Director  
Kansas Action for Children

6-30-1984

\*Cathy Leonhart  
Assistant Director  
Shawnee County Court Services

### Staff

Benjamin S. Coates  
Director, Juvenile Offender Programs  
SRS

Wilma Jean Frazier  
Secretary  
SRS

\*Serves at the request of the Commission to provide input from the field of juvenile probation.

## ACTIVITIES

### Meetings Held

The Commission has held eleven meetings since October of 1982. Senator Nancy Parrish has served as chairperson for the entire period, and Representative Wanda Fuller has served as vice-chairperson since March of 1983. The meetings have been well attended; there have not been any meetings that had to be cancelled due to a lack of a quorum. The table below presents a list of the meetings held and the number and percent of members attending.

### Commission Meetings

<u>Date</u>	<u>Members Present</u>	<u>Percent</u>
October 11, 1982 (first meeting)	9	70
October 29, 1982	10	77
November 29, 1982	10	77
January 7, 1983	13	100
February 11, 1983	12	92
March 11, 1983	10	77
May 6, 1983	13	100
June 28, 1983	9	70
August 26, 1983	11	85
September 23, 1983	10	77
October 21, 1983	10	77

The attendance level has averaged better than 80 percent for the entire period. This is a notable accomplishment considering the busy schedules of the members and the amount of travel involved.

### Cost

The Commission spent \$2,319 during FY 1983 to reimburse individual members for travel and per diem. This represents an average of \$290 per meeting.

### Youth Center Tours

The Commission toured and inspected all five youth centers during their first full year of operation. The visits were primarily information-seeking to develop a perspective on the current operational practices and procedures. The tours included:

1. Program overviews by the superintendent
2. A review of the clinical program
3. A review of the education program
4. A review of the cottage living program
5. A review of recreational and leisure-time programs
6. A tour of the physical facilities
7. Conversations with line staff
8. Conversations with residents
9. A debriefing by senior staff to address issues and concerns

The visits took place on:

October 11, 1982	Youth Center at Topeka
October 29, 1982	Youth Center at Osawatomie
November 29, 1982	Youth Center at Beloit
June 28-29, 1983	Youth Center at Larned
September 23, 1983	Youth Center at Atchison

#### Review of Other Residential Programs

The Commission also gathered information concerning residential programs that have been developed by private providers. These facilities provide services to a significant number of juvenile offenders; in fact 22 percent of all those offenders placed in the custody of the Secretary of SRS were in private provider facilities as of October of 1983. The following providers made presentations to the Commission:

St. Francis Boys Home #2, Ellsworth  
St. Francis Boys Home, Salina  
Achievement Place, Olathe  
H.A.R.T.S., Topeka  
Argentine Youth, Inc., Kansas City  
Wyandotte County Community Corrections, Kansas City

#### Grant Awards

The Commission held three joint meetings with the State Advisory Group to discuss priorities for targeting the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) funds. The Commission received and approved the State Plan and went on record as endorsing a study to investigate the cost involved in removing all youth from adult jails.

The Commission, in its role as the supervisory board, reviewed ten proposals and awarded federal JJDP funds to eight of them:

October 11, 1982  
Planning Support Program, SRS Youth Services, \$17,700  
Juvenile Code Training Project, SRS Youth Services, \$5,515.90  
Youth Crisis Shelter, Labette County, \$65,294  
Family Focus, Wyandotte County, \$78,294  
Temp. Care and Diagnostic Center for Troubled Youth, Reno County, \$55,000

May 6, 1983  
Family Focus, Douglas County, \$28,117.69  
Status Offender Project, Finney County, \$29,172.08

August 26, 1983  
Wyandotte House, City of Kansas City, \$5,726.26

The other two proposals were not funded because the Commission felt they did not address critical needs.

At the May 6, 1983 joint meeting with the State Advisory Group, it was decided that JJDP funds would not be awarded to any new projects until a joint committee appointed to study the impact of removing all juveniles from adult jails makes its report. Therefore until this report is submitted funds will only be awarded to on-going projects. This move was made to insure that funds would be available to assist areas develop model programs in line with the committee's recommendation.

#### Other Activities

The Commission reviewed the status of diversion projects for juveniles that were operating in Kansas. This review included a survey of diversion projects in the state, conducted with the assistance of the KBI Statistical Analysis Center and Kansas Action for Children, Inc. The survey was analyzed and reports were prepared and distributed to the Commission.

There was an intensive briefing on the issues involved in planning for the removal of juveniles from adult jails. The session provided an overview of the legal, fiscal, and technical issues that must be addressed. This briefing was conducted via a technical assistance contact with JJDP. James Brown and Rod ShROUT from the University of Illinois Community Research Center presented their findings from a recently completed national research effort. Doyle Wood, a staff representative from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, provided an overview of current and pending federal policy.

Individual members of the Commission have participated in a variety of activities related to juvenile offender issues. These activities have involved statewide conferences on restitution, preparing older adolescents for independent living; providing input into the SRS budget process; attending legislative hearings; and providing members for a panel at the 1983 Judicial Conference.

## SUBCOMMITTEES

The Commission chose three topics for intensive study: Data Collection; Vocational Education; and Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails. A separate subcommittee was appointed to study these topics and to report their findings to the full Commission. Each subcommittee was made up of a blend of Commission members and Juvenile Offender Program staff. One of the subcommittees, Data Collection, completed its charge and is not currently active, the other two are still on-going. More detailed information regarding individual subcommittee activities is listed below.

### DATA COLLECTION

#### Members

Sally Northcutt, Chairperson  
Cynthia Robinson  
Cathy Leonhart  
Pat Ireland

#### Staff Assistants

Jim Trast -- Youth Services, SRS  
Mike Boyer -- Statistical Analysis Center, KBI

The new juvenile code created several data collection problems. Much of the data previously collected from Court Services officers during the juvenile justice intake process would be lost because the locus of intake shifted from Court Services to the prosecutor's office. The new code also made provisions for dealing with youthful offenders who had committed two previous felony offenses. The provision requires that these youth, if over 16, be automatically waived to adult court if charged with another felony offense. The continuing statistical problem of discerning whether one individual committed several crimes or several individuals committed a single crime continued to exist. It is virtually impossible to assess crime trends unless the data system ties offenses to the individual who is responsible for committing them. The old system counted offenders and offenses but did not discern which offender committed which offenses.

The committee met several times between October of 1982 and January of 1983 to review the problems and to develop a series of recommendations to address them.

In January, the subcommittee recommended the development of a centralized, name based system that would track juvenile offenders from arrest to discharge. This system required that prosecutors become responsible for reporting the post-arrest information to the KBI. The name based system made the system capable of keeping track of the number of previous felony offenses and of discerning crime trends by accounting for offenses on an individualized basis.

This system meets the needs of prosecutors, SRS planners and other interested parties.

The subcommittee's recommendations were accepted by the Commission, and a legislative proposal was drafted. The bill was passed during the 1983 session and became law July 1, 1983 (K.S.A. 22-4701).

One additional area was considered as a result of this action. It was deemed necessary to maintain a finger print file for all juvenile felony type adjudications. This would provide a positive identification of the individual for those cases where there is a potential waiver to adult court. A bill was introduced in the 1983 session to require finger printing of juveniles who had been adjudicated for a felony type offense. The bill was endorsed by the Commission; it passed and became law July 1, 1983.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

### Members

Warren Bell, Chairperson  
Senator Nancy Parrish  
Representative Anita Niles

### Staff Assistant

Jim Trast -- Youth Services, SRS

The subcommittee was created in June of 1983 to investigate how vocational education programs could be expanded at the five youth centers.

Youth center residents must be prepared to reenter the community and become productive citizens. The acquisition of a marketable skill is a vital element in this transitional process. Vocational education programs must be geared to the special circumstances of the offender population, namely they must be available on an as needed basis. Community programs follow a traditional semester model and only allow students to enroll twice a year. In order for the youth center to make maximum use of these facilities they must be available on an as needed basis.

The subcommittee recommended the development of a full scale pre-vocational/vocational/work experience project. This project would coordinate youth centers and community resources by developing a joint curriculum whereby a youth could begin training at a youth center and transfer to an area vocational school at any given time. This will require the development of a curriculum geared to demonstrated competencies instead of the more traditional clock hours of instruction model. It will also require the schools to admit on a continuous basis.

The subcommittee endorsed the development of a proposal to request funds to develop this project from the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) monies administered by the Kansas Department of Human Resources. A proposal was developed jointly by SRS and KSDE and was submitted for consideration. The proposal was not funded as a statewide program, but is being pursued at the local level.

## JAIL REMOVAL IMPACT STUDY COMMITTEE

This is a joint committee with members from the Commission and the State Advisory Group.

### Commission Members

Pat Ireland  
Cynthia Robinson  
Honorable Lee Nusser  
Senator Nancy Parrish  
Representative Wanda Fuller  
Cathy Leonhart

### State Advisory Group Members

Terry Showalter, Chairperson  
Rudy Serrano  
Terry Campbell

### Staff

Ben Coates  
Dave O'Brien

The committee invited other groups to participate to provide additional perspectives such as the Kansas Sheriffs Association, the Kansas Association of Counties, and the Office of the Judicial Administrator. The Commission is on record as "adopting the philosophy of taking juveniles out of jail settings while recognizing the need to study the social and fiscal impact before this occurs".

This position reflects the concerns generated from national surveys which report that the suicide rate for juveniles housed in adult jails is eight times higher than youth held in juvenile detention facilities. Even in those cases where juveniles are separated from adults by both sight and sound, they experience extreme isolation and are not provided an adequate program to meet their educational, recreational, or psychological needs.

Another concern involves the federal mandate included in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act that requires all juveniles to be removed from adult jails by the end of 1987. Failure to comply with this mandate will jeopardize the flow of federal funds attached to this act. Compliance with this mandate will require modification in current practice because most counties use their jails to detain juveniles.

This use of county jails in lieu of separate facilities, is primarily due to the fact that there are only four separate juvenile detention facilities in the state. These facilities are located in Johnson County, Wyandotte County, Shawnee County and Sedgwick County, all metropolitan areas, thus most rural areas do not have separate facilities readily available.

The committee began to meet in June of 1983 and has met regularly ever since. They have spent a great deal of time reviewing the problem, defining issues and studying what other states have done to address similar concerns. One outcome of this study was the development of a set of tentative guidelines to select who should be detained. The exercise utilized guidelines that have been developed in other states with similar problems.

The committee is receiving technical assistance from the University of Illinois Community Research Center. This assistance is being funded by the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Community Research Center has provided similar technical assistance to other states.

Three subcommittees were founded in September of 1983 to address the areas of:

- The development of a pilot project
- Public education
- Legislation

All three groups are actively pursuing their topics. The public education subcommittee provided a panel presentation at the 1983 Annual Judicial Conference held in Manhattan, Kansas. Individual members have made presentations to several law enforcement groups.

The full committee expects to report their findings to the Commission/State Advisory Group in the spring of 1984.



## FINDINGS -- RECOMMENDATIONS

All five youth centers provide a wide array of programs for their residents. They have well formulated educational, clinical and group living segments for each resident based upon an individualized treatment plan. Progress toward reaching program goals is monitored via a level system that provides immediate feedback to staff and residents. This level system is designed to reward positive behavior, and provides a series of benchmarks that guide the youth through the program and back into the community. Each youth center has developed a level system that is tailored to their individual programming goals. These level systems undergo periodic evaluations and are adjusted to reflect current programming needs. The basic components of the level systems and the rules that govern how they are administered are clearly spelled out and provided to staff and residents in an orientation booklet.

The youth centers have been involved in a high level of community involvement. Youth from the facilities attend community activities, participate in local recreational sports programs and provide volunteer labor to local beautification/public works projects. The Youth Center at Atchison has been involved in the maintenance of city parks and other ecology projects. The Youth Center at Larned has devoted several hundred hours of volunteer labor to the US Park Service, and are actively involved in restoring historic Fort Larned. The Youth Center at Osawatormie has performed a public service by helping the county install traffic and road signs. Several of the youth centers have teams in local community athletic leagues.

The Commission endorses this type of community involvement and recommends that these programs continue and be expanded to other areas.

The youth center populations have changed over the last decade. Residents are older than they were previously, in fact with the exception of the Youth Center at Atchison, over 70 percent are over 17 years old. The youth centers must provide programming that addresses the needs of this older population. These youth must be prepared to enter the work place and to live independently. The youth centers' educational programming should reflect an increased emphasis on vocational education and the development of good workskills and attitudes. This is particularly true for the four youth centers that house the older juvenile offenders: YCAT, YCAL, YCAO, YCAB. The Youth Center at Atchison is geared to deal with the younger offenders and its program must respond to the needs of the 13-15 year old group. This younger group, while primarily focused upon returning to a traditional junior high setting, should be introduced to vocational educational concepts through a pre-vocational curriculum. The same principle applies for the younger females housed at the Youth Center at Beloit.

The Commission recommends these trends be addressed and vocational, work ethic, and independent living programming be expanded at YCAT, YCAB, YCAL, YCAO. The programming for younger residents should continue to prepare youth to return to an academic setting and to a family oriented living situation.

Educational tests administered to most of the youth entering the juvenile offender system reveal that almost six out of ten youth are behind in their academic achievement. These deficiencies range from one to seven grade levels with the average student being two to three years behind. These data highlight the need for the continuation of special purpose schools that can respond to these special need youth. These education programs must be flexible enough to provide a wide array of programs ranging from basic remediation to vocational education. The special purpose schools must provide for individualized programs that mesh with the total youth center program emphasis.

There are a small group of youth center residents, five to ten percent, that are not amenable to the regular youth center programming. They are not regarded as mentally ill by the state psychiatric facilities, but are too emotionally disturbed to participate in the standard youth center programs. These youth have failed in traditional community placements due to their disruptive behavior and even if they can be maintained in the youth centers, aftercare resources are not available. This group of hard to program for, hard to place youth needs special programming. This programming must be developed outside the normal youth center system and should be done in concert with state mental health facilities. This is a chronic problem that needs immediate attention.

The Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs should be extended beyond its current sunset date of July 1, 1984. The Commission has spent a year familiarizing themselves with the substantive issues facing the delivery of an effective Juvenile Offender Program. They have toured all of the state Youth Centers, and have listened to a wide range of presentations by staff and community juvenile offender professionals. This information integrated with the background of the members constitutes a unique knowledge base that is just beginning to be tapped. The term of the Commission should be extended until July 1, 1986.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The vocational education and the removal of juveniles from adult jails subcommittees will continue their work. In addition to these on-going tasks, four additional subject areas will be considered:

1. The establishment of a set of screening criteria to assist field social service staff in determining who should be referred to the youth centers;
2. The feasibility of developing some guidelines concerning appropriate lengths of stay in juvenile offender programs;
3. A review of current aftercare programs to determine if they are adequate;
4. Programing for hard to program for/hard to place youth center residents.

APPENDIX

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF KANSAS JUVENILE OFFENDERS  
PLACED IN THE CUSTODY OF SRS AS OF  
JUNE 30, 1983

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF KANSAS JUVENILE OFFENDERS  
PLACED IN THE CUSTODY OF SRS AS OF  
JUNE 30, 1983

This report examines the characteristics of the juvenile offenders who were reported in the Juvenile Offender Tracking System (JOTS) and thus includes youth who have been adjudicated as miscreant, delinquent or as a juvenile offender and have been placed in the custody of the Secretary of SRS or committed to a youth center.

The reader is cautioned to note that this data does not represent all youthful offenders who come before the court. Only a small percentage of those youth who come before the court and are adjudicated as juvenile offenders are placed with the Department of SRS. The largest percentage are disposed of by other means, in 1982 only 15 percent of those cases coming to the attention of the court were placed with SRS, the other 85 percent were dealt with at the local level through probation, dismissal, or placement with a private agency. This summary provides point in time information about those youth who have been placed with the Department of SRS. This is point in time data, related to age, placement, etc., as of June 30, 1983. Because staff was not requested to record information regarding classification of offenses prior to January 1, 1983, there are a significant number of instances where the information has not been reported and this may cause this same information to be skewed.

Juvenile Offenders in the JOTS as of June 30, 1983

On June 30, 1983, there were 1,395 juvenile offenders reported in the JOTS as being in the custody of SRS. Of that number 1,152 (82.6%) were male and 243 (17.4%) were female. (See Table I)

There were only slight variances in the type of placements for the male and female population. Thirty-three percent of both males and females were in foster care placements. Thirty-two percent of the girls were in youth centers. Slightly more boys were with parents or relatives (23% for males as compared to 17% for females). A greater proportion of the girls were in all other placements (15% for girls compared to 12% for boys). This would seem to be attributable to the higher proportion of girls who are reported on runaway status. While in most living arrangements, the boys outnumbered the girls at least five to one, nearly 40% of all runaways were girls. (See Table II)

Boys appear to be adjudicated more frequently for the more serious offenses. For example, 52.6% of the male juvenile offenders were adjudicated for felony type offenses while for girls felony type offenses represented only 35.8% of the adjudications. The ratio shifts for the misdemeanor offenses. Of the girls adjudicated as juvenile offenders, 45.6% were for misdemeanor type offenses but only 28.6% of the males. Girls appear to be in youth center placements for lesser offenses than boys. Fifty-one percent of the girls at YCAB were classified as ABC miscreants as compared to 23% of the boys in youth center placements. (See Table III)

Age is a factor related to type of placement. Nearly 50% of the young offenders (10 thru 15) were in various foster care facilities. This frequency decreases as the age of the youth increase. About 30% of the 16 thru 17 year olds are in foster care and this drops to 15% for the youth 18 and over. The older youth are more frequently in youth center placements. About 25% of the 13 thru 15 year old offenders are in youth centers; this increases to 35% for the youth who are 16 thru 17 and to 47% for those 18 and over.



### Time in Current Placements as of June 30, 1983

Three-fourths (33 or 75.6%) of the youth center residents were in that placement less than one year on June 30, 1983. An additional 17% (78) had been in the youth center up to 18 months with 7.3% (33) in placement up to 24 months. Nine youth had been in a youth center for more than two years.

Of the 76 juvenile offenders who were reported to be in family foster care, 58 or 76% had been in their current placement less than one year. Only four youth had been in their current placement for more than two years.

Of the 376 youth in group boarding home/residential center placements, 59% had been in that placement up to one year, and 23% for more than two years. This indicates that juvenile offenders who are in group boarding home or residential center placements tend to stay in placement longer than those at youth centers or in family foster homes.

### Restitution

Only 15% of the juvenile offenders in SRS custody were reported to have a court ordered restitution obligation. Those youth who were adjudicated for D and E felony type offenses most frequently had restitution orders. There was no significant relationship between restitution and living arrangement.

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The data presented in tables I, III, V need some clarification. The percentages in the TOTAL categories represent the total percent for that category of offense. The percentages in the other rows represent the percent share of the total by individual characteristic.

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TABLE I

All Juvenile Offender Cases Open in the  
 Juvenile Offender Tracking System as of June 30, 1983, by  
 Classification of Offense, Sex, Age, and Race

## Classification of Offense

		ABC Felony	DE Felony	ABC Misdemeanor	Unclassified Misdemeanor	Not Reported	TOTAL
SEX							
Male	# %	140 91.5	466 86.3	293 76.1	37 66.1	216 82.8	1,152 82.6
Female	# %	13 8.5	74 13.7	92 23.9	19 33.9	45 17.2	243 17.4
TOTAL	# %	153 11.0	540 38.7	385 27.6	56 4.0	261 18.7	1,395 100.0
AGE							
10 thru 12 years	# %	4 2.6	13 2.4	23 6.0	2 3.6	10 3.8	52 3.7
13 thru 15 years	# %	45 29.4	132 24.4	117 30.4	14 25.0	96 36.8	404 29.0
16 thru 17 years	# %	68 44.4	303 56.1	191 49.6	34 60.7	118 45.2	714 51.2
18 thru 20 years	# %	36 23.5	92 17.0	54 14.0	6 10.7	37 14.2	225 16.1
TOTAL	# %	153 11.0	540 38.7	385 27.6	56 4.0	261 18.7	1,395 100.0
RACE							
White	# %	110 71.9	402 74.4	285 74.0	41 73.2	179 68.6	1,017 72.9
Black	# %	33 21.6	104 19.3	78 20.3	12 21.4	73 28.0	300 21.5
Hispanic	# %	4 2.6	30 5.6	14 3.6	1 1.8	8 3.1	57 4.1
American Indian	# %	5 3.3	4 0.7	7 1.8	2 3.6	1 0.4	19 1.4
Other	# %	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.1
TOTAL	# %	153 11.0	540 38.7	385 27.6	56 4.0	261 18.7	1,395 100.0

TABLE II

Living Arrangement of the  
 Juvenile Offenders Reported in the  
 Juvenile Offender Tracking System on  
 June 30, 1983, by Sex

Placement	Sex				TOTAL	
	#	Male %	#	Female %	#	%
Youth Center	370	32	85	35	455	33
Foster Care Facility	385	33	81	33	466	33
Parents or Relatives	262	23	42	17	304	22
All other placements	135	12	35	15	170	12
TOTAL	1,152	100	243	100	1,395	100

TABLE III

Sex of Juvenile Offender Cases Open in  
 Juvenile Offender Tracking System  
 as of June 30, 1983, by  
 Classification of Offense for:  
 All Open Cases  
 Juvenile Offenders in Youth Centers  
 Juvenile Offenders Not in Youth Centers

## Classification of Offense

		ABC Felony	DE Felony	ABC Misdemeanor	Unclassified Misdemeanor	Not Reported	TOTAL
All Open Juvenile Offender Cases by Sex							
Male	#	140	466	293	37	216	1,152
	%	91.5	86.3	76.1	66.1	82.8	82.6
Female	#	13	74	92	19	45	243
	%	8.5	13.7	23.9	33.9	17.2	17.4
TOTAL	#	153	540	385	56	261	1,395
	%	11.0	38.7	27.6	4.0	18.7	100.0
Juvenile Offenders in Youth Centers by Sex							
Male	#	69	149	86	11	55	370
	%	90.8	85.1	66.7	73.3	91.7	81.3
Female	#	7	26	43	4	5	85
	%	9.2	14.9	33.3	26.7	8.3	18.7
TOTAL	#	76	175	129	15	60	455
	%	16.7	38.5	28.4	3.3	13.2	100.0
*Juvenile Offenders Not in Youth Centers by Sex							
Male	#	71	317	207	26	161	782
	%	92.2	86.8	80.9	63.4	80.1	83.2
Female	#	6	48	49	15	40	158
	%	7.8	13.2	19.1	36.6	19.9	16.8
TOTAL	#	77	365	256	41	201	940
	%	8.2	38.8	27.2	4.4	21.4	100.0

\*Includes youth on Conditional Release Status from a Youth Center.

TABLE IV

Age of Juvenile Offenders Reported in the  
 Juvenile Offender Tracking System on June 30, 1983,  
 by Living Arrangements

Placement	Age								TOTAL	
	10 to 12 yrs.		13 to 15 yrs.		16 to 17 yrs.		18 to 21 yrs.		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Youth Center	0	---	100	24.8	250	35.0	105	46.6	455	32.6
Foster Care Facility	25	48.0	197	48.7	211	29.6	33	14.7	466	33.4
Parents or Relatives	13	25.0	69	17.1	166	23.2	56	24.7	304	21.8
All other placements	14	27.0	38	9.4	87	12.2	31	13.8	170	12.2
TOTAL	52	100.0	404	100.0	714	100.0	225	100.0	1,395	100.0

TABLE V

Age of Juvenile Offenders in the  
Juvenile Offender Tracking System on June 30, 1983,  
by the Classification of Offense for:  
All Open Cases  
Juvenile Offenders in Youth Centers  
Juvenile Offenders Not in Youth Centers

Classification of Offense

		ABC Felony	DE Felony	ABC Misdemeanor	Unclassified Misdemeanor	Not Reported	TOTAL
All Open Juvenile Offender Cases by Age							
10 thru 12 years	#	4	13	23	2	10	52
	%	2.6	2.4	6.0	3.6	3.8	3.7
13 thru 15 years	#	45	132	117	14	96	404
	%	29.4	24.4	30.4	25.0	36.8	29.0
16 thru 17 years	#	68	303	191	34	118	714
	%	44.4	56.1	49.6	60.7	45.2	51.2
18 thru 20 years	#	36	92	54	6	37	225
	%	23.5	17.0	14.0	10.7	14.2	16.1
TOTAL	#	153	540	385	56	261	1,395
	%	11.0	38.7	27.6	4.0	18.7	100.0
Juvenile Offenders in Youth Centers by Age							
13 thru 15 years	#	13	33	32	3	19	100
	%	17.1	18.9	24.8	20.0	31.7	22.0
16 thru 17 years	#	36	103	72	10	29	250
	%	47.4	58.9	55.8	66.7	48.3	54.9
18 thru 20 years	#	27	39	25	2	12	105
	%	35.5	22.3	19.4	13.3	20.0	23.1
TOTAL	#	76	175	129	15	60	455
	%	16.7	38.5	28.4	3.3	13.2	100.0
Juvenile Offenders Not in Youth Centers by Age							
10 thru 12 years	#	4	13	23	2	10	52
	%	5.2	3.6	9.0	4.9	5.0	5.5
13 thru 15 years	#	32	99	85	11	77	304
	%	41.6	27.1	33.2	26.8	38.3	32.3
16 thru 17 years	#	32	200	119	24	89	464
	%	41.6	54.8	46.5	58.5	44.3	49.4
18 thru 20 years	#	9	53	29	4	25	120
	%	11.7	14.5	11.3	9.8	12.4	12.8
TOTAL	#	77	365	256	41	201	940
	%	8.2	38.8	27.2	4.4	21.4	100.0

TABLE VI

Race of Juvenile Offenders Reported in the  
 Juvenile Offender Tracking System on June 30, 1983,  
 by Type of Placement

Placement	Race					TOTAL
	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	
Youth Center	324	101	18	11	1	455
Foster Care Facility	319	118	25	4	---	466
Parents or Relatives	246	49	6	2	1	304
Other	128	32	8	2	---	170
TOTAL	1,017	300	57	19	2	1,395

# LWVK LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF KANSAS

909 Topeka Boulevard-Annex

913/354-7478

Topeka, Kansas 66612

March 14, 1984

## STATEMENT TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN SUPPORT OF HB 2710.

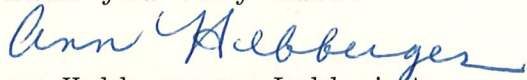
The League of Women Voters of Kansas would like to be on record in support of HB 2710 continuing the Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offenders Programs until July 1, 1986.

The League believes in a state integrated system of corrections for juvenile offenders through a humane program that provides services and care on a uniform bases.

The composition of the commission, with high level representatives from the various components of the juvenile justice system, legislators and the public, is an important step forward toward a more integrated system. We also see the commission as a means of knowing the problems that exist, and what services are available as well as gaps in services.

We therefore urge the members of the Committee to support HB 2710.

Thank you very much.



Ann Heberger, Lobbyist  
League of Women Voters of Kansas

EXHIBIT C

EX. C