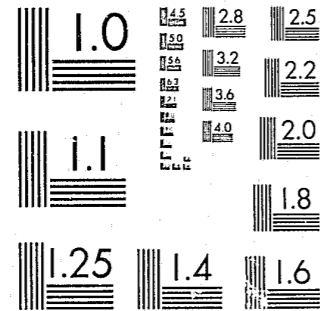


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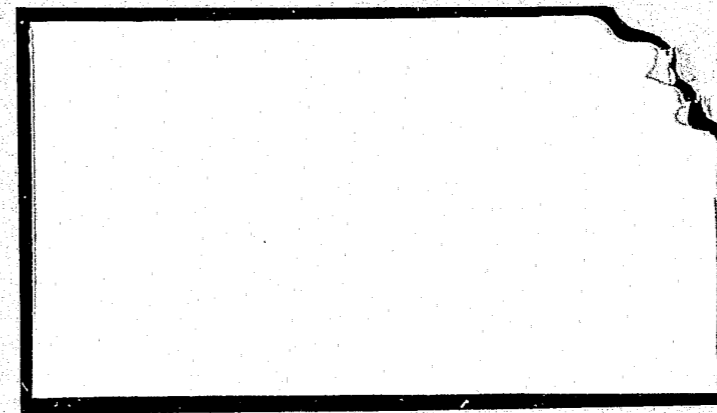
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Governor's Committee On Criminal Administration

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KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

1979

March 1, 1980

* ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS *

The data reported in this document were provided through responses of 185 facilities to a mail survey. Special thanks are given to all of the county sheriff's departments and the city police departments who provided the required information. Gratitude is also extended to the 92 Kansas juvenile facilities who cooperated by providing the information which was requested of them.

Information dealing with the separation of juvenile from adult offenders was provided by the Kansas Department of Corrections. The willingness of the Department's Jail Inspection Unit to cooperate and assist in our efforts to determine adequate separation was invaluable.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Nationally, the issue of what constitutes appropriate handling of status offenders--children who come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for offenses that would not be crimes if committed by adults--has created widespread interest and controversy. Particular criticism has been leveled at the practice of commingling status offenders with criminal-type offenders in detention and correctional facilities. A criminal-type offender, as opposed to a status offender, is a juvenile who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would be a crime if committed by an adult. Commingling is considered detrimental by many persons because they contend it makes criminals out of children who were not previously criminal. The argument is that "they come out of such institutions worse than when they went in."

With passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP) and the subsequent 1977 Amendments, Congress made available millions of dollars to the states for the improvement of juvenile justice. The 1974 Act reflected the consensus of many professionals in the field of juvenile delinquency, as well as other concerned citizens, that far too many juveniles are locked up. Many of the youths detained and incarcerated--particularly status offenders and nonoffenders, such as dependent and neglected children--require, at most, nonsecure and usually temporary placement.

Sections 223 (a) (12) (13), and (14) are central to the Act. These provisions condition the availability of federal funds for juvenile justice programs upon the strength of a state's commitment to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, segregation of juvenile and adult offenders, and the development of an adequate system for monitoring jails, detention facilities, and correctional facilities.

Specifically, Section 223 (a) (12) requires that each participating state submit a plan for deinstitutionalizing status offenders which will achieve substantial compliance with this requirement within 2 years of the initial plan submission date.

Substantial compliance has been defined as follows.

"Substantial Compliance exists where: (1) there has been a good faith effort to carry out the terms of the grant agreement pertaining to implementation of the plan, procedure, and timetable for deinstitutionalization of status offenders under Section 223 (a) (12) and there has been no fundamental omission in implementing the essential points of the plan, procedure, and timetable; and (2) the plan, procedure, and timetable for deinstitutionalization set forth in the approved state plan has been faithfully performed in all its material and substantial particulars such that the treatment of status offenders in the juvenile justice system has been fundamentally altered in accordance with the deinstitutionalization objective by statistically showing a reduction of at least 75 percent in the number of status offenders in secure detention and correctional facilities at the end of the 2-year period."

The Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 clarified that nonoffenders such as dependent and neglected children are also within the scope of the deinstitutionalization requirement and that both status offenders and nonoffenders are within the scope of Section 223 (a) (13). Further, the Amendment extended the 2-year period for compliance with the law to 3 years, with the understanding that an unequivocal commitment to full compliance within a reasonable time would be made by the states (defined not to exceed two additional years).

Specifically, for determining compliance to Section 223 (a) (12) of the Act, each state must within three years of plan submission, demonstrate at least a 75% reduction in each of the following categories:

1. The number of accused (prior to adjudication and disposition) status offenders and nonoffenders held for longer than 24 hours in juvenile detention or correctional facilities.
2. The number of adjudicated (following adjudication and disposition) status offenders and nonoffenders held in juvenile detention or correctional facilities for any time period.

If a 75% reduction does not occur in each category at the end of three years from initial plan submission, the state is not in substantial compliance. Kansas submitted its initial Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Plan in December of 1977. The date by which Kansas will be required to show substantial compliance is December of 1980.

For determining compliance to Section 223 (a) (13) of the JJDP, each state must within three years of plan submission, demonstrate at least a 75% reduction in the following category:

1. The number of juvenile offenders held in secure facilities which do not provide for the adequate separation of adult criminal offenders from juvenile offenders.

To demonstrate the State of Kansas's commitment to the ideals set forth by the 1974 Act and the 1977 Amendments, the Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration (GCCA) contracted with Midwest Research Institute (MRI) in March of 1978 to collect baseline data from Kansas juvenile facilities and county jails. The purpose of the MRI survey was to collect baseline data which would permit the GCCA to monitor the progress Kansas makes toward the removal of status offenders from juvenile correctional/detention facilities (Section 223 (a) (12)) and the provision for the sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (Section 223 (a) (13)).

This report describes and summarizes the 1979 monitoring effort for the State of Kansas. The purpose of the project was to determine the progress made in Kansas toward substantial compliance under the JJDP. The 1979 JJDP monitoring was conducted by members of the GCCA staff. A large portion of the narrative in this section was taken from the 1978 MRI Monitoring Report.

SECTION II

METHODOLOGY

The methodology utilized for the 1979 monitoring effort is presented in this section. First the procedures utilized in obtaining the data required under Section 223 (a) (12) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 1974 are discussed (deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders), followed by the methodology employed in collecting the information required under Section 223 (a) (13) of the JJDP (adequate separation of juvenile and adult offenders). The federal definitions of terms used throughout this report may be found in Appendix A (status offender, nonoffender, etc.).

A. Section 223 (a) (12) of the JJDP - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Nonoffenders

This section of the JJDP prohibits the institutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The main requirements in this deinstitutionalization section are: 1) to identify all juvenile detention and correctional facilities in Kansas, 2) to obtain the number of accused status offenders and nonoffenders held in any juvenile detention or correctional facility for longer than 24 hours, and 3) to obtain the number of adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders held in any juvenile detention or correctional facility for any period of time.

The first task for this portion of the monitoring effort was to compile a comprehensive list of all public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities and facilities usable for the detention and confinement of juvenile offenders and adult criminal offenders in Kansas.

The GCCA monitoring staff contacted the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, the Kansas Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, and the Department of Corrections to obtain the names and addresses of all such facilities, along with the names of the administrators. These lists were examined to determine which facilities would be included in the mail survey. Several facilities included in the SRS list were eliminated because they were not located in the State of Kansas, leaving 92 juvenile facilities to be surveyed. According to the Department of Corrections there were 124 operational jails, lockups, and holding facilities in the state in 1979. Thirty-one facilities out of that total 124 were not included in the mail survey because the Department of Corrections' files indicated that they had not held juveniles during 1979 (See Appendix B), which resulted in a list of 93 jails, lockups and holding facilities to be included in the survey.

A questionnaire was designed by the GCCA monitoring staff to collect all of the required data for accused and adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders. The questionnaire was then sent to five county jails as a pilot test to detect problems with the items, choice of words, etc. As a result of the sheriff's comments, several changes were made in the questionnaire. During October and November, 1979 the GCCA monitoring staff conducted a comprehensive mail survey of 92 juvenile facilities and 93 jails, lockups and holding facilities, for

a total of 185 surveys. Appendix C consists of copies of the cover letters and questionnaires utilized in the mailout, and the names and addresses of the facilities surveyed.

The Midwest Research Institute selected the month of March as the baseline period, therefore the 1979 monitoring data was also collected for the month of March. In the 1978 MRI Monitoring Report one required data element was omitted; the number of accused and adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities was reported for juvenile facilities, but not for jails, lockups and holding facilities. An item was included on the questionnaire to obtain this data from the jails and the 1978 baseline data was appropriately adjusted.

Of the 93 surveys sent to jails, lockups and holding facilities, 59 were returned by mail (63%), while the return rate from the juvenile facilities was 68% (63 returns out of 92 surveys). Three weeks after the questionnaires were mailed the project staff began a telephone follow-up survey to those facility administrators who had not responded to the questionnaire. Responses were obtained from all 93 jails, lockups and holding facilities originally included in the mailout. Of the 92 questionnaires mailed to juvenile facilities, it was learned that 15 were either duplicates or the facility was closed, which resulted in 77 valid responses from juvenile facilities. The total number of responses to the mail and telephone survey was 170 (93 jails, lockups and holding facilities; 77 juvenile facilities).

The next major aspect in this process was to examine the results of the questionnaires and determine which facilities would be classified as juvenile detention and correctional facilities, based upon federal definitions (M4100. IF-Change 3, July 25, 1978, See Appendix A for definitions). A total of 134 facilities were classified as juvenile detention and correctional facilities (124 jails, lockups, and holding facilities, 10 juvenile facilities).

In summary of the procedures in this section, first a comprehensive list of all public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities in Kansas was compiled. This list consisted of 92 juvenile facilities and 124 jails, lockups, and holding facilities. Survey questionnaires to collect the appropriate data were then sent to the 92 juvenile facilities and to 93 jails, lockups and holding facilities (the remaining 31 jails were not surveyed because they reported holding no juveniles in 1979), for a total of 185 surveys. Through mail returns and telephone follow-ups, valid responses were obtained from 77 juvenile facilities and 93 jails, lockups and holding facilities, a total of 170 responses. Based upon federal definitions, a total of 134 facilities (124 jails, lockups, and holding facilities; 10 juvenile facilities) were then classified as juvenile detention and correctional facilities.

All facilities classified as juvenile detention and correctional facilities are required in accordance with the JJJPA to receive an annual on-site inspection. The Department of Corrections conducts annual inspections/evaluations of all jails, lockups, and holding facilities in the state. The Jail Inspection Section of the Department of Corrections agreed to the utilization of their inspections/evaluations as the on-site inspections of jails required by the JJJPA. The GCCA monitoring staff conducted an on-site inspection at the remaining ten juvenile facilities.

The data obtained from the mail/telephone survey and the on-site inspections were analyzed by the monitoring staff and the results are presented in Section III of this paper. The raw data obtained from the mail survey are presented as Appendix D.

B. Section 223 (a) (13) of the JJJPA - Adequate Separation of Juvenile and Adult Offenders

The main requirements under Section 223 (a) (13) of the JJJPA are to identify those facilities which did not provide adequate separation of juvenile offenders from adult criminal offenders, and specify the total number of juvenile offenders and nonoffenders who were not adequately separated.

In order to determine which facilities in Kansas were not providing adequate separation of juvenile offenders from adult criminal offenders, the GCCA monitoring staff was again able to utilize the annual jail inspections/evaluations conducted by the Department of Corrections.

All of the inspection reports were reviewed by the project staff. Those facilities (jails, lockups, or holding facilities) which the Department of Corrections found to be deficient in the separation of juvenile offenders from adult criminal offenders were noted. The jail inspectors were then interviewed in order to discuss the actual physical structure and different aspects of separation, such as admissions, sleeping, dining, recreation, education, vocational, transportation, health, and supervision in each of the facilities which did not provide adequate separation. If a jail was found to have a deficiency in any of these nine aspects of separation, the Department of Corrections reports them as not providing adequate separation. It should be noted that they require separation for four classes of prisoners, that is, adult male and female, and juvenile male and female.

Since many counties do not have the resources to provide separate areas in the jail for activities such as admissions, dining, recreation, etc., the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention allows time phasing of such activities. For example, juveniles may use the dining facilities at a completely different time than adults. The combination of actual physical separation in the facility and time phasing of activities is acceptable to OJJDP as adequate separation. Additionally, some counties have agreements or policies with neighboring counties to transport juveniles or adults if they cannot provide adequate separation in their facility. This procedure is also acceptable to OJJDP as providing adequate separation. A listing of those jails which met the requirement for adequate separation on the basis of an agreement with a neighboring jail may be found in Appendix E.

The data required in this section, the total number of juvenile offenders and nonoffenders not adequately separated, were collected as part of the questionnaire in the comprehensive mail survey described in part A of this section.

The final results of the mail survey and the Department of Corrections' inspection/evaluation reports are presented in Section III of this paper.

SECTION III

RESULTS

The results of the 1979 Kansas monitoring effort are presented in this section. First the results pertaining to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders (Section 223 (a) (12)) will be presented, followed by those relating to the separation of juvenile offenders from adult criminal offenders (Section 223 (a) (13)).

A. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Nonoffenders (Section 223 (a) (12) of the JJDP)

The total number of facilities in Kansas classified as juvenile detention and correctional facilities during 1979 was 134. This figure includes 124 jails, lockups, or holding facilities, and 10 additional juvenile facilities. A juvenile detention and correctional facility is considered noncompliant with Section 223 (a) (12) of the JJDP if, in the last 12 months, it has held accused status offenders or nonoffenders longer than 24 hours, or adjudicated status offenders or nonoffenders for any length of time. Table 1 presents those facilities which were found to be noncompliant with Section 223 (a) (12) in 1979, as well as the number of accused and adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders affected. For comparison purposes, the noncompliance information for 1978 is also included in the table. In the far left "facility" column, the noncompliant jails are listed first, followed by the lockups and holding facilities. The last facilities in this column are noncompliant juvenile facilities. The first two columns of data represent the number of accused status offenders and nonoffenders held longer than 24 hours in the corresponding facility for March, 1978 and March, 1979. The last two columns of data represent the number of adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders held in the facility during March, 1978 and March, 1979.

From the information in Table 1 it can be seen that there were three facilities which held more than ten accused status offenders/nonoffenders in 1979: Saline County Jail (36), Youth Residence Hall, Wichita (28), and Kaw View Detention Home, Kansas City (13). The Butler and Franklin County Jails, and the Shawnee County Youth Center all held ten accused status offender/nonoffenders. The remaining facilities held less than ten during March, 1979.

In the adjudicated status offenders/nonoffenders category there were two facilities that held more than ten individuals in March, 1979: Youth Residence Hall, Wichita (19) and Lyon County Youth Center (11). The next largest number occurs in the Youth Center at Beloit (8), with all other facilities holding fewer than eight adjudicated status offenders/nonoffenders.

As can be seen in the first portion of the table, the total number of accused status offenders/nonoffenders held in jails, lockups, or holding facilities in March, 1978 was 134, and 137 in 1979. These figures represent a 2% increase from 1978 to 1979. For adjudicated status offenders/nonoffenders held in jails, lockups or holding facilities during March, 1978 the total was 40, while the total for 1979 was 44. In other words, from 1978 to 1979 there was a 10% increase in the number of adjudicated status offenders/nonoffenders held in county jails, lockups, and holding facilities.

Looking at the last portion of Table 1 (Juvenile Facilities), the totals for both accused and adjudicated status offenders held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities show decreases from 1978 to 1979. There was a 60% reduction in the number of accused status offenders/nonoffenders held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities from March, 1978 to March, 1979 (157 in 1978, 63 in 1979), and a 63% reduction for the adjudicated individuals (127 in 1978, 47 in 1979).

When examining the Grand Totals at the end of the table, it can be seen that for March, 1979 there were 200 accused status offenders and nonoffenders held for over 24 hours in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. This 1979 figure represents an overall 31% reduction in the number of accused status offenders/nonoffenders held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities, as compared to 1978 (291).

Also in the Grand Totals row of Table 1 it should be noted that the total number of adjudicated status offenders/nonoffenders held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities for March, 1979 was 91. When comparing the March, 1978 adjudicated total figure (167) with the total for March, 1979, there again was a reduction, in this case of 46%. In other words, there was an overall 46% reduction in the total number of adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities from March, 1978 to March, 1979.

B. Separation of Juvenile Offenders from Adult Criminal Offenders
(Section 223 (a) (13) of the JJDPA)

In 1979 there were 11 jails, lockups or holding facilities which did not provide adequate separation of juvenile offenders from adult criminal offenders. Table 2 presents the Kansas county jails and lockups which were noncompliant with the adequate separation requirement, and the number of juvenile offenders and nonoffenders held in each of those facilities during the month of March. Both the 1978 and 1979 data are included in the table. A total of 29 juvenile offenders and nonoffenders were held in March, 1979 in secure facilities which did not provide adequate separation from adult criminal offenders, as compared to 143 in March, 1978. Thus, from March, 1978 to March, 1979 there was a 80% reduction in the total number of juvenile offenders and nonoffenders admitted to county jails or lockups which did not provide adequate separation of juveniles and adults.

TABLE I
KANSAS JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES NONCOMPLIANT WITH
SEC. 223 (a) (12) OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974
(Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Non-offenders)

Facility Name/Address	No. of Accused Status Offenders/Non-offenders held for more than 24 hours During March, 1978/1979		No. of Adjudicated Status Offenders/Non-offenders held in the Facility During March, 1978/1979	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
<u>Jails, Lockups, Holding Facilities</u>				
Allen County Jail/Iola	3	2	0	1
Atchison County Jail/Atchison	10	2	1	0
Barton County Jail/Great Bend	4	7	0	0
Bourbon County Jail/Fort Scott	0	4	0	0
Butler County Jail/El Dorado	10	10	3	5
Cherokee County Jail/Columbus	4	4	2	3
Cheyenne County Jail/St. Francis	4	1	0	0
Cloud County Jail/Concordia	0	0	0	1
Decatur County Jail/Oberlin	2	0	1	0
Dickinson County Jail/Abilene	1	4	0	2
Doniphan County Jail/Troy	2	2	1	2
Edwards County Jail/Kinsley	1	0	0	0
Ellis County Jail/Hays	5	2	0	0
Finney County Jail/Garden City	4	0	4	0
Ford County Jail/Dodge City	1	2	0	1
Franklin County Jail/Ottawa	9	10	3	5
Geary County Jail/Junction City	6	0	0	0
Grant County Jail/Ulysses	1	0	1	0
Harper County Jail/Anthony	0	0	0	1
Harvey County Jail/Newton	2	0	0	1
Jackson County Jail/Holton	0	3	0	0
Jefferson County Jail/Oskaloosa	1	3	1	2
Johnson County Jail/Olathe	3	0	0	0
Kiowa County Jail/Greensburg	1	0	1	0

TABLE I (cont'd.)

KANSAS JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES NONCOMPLIANT WITH
SEC. 223 (a) (12) OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974
(Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Non-offenders)

Facility Name/Address	No. of Accused Status Offenders/Non-offenders held for more than 24 hours During March, 1978/1979		No. of Adjudicated Status Offenders/Non-offenders held in the Facility During March, 1978/1979	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
<u>Jails, Lockups, Holding Facilities</u>				
Labette County Jail/Oswego	4	6	1	2
Leavenworth County Jail/Leavenworth	2	4	1	0
Linn County Jail/Mound City	5	0	0	0
Marshall County Jail/Marysville	4	3	4	3
Miami County Jail/Paola	0	4	0	2
Montgomery County Jail/Independence	1	3	0	0
Morton County Jail/Elkhart	1	1	1	1
McPherson County Jail/McPherson	2	2	2	2
Neosho County Jail/Erie	0	1	0	1
Norton County Jail/Norton	0	0	3	0
Osborne County Jail/Osborne	0	1	0	0
Pawnee County Jail/Larned	0	2	1	2
Russell County Jail/Russell	0	2	1	0
Saline County Jail/Salina	15	36	1	1
Seward County Jail/Liberal	2	4	0	0
Stevens County Jail/Hugoton	2	1	0	0
Sumner County Jail/Wellington	2	2	2	0
Thomas County Jail/Colby	5	3	0	0
Wabaunsee County Jail/Alma	1	0	0	0
Wilson County Jail/Fredonia	1	0	0	0
Chanute City Lockup	4	3	0	0
Coffeyville City Lockup	5	3	3	6
Eureka City Lockup	1	0	1	0
Oakley City Lockup	2	0	0	0
Kingman County Holding/Kingman	1	0	1	0
Totals for jails, holding and lockups	134	137	40	44

(2% increase from 1978 to 1979) (10% increase from 1978 to 1979)

TABLE I (cont'd.)

KANSAS JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES NONCOMPLIANT WITH
SEC. 223 (a) (12) OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974
(Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Non-offenders)

Facility Name/Address	No. of Accused Status Offenders/Non-offenders held for more than 24 hours During March, 1978/1979		No. of Adjudicated Status Offenders/Non-offenders held in the Facility During March, 1978/1979	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
<u>Juvenile Facilities</u>				
Children's Court Center/Pittsburg	2	*	15	*
Johnson County Juvenile Hall/Olathe	**	9	**	6
Kaw View Detention Home/Kansas City	28	13	0	1
Lyon County Youth Center/Emporia	4	3	16	11
Osawatomie Youth Rehabilitation Center/Osawatomie	0	*	4	*
Shawnee County Youth Center/Topeka	32	10	0	2
Youth Center of McPherson, Inc./ McPherson	28	*	10	*
Youth Center at Beloit/Beloit	0	0	19	8
Youth Residence Hall/Wichita	63	28	63	19
Totals for juvenile facilities	157	63	127	47

(60% reduction from 1978 to 1979) (63% reduction from 1978 to 1979)

*Facility compliant with Section 223 (a) (12) during time period indicated (reported being a non-secure facility)

**Data unavailable, omitted from the 1978 MRI Monitoring Report.

Totals for jails, holding facilities, and lockups	134	137	40	44
Totals for juvenile facilities	157	63	127	47
Grand Totals	291	200	167	91

(overall 31% reduction in
accused from 1978 to 1979)

(overall 46% reduction in
adjudicated from 1978 to 1979)

TABLE 2
KANSAS COUNTY JAILS AND CITY LOCKUPS NONCOMPLIANT WITH SEC. 223 (a) (13)
OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974
 (Adequate Separation of Juveniles and Adults)

1978 Detention Facility Name/Address	Number of Juvenile Offenders and Non-offenders Held in the Facility During March 1978
Allen County Jail/Iola	4
*Barton County Jail/Great Bend	8
Brown County Jail/Hiawatha	0
Butler County Jail/El Dorado	14
Decatur County Jail/Oberlin	2
Doniphan County Jail/Troy	0
Douglas County Law Enforcement Law Center/Lawrence	30
Ellsworth County Jail/Ellsworth	0
Geary County Jail/Junction City	7
Graham County Jail/Hill City	0
Harper County Jail/Newton	0
Harvey County Jail/Newton	14
Jefferson County Jail/Oskaloosa	1
Jewell County Jail/Mankato	1
Johnson County Jail/Olathe	3
Labette County Jail/Oswego	4
Lyon County Law Enforcement Center/Mound City	4
*Norton County Jail/Norton	3
Osborne County Jail/Osborne	0
*Pottawatomie County Jail/Westmoreland	1
Reno County Jail/Hutchinson	16
Shawnee County Jail/Topeka	7
Smith County Jail/Smith Center	2
*Wabaunsee County Jail/Alma	1
Wilson County Jail/Fredonia	1
Woodson County Jail/Yates Center	4
Baxter Springs City Lockup/Baxter Springs	4
Chanute City Lockup/Chanute	6
Eureka City Lockup/Eureka	1
Oakley City Jail/Oakley	2
Parson City Jail/Parsons	3
Brown County Law Enforcement Center/Hiawatha	0
Total	143

1979 Detention Facility Name/Address	Number of Juvenile Offenders and Non-offenders Admitted to the Facility During March 1979
*Barton County Jail/Great Bend	7
Ford County Jail/Dodge City	2
Meade County Jail/Meade	1
Montgomery County Jail/Independence	3
*Norton County Jail/Norton	0
*Pottawatomie County Jail/Westmoreland	2
Rice County Jail/Lyons	1
Sedgwick County Jail/Wichita	0
Seward County Jail/Liberal	5
Sumner County Jail/Wellington	3
*Wabaunsee County Jail/Alma	5
TOTAL	29

(80% reduction from 1978 to 1979)

*Facilities which were noncompliant with Section 223 (a) (13) in BOTH 1978 and 1979.

SECTION IV

DISCUSSION

In summary, in order for Kansas to demonstrate 75% compliance with Section 223 (a) (12) of JJDPa it must by December of 1980:

- 1) reduce the number of accused status offenders and nonoffenders held for more than 24 hours in secure detention and correctional facilities from 291 to 73, and
- 2) reduce the number of adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders held in juvenile detention or correctional facilities for any length of time from 167 to 42.

Additionally, in order to demonstrate 75% compliance with Section 223 (a) (13) of the Act, Kansas must by December of 1980:

- 1) reduce the number of juveniles held in jails, lockups, or holding facilities which do not provide adequate separation of adult offenders from juvenile offenders from 143 to 36.

In the area of deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders, the results indicated overall reductions in the numbers of both accused and adjudicated status offenders/nonoffenders held (31% and 46%, respectively). Breaking these percentages down to their two sources ((1) jails, lockups, holding facilities, and (2) juvenile facilities) reveals that for the jails, there were actually increases from 1978 to 1979 in the number of accused and adjudicated status offenders/nonoffenders held. The increase was greatest in the adjudicated category, at 10%, with a 2% increase for accused individuals. The juvenile facilities, however, demonstrated substantial reductions in both categories, with 60% for the accused and 63% for adjudicated. It appears from this information that efforts need to be focused at the county jail level.

A change in the Kansas Juvenile Code will go into effect on July 1, 1980, which will have an impact on the detention of status offenders. That change is as follows:

38.841. Restrictions on placement and commitment of status offenders. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), from and after July, 1980, no status offender shall be ordered placed in a juvenile detention or correctional facility. If the court orders a status offender to be committed to the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or otherwise orders a status offender to custody outside the child's home, the status offender shall not be placed in a facility other than a shelter facility, except as permitted by subsection (b).

(b) A status offender may be placed in a juvenile detention or correctional facility pending a detention hearing provided for by K.S.A. 1978 Supp. 38-815b. Pursuant to a detention hearing a court may order a child to remain in a juvenile detention or correctional facility for not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours following the detention hearing excluding Saturdays, Sundays and other days when the district court is not open for the regular conduct of business.

(c) This section shall not take effect or be in force until on and after July 1, 1980.

History: L. 1978; ch. 158, 32; July 1

The major impact will be to the adjudicated status offenders who are currently being placed in detention. As can be seen in Table I there were 91 adjudicated status offenders held in detention during March, 1979. This was a reduction of 46% from March of 1978 when there were 167 status offenders held in detention. The code change referenced above was made in 1978. The decrease of 46% is probably due in part to the efforts of some to discontinue this practice prior to the effective date of July 1, 1980. The effect of the law should provide the further reductions necessary to reach compliance. A portion of this decrease can also be attributed to the SRS efforts to place status offenders who must be removed from the home in a nonsecure facility.

As stated earlier, efforts need to be directed primarily toward assisting counties who are now placing pre-adjudicated status offenders in their local jails and lockups. Placement alternatives would help eliminate the current necessity in these communities to place status offenders in jails and lockups.

The GCCA and the SRS, Division of Children, Youth and Adults, are currently providing funding to assist communities in implementing alternative programs. Examples of alternatives which have been implemented include:

- 1) Emergency and temporary care facilities where status offenders and nonoffenders may be placed for a maximum of 90 days when removal from the home is necessary.
- 2) Emergency foster care homes which also may be utilized for out of home placement. This alternative is currently being implemented throughout the state with special SRS funding.
- 3) Family Crisis Intervention which provides a counseling staff who are made immediately available to the family in an effort to resolve the crisis and keep the child in the home.
- 4) Volunteer programs which may provide one to one counseling or volunteer foster care on a short term basis.

This list is not comprehensive; it is a review of the alternatives which are presently being provided with GCCA and SRS funding.

As noted in the Results section, from March, 1978 to 1979 there was a 80% reduction in the number of juvenile offenders and nonoffenders held in jails which did not provide adequate separation. This marked reduction is primarily attributable to the policies and agreements facilities have developed with neighboring jails to accept their juveniles if they cannot provide adequate separation. Additional jails adopting such procedures would contribute to further reductions.

Another type of local alternative to secure detention which may be implemented in certain instances where the juvenile would not be considered dangerous to himself or others would be an in-home detention program. Used primarily for the time period between a detention hearing and the final disposition, this alternative is designed to keep the juvenile in his/her home environment and available for court

Numerous group home facilities have been developed with funds from the GCCA and have received continued funding from SRS. This type of program will continue to be implemented in communities that require alternatives to placing juveniles within the local jail facility.

It is expected that the Juvenile Code change which becomes effective on July 1, 1980 will also have an impact on the number of juveniles held in non-compliant jails, lockups and holding facilities. A number of the juveniles which were counted in the 11 non-compliant facilities were status offenders.

In conclusion, after the first monitoring period since the baseline data was collected, Kansas demonstrated a 31% reduction in the number of accused status offenders/nonoffenders held in secure detention, and 46% reduction in the adjudicated figures. The change in the Juvenile Code should have a positive effect on achieving compliance, along with developing further alternatives to secure detention of status offenders. In regard to the adequate separation issue, Kansas showed an 80% reduction in the number of juveniles held in jails which did not provide adequate separation. Maintaining policies to transport juveniles to neighboring facilities, and additional jails adopting such policies, is one key element for demonstrating compliance in 1980.

APPENDIX A

Federal Definitions

Accused Juvenile Offender - a juvenile with respect to whom a petition has been filed in the juvenile court alleging that such juvenile is a criminal-type offender or is a status offender and no final adjudication has been made by the juvenile court.

Adjudicated Juvenile Offender - a juvenile with respect to whom the juvenile court has determined that such juvenile is a status offender or a criminal-type offender.

Community-Based - facility, program or service means a small, open group home or other suitable placed located near the juvenile's home or family and programs of community supervision and service which maintain community and consumer participation in the planning, operation, and evaluation of their programs which may include, but are not limited to, medical, educational, vocational, social, and psychological guidance, training, counseling, alcoholism treatment, drug treatment, and other rehabilitative services.

Criminal Offender - an individual, adult, or juvenile, who has been charged with or convicted of a criminal offense in a court exercising criminal jurisdiction.

Criminal-Type Offenders - a juvenile who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult.

Facility - a place, an institution, a building or part thereof, set of buildings or an area whether or not enclosing a building or set of buildings which is used for the lawful custody and treatment of juveniles and may be owned and/or operated by public or private agencies.

Facility, Nonsecure - a facility not characterized by the use of physically restricting construction, hardware and procedures and which provides its residents access to the surrounding community with minimal supervision.

Facility, Secure - one which is designed and operated so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from such facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of such facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences, or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents.

Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facility - (a) any secure public or private facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders or nonoffenders; or (b) any public or private facility, secure or nonsecure, which is also used for the lawful custody of accused or convicted adult criminal offenders.

Juvenile Offender - an individual subject to the exercise of judicial court jurisdiction for the purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitation as defined by state law.

Lawful Custody - the exercise of care, supervision and control over a juvenile offender or nonoffender pursuant to the provisions of the law or of a judicial order or decree.

Nonoffender - a juvenile who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, usually under abuse, dependency, or neglect statutes, for reasons other than legally prohibited conduct of the juvenile.

Private Agency - a private nonprofit, agency, organization or institution is defined as any corporation, foundation, trust, association, cooperative, accredited institution of higher education, and any other agency, organization or institution which is operated primarily for scientific, education, service, charitable, or similar public purposes, but which is not under public supervision or control, and no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and which has been held by IRS to be tax-exempt under the provisions of Section 501(c) (3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

Status Offender - a juvenile who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would not, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult. See pages 116-121 of the LEAA Guideline Manual for State Planning Agency Grants M4100.1E for detailed explanation of status offender.

APPENDIX B

Kansas Jails, Lockups, and Holding Facilities
not Included in the Mail Survey

(Reported as not holding juveniles in 1979)

Crawford County Jail/Girard
Finney County Jail/Garden City
Geary County Jail/Junction City
Kansas City, Kansas City Jail
Lyon County Jail/Emporia
Ottawa County Jail/Minneapolis

Arkansas City Lockup/Arkansas City
Garden City Lockup/Garden City
Junction City Lockup/Junction City
Pittsburg City Lockup/Pittsburg
Wallace County Lockup/Sharon Springs
Winfield City Lockup/Winfield

Anderson County Holding/Garnett
Augusta City Holding/Augusta
Bonner Springs City Holding/Bonner Springs
Coffey County Holding/Burlington
Douglass City Jail/Douglass
Haysville City Holding/Haysville
Horton City Holding/Horton
Leawood City Holding/Leawood
Mulvane City Holding/Mulvane
Northeast Facility/Johnson County
Osage City Holding/Osage City
Osage County Holding/Lyndon
Overland Park City Holding/Overland Park
Prairie Village City Holding/Prairie Village
Russell City Holding/Russell
Shawnee City Holding/Shawnee
Stafford County Holding/St. John
Stockton City Holding/Stockton
Wilson City Holding/Wilson

APPENDIX C

Jails, Lockups, and Holding Facilities

Included in the Mail Survey

Jails

Allen County Jail
Post Office Box 433
Courthouse
Iola, Kansas 66749
Sheriff Jim Setter

Atchison County Jail
518 Parallel
Atchison, Kansas 66002
Sheriff Ernie Hanson

Barber County Jail
Kansas and Walnut
Medicine Lodge, Kansas 67104
Sheriff John Blunk

Barton County Jail
Box 87
1408 Kansas
Great Bend, Kansas 67530
Sheriff Gene Marks

Bourbon County Jail
Southeastern Kansas Regional
Correctional Center
204 South National
Fort Scott, Kansas 66701
Mr. Bruce R. Bounds, Adm.

Brown County Jail
706 Utah
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434
Sheriff Gene Shorb

Butler County Jail
121 South Gordy
El Dorado, Kansas 67042
David Williams, Administrator

Chautauqua County Jail
215 North Chautauqua
Sedan, Kansas 67361
Sheriff Elmer E. Blankinship

Cherokee County Jail
Courthouse
Columbus, Kansas 66725
Sheriff Chuck Sharp

Cheyenne County Jail
Box 623
212 East Washington
St. Francis, Kansas 67756
Sheriff Ray Lee

Clark County Jail
Post Office Box 566
Ashland, Kansas 67831
Sheriff L. D. Messer

Clay County Jail
Post Office Box 115
Clay Center, Kansas 67432
Sheriff Bill Gonser

Cloud County Jail
Box 402
Concordia, Kansas 66901
Sheriff Fred L. Modlin

Cowley County Jail
Post Office Box 47
Winfield, Kansas 67156
Sheriff Fred Satterwaite

Decatur County Jail
Post Office Box 106
114 South Pennsylvania
Oberlin, Kansas 67749
Sheriff Bob McLaughlin

Dickinson County Jail
109 East First
Abilene, Kansas 67410
Sheriff James McKinney

Doniphan County Jail
Post Office Box 32
Troy, Kansas 66087
Sheriff Jerry Dubach

Douglas County Law
Enforcement Center
111 E. 11th Street
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Undersheriff Dallas K. Murphy

Edwards County Jail
Post Office Box 371
Edwards County Courthouse
Kinsley, Kansas 67547
Sheriff Leonard Carlson

Elk County Jail
Box 127
Howard, Kansas 67349
Sheriff Lloyd A. Ford

Ellis County Jail
Box 369
Hays, Kansas 67601
Sheriff David Wasinger

Ford County Jail
Post Office Box 747
Avenue A to Military
Dodge City, Kansas 67801
Sheriff Richard Wolfe

Franklin County Jail
305 South Main Street
Ottawa, Kansas 66067
Sheriff Rex A. Bowling

Graham County Jail
410 North Pomeroy
Graham County Courthouse
Hill City, Kansas 67642
Sheriff Don E. Scott

Grant County Jail
210 East Central
Ulysses, Kansas 67880
Sheriff Melvin Wilson

Greenwood County Jail
Courthouse
Eureka, Kansas 67045
Charles Samuels, Administrator

Harper County Jail
115 Steadmin
Anthony, Kansas 67003
Sheriff William L. Swonger

Harvey County Jail
Post Office Box 231
Newton, Kansas 67114
Mr. Galen E. Morford, Adm.

Hodgeman County Jail
Hodgeman County Courthouse
Jetmore, Kansas 67854
Sheriff Harry Craghead

Jackson County Jail
Jackson County Courthouse
Post Office Box 47
Holton, Kansas 66436
Sheriff Don D. Collins

Jefferson County Jail
Box 322
Oskaloosa, Kansas 66066
Sheriff Carl Eisenhower

Johnson County Jail
Court House
Olathe, Kansas 66061
Undersheriff Thomas Lawrukiewicz

Kearny County Jail
Post Office Box P
Lakin, Kansas 67860
Sheriff M. L. McCue

Kiowa County Jail
200 East Wisconsin
Greensburg, Kansas 67054
Sheriff Byrd Hardy

Labette County Jail
Courthouse
Oswego, Kansas 67356
Sheriff M. T. Bringle

Lane County Jail
Post Office Box 27
Dighton, Kansas 67839
Sheriff Paul Marsteller

Leavenworth County Jail
503 S Third Street
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048
Sheriff Terry L. Campbell

Lincoln County Jail
116 North Second
Lincoln, Kansas 67455
Don Panzer, Administrator

Linn County Jail
Mound City, Kansas 66056
Sheriff R. T. (Jim) Mizer

Marshall County Jail
Law Enforcement Center
Marysville, Kansas 66508
Sheriff Lawrence E. Martin

Meade County Jail
Post Office Box 426
Meade, Kansas 67864
Sheriff Arlie Johnston

Miami County Jail
120 South Pearl
Paola, Kansas 66071
Mr. Charles Light, Administrator

Mitchell County Jail
Box 338
Beloit, Kansas 67420
Sheriff Gary Reiter

Montgomery County Jail
Courthouse
Independence, Kansas 67301
Arthur M. Schenk

Morton County Jail
1025 Morton Street
Post Office Box 801
Elkhart, Kansas 67950
Sheriff Merlin Stout

Morris County Jail
Courthouse
Council Grove, Kansas 66846
Sheriff Richard Malek

McPherson County Jail
119 North Maple Box 426
McPherson, Kansas 67460
Sheriff Ellis Musselwhite

Nemaha County Jail
212 North Sixth Street
Seneca, Kansas 66538
Sheriff Albert Clark

Neosho County Jail
105 South Butler
Box 153
Erie, Kansas 66733
Sheriff David Odell

Ness County Jail
Post Office Box 87
Ness City, Kansas 67560
Sheriff Chester Barrows

Norton County Jail
Courthouse
Norton, Kansas 67654
Harlan Reusink, Administrator

Osborne County Jail
104 South 5th Street
Osborne, Kansas 67473
Sheriff Daryl Thornburg

Pawnee County Jail
Larned, Kansas 67550
Sheriff Cliff Atteberry

Pottawatomie County Jail
Post Office Box 250
Westmoreland, Kansas 66549
Sheriff Dean Taylor

Pratt County Jail
303 South Oak
Pratt, Kansas 67124
Sheriff Ray McGuire

Rawlins County Jail
607 Main
Atwood, Kansas 67730
Sheriff William L. Kane

Reno County Jail
Law Enforcement Center
210 West First
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501
Sheriff James H. Fountain

Republic County Jail
Republic County Courthouse
Belleville, Kansas 66935
Acting Sheriff Oris E. Thompson

Rice County Jail
120 East Main
Lyons, Kansas 67554
Sheriff J. L. Herold

Riley County Jail
600 Colorado
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
Inspector Wayne Anderson

Rooks County Jail
Rooks County Courthouse
Stockton, Kansas 67669
Sheriff Don Werner

Russell County Jail
210 East 4th Street
Russell, Kansas 67665
Sheriff Larry Batt

Saline County Jail
251 North 10th
Post Office Box 1606
Salina, Kansas 67401
Sheriff Al Naes

Scott County Jail
303 Court
Scott City, Kansas 67871
Acting Sheriff Rodney Lantz

Sedgwick County Jail
525 N. Main
Wichita, Kansas 67203
Sheriff Johnnie Darr

Seward County Jail
112 East 5th
Liberal, Kansas 67901
Mr. Howard Smith

Shawnee County Jail
300 E. 7th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66603
Captain Wallace L. Meckler

Sherman County Jail
Post Office Box 127
222 East 9th
Goodland, Kansas 67735
Sheriff Jack Armstrong

Smith County Jail
217 South Jefferson
Smith Center, Kansas 66967
Sheriff Floyd Bose

Stanton County Jail
Post Office Box 460
Johnson, Kansas 67855
Sheriff James Garrison

Stevens County Jail
510 Monroe, Box 459
Hugoton, Kansas 67951
Sheriff Russ Dewitt

Sumner County Jail
500 North Washington
Wellington, Kansas 67152
Sheriff Jerry Wiley

Thomas County Jail
225 North Court
Colby, Kansas 67701
Sheriff Dale McFarland

Wabaunsee County Jail
Wabaunsee County Courthouse
Alma, Kansas 66401
Sheriff James Kenny, Sr.

Washington County Jail
23 C Street
Washington, Kansas 66968
Sheriff Charles R. Hern

Wilson County Jail
421 North Seventh Street
Fredonia, Kansas 66736
Sheriff Hubert W. Harris

Woodson County Jail
Courthouse
Yates Center, Kansas 66783
Sheriff John N. Wade

Wyandotte County Jail
710 North Seventh
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
Captain I. S. Filipovitz

Lockups

Baxter Springs Lockup
11th and Park
Baxter Springs, Kansas 66713
Mr. William Karr

Chanute City Lockup
Second and Santa Fe
Chanute, Kansas 66720
Chief of Police Chester Hale

Coffeyville City Lockup
Seventh and Walnut Street
Coffeyville, Kansas 67337
Mr. Otto Ivy, Chief of Police

Eureka City Lockup
114 South Main
Eureka, Kansas 67045
Mr. Jim Preston Chief of Police

Galena City Lockup
315 West Seventh Street
Galena, Kansas 66739
Chief of Police Tom Brown

Greeley County Lockup
Box K
Tribune, Kansas 67879
Sheriff O. B. Rutherford

Haskell County Lockup
Box 254
Courthouse
Sublette, Kansas 67877
Sheriff Paul Blackmore

Herington City Lockup
700 South Broadway
Herington, Kansas 67449
Chief of Police Dale R. Ogran

Holton City Lockup
301 West Fourth
Holton, Kansas 66436
Chief of Police Dan Gerety

Oakley City Jail
209 Hudson
Oakley, Kansas 67548
Chief of Police Danny Shanks

Parsons City Lockup
Parsons Police Department
Parsons, Kansas 67357
Mr. Cyril Willey Chief of Police

Wichita County Lockup
Box 328
Leoti, Kansas 67861
Sheriff Melvin McKellips

Holding

Atchison City Holding
Atchison, Kansas 66002
Chief of Police Gilbert Lemke

Hoisington City Holding
Post Office Box 418
Hoisington, Kansas 67544
Chief of Police Glenn Brack

Kingman County Jail
120 Spruce
Kingman, Kansas 67068
Sheriff Albert Bell

Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration

2ND FLOOR—503 KANSAS AVENUE—TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603
PHONE—(913)—296-3066

STATE OF KANSAS



JOHN CARLIN
GOVERNOR

LT. GOV. PAUL V. DUGAN
CHAIRMAN

DAVID W. P. O'BRIEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 24, 1979

Sheriff Leonard Carlson
Edwards County Jail
Post Office Box 371
Edwards County Courthouse
Kinsley, Kansas 67547

Dear Sheriff Carlson:

The State of Kansas is a participant in the federal "Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act" program. Our office receives approximately \$600,000 annually to be spent on juvenile justice related programs.

In order to continue to receive funding from this act, we must show the federal government the number of juveniles who are incarcerated in our state each year.

As you are aware, local funding resources are difficult to obtain these days. In most cases, the projects funded with JJDP money would never exist without this federal resource. As stated earlier, the federal government requires a complete reporting of statistics regarding juveniles in confinement. If this reporting requirement is not met, we will no longer be allowed to participate in the JJDP program.

Please complete the attached questionnaire and return it in the self-addressed, stamped envelope by November 2, 1979. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Bleam
Juvenile Specialist

RJB:mjr

Enclosure

This letter and its enclosures were sent to all on the attached list.

KANSAS COUNTY JAIL, CITY LOCKUP, AND HOLDING FACILITY JUVENILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Facility: _____

Facility Administrator: _____

Name of person completing questionnaire, if different from facility administrator _____

Please respond to the following questions by November 2, 1979.

In answering questions one through three, DO NOT INCLUDE THOSE JUVENILES WHO ARE AWAITING TRIAL AS AN ADULT OR WHO HAVE BEEN TRIED AS AN ADULT. If you should have any questions, please feel free to call Kathy Barke at 913/296-3066.

1. The number of juvenile status offenders (truants, waywards, etc.) and non-offenders (abused, neglected, etc.) who are NOT serving time and were held for 24 hours or more. This would include, but not be limited to, juvenile status offenders who are awaiting trial or are being held on a temporary basis.
March, 1978 _____ /March, 1979 _____ /September, 1979 _____
2. The number of juvenile status offenders and non-offenders who have been adjudicated and are serving time or are being held for transfer for 24 hours or more.
March, 1978 _____ /March, 1979 _____ /September, 1979 _____
3. The total number of juveniles (i.e. miscreants, delinquents, truants, waywards, abused, runaways, etc.) held in your facility during the months of:
March, 1978 _____ /March, 1979 _____ /September, 1979 _____
4. Do you have a policy or an agreement with another jail or lockup to place a juvenile in a neighboring facility if your facility cannot provide for the proper separation of a juvenile from adult offenders?
Yes _____ No _____

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Kansas Juvenile Facilities Included In The Mail Survey

Achievement Place for Boys, Inc.
1320 Haskell, Box 961
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Mr. Larry Vaughan
Administrator
(913) 843-5560

Achievement Place for Girls, Inc.
637 Tennessee Street
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Ms. Jennifer Veerkamp
Administrator
(913) 842-4699

Adorers of the Blood of Christ
1400 South Sheridan
Wichita, Kansas 67213
Sister M. Cornelia Werth
(316) 942-2204

Alpha Christian Children's Home, Inc.
R. R. 1
Perry, Kansas 66073
Mr. E. A. Snavely
Administrator
(913) 597-5235

Argentine Youth Services, Inc.
3111 Strong Avenue
Box 6102
Kansas City, Kansas 66106
Mr. Richard W. Johnson
Administrator
(913) 831-2820

(The address listed above is the
administrative office for Argentine
Youth Services, Inc. The following
four addresses are group homes
administered by Argentine Youth
Services, Inc. :)

2300 Woodend
Kansas City, Kansas 66106
(913) 722-2950

1612 South 37th
Kansas City, Kansas 66106
(913) 262-8253

3707 Ruby
Kansas City, Kansas 66106
(913) 262-2347

5229 Na11
Roeland Park, Kansas 66202
(913) 362-0321

Barton County Young Men's Association
1515 Morton
Great Bend, Kansas 67530
Mr. Michael Brown
Administrator
(316) 792-1619

Barton County Youth Care, Inc.
2212 Forest
Great Bend, Kansas 67530
Mrs. Janice Viner
Administrator
(316) 792-2902

Booth Memorial Residence
2050 West 11th
Box 2037
Wichita, Kansas 67201
Major Helen Marshall
Administrator
(316) 263-6174

Child Care, Inc. - Youth Emergency
Shelter
909 West Mulberry
Chanute, Kansas 66720
L. D. Soo Hoo
Administrator
(316) 431-0741

Children's Court Center
30th and Michigan
Pittsburg, Kansas 66762
Mr. John Bozich
Superintendent
(316) 232-1500

Clifton Monica House
301 South Clifton
Wichita, Kansas 67218
Linda Cummings
Executive Director
(316) 682-4922

Community Youth Homes of
Topeka, Inc. (for girls)
801 Lane
Topeka, Kansas 66604
Ms. Joanne Ramberg
Administrator
(913) 235-3578

Community Youth Homes of
Topeka, Inc. (for boys)
815 Fillmore
Topeka, Kansas 66604
Ms. Joanne Ramberg
Administrator
(913) 232-1992

Cookson Hills Christian
Children's Home
North Star Route
Syracuse, Kansas 67878
Mr. Allen Ahlfield
Administrator
(316) 384-7890

Cookson Hills Christian School
Niotaze, Kansas 67355
Mr. Norman Reeves
Superintendent
(316) 673-4141

Cookson Hills Christian
School and Boys Ranch
Post Office Box 106
R. R. 1
Oberlin, Kansas 67749
Mr. Jim Dunn
Administrator
(913) 475-2577

Cowley County Juvenile
Center, Inc.
226 North C Street
Arkansas City, Kansas 67005
Mr. John Hartford
Administrator
(316) 442-8674

Daybreak Residential Treatment
Center
117 North Cooper
Olathe, Kansas 66061
Mr. Milton W. Roberts
Administrator
(913) 764-7739

Double D Ranch
Box 80
Sublette, Kansas 67877
Don N. Bird, Administrator
(316) 675-2586

Elm Acres Youth Home, Inc.
Post Office Box 188
Columbus, Kansas 66725
Frank Ross, Administrator
(316) 429-1949

Elm Acres Youth Home, Inc.
1002 East Madison
Post Office Box 1135
Pittsburg, Kansas 66762
Frank Ross, Administrator
(316) 231-9840

The Farm, Inc.
Box 90
Reading, Kansas 66868
Ms. Maxine Johnson
Administrator
(913) 528-3498

Florence Crittenton Services of
Topeka, Inc.
2601 Western Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66611
Carol Mesigh, Administrator
(913) 233-0516

High Plains Villages, Inc.
606 North 12th
Garden City, Kansas 67846
Ms. Linda Hassler
Administrator
(316) 275-6063

Holistic Adolescent Residential
Treatment Services of Shawnee County
2600 East 23rd Street
Topeka, Kansas 66605
Mr. Elmer Whitmore, Administrator
(913) 233-4076

Home Base Youth Services
403 South Cedar
Ottawa, Kansas 66067
Carl and Pamela Kulczyk, Administrators
(913) 242-5888

Hutchinson Emergency Shelter
Home, Inc.
308 East Third
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501
Mrs. Lucille Glynn, Administrator
(316) 663-9075

Independence Group Boarding Home
for Boys, Inc.
419 West Locust
Independence, Kansas 67301
Rev. Vincent K. Relyea, Administrator
(316) 331-0209

Johnson County Juvenile Hall
905 West Spruce
Olathe, Kansas 66061
Jerry Jacobson, Administrator
(913) 764-3247

Kaw View Detention Center
3701 Ford
Kansas City, Kansas 66102
Mr. David F. Maltman
Director of Juvenile Facilities
(913) 371-2127

Kingman County Girls Achievement
Place, Inc.
926 East Avenue C
Kingman, Kansas 67068
Mr. Lewis Hearne, Administrator
(316) 532-2681

Kings Kids Ranch, Inc.
Route 1, Box 196
Linwood, Kansas 66052
Mr. David E. Marsh
Administrator
(913) 723-3457

Lake Afton Boys Ranch
R. R. 1
Goddard, Kansas 67052
Ms. N. Ruth Gordin
Director
(316) 794-8666

Larned Youth Rehabilitation
Center
Box 89
Larned, Kansas 67550
Ms. Maxine Vaughn
Director
(316) 285-2131

Life Line Homes, Inc.
4322 Mission Road
Kansas City, Kansas 66103
Mr. Curtis N. Collier
Executive Director
(913) 262-3050

Lincoln Monica House
4215 East Lincoln
Wichita, Kansas 67281
Linda Cummings, Administrator
(316) 681-1631

Lucy deRham Group Home
2221 West Sixth
Topeka, Kansas 66606
Mr. Jack Moseley
Director
(913) 234-9566

Lyon County Youth Center
1215 Sylvan
Emporia, Kansas 66801
Robert Scott, Administrator
(316) 342-5637

Manhattan Youth Care, Inc.
919 Humboldt
Box 271
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
Mr. Michael A. Weinberg
Director
(913) 539-9389
(913) 537-8812 (office)

Mark Massey Memorial Boys Ranch
Route 2
Dexter, Kansas 67038

Maude Carpenter Children's Home -
Campus
1501 North Meridian
Wichita, Kansas 67203
Clayton L. Becker, Administrator
(316) 945-5375

Maude Carpenter Children's Home -
Group Home II
2629 West 15th Street
Wichita, Kansas 67203
Clayton L. Becker, Administrator
(316) 942-3221

Neutral Ground
711 Sandusky
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
Mark Smith, Administrator
(913) 342-5121

O'Connell Youth Ranch
Post Office Box 3589
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Mr. Curtis Coleman
Administrator
(913) 842-2022

Optimist Boy's Home, Inc.
8113 Overland Park Drive
Overland Park, Kansas 66208
Mr. Frank Kuehn
Administrator
(913) 432-5317

Optimist Boy's Home, Inc.
6410 West 53rd Street
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66202
Mr. Frank Kuehn
Administrator
(913) 432-5317

Osawatomie Youth Rehabilitation
Center
Box 500
Osawatomie, Kansas 66064
Ms. Barbara Gray
Director
(913) 755-3151

Osborn's Group Home for Children, Inc.
Route 1
Box 117A
Clearwater, Kansas 67026
Mr. Glen W. Osborn, Administrator
(316) 545-7670

Pilot House
115 South Walnut
Olathe, Kansas 66061
Mr. James Kline
Administrator
(913) 782-8865

Pratt County Achievement Place, Inc.
110 North Oak
Pratt, Kansas 67124
Mr. David D. Rowe, Administrator
(913) 672-6341

Rachel Youth Home
R. R. 2
Box 52-A
White City, Kansas 66872
Mr. Lowell L. Evans
Administrator
(913) 349-2290

Residential Homes for Boys, Inc.
1825 West Maple
Wichita, Kansas 67213
Mr. R. Patrick Gaughan
Administrator
(316) 265-7966

Residential Home for Boys, Inc.
Lorraine House
1843 North Lorraine
Wichita, Kansas 67213
Mr. Michael Lawson, Administrator
(316) 686-0981

Salina Youth Care Home Foundation
157 South Seventh
Box 834
Salina, Kansas 67401
Ms. Jan Mendell, Administrator
(913) 827-6803

Second Mile Home
2032 Ottawa
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048
Scott and Wilma Bodine, Administrators
(913) 561-4868

Shawnee County Group Shelter
802 Buchanan
Topeka, Kansas 66606
E. Marguerite Mintum, Administrator
(913) 232-0543
(administered by Kansas Children's
Service League)

Shawnee County Youth Center
2620 East 23rd Street
Topeka, Kansas 66605
Mr. Elmer Whitmore
Administrator
(913) 233-6459

St. Francis Boy's Home, Inc.
Post Office Box 1348
Salina, Kansas 67401
Rev. Canon William E. Craig, Ph. D.
(913) 825-0541

(The address listed above is the
administrative office for St.
Francis Boy's Home, Inc. The
following two addresses are group
homes administered by St. Francis
Boy's Home, Inc.)

Post Office Box 127
Ellsworth, Kansas 67439

Post Office Box 70
Bavaria, Kansas 67419

St. John's Children's Home
720 North Fourth Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
Ms. Elaine Meizlish
Director
(913) 371-3264

St. Joseph's Children's Home
425 West Iron Avenue
Salina, Kansas 67401
Sister Mary Lou Roberts
Director
(913) 825-5745

St. Vincent Children's Home, Inc.
1800 Stone
Topeka, Kansas 66604
Ms. Sally Northcutt
Director
(913) 272-4950

Temporary Lodging for Children, Inc.
114 East Park
Olathe, Kansas 66061
Bill Hull, Jr., Administrator
(913) 764-2887

(The address listed above is the
administrative office for Temporary
Lodging for Children, Inc. The
following two addresses are group
homes administered by Temporary
Lodging for Children, Inc.:)

Temporary Lodging for Children I
109 West Poplar
Olathe, Kansas 66061

Temporary Lodging for Children II
11860 South Lone Elm Road
Olathe, Kansas 66061

Topeka Youth Rehabilitation Center
2700 West Sixth Street
Topeka, Kansas 66606
Dr. Eden Johnson, M.D., Administrator
(913) 296-2696

Trinity Foster Care Home
2627 Manor Terrace
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Dr. James A. Hills
(913) 842-3994

Twin Oaks Boy's Home
1510 East 23rd
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501
Mr. James I. Miller
Administrator
(316) 663-3101

United Methodist Youthville
900 West Broadway
Box 210
Newton, Kansas 67114
Mr. Robert H. Whitfield
Executive Director
(316) 283-1950

(The address listed above is the
administrative office for United
Methodist Youthville. The following
six addresses are group homes
administered by United Methodist
Youthville:)

Boy 1394
Dodge City, Kansas 67801

305 Towanda
El Dorado, Kansas 67042

612 Union
Emporia, Kansas 66801

624 National
Fort Scott, Kansas 66701

2319 Village Lane
Salina, Kansas 67401

8400 West Murdock
Wichita, Kansas 67212

The Villages, Inc.
Post Office Box 1695
Topeka, Kansas 66601
Mr. Herbert G. Callison
Executive Director
(913) 267-3030

(The address listed above is the
administrative office for the
Village, Inc. The following
three addresses are group homes
administered by The Villages, Inc.:)

10-50 Eagle Ridge Lane
Topeka, Kansas 66615

2903 Missouri
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Route 5
Box 271A
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Vistara House, Inc.
1856 Woodland
Wichita, Kansas 67208
Mr. William Albright
Director
(316) 263-2823

Wichita Children's Home
810 North Holyoke
Wichita, Kansas 67208
Mr. Forrest Ehmke
Administrator
(316) 684-6581

Wichita Phyllis Wheatley Children's
Home
1422 East Ninth Street
Wichita, Kansas 67214
E. Jean Wright
Administrator
(316) 262-5146

Wichita Youth Home, Inc.
1320 North Topeka
Wichita, Kansas 67214
Mr. Timothy Weiss
Administrator
(316) 478-6001

Winfield Child Care Center
900 East 12th
Winfield, Kansas 67156
Patricia Doyal, Administrator
(316) 221-0240

Wyandotte House Inc.
825 North 7th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
Mr. Palle M. Rilinger
Executive Director
(913) 342-9332

(The address listed above is
the administrative office for
Wyandotte House, Inc. The
following three addresses are
group homes administered by
Wyandotte House, Inc.:)

Wyandotte House (for boys)
11 North Throp
Kansas City, Kansas 67102

Logan House (for girls)
708 North Ninth Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Kiely House (for girls)
30 South Bethany
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Youth Center at Beloit
1720 North Hersey, Box 427
Beloit, Kansas 67420
Mr. Denis Shumate
Superintendent
(913) 738-3571

The Youth Center of McPherson, Inc.
1817 East Gordon Street
McPherson, Kansas 67460
Mr. Roy Harden
Administrator
(316) 241-6811

Youth Center at Topeka
1440 N.W. Highway K-172
Topeka, Kansas 66608
(913) 296-7709
(includes Youth Center at Atchison)

Youth Residence Hall
1900 East Morris
Wichita, Kansas 67211
Mr. Larry K. Vardaman
Administrator
(316) 268-7725

Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration

2ND FLOOR—503 KANSAS AVENUE—TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603
PHONE—(913)—296-3066

STATE OF KANSAS



JOHN CARLIN
GOVERNOR

LT. GOV. PAUL V. DUGAN
CHAIRMAN

DAVID W. P. O'BRIEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 8, 1979

Mr. Jerry Coppel, Executive Director
Kansas Children's Service League
1365 North Custer
Post Office Box 517
Wichita, Kansas 67201

Dear Mr. Coppel:

The State of Kansas is a participant in the federal "Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act" program. Our office receives approximately \$600,000 annually to be spent on juvenile justice related programs.

In order to continue to receive funding from this act, we must show the federal government the number of status offenders and non-offenders in secure facilities in our state each year.

As you are aware, local funding resources are difficult to obtain these days. In most cases, the projects funded with JJDPA money would never exist without this federal resource. As stated earlier, the federal government requires a complete reporting of statistics regarding juveniles in secure facilities. If this reporting requirement is not met, we will no longer be allowed to participate in the JJDPA program.

Please complete the attached questionnaire and return it in the self-addressed, stamped envelope by November 16, 1979. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Bleam
Juvenile Specialist

RJB:bkim

Enclosure

This letter was sent with its enclosures to all on the attached list.

Kansas Juvenile Facility Questionnaire

Please complete the following descriptive information.

Facility: _____
Facility Address: _____
Facility Telephone: Area Code () _____
Facility Administrator: _____
Name of person completing Questionnaire,
if different from facility administrator _____

If your facility has a total capacity of more than five (5) juveniles, please respond to the following question by November 16, 1979, basing your answer upon the federal definition of "secure", which is provided below. If your total capacity is less than five (5), simply complete the descriptive information above and return the form. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Kathy Barké at (913) 296-3066.

1. Is the facility secure? Yes _____ No _____

A secure facility is defined as:

"One which is designed and operated so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from such facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of such facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences, or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents."

Additional clarification offered by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention:

"Where the operation involves exit from the facility only upon approval of staff, use of locked outer doors, manned checkout points, etc., the facility is considered secure. If exit points are open but residents are authoritatively prohibited from leaving at anytime without approval, it would be a secure facility. If the facility is not characterized by the use of physically restricting construction hardware or procedures and provides its residents access to the surrounding community with minimal supervision, it would be a non-secure facility. This definition was not intended to prohibit the existence within the facility of a small room for the protection of individual residents from themselves or others, or the adoption of regulations establishing reasonable hours for residents to come and go from the facility."

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Juvenile On-Site Facility Monitoring Form

All juvenile detention or correctional facilities must be inspected on site in order for Kansas to meet the OJJDP monitoring requirements. In order to compile a listing of all such facilities, the attached questionnaire (Kansas Juvenile Facilities Questionnaire) was mailed to all known facilities who have a capacity to house five or more juveniles. In reviewing the questionnaire you note that only one question was asked; Is the facility secure? The word secure was defined in order to aid the respondent in providing an answer to the question.

The office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has recently revised its definition of what constitutes a juvenile detention or correctional facility. For the purpose of monitoring a juvenile detention or correctional facility is: (a) any secure public or private facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders or non-offenders; or (b) any public or private facility, secure or non-secure, which is also used for the lawful custody of accused or convicted adult criminal offenders. I have attached a copy of the Federal Register which includes supplemental information regarding the above definition. This information will be useful if there are any questions by the facility representative regarding the definition.

Facility: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Date Surveyed: _____

1. Based upon the federal definitions and your on-site observations, is the facility secure? Yes _____ No _____

If the answer to question number one is yes, please obtain answers to questions two and three. If it is no, no further information is required. In answering questions two and three, DO NOT include those juveniles who are awaiting trial as an adult, or who have been tried as an adult.

2. The number of ACCUSED (pre-adjudicated) status offenders (truants, waywards, etc.) and non-offenders (abused, neglected, etc.) who were held in your facility for longer than twenty-four hours during each of the following time periods:

March 1 - March 31, 1979 _____

September 1 - September 30, 1979 _____

This would include, but not be limited to, juvenile status offenders who are awaiting trial or are being held on a temporary basis.

3. The number of ADJUDICATED juvenile status offenders and non-offenders held in your facility for any length of time during each of the following time periods:

March 1 - March 31, 1979 _____

September 1 - September 30, 1979 _____

Please complete all on-site visitations no later than December 13, 1979. The completed questionnaires may be hand carried to Richard Bleam at the Full Committee Meeting in Topeka on December 13, 1979.

APPENDIX D

RAW DATA FROM THE 1979 KANSAS MONITORING SURVEY
OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Facility	Held Juveniles in 1979	No. of Accused Status Offenders/Non-Offenders held for more than 24 hours during the months of:			No. of Adjudicated Status Offenders/ Non-Offenders held in the facility dur- ing the months of:			Total No. of Juvenile Offenders/Non-Offenders held during the months of:		
		3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79
<u>Jails</u>										
Allen County Jail	yes	3	2	2	0	1	1	3	2	2
Atchison County Jail	yes	10	2	5	1	0	0	10	2	5
Barber County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barton County Jail	yes	4	7	9	0	0	0	7	7	9
Bourbon County Jail	yes	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	10	2
53 Brown County Jail	yes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Butler County Jail	yes	10	10	4	3	5	0	18	18	6
Chautauqua County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherokee County Jail	yes	4	4	3	2	3	1	6	7	4
Cheyenne County Jail	yes	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Clay County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Cloud County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Cowley County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crawford County Jail	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decatur County Jail	yes	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
Dickinson County Jail	yes	1	4	5	0	2	4	1	6	9
Doniphan County Jail	yes	2	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
Douglas County Law Enforcement Center	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Edwards County Jail	yes	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Appendix D (Cont'd)

County/City Facility	Held Juveniles in 1979	Accused Status and Non-Offenders			Adjudicated Status and Non-Offenders			Total Juveniles		
		3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79
Elk County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellis County Jail	yes	5	2	0	0	0	0	10	8	1
Finney County Jail	no	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0
Ford County Jail	yes	1	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	2
Franklin County Jail	yes	9	10	10	3	5	7	9	10	10
Geary County Jail	no	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Graham County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Grant County Jail	yes	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Greenwood County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Harper County Jail	yes	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Harvey County Jail	yes	2	0	2	0	1	0	13	5	11
Hodgeman County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson County Jail	yes	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	3	5
Jefferson County Jail	yes	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	9
Johnson County Jail	yes	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	4
Kansas City, KS City Jail	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kearny County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kiowa County Jail	yes	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3
Labette County Jail	yes	4	6	2	1	2	0	4	6	2
Lane County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth County Jail	yes	2	4	8	1	0	0	16	18	19
Lincoln County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linn County Jail	yes	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Lyon County Jail	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Marshall County Jail	yes	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	7

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Appendix D (Cont'd)

County/City Facility	Held Juveniles in 1979	Accused Status and Non-Offenders			Adjudicated Status and Non-Offenders			Total Juveniles		
		3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79
Meade County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5
Miami County Jail	yes	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0
Mitchell County Jail	yes	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Montgomery County Jail	yes	1	3	11	0	0	0	1	3	11
Morton County Jail	yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morris County Jail	yes	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
McPherson County Jail	yes	2	2	4	2	2	0	4	4	4
Nemaha County Jail	yes	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Neosho County Jail	yes	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Ness County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cf. Norton County Jail	yes	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Osborne County Jail	yes	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ottawa County Jail	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pawnee County Jail	yes	0	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	4
Pottawatomie County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pratt County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rawlins County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reno County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	20	12
Republic County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rice County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Riley County Jail	yes	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	8
Rooks County Jail	yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell County Jail	yes	0	2	2	1	0	0	5	6	4
Saline County Jail	yes	15	36	26	1	1	1	37	56	45
Scott County Jail	yes	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	2	6

Appendix D (Cont'd)

County/City Facility	Held Juveniles in 1979	Accused Status and Non-Offenders			Adjudicated Status and Non-Offenders			Total Juveniles		
		3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79	3-78	3-79	9-79
Overland Park City Holding	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie Village City Holding	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell City Holding	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shawnee City Holding	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stafford County Holding	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockton City Holding	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson City Holding	yes	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals for Holding		1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals for Jails, Lockups, and Holding		134	137	165	40	44	45	272	289	288
<u>Secure Juvenile Facilities, 1979</u>										
Johnson County Juvenile Hall			9	8		6	8			
Kaw View Detention Home			13	5		7	4			
*Lake Afton Boys Ranch			0	0		0	0			
*Lained Youth Rehabilitation Center			0	0		0	0			
Lyon County Youth Center			3	1		11	16			
Shawnee County Youth Center			10	9		2	1			
*Topeka Youth Rehabilitation Center			0	0		0	0			
Youth Center at Beloit			0	0		8	2			
*Youth Center at Topeka			0	0		0	0			
Youth Residence Hall			<u>28</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>			
Totals for Secure Juvenile Facilities			63	34		47	51			

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*Facility does not hold status offenders/non-offenders.

APPENDIX E

County Jails Which Reported Agreements With
Neighboring Facilities To Achieve Adequate Separation

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Total Number of Juveniles Held During March, 1979</u>
Brown County Jail/Hiawatha	0
Cheyenne County Jail/St. Francis	0
Clark County Jail/Ashland	1
Decatur County Jail/Oberlin	0
Edwards County Jail/Kinsley	0
Graham County Jail/Hill City	0
Hodgeman County Jail/Jetmore	0
Labette County Jail/Oswego	6
Morris County Jail/Council Grove	0
Pawnee County Jail/Larned	2
Republic County Jail/Belleville	1
Rooks County Jail/Stockton	0
Washington County Jail/Washington	0
Totals - 13 Facilities	10

END