

Approved: January 30, 1991
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairperson Senator Eric Yost at
10:00 a.m. on January 16, 1991 in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Senators Moran, Feleciano and Gaines, who were excused.

Committee staff present:
Mike Heim, Legislative Research Department
Jerry Donaldson, Legislative Research Department
Gordon Self, Office of Revisor of Statutes
Judy Crapser, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Chip Wheelen, Kansas Medical Society
Ron Smith, Kansas Bar Association

Senator Yost, Vice Chairman, called the meeting to order.

Mike Heim, Kansas Legislative Research Department, reviewed the work completed by the Special Committee on Judiciary in studying Proposal No. 13, Kansas Sentencing Commission.

Senator Bond moved to introduce legislation as required to incorporate the changes required by the Kansas Sentencing Commission's recommendations. Senator Rock seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Senator Bond moved to approve the minutes of January 14, 1991. Senator Rock seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Chairman Winter turned the Committee's attention to requests for introduction of legislation.

Chip Wheelen, Kansas Medical Society, submitted their request for introduction of two bills to increase the compensation paid to members of medical malpractice boards. (ATTACHMENT 1)

Senator Yost made a motion to introduce the two bills as requested but with the amount paid to chairpersons increased to \$500. Senator Rock seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Ron Smith, Kansas Bar Association, presented their request for introduction of a bill for Uniform Rights of the Terminally Ill Act. (ATTACHMENT 2)

Senator Bond moved to introduce the bill requested by Mr. Smith. Senator Morris seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Chairman Winter, on behalf of the Children's Services Subcommittee of the Task Force on Social and Rehabilitation Services, introduced a termination of parental rights proposal. (ATTACHMENT 3) He appointed a subcommittee to work with members of the House of Representatives. Senator Nancy Parrish will serve as Chairperson of the Joint Committee with Senator Lana Oleen and Senator Phil Martin as Subcommittee members. An invitation was extended to the other Senators to serve on the Subcommittee if they so desired. The Subcommittee was requested to report back to the full Committee in two weeks.

Mike Heim, Kansas Legislative Research Department, continued his review of the interim committee work and the report on Proposal No. 12, Regional Prison Authorities - Private Prisons.

Jerry Donaldson, Kansas Legislative Research Department, reviewed for the Committee the report of the Interim Committee's work on Proposal No. 16, Juvenile Offenders.

Chairman Winter shared with the Committee NCSL (National Conference of State Legislatures) identified Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Issues. (ATTACHMENT 4)

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

60-3508. Compensation and expenses of professional licensee members; payment by parties. (a) Each professional licensee member of the screening panel shall be paid a total of ~~\$150~~ for all work performed as a member of the panel exclusive of time involved if called as a witness to testify in court and, in addition thereto, reasonable travel expense. The chairperson of the panel shall be paid a total of ~~\$250~~ for all work performed as a member of the panel exclusive of time involved if called as a witness to testify in court and, in addition thereto, reasonable travel expenses. The chairperson shall keep an accurate record of the time and expenses of all the members of the panel, and the record shall be submitted to the parties for payment with the panel's report.

(b) Costs of the panel including travel expenses and other expenses of the review shall be paid by the side in whose favor the majority opinion is written. If the panel is unable to make a recommendation, each side shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ the costs. Items which may be included in the taxation of costs shall be those items enumerated by K.S.A. 60-2003 and amendments thereto.

History: L. 1987, ch. 214, § 8; July 1.

65-4907. Compensation of panel members; assessment of costs. (a) Each health care provider member of the screening panel shall be paid a total of ~~\$150~~ for all work performed as a member of the panel exclusive of time involved if called as a witness to testify in court, and in addition thereto, reasonable travel expense. The chairperson of the panel shall be paid a total of ~~\$250~~ for all work performed as a member of the panel exclusive of time involved if called as a witness to testify in court, and in addition thereto reasonable travel expenses. The chairperson shall keep an accurate record of the time and expenses of all the members of the panel, and the record shall be submitted to the parties for payment with the panel's report.

(b) Costs of the panel including travel expenses and other expenses of the review shall be paid by the side in whose favor the majority opinion is written. If the panel is unable to make a recommendation, then each side shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costs. Items which may be included in the taxation of costs shall be those items enumerated by K.S.A. 60-2003 and amendments thereto.

History: L. 1976, ch. 249, § 7; L. 1986, ch. 229, § 50; July 1.



KANSAS MEDICAL SOCIETY

1300 Topeka Avenue · Topeka, Kansas 66612 · (913) 235-2383

Chip Wheelen
Director of Public Affairs

Senate Judiciary Committee
January 16, 1991
Attachment 1

1-11



Robert W. Wise, President
Thomas A. Hamill, President-elect
William B. Swearer, Vice President
James L. Bush, Secretary-treasurer
Jack Focht, Past President

Marcia Poell, CAE, Executive Director
Karla Beam, Director of Marketing-Media Relations
Ginger Brinker, Director of Administration
Elsie Lesser, Continuing Legal Education Director
Patti Slider, Communications Director
Ronald Smith, Legislative Counsel
Art Thompson, Legal Services — IOLTA Director

January 13, 1991

The Hon. Wint Winter, Jr.
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee
Statehouse
Topeka, KS 66612

Re: Uniform Rights of the Terminally Ill Act

Dear Wint,

KBA requests the reintroduction of the Uniform Rights of the Terminally Ill Act. I'll contact our friend John McCabe at the Uniform Laws Commission in Chicago for an updated version of their recommended act. Dick Hite indicates he will be willing to testify on the bill, schedule permitting. Copies of this letter are provided for the rest of your committee.

If this letter could serve as reserving a bill introduction request, I'll get the Revisor's staff an updated copy of the bill for introduction.

If you prefer I appear to make a formal bill introduction request of the committee, please let me know. Thank you.

Cordially,

Ron Smith
Legislative Counsel

cc: Senate Judiciary Committee members

*Senate Judiciary Committee
January 16, 1991
Attachment 2*

1200 Harrison • P.O. Box 1037 • Topeka, Kansas 66601-1037 • FAX (913) 234-3813 • Telephone (913) 234-5696

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Charles E. Wetzler, John L. Vratil, David J. Waxse, District 1 • John C. Tillotson, District 2 • Hon. Tim Brazil, District 3 • Warren D. Andreas, District 4
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Christel Marquardt, Association ABA Delegate • Richard C. Hite, Kansas ABA Delegate • Hon. C. Fred Lorentz, KDJ Representative.

2-11

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

Subcommittee Activity

Judge Jean Shepherd of Lawrence told the Subcommittee that the process for severing parental rights in Kansas was time-consuming, and detrimental to children, in that it placed obstacles in the way of these children finding permanent homes with adoptive parents. Mr. Michael Petit of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc., was of the opinion that although severance was an extremely serious step, it ought to be used more readily in cases in which it served the best interests of children. The needs and best interests of children should be the primary consideration in deciding whether parental rights should be terminated, and not the biological parent-child relationship, said Mr. Petit.

The Subcommittee realizes that the severance of parental rights is one of the most serious measures that the state can employ in fulfilling its duty to protect Kansas children. The Subcommittee is, nevertheless, cognizant of the sad reality that the termination of parental rights is, at times, necessary in order to save children from situations that can have detrimental impact on their physical and emotional well-being, and which can, at times, even prove to be life-threatening. The Subcommittee is, accordingly, of the opinion that the legal modalities for the use of severance of parental rights should be refined and perfected so that when the use of severance proves necessary, it can be done in a way that is least detrimental to the children involved, and that allows children to be placed in suitable adoptive homes as soon as possible.

The Subcommittee, therefore, recommends that Kansas' statutes regarding the severance of parental rights be brought into line with guidelines published by the National Conference of State Legislatures. To this end, the Subcommittee urges the Chairs of the Judiciary committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives to confer and set in motion a review of Kansas' severance statutes, and, if necessary to recommend drafts of bills that would effect appropriate statutory changes.

*Senate Judiciary Committee
January 16, 1991
Attachment 3*

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

The 1980s saw unprecedented increases in numbers of offenders incarcerated in state prisons or supervised in the community. Recent U.S. Department of Justice data show that during the 1980s prison and jail populations grew 114 percent, numbers of probationers grew by 126 percent and parole populations by 107 percent. Comparatively, from 1980 to 1988 reported index crimes rose by just 5 percent. Policies for longer and mandatory prison sentences and expanded use of community programs created this phenomenal growth and made corrections spending the fastest growing part of state budgets by the end of the decade.

Yet most states have not taken the stance that they are willing to pay any price for corrections in order to feel protected from crime, even though drug-related crime and fear of crime are at an all-time high. In 1991, therefore, state legislatures have ranked drug control strategies and sentencing and sentencing options as top priority justice issues.

Drug Control Strategies

In some states, those sometimes dichotomous issues will come together in measures such as California's Substance Abuse Community Correctional Treatment Act of 1990. The measure responded to the finding that some 24 percent of the state's prison inmates were convicted of drug law violations and that an estimated 76 percent of the new admissions to prison have a known history of drug abuse. Further, the number of parole violators returned to California prisons for drug offenses increased 2200 percent from 1980 to 1988. This trend in the states is in large part because of more extensive drug testing of parolees. The California act imitates community corrections acts of the 1980s in creating a state/local relationship to reduce the number of offenders being sent to state prison by establishing community-based detention centers. The act also updates community corrections act policy for the 1990s in its approach to substance abuse intervention and treatment for certain drug offenders. The legislation noted:

There presently does not exist a model for a state and local center to house substance abusers, increase employability skills, provide counseling and support, and make treatment programs available to intervene and treat substance abuse, to reduce the crime problem and the social costs which these offenders bring upon society, themselves and their families.

The California act may in fact create a model other states will look to in 1991 and beyond in crafting policy that marries the priority issues of drug control and sentencing options.

Drug control strategies in 1991 likely will continue the policy mood of 1990 in which at least 26 states enhanced penalties for drug trafficking and about a dozen states enacted or altered forfeiture provisions, often to help finance local enforcement efforts in the war on drugs. According to survey results, 38 states and 79 percent of respondents selected drug control strategies as a top priority issue for 1991. Forty-nine percent of respondents selected this issue as either the number one or number two priority among law enforcement and criminal justice issues for their state in 1991. Statewide drug strategy and enhanced penalties for drug crimes ranked highest within the drug control strategies category, with 22 and 21 states, respectively, considering some action in the 1991 session.

*Senate Judiciary Committee
January 16, 1991
Attachment 4*

Sentencing and Sentencing Options

This also is an active period in the states for structured sentencing efforts. By 1990, 10 states were in various stages of such sentencing reform. To date, no state has used structured sentencing to tie sentencing policy to correctional resources in a comprehensive way, but that may emerge in the 1990s as pioneering states revisit sentencing guidelines, and other states begin sentencing reform.

Certainly, intermediate sanctions will be explored in 1991, whether or not they are part of a larger sentencing policy deliberations. Interest is seen at the federal level, as well, to help states implement suitable sentencing options that reduce reliance on costly incarceration. Title 18 of the 1990 federal Crime Control Act authorized appropriation of up to \$220 million as an incentive to states to make use of intermediate sanctions. Among popular options are boot camp or "shock incarceration" programs which now operate in 19 states. Better client outcome and program evaluation data is expected in 1991 as a result of a study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, which could affect states' interest in implementing or expanding boot camp programs.

Sentencing and sentencing options will be top priorities in at least 35 states in 1991, as indicated by 69 percent of respondents to the criminal justice survey. Twenty-six states expect to evaluate sentencing restructuring, 22 states may evaluate intermediate sanctions, and 14 states anticipate considering community corrections issues.

Prison Construction

State legislatures also indicate continued interest in 1991 in prison construction. Clearly, states' primary response to prison crowding over the past decade has been to build prisons. In fiscal 1989-90, the most recent year for which national data are available, states added more than 100,000 prison beds to their systems. While the rate of prison expansion may slow into the 1990s, there is no reason to expect that any prison construction moratorium is in sight. Need for increased prison space is a result of not only sending more people to prison, but also keeping them there longer.

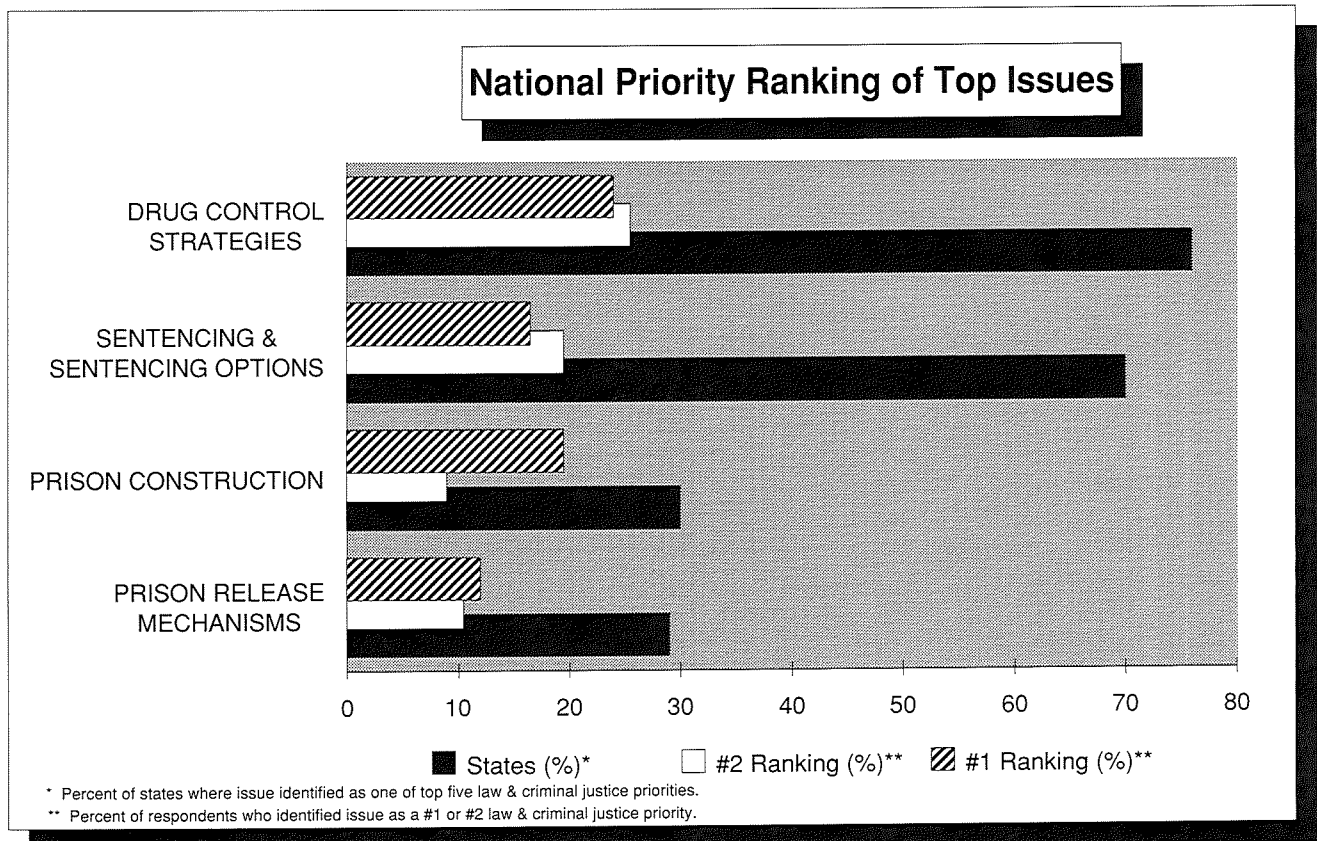
Fifty-six percent of respondents representing activity in 30 states placed the issue of prison construction into the second highest priority category for criminal justice issues in 1991.

Prison Release Mechanisms

Prison release mechanisms, therefore, are another priority issue states have identified for 1991. State interest in structured sentencing has renewed attention to parole and discretionary release provisions. The heart of any sentencing system is who has been empowered with sentencing discretion, of which release discretion is a part. The trend in recent years has been for states to provide for fewer discretionary releases from state prison systems. In 1977, 72 percent of all discharged prisoners were released through a discretionary parole board decision. By 1987, that number had declined to 41 percent.

Other length-of-stay options that states have used and continue to legislate are emergency release mechanisms which provide for "sentence rollbacks" when the prison population reaches or exceeds a cap. Frequently, the cap has been part of a federal court order on prison overcrowding. But public and political doubt has been shed on emergency release, as well as other accelerated-release measures such as good time, extended furloughs and pre-release programs.

States' interest in such measures in 1991 likely will focus on how these programs can be used more effectively and safely for offender re-integration, and less as quick-fixes to a corrections crisis induced by overcrowding. Twenty states may consider furloughs, work release or



pre-parole mechanisms in 1991; 19 states expect to consider legislation regarding parole/discretionary release in 1991.

Other Priority Issues

Only one other top priority issue was submitted by survey respondents--legislators in Minnesota will likely continue to work with legislation recently enacted regarding the Child Protection Commission.

NCSL Staff Contact: Donna Hunzeker (Denver Office)

1-16-91
4-3/19

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

MAJOR ISSUE AREAS Subissues	NAT'L RANK	STATE TOTAL														
			AK	AL	AR	AZ	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI	IA	
1. DRUG CONTROL STRATEGIES	I	38	3	4	2	5	1,4,4		1,2		3	2,2,2		1,2,2	4,4	
a Statewide drug strategy		22	+	+			++		++		+			++	++	
b Enhanced penalties for drug crimes		21	+		+			+			+	+		++		
c Local coordination, funding		18	+			+	++					+		+		
d Drug testing		17							+						++	
e Treatment sanctions		16	+			+	++		++			+++		+	+	
f Expansion of forfeiture provisions		14	+		+				+			+		+		
g Other		2														
2. SENTENCING AND SENTENCING OPTIONS	II	35	1	1	4	4	1,3,4	1	4,5			1		1	2,5	
a Sentencing restructuring		26	+			+	+	+	+			+		+	++	
b Intermediate sanctions or alternatives		22	+	+	+		++		+					+	+	
c Community corrections state/local partnerships		14		+				+	+						+	
d Capital punishment		9			+		++		++			+			+	
e Other		7					++									
3. PRISON CONSTRUCTION	II	30		3	5	1	3,5	2	2		1	4,4		5	1,1	
a Construction of adult facilities		27		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	++			++	
b Construction of juvenile facilities		15					+				+			+		
c Other		5					+									
4. PRISON RELEASE MECHANISMS	II	29	2	2	3	3	1,3		3			1,1			3,3	
a Furloughs, work release, pre-parole		20	+	+	+	+	++		+			+			+	
b Parole/discretionary release		19	+	+	+	+	++		+			++			+	
c Emergency (overcrowding-induced) release		18	+	+	+	+	+		+			+			+	
d Good time/earned time revisions		13	+			+						++				
e Bail reform		7							+							
f Other		5					+					+				
5. COURTS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	III	23	5				2					3		4		
a Court management issues		12					+							+		
b Judicial selection, compensation and retention		9	+				+									
c Other		9										+				
d Forensic technology (DNA, etc.)		5	+													
e Public defender systems		5					+									
6. JUVENILE JUSTICE	III	20		5			2,2		5		2			1,4		
a Treatment programs and services		15					++		+		+			+		
b Alternatives to incarceration (e.g., deinstitutionalization)		14		+			+		+		+			++		
c Parental responsibility/liability		10							+					+		
d Status offenders		9					++							+		
e Other		6					+									
f Removal from adult jails		5														
7. PRISON OPERATION	IV	17										3,3		5	2	
a Prison-based drug treatment		12										++		+	+	
b Court order/consent decree compliance		10										++		+		
c Prison education		7										++		+	+	
d Other		4														
e AIDS in prison		2														
8. GUN CONTROL	IV	16	4						1,4		4			2,3		
a Assault/semi-automatic weapons		11							++					++		
b Background/I.D. check on gun purchasers		8									+					
c Gun crime penalties		8								+				+		
d Waiting periods		6												+		
e Pre-emption of local gun laws		4								+						
f Gun safety and training		4														
g Other		2	+													
9. VICTIM ASSISTANCE	IV	15						3	3			4			5	
a Victim compensation/notification		12							+			+			+	
b Restitution of enforcement		8							+						+	
c Privacy protection		6						+							+	
d Special populations (e.g., elderly, children)		4														
e Other		3														
10. LAW ENFORCEMENT: SPECIAL PROGRAMS	IV	14			1		5,5							3,3		
a Gang violence		9					++							++		
b Hate crimes (racial or religious) statistics collection		6					++									
c Protection of special populations		5					+									
d Other		3			+											
e White collar crime		2														
11. PRIVATIZATION OF CORRECTIONS	V	8				2						5,5				
a Private facility management		7				+						++				
b Contracting for services (e.g., medical, food)		6										+				
c Private financing/lease-purchase arrangements		4				+						++				
d Community-based or juvenile facility contracts		3										++				
e Private-sector prison industry		3				+						+				

NAT'L RANK = National priority level (see Introduction).
 STATE TOTAL = Number of states where issue identified as a top law enforcement and criminal justice priority.

1,2,3,4,5 = Rankings given to major issue area by respondents from that state (1=top priority).
 "+" = Number of respondents from that state who selected the subissue.
 No responses were received from: DC, GA, MS, MT, NC, and PR.

1-16-91
4-4/6

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

	ID	IL	IN	KS	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN	MO	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NV	NY	OH	OK
1.	4	1		4,4,5	1,1	2	1	2	2,2	1,1,1	1				1	3		1	4,4	2	2,2	1	3
a		+		++	++		+	+	++	++	+				+						++	+	
b	+			+			+	+							+	+		+			++	+	+
c	+			++	+		+	+	+	+++					+				++		+		
d		+		++	+		+		+	+	+					+		+			+	+	+
e		+				+	+		+	+++											+		
f					+				+	+					+								+
g								+												+			
2.		2	2	1,2,2	2	1		3	1,3	2	3								3,3	5	1,4,5	2	5
a		+	+	+++	+	+		+	+										++	+	+++	+	+
b		+	+		+	+		+	++	+	+									+		+	
c		+	+	+++				+	+	+													
d				+																		+	
e									+													+	
3.	1		3	1,4	3		1,2	1		3					2	5		2		1,3	5	3	2
a	+		+	+	+		++	+		+					+			+		++	+	+	+
b	+		+	++	+		+	+							+					+	+	+	+
c				+	+																+		
4.		5	1	2,3	3		2,5	4	5	2					5					4	3		
a		+	+				+	+												+	+		
b		+	+	++	+		++	+	+											+			
c			+	+	+		+	+							+								
d			+	++			++	+							+						+		
e		+					+	+															
f									+														+
5.	5	3				3		5	5	5	2				4	1	2			3	4		4
a	+					+		+	+	+					+	+					+	+	+
b		+							+	+					+		+				+		
c								+	+	+						+	+				+		
d		+						+	+	+													
e									+	+					+								+
f									+	+					+								+
6.	3			1,3,3			3		1	3					3	2		3			2,3		1
a	+			++					+	+						+							+
b	+			++			+		+	+													+
c				+					+	+								+					+
d									+	+					+	+							+
e							+			+					+						++		+
f				+++						+					+								+
7.	2			5,5		4			4,4										1,1	4	3		
a	+			++		+			++											++	+	+	
b	+			++		+			++										++				
c				+					+														
d																							
e																							
8.		4			5	5	3,4		3	5,5											1	5	
a		+			+	+	++			++												+	
b		+			+	+	++		+													+	+
c		+			+	+	+															+	
d		+			+	+																+	
e		+							+														+
f		+			+		+		+														+
g							+																+
9.			4				4,5			4,4									5,5		3,5		
a			+				++			++									++		++		
b			+				+			+											++		
c			+				+			+											++		
d							+			+											++		
e							+														+		
10.			5		2,4					2,3						4				1,2	1,4	4	
a					++					+						+				++	+		
b			+							++										+	+		
c										+												+	
d										+												+	
e																						+	
11.					4,5												1		2,2	5			
a					+														++	+			
b					+														++	+			
c																			++				
d																			++				
e																			++				

1,2,3,4,5 = Rankings given to major issue area by respondents from that state (1=top priority).
 "+" = Number of respondents from that state who selected the subissue.
 No responses were received from: DC, GA, MS, MT, NC, and PR.

1-16-91
4-5/6

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

MAJOR ISSUE AREAS		OR	PA	PR	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VA	VT	WA	WI	WV	WY
Subissues																
1. DRUG CONTROL STRATEGIES		2			1	4		4	2		1	3	3	3		2
a	Statewide drug strategy				+			+	+							+
b	Enhanced penalties for drug crimes	+			+						+					+
c	Local coordination, funding				+				+							+
d	Drug testing	+													+	+
e	Treatment sanctions	+			+										+	+
f	Expansion of forfeiture provisions				+							+	+	+		
g	Other															
2. SENTENCING AND SENTENCING OPTIONS		1	2		2	2	3,4	5		4	3	2		2,5		4
a	Sentencing restructuring				+		+	+		+		+			+	
b	Intermediate sanctions or alternatives	+	+		+		+							++		
c	Community corrections state/local partnerships	+	+											++		+
d	Capital punishment								+	+						
e	Other	+			+							+				+
3. PRISON CONSTRUCTION							1,3	3	1				1	4		1,3
a	Construction of adult facilities						+	+	+				+	+		++
b	Construction of juvenile facilities						+									
c	Other								+							
4. PRISON RELEASE MECHANISMS			4		5		4		4	2	4	1	4	1,2	1,1	
a	Furloughs, work release, pre-parole				+		+		+	+				+	++	
b	Parole/discretionary release				+		+							++		
c	Emergency (overcrowding-induced) release						+		+	+				++		
d	Good time/earned time revisions						+		+	+			+	++		
e	Bail reform				+				+			+				
f	Other								+							
5. COURTS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE			1			1	5			3		4				1,3
a	Court management issues															++
b	Judicial selection, compensation and retention		+							+						+
c	Other									+		+				++
d	Forensic technology (DNA, etc.)									+						
e	Public defender systems									+						
6. JUVENILE JUSTICE		4					1,2			1				3,5		5
a	Treatment programs and services	+					+			+				++		+
b	Alternatives to incarceration (e.g., deinstitutionalization)	+					+			+				++		
c	Parental responsibility/liability						+			+				++		
d	Status offenders	+					+							++		+
e	Other															
f	Removal from adult jails						+									+
7. PRISON OPERATION			3				2,5	1	3	5	5	5				
a	Prison-based drug treatment						+		+	+						
b	Court order/consent decree compliance						+		+	+						
c	Prison education						+		+	+						
d	Other		+				+	+			+					
e	AIDS in prison											+				
8. GUN CONTROL		5			4						2		5			
a	Assault/semi-automatic weapons	+			+								+			
b	Background/I.D. check on gun purchasers															
c	Gun crime penalties				+						+					
d	Waiting periods	+														
e	Pre-emption of local gun laws	+														
f	Gun safety and training															
g	Other															
9. VICTIM ASSISTANCE		3	5		3	3								1		5
a	Victim compensation/notification	+	+		+											+
b	Restitution of enforcement				+									+		
c	Privacy protection															
d	Special populations (e.g., elderly, children)	+														
e	Other	+														
10. LAW ENFORCEMENT: SPECIAL PROGRAMS						5			5				2	4		
a	Gang violence												+	+		
b	Hate crimes (racial or religious) statistics collection												+			
c	Protection of special populations								+							
d	Other															
e	White collar crime														+	
11. PRIVATIZATION OF CORRECTIONS								2								2,4
a	Private facility management							+								+
b	Contracting for services (e.g., medical, food)							+								++
c	Private financing/lease-purchase arrangements															+
d	Community-based or juvenile facility contracts							+								++
e	Private-sector prison industry															++

1,2,3,4,5 = Rankings given to major issue area by respondents from that state (1=top priority).
 "+" = Number of respondents from that state who selected the subissue.
 No responses were received from: DC, GA, MS, MT, NC, and PR.

1-16-91
4-6/91