

Approved: April 7 1995
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE CRIME.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairperson Bob Tomlinson at 9:00 a.m. on March 15, 1995 in Room 330-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Clifford Franklin
Mike O'Neal
Belva Ott

Committee staff present: Don Cawby, Legislative Research Department
Leona Fultz, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Lisa Moots, Kansas Sentencing Commission

Others attending: See attached list

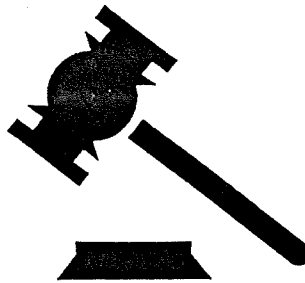
Vice-Chairman Bob Tomlinson introduced Lisa Moots from the Kansas Sentencing Commission. This meeting was designed to have a discussion on the report recently completed by the Kansas Sentencing Commission. This report is labeled Report on Juvenile Offenders by the Juvenile Justice Task Force and is being presented to The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and The Kansas Legislature. The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was created by the 1994 Legislature and the Council then formed this task force to study and develop policies and recommendations regarding the juvenile justice system. (Attachment 1)

Lisa Moots stated that there are some very valuable statistics included in the report. The Task Force has spent many months in acquiring and preparing this data. Lisa Moots then introduced Barbara Tombs, Director of Research, from the Kansas Sentencing Commission. Barbara Tombs then explained many of the graphs, reports etc. contained in the report.

After discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 10:15. The next committee meeting will be March 16, 1995.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TASK FORCE

**REPORT ON JUVENILE
OFFENDERS**



**PRESENTED TO
THE KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
AND
THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE**

MARCH 1, 1995

Select Committee on Juvenile Crime
March 15, 1995
Attachment 1

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASK FORCE

- ◆ RANDALL K. RATHBUN, CHAIR, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
- ◆ HONORABLE JAMES L. BURGESS, CO-CHAIR, JUDGE OF THE 18TH JUDICIAL COURT
- ◆ REBECCA CROTTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW
- ◆ AMY CULLOM, CHIEF COURT SERVICES OFFICER, 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
- ◆ KAY FARLEY, OFFICE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION, REPRESENTING THE CORPORATION FOR CHANGE
- ◆ KEVIN FLETCHER, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ◆ ELIZABETH "BETSY" GILLESPIE, KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
- ◆ TOM HAYSELDEN, CHIEF OF POLICE OF SHAWNEE, KANSAS
- ◆ ELAINE HICKS, DIRECTOR OF DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
- ◆ SUE LOCKETT, CHAIR OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE OFFENDER PROGRAMS
- ◆ VERNON LEWIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Several of the original members who were no longer members of the task force at the time of the publication of this report, but whose contributions are worthy of mention are Jean Schmidt, Carolyn Hill, and Jolene Grabill

STAFF OF THE KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

- ◆ Lisa Moots, Executive Director
- ◆ Barbara Tombs, Director of Research
- ◆ Sayyid Oyerinde, Research Analyst
- ◆ Tracy Graybill, Research Assistant
- ◆ Kyle Matchell, Research Assistant (Corporation for Change)
- ◆ Helen J. Pedigo, Staff Attorney
- ◆ Jacqueline Cortright, Management Analyst
- ◆ Ron McVeigh, Management Analyst
- ◆ Philip D. Knapp, Senior Policy and Program Analyst (SRS)
- ◆ Julie Meyer, Human Resources Professional
- ◆ Mylinda Coon, Office Specialist
- ◆ Jeremy Kohn, Law Clerk

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE TASK FORCE

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was created by K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 74-9501, which became effective upon publication in the Kansas Register on May 19, 1995. The Council's enabling legislation provides, in relevant part:

The council shall form a task force to study and develop policies and recommendations regarding the juvenile justice system, including issues of jurisdiction, placement, intake and assessment processes, dispositional alternatives, financing strategies, availability of mental health services and work processes and case loads of social workers and court services officers, the implications of a youth authority and any other issues affecting children in need of care as defined in K.S.A. 38-1501 et seq. and juvenile offenders as defined in K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq. and amendments thereto.

The statute also outlined the membership of the task force by position.

On July 8, 1994, the Council completed the process of appointment of the membership of the task force.

On August 8, 1994, the juvenile justice task force held its first meeting. Because of the limited time frame requiring the task force to complete its study and to report its recommendations and findings to the Legislature by February 1, 1995, the first decision was to divide the study into two phases, with the first phase focusing exclusively on juvenile offenders. In order to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data collected prior to the beginning of the analysis process, the release of the report was delayed until March 1, 1995.

The second decision was that the first phase of the study would have two aspects or tracks. While staff conducted a scientific study involving the collection and analysis of substantial data about juvenile offenders from select regions of the state, the task force members proceeded to deal with the questions of policy and philosophy associated with the wide-ranging list of issues contained in the statutory mandate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

This report takes the form of a series of recommendations and conclusions addressing each issue affecting juvenile offenders that was identified in the enabling legislation. The recommendations and conclusions are accompanied by supporting data and explanatory text.

Generally speaking, the recommendations and conclusions of the task force call for significant changes in the Kansas Juvenile Offenders Code and other aspects of the juvenile justice system involving juvenile offenders. The report does not, however, recommend any changes in K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 38-1602 as it defines "juvenile offender" and provides for certain juveniles who are alleged to have committed criminal offenses to be dealt with in the adult system.

The first of the basic system changes recommended by the report involves the issue of jurisdiction. The recommendations place exclusive dispositional authority in the hands of the

Court so that the Court can control the number, type, and duration of community placements and/or terms of commitment to state confinement. This change would eliminate the existing release authority of the agency operating the state confinement facilities.

With respect to the issue of intake and assessment processes, the recommendations of the task force include the development of standardized formats for an initial intake face sheet, which will become a permanent part of a juvenile's file, and for the predispositional investigation report (PDI). In addition, the recommendations seek to ensure that the Court is provided with all relevant information prior to rendering a dispositional decision. The data accompanying these recommendations in the report identifies a combination of characteristics of juvenile offenders which appear to be significant and predictive and which should therefore be included in the information provided to the Court in the PDI.

In the area of placement, the task force began by identifying the two major placement options for juvenile offenders: state confinement facilities and community-based programs and placements. The community-based part of the system serves as its foundation and includes a substantial treatment component; the state confinement part of the system includes maximum, medium, and minimum security facilities as well as a treatment component.

The task force recommendations also establish a set of presumptive placement criteria and a range of presumptive indeterminate lengths of stay by offense category. There are five such offense categories. The first category includes juveniles adjudicated as offenders for the most serious and violent types of crimes against persons. Not only are the juvenile offenders in this category presumed to be committed to confinement in a state facility, but the presumptive length of stay ranges from a minimum term of no less than 24 months to an indeterminate maximum term (which is naturally limited by the expiration of the authority to hold the offender past the age of 21 years under the Juvenile Offenders Code). In addition, unless there is a waiver by the State, juvenile offenders in this category will simultaneously be prosecuted as adults, regardless of their age, and a sentence will be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the adult criminal code. Until these juvenile offenders reach the age of 18, they will continue to be handled as juvenile offenders pursuant to the Juvenile Offenders Code. However, if the juvenile in this offense category turns 18 while still in confinement, there will be an automatic hearing at which the Court will decide, based on the behavior and performance of the offender within the juvenile system, whether to keep the offender in confinement in the juvenile system until age 21 or the expiration of the maximum end of the term of commitment imposed pursuant to the Juvenile Offenders Code, or whether to transfer the offender to the adult system to serve the adult sentence which was imposed pursuant to the criminal code at the time of the original disposition.

For juvenile offenders in the second offense category, which includes those adjudicated for felonies posing a risk to public safety, the presumptive disposition is also confinement in a state facility. The minimum term will be no less than 12 months and the maximum term no longer than 48 months. While these offenders will not be subject to imposition of an adult sentence, if they reach 18 years of age while still in confinement, the Department of Corrections (which is the agency to which the task force report recommends the transfer of operation of state confinement facilities for juvenile offenders) may petition the Court to transfer the offender into the adult correctional system in order to serve the remainder of the term of commitment imposed pursuant to the Juvenile Offenders Code. This procedure is also available with respect to those juveniles falling into the third offense category who are committed to a state facility.

The third offense category covers juvenile offenders adjudicated for offenses posing a risk to public peace and security or which demonstrate an escalating pattern of delinquency. The Court will have the discretion whether to commit these juvenile offenders to state confinement or to allow them to remain in the community under the appropriate conditions. The minimum state confinement term will be no less than 6 months and the maximum no greater than 18 months.

For the juvenile offenders in the top three offense categories who are committed to state custody, the Department of Corrections will have the option, once the offender has served the entire minimum term, to petition the Court to release the juvenile or transfer them to a community placement or program.

Juvenile offenders in the fourth offense category are conditional release violator. (Conditional release is the status of a juvenile offender who has been released from state confinement.) The Court may return these juveniles to confinement for a period of no less than 90 days and no greater than 180 days. Those offenders in the first offense category will serve the revocation term in an adult correctional facility. Other conditional release violators will serve their terms in juvenile facilities.

All juvenile offenders committed to state confinement will begin their term at a juvenile offender reception/evaluation center where the Department of Corrections will make the determination about the appropriate security classification (maximum, medium, minimum) and facility for each offender.

Juvenile offenders in the fifth offense category are those adjudicated for misdemeanor offenses where no escalating pattern of delinquency is demonstrated. Community-based programs and placements are the presumptive disposition for offenders in this category.

The next issue tackled by the task force report involves dispositional alternatives for those juvenile offenders not confined in state facilities or who are on conditional release status. The report concludes that the dispositional alternatives currently available throughout the state are seriously inadequate and must be expanded so that judges have appropriate dispositional options. The report recommends that the State and local entities work in partnership toward the development of a range of alternative sanctions which form a continuum from least to most restrictive. The task force also encourages the commitment of resources to this development process.

With respect to the issue of work processes and case loads of social workers and court services officers, the task force recommendations call for the use of a standardized risk assessment tool and the adoption of uniform standards of supervision through which staffing needs and levels can be determined, and through which progress can be made toward a juvenile offender database which can be shared by all agencies involved in the system.

As far as the issues of financing strategies and the implications of a youth authority are concerned, the task force report recommends that scarce resources be dedicated directly to services to youth rather than the creation of a new agency. The report recommends that the Department of Corrections assume responsibility for the operation of state confinement facilities for juvenile offenders, and that the other pieces of the system remain where they are. The report also recommends that the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council or its designees serve

in the role of an oversight commission to ensure cooperation among agencies and local entities involved in the establishment of the range of community-based programs and placements and the implementation of the other system changes recommended by the task force. The task force concluded that the Department of Corrections has historically demonstrated an ability to protect the public from offenders in its custody while implementing rehabilitative programs which are compatible with the focus on public safety; in addition, the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Court Services, and Community Corrections have effectively dealt with their respective pieces of the community-based part of the system. Moreover, the changes in the juvenile justice system recommended by the task force report will provide sufficient guidance to the responsible agencies so that a new agency is unnecessary.

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE TASK FORCE

The task force adopted the following mission statement:

The Juvenile Justice Task Force will study juvenile issues as specified by the Legislature and deemed necessary by the Coordinating Council/Task Force in order to develop and recommend appropriate modifications in the purpose and structure of the juvenile justice system through juvenile codes and administrative policies. The Task Force will seek remedies which will promote safety of the child, public safety, personal growth of the child, accountability, and the wise use of resources. Through research and review of available information and logical problem solving methods, the Task Force will make recommendations consistent with the stated purpose of the existing codes.

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF TASK FORCE WORK PROCESS

While significant concerns about the effect of juvenile offenders on public safety were shared by all members of the task force, there was also clear agreement that the dual statutory mission of the juvenile offenders code, which focuses both on public safety and rehabilitation, is appropriate, because the code deals with youth rather than adults.

One of the initial challenges faced by the task force has also posed an historical challenge for legislators and other state officials-confronting the question of who is a juvenile. For example, the task force's research study demonstrates that 3% of the youths surveyed were 16 and 17 year-olds who were adjudicated as juvenile offenders during FY 94 for a felony and who also had a prior felony adjudication; these offenders would now be automatically tried as adults pursuant to the 1994 amendments to K.S.A. 38-1602. The task force met this challenge by designing a system which allows the Court to order the transfer of a juvenile offender who reaches the age of 18 years while serving a term in a youth center to the adult prison system based on the offender's performance and behavior in the juvenile system. This approach gives the juvenile system what may well be a last chance to try to address the needs of juvenile offenders as well as a mechanism for dealing with those who demonstrate themselves to be dangerous or incorrigible.

The task force also recognized that there is a group of juvenile offenders whose offense(s) of adjudication make commitment to a state facility unnecessary and inappropriate. It is these juveniles upon whom the task force recommends focusing the most effort and resources so that they can be effectively dealt with in the community. The task force believes that the dedication of resources to first-time/minor juvenile offenders is the best way to try to prevent future encounters between these children and the court system.

Another important principle which guided the work of the task force was the idea that protection of public safety and rehabilitation are not incompatible goals, because rehabilitation efforts and programs can be conducted in a manner which does not require that public safety, security, or peace be sacrificed.

The task force was also motivated by the obvious need for the establishment of a single point of authority to render all dispositional decisions; a system which fragments dispositional authority and vests the custodial agency with release authority cannot work and does not promote accountability.

The task force also made a commitment early in its deliberations to be driven by good public policy rather than availability of resources; in fact, another goal of the task force was to encourage the expenditure and allocation of resources in a way which will enable implementation of its recommendations, primarily through the establishment of a sufficient array of dispositional alternatives at the community level.

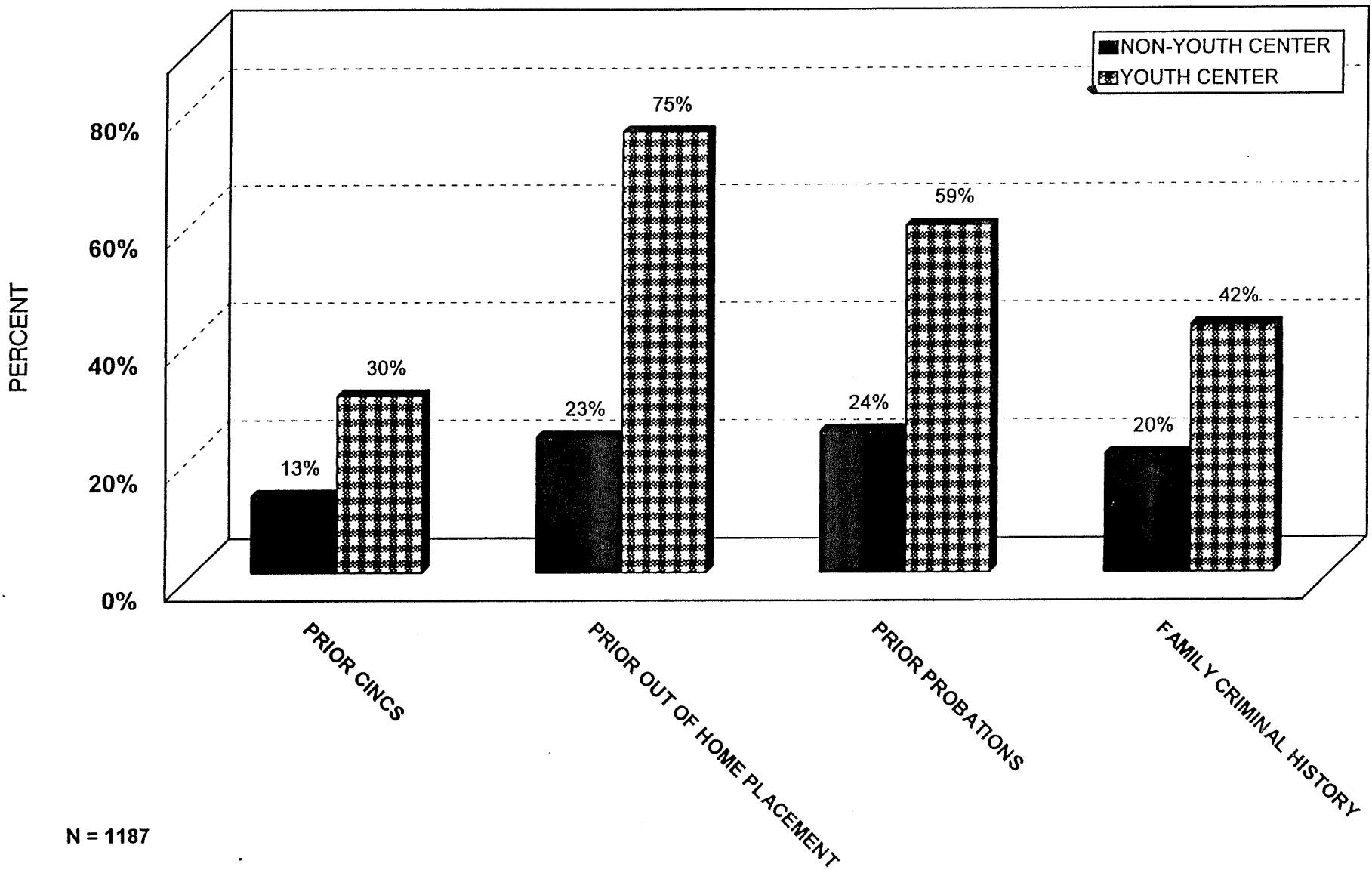
The task force also believes that resources are better spent on services to juveniles than on the establishment of a new agency to provide all or part of those services. The justice system designed by the task force for juvenile offenders obviates the need for creation of a new agency by establishing clear and specific policies and procedures to govern the actions of the agencies involved in the implementation and management of the system. The recommendation to transfer the operation and administration of state facilities for juvenile offenders to the Department of Corrections is based on the belief that the highest degree of efficiency and accountability can be accomplished by having one agency operate all incarceration-type facilities in the state, as well as the belief that DOC will devote sufficient time, attention, and resources (if appropriated) to the rehabilitation aspect of the operation of juvenile facilities. The recommendation for the establishment of an oversight commission to monitor implementation of the new system and ensure coordination of the activities of the state agencies and local entities involved in the implementation process should alleviate any existing concerns about the ability of the agencies to carry out their assigned duties and responsibilities.

In addition, the results of the research study show that juvenile offenders in youth centers have much higher levels of school-related behavior problems, drug/alcohol abuse (both the child and family members), physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, criminal activity by family members, and prior out of home placements than juvenile offenders who were not committed to youth centers. [See Graphics 1-4 and Appendix A.] Consequently, community efforts (and rehabilitation efforts for juvenile offenders in state custody) need to emphasize education, treatment, and counseling in an attempt to intervene before these problems lead to youth center commitment; the system also needs to try harder to find the right placement the first time.

GRAPHIC 1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS

COMPARISON OF YOUTH CENTER TO NON-YOUTH CENTER JUVENILES

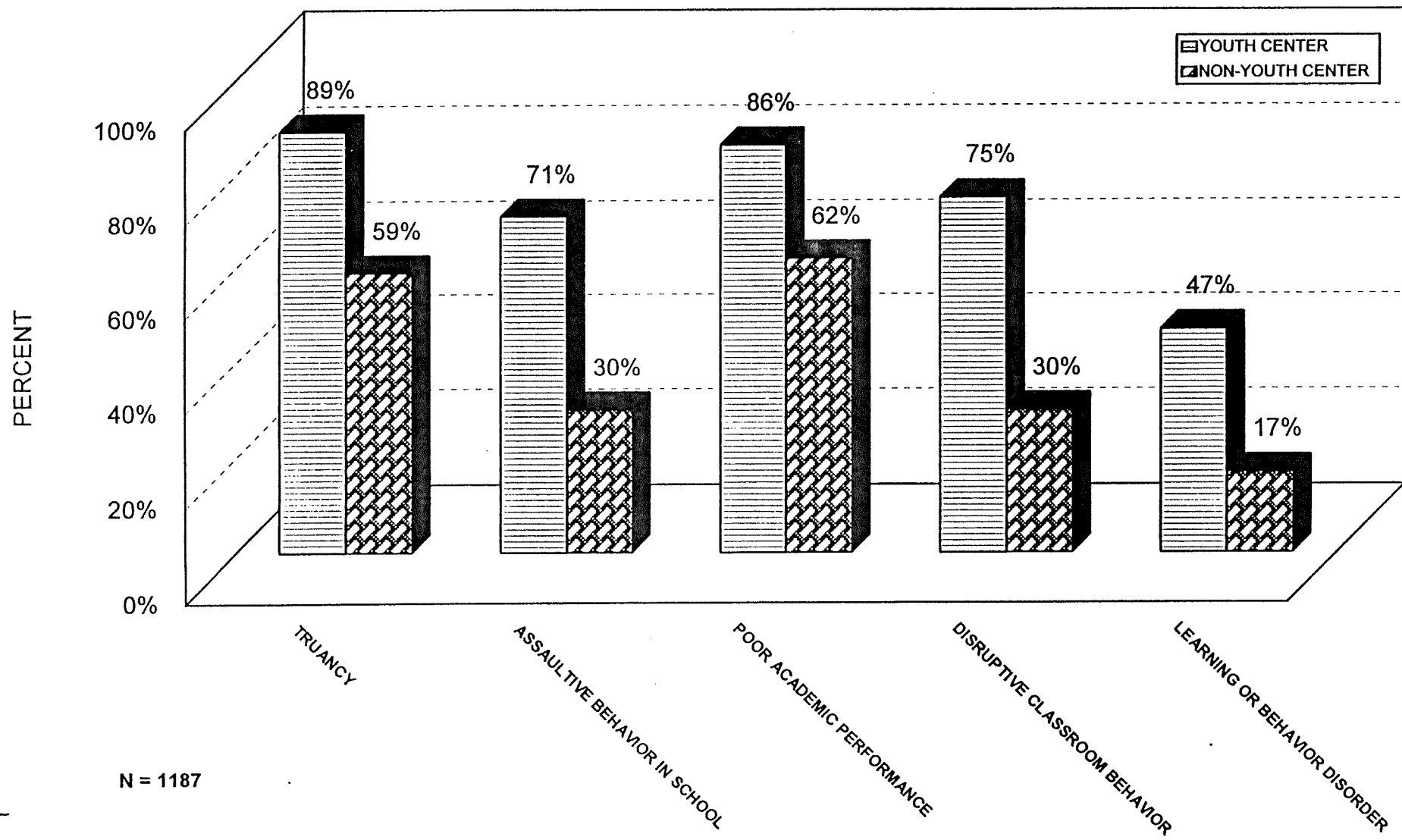


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GRAPHIC 2

COMPARISON OF YOUTH CENTER TO NON-YOUTH CENTER JUVENILES SCHOOL RELATED BEHAVIOR

1-10

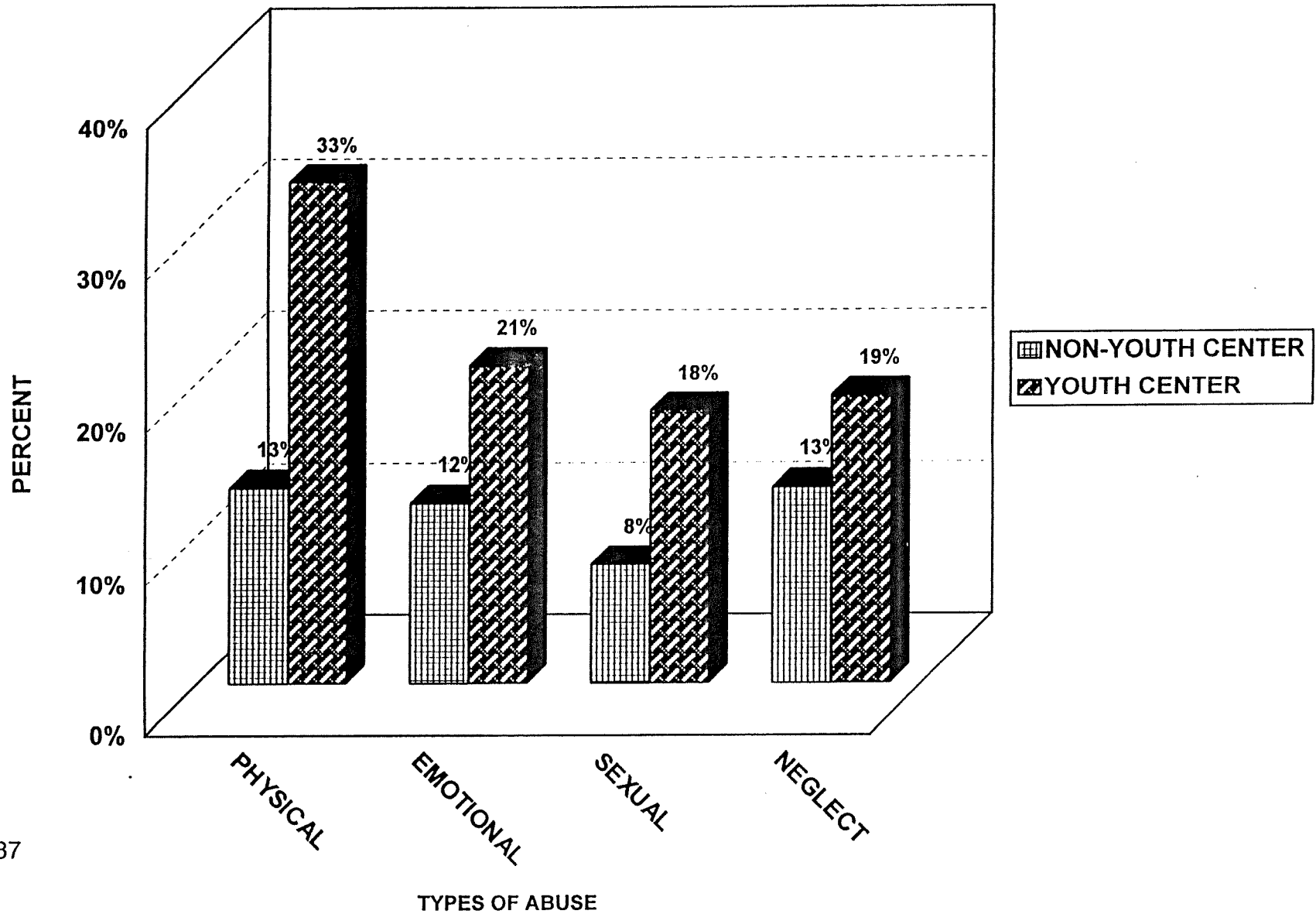


N = 1187

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GRAPHIC 3 PRIOR ABUSE

COMPARISON OF YOUTH CENTER TO NON-YOUTH CENTER JUVENILES



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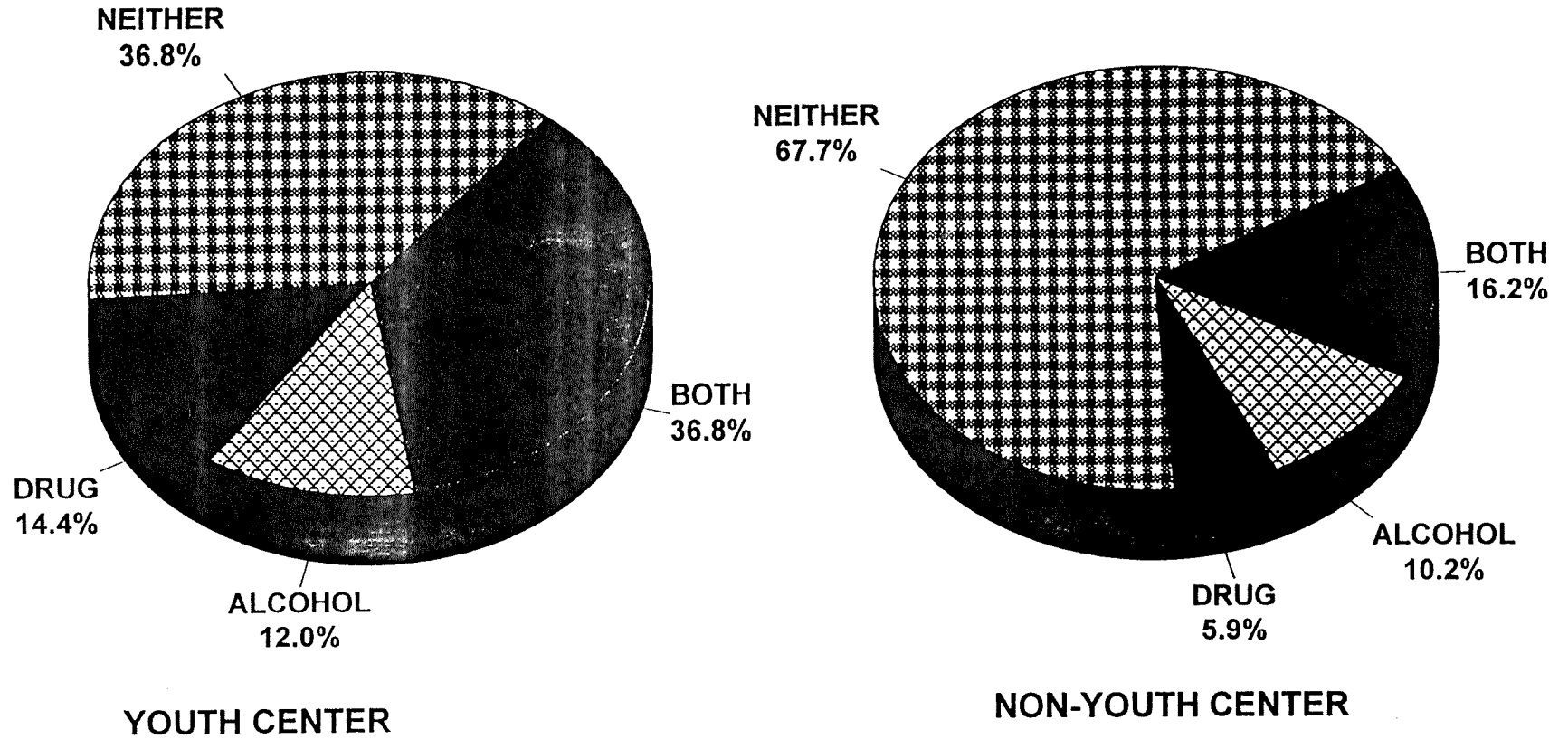
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GRAPHIC 4

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS

1-12

COMPARISON OF YOUTH CENTER TO NON-YOUTH CENTER JUVENILES



10

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RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS BY ISSUE

ISSUE: Mission of the Code

Recommendations and Conclusions:

- *1*** *The statutory mission of the Kansas Code for Juvenile Offenders is appropriate.*
- *2*** *Protection of public safety and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders are not incompatible goals.*

K.S.A. 38-1601 states:

K.S.A. 38-1601 through 38-1685 shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas juvenile offenders code and shall be liberally construed to the end that each juvenile coming within its provisions shall receive the care, custody, guidance, control and discipline, preferably in the juvenile's own home, as will best serve the juvenile's rehabilitation and the protection of society. In no case shall any order, judgment or decree of the district court, in any proceedings under the provisions of this code, be deemed or held to import a criminal act on the part of any juvenile; but all proceedings, orders, judgments and decrees shall be deemed to have been taken and done in the exercise of the parental power of the state.

The dual mandate embodied in this statutory provision establishes protection of public safety and rehabilitation as the two priorities which should govern implementation of the remainder of the Code.

ISSUE: Jurisdiction

Recommendations and Conclusions:

- *3*** *The Court should have exclusive jurisdiction and authority under the Kansas Juvenile Offenders Code to make dispositional decisions affecting juvenile offenders.*

The decisions which should belong exclusively to the Court include commitment to state facilities or placement/supervision in the community, the appropriate duration of a term of commitment or placement, the appropriate duration of a term of conditional release, and whether to transfer a juvenile offender to the adult prison system if the juvenile turns 18 years of age while serving a term of commitment to a state facility.

ISSUE: Intake and Assessment Processes

Recommendations and Conclusions:

- *4*** *A standardized face sheet containing identifying information and the problem which brought the juvenile to the attention of authorities should be used statewide by all agencies.*
- *5*** *The statutorily mandated predispositional investigation report (PDI) will provide the Court with a determination of the applicable offense category, a recommended finding in cases of multiple misdemeanor adjudications as to whether the juvenile offender demonstrates an escalating pattern of delinquency, and recommendations regarding the appropriate community placement/supervision for those juvenile offenders who are not going to be committed to state confinement.*
- *6*** *The PDI format should be standardized and should incorporate those factors and characteristics of juvenile offenders which the research study reveals to be significant and predictive.*

Various statistical analyses were performed on the data collected to identify specific variables that contribute significantly to the increased likelihood of youth center placement among the sample of juvenile offenders. Identification of the causes of juvenile crime are not within the scope of this study. However, the data does provide information that allows for the identification of risk factors, which may aid in assessment and intervention strategies.

The analysis utilized a logistic regression model, which is the maximum likelihood estimation technique that allows for the prediction of the probability of an outcome, assuming the relationship between the dependent and independent variables resembles a non-linear logistic probability distribution. A logistic regression was chosen over multiple linear (OLS) regression since the dependant variable is a dichotomous rather than a continuously measured variable. Secondly, the assumption was held that the relationship between the dependent and independent variables is not linear.

The dependent variable in the analysis is whether a juvenile was placed at a state youth center. Logistic regression uses combinations of the dependent and various independent variables to arrive at a model which predicts with the highest probability whether an individual juvenile offender will or will not end up placed at a state youth center. The final model chosen had an overall prediction accuracy of 87.5%. All independent variables chosen were significant at the .03 level or less. The independent variables demonstrating the highest levels of significance in predicting youth center placement are as follows:

1. Prior adjudication that resulted in an out-of-home placement
2. Gang Involvement
3. Three or more prior adjudications
4. Victim sustained physical injury
5. Prior treatment for drug or alcohol abuse
6. Age of first referral to the juvenile system was 14 years of age or less
7. Last school attended was Middle/Jr High

8. Current adjudication is for a felony person offense
9. Age at the time of the current offense is 14 years of age or less
10. Family members with criminal histories
11. Indicators of drug or alcohol abuse
12. Either expelled or dropped out of school
13. More than two prior probations

Logistic regression uses an odds ratio to indicate the predictive power of the model for each independent variable in the equation. An odds ratio shows how many more times an occurrence is likely to happen given the relationship between the independent and dependant variable. In this study, the odds ratio demonstrates the increased likelihood of being placed at a youth center for each specific independent variable. The following five variables had the highest odds ratios: gang involvement: 7.4; more than two prior probations: 5.0; victim sustained injury: 4.3; prior treatment for drug or alcohol problems 3.2; age of first referral is 14 or less: 2.9; and family has criminal history: 1.9.

This model identifies several significant variables which should be examined and considered for incorporation into future screening and risk assessment tools. In addition, the data also suggests that perhaps earlier intervention should be utilized more frequently.

The standardized face sheet completed at the initial point of **intake** will serve as a useful starting point to meeting the needs of all agencies for a universal database of information about juveniles. The Office of Judicial Administration continues to work on forms for use in the development of their new statewide intake system.

The determination of the applicable offense category in the PDI will guide the Court's dispositional decisions including state custody or community placement, length of term, length of any conditional release or aftercare term, and determination of the adult sentence for those juvenile offenders in the top offense category who have been adjudicated for violent person felonies.

The recommended finding in the PDI as to whether a multiple misdemeanor evidences an escalating pattern of delinquency will facilitate the Court's decision that the juvenile belongs in the Offense Category 3 rather than Offense Category 5. (See next section on "Placement.")

ISSUE: Placement

Recommendations and Conclusions:

- *7*** *The two general categories of available dispositions for juvenile offenders are state facilities and community-based programs. These categories combine to form a pyramid of available dispositions and placements, with the state confinement levels at the top, the treatment level in the middle, and the community level serving as the foundation at the bottom of the pyramid.*
- *8*** *Kansas needs true maximum security confinement for juvenile offenders and an appropriate custody classification system.*

- *9*** *The Department of Corrections will establish a juvenile offender reception/evaluation center where the determination regarding placement of the juvenile offender in the appropriate type of facility can be made.*
- *10*** *Placements for mentally retarded and mentally ill juvenile offenders are seriously inadequate.*
- *11*** *The dispositional decisions of the Court to commit juvenile offenders to a state facility or to place/supervise juvenile offenders in the community should be a function of the category of offense(s) for which the juvenile offender was adjudicated as follows:*

Procedure: *The Court will impose an indeterminate term within the limits for each category, and only the court can modify the term under certain circumstances as indicated. (Unless the Court makes a finding on the record which includes reference to specific evidence that manifest injustice would result from a disposition consistent with the category limits, the court is only authorized to operate within those limits in rendering its dispositional decisions.) Because of the need to determine the adult sentence in the top category and the possibility of transfer to the adult prison system, those juvenile offenders in the state custody offense categories must be afforded the rights and privileges associated with adult criminal prosecutions to the extent necessary to satisfy all applicable due process requirements. The state may waive the right to pursue the possibility of transfer to the adult system or conversion of the term of commitment to an adult sentence.*

NOTE-A listing of the crimes which are included in each of the following offense categories can be found at Appendix B.

[See Graphic 5, FLOW CHART OF OFFENSE CATEGORIES]

Offense Category 1: Violent person felonies.

The offenses included in this category are off-grid crimes (first degree murder and treason), and all felonies in nondrug severity levels 1-4.

The duration of the term of commitment can range from a minimum of no less than 24 months to an indeterminate maximum term. For juvenile offenders in this category only, at the dispositional hearing the Court will also determine the sentence which the court would have imposed on the juvenile if the matter had been referred to and handled in adult Court. (The law does not permit imposition of the "Hard 40" or capital punishment for offenders who were less than 18 years of age at the time of the offense.)

Once the juvenile offender has served the minimum of the term imposed by the Court, the Department of Corrections may petition the court to release the youth or transfer the youth back into the community. This decision belongs exclusively to the Court.

If the juvenile offender reaches the age of 18 while still serving the term imposed by the Court, the Court will automatically review the matter at that time. The Court will decide 1) whether to keep the juvenile in custody in the juvenile system until the juvenile turns 21 or completes the term of commitment, whichever occurs first; or 2) whether to transfer the juvenile to the

adult system, where the term of commitment will automatically be converted to the adult sentence which was also imposed at the dispositional hearing.

The aftercare/conditional release term for this category is 24 months or until the juvenile turns 21, whichever is earlier. For juvenile offenders in this category, if conditional release is revoked they will serve the revocation term in the adult system.

Offense Category 2: *Felony offenses posing a risk to public safety.*

The offenses included in this category are all person felonies not included in offense category 1, and felonies in severity levels 1-3 on the drug grid.

The duration of the term of commitment can range from a minimum of no less than 12 months to a maximum term no greater than 48 months.

Once the juvenile has served the minimum of the term imposed by the Court, the Department of Corrections may petition the Court to release the youth or transfer the youth back into the community. The Department of Corrections may also petition the Court at the time a juvenile in its custody turns 18 to transfer the juvenile to the adult system to complete the term of commitment. These decisions belong exclusively to the Court.

The aftercare/conditional release term for this category is 18 months or until the juvenile turns 21, whichever is earlier.

Offense Category 3: *Offenses posing a risk to public peace and security or which demonstrate an escalating pattern of delinquency.*

The Court will have the discretion whether to commit juvenile offenders in this category to a term of confinement in a state facility or to allow them to remain in the community in the appropriate placement or program.

The offenses included in this category are nonperson felonies, including those in severity level 4 on the drug grid, or any misdemeanor. A juvenile offender whose current offense(s) of adjudication is a misdemeanor must demonstrate an escalating pattern of delinquency by having at least one prior adjudication of any type and more than one prior documented failure on diversion or in a community program in order to be included in this category.

If committed to state confinement, the duration of the term of commitment can range from a minimum of no less than 6 months to a maximum term no greater than 18 months.

If committed to state confinement, once the juvenile has served the minimum of the term imposed by the Court or turned 18, whichever occurs earlier, the custodial agency may petition the Court to release the youth or transfer the youth back into the community. The Department of Corrections may also petition the Court at the time the juvenile turns 18 to transfer the juvenile to the adult system to complete the term of commitment. These decisions belong exclusively to the Court.

The aftercare/conditional release term for this category is 12 months or until the juvenile turns 21, whichever is earlier.

Offense Category 4: *Technical conditional release violators.*

The minimum revocation term set by the Court should be no less than 90 days and no greater than 180 days.

Offense Category 5: *Misdemeanor offenses where no escalating pattern of delinquency is demonstrated.*

The offenses in this category are all misdemeanors.

Juvenile offenders in this category cannot be committed to a state facility. The Court will determine the appropriate community placement, programs, conditions, and type of supervision, as well as the duration.

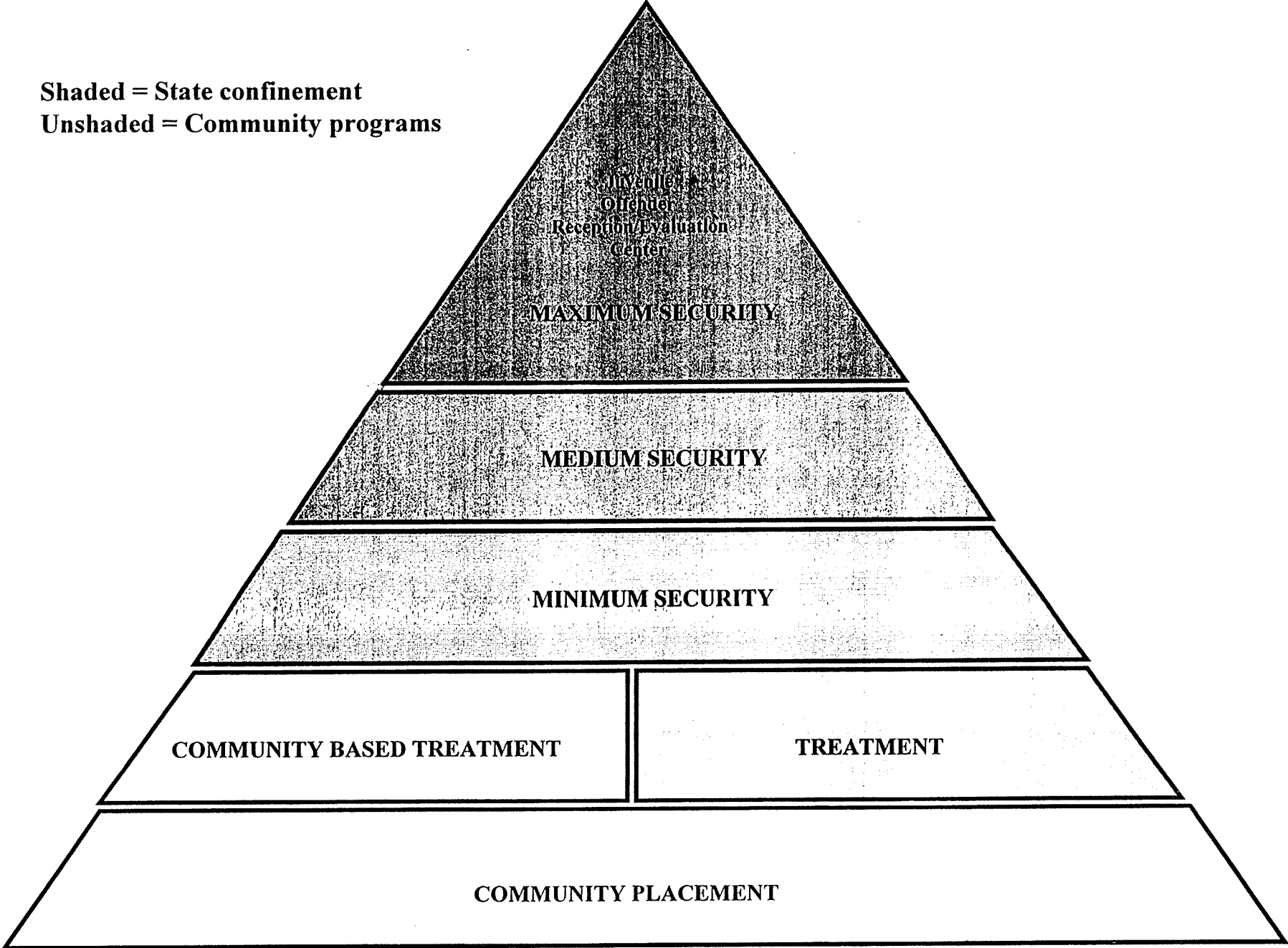
The pyramid of levels of available dispositions and placements has at its peak the juvenile offender reception/evaluation center, with the top level being maximum security, the next medium security, the next minimum security, the next treatment programs, and the bottom the community level. The state facilities and a portion of the treatment level of the pyramid are contained in the state portion, and the rest belongs on the community side. [See Graphic 6.]

The results of the research study show the percentages of juvenile offenders who fall into each of the offense categories described as demonstrated in Graphics 7-10.

The Department of Corrections will establish a classification system at the juvenile offender reception/evaluation center for use in determining whether to place a juvenile offender into a maximum, medium, or minimum security facility based upon an assessment of the risk posed by the juvenile and the needs of the juvenile.

Graphic 6

Shaded = State confinement
Unshaded = Community programs



1-20

Graphic 7

JUVENILE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

JUVENILE OFFENDER DISTRIBUTION

1-20

CATEGORY	TYPE OF OFFENDER	NUMBER
CATEGORY I	VIOLENT OFFENDERS	43
CATEGORY II	FELONIES/RISK TO PUBLIC SAFETY	123
CATEGORY III	PUBLIC RISK WITH ESCALATING DELINQUENCY	344
CATEGORY IV	TECHNICAL/CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS	8
CATEGORY V	SINGLE MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS	556
	TOTAL	1074

18

THE STUDY SAMPLE CONTAINED 1,187 JUVENILE CASES. THERE IS A DIFFERENCE OF 113 JUVENILES BETWEEN THE SAMPLE TOTAL AND CATEGORY TOTALS SINCE SOME JUVENILES WERE ADJUDICATED OF EITHER CITY ORDINANCES OR UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES.

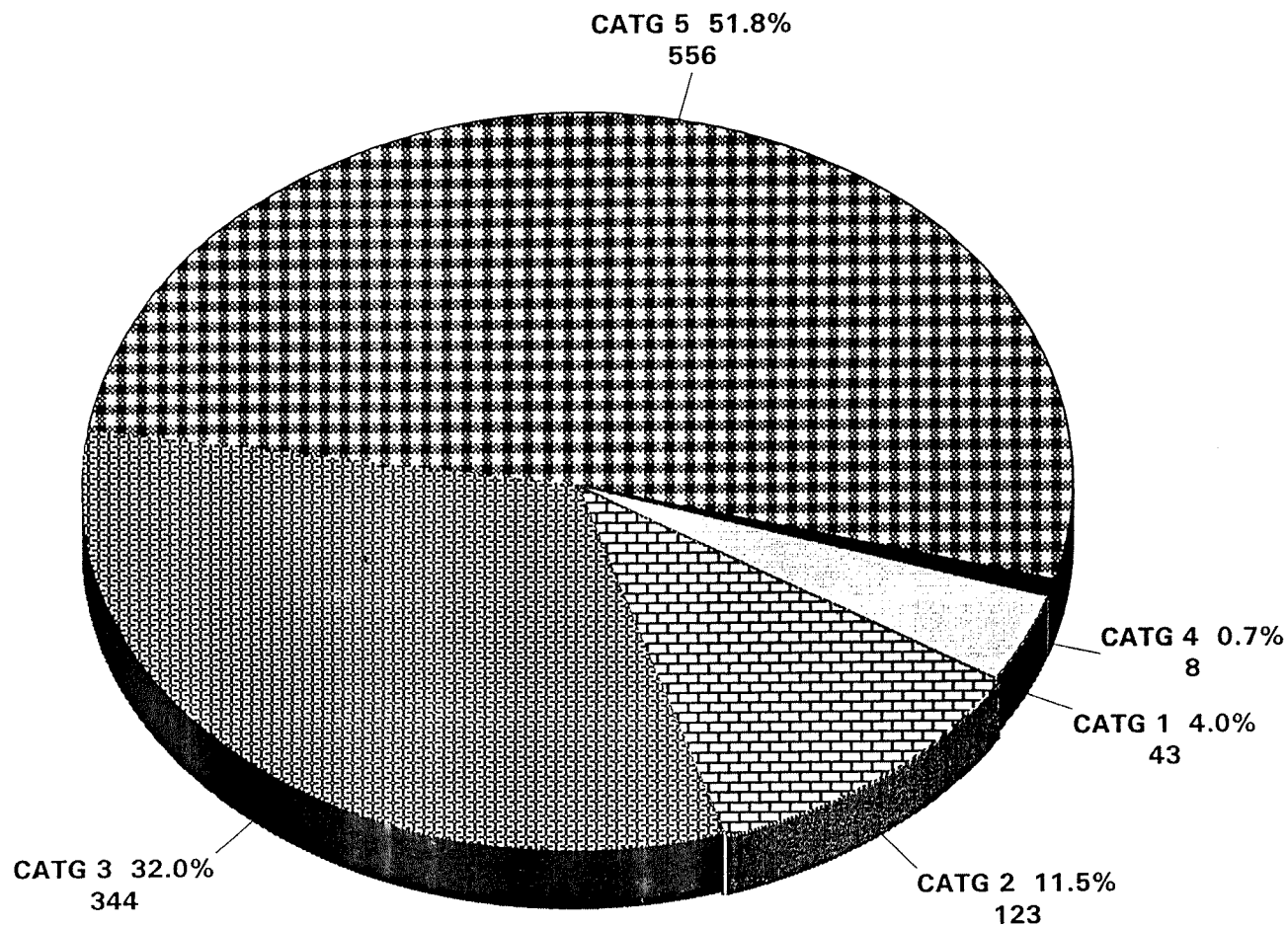
1-20



GRAPHIC 8

JUVENILE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

JUVENILE OFFENDER CATEGORIES



N=1187

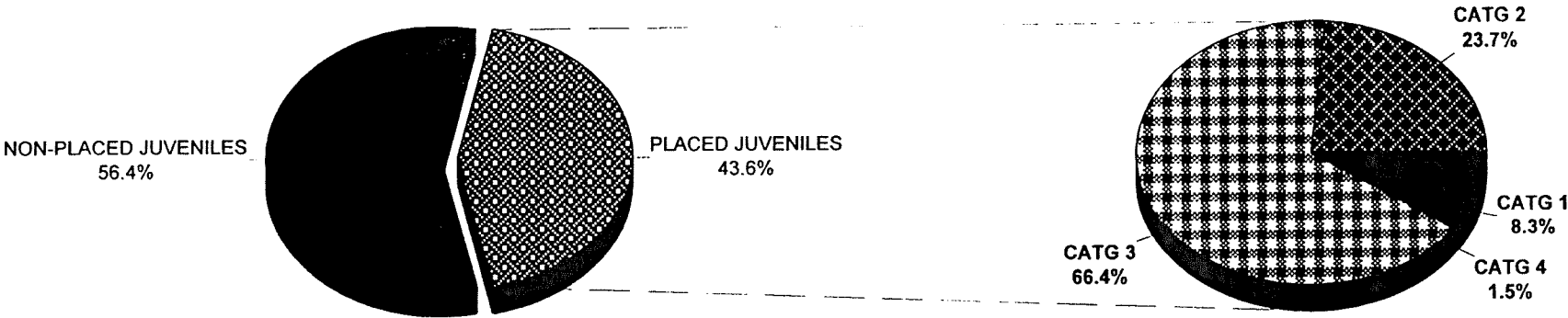
1-99

GRAPHIC 9

DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

JUVENILE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

20



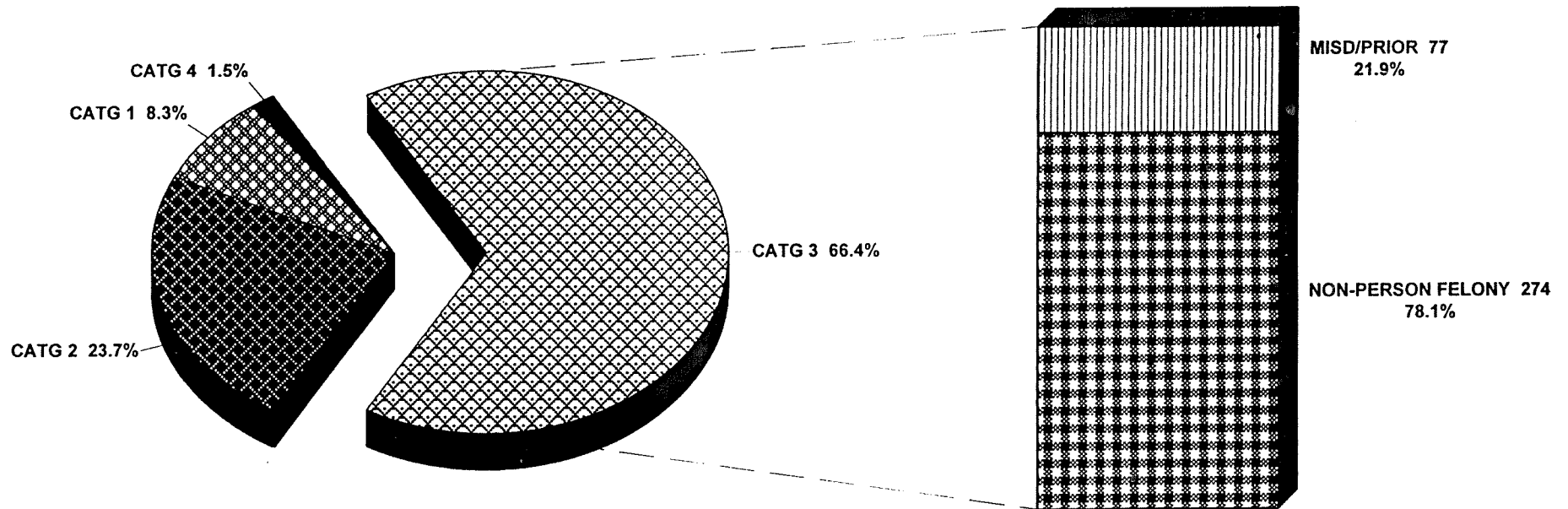
N= 1187

1-99

GRAPHIC 10

JUVENILE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

BREAKDOWN OF CATEGORY 3



N= 518

ISSUE: Dispositional Alternatives

Recommendations and Conclusions:

- *12*** *Commitment to a term of confinement in state custody is unnecessary and inappropriate for a significant number of juvenile offenders.*
- *13*** *The number and type of available dispositional alternatives to commitment to state custody is seriously inadequate. Courts and communities need more dispositional alternatives for those juvenile offenders who can safely remain in the community. [See Graphics 11-13.]*
- *14*** *A continuum of dispositional alternatives will be established which includes the following, listed from least to most restrictive:*

Diversion (No adjudication if diversion agreement is successfully completed)-[See Graphic 13.]

Fines

Restitution

Standard Probation

Community Service

Intensive Supervision

House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring

Structured School (An intensive school-based program involving supervision up to 12 hours per day, transportation to and from school and monitoring of activities during and after school)

Day Reporting Center

Residential (Including group homes)

Treatment (In-patient)

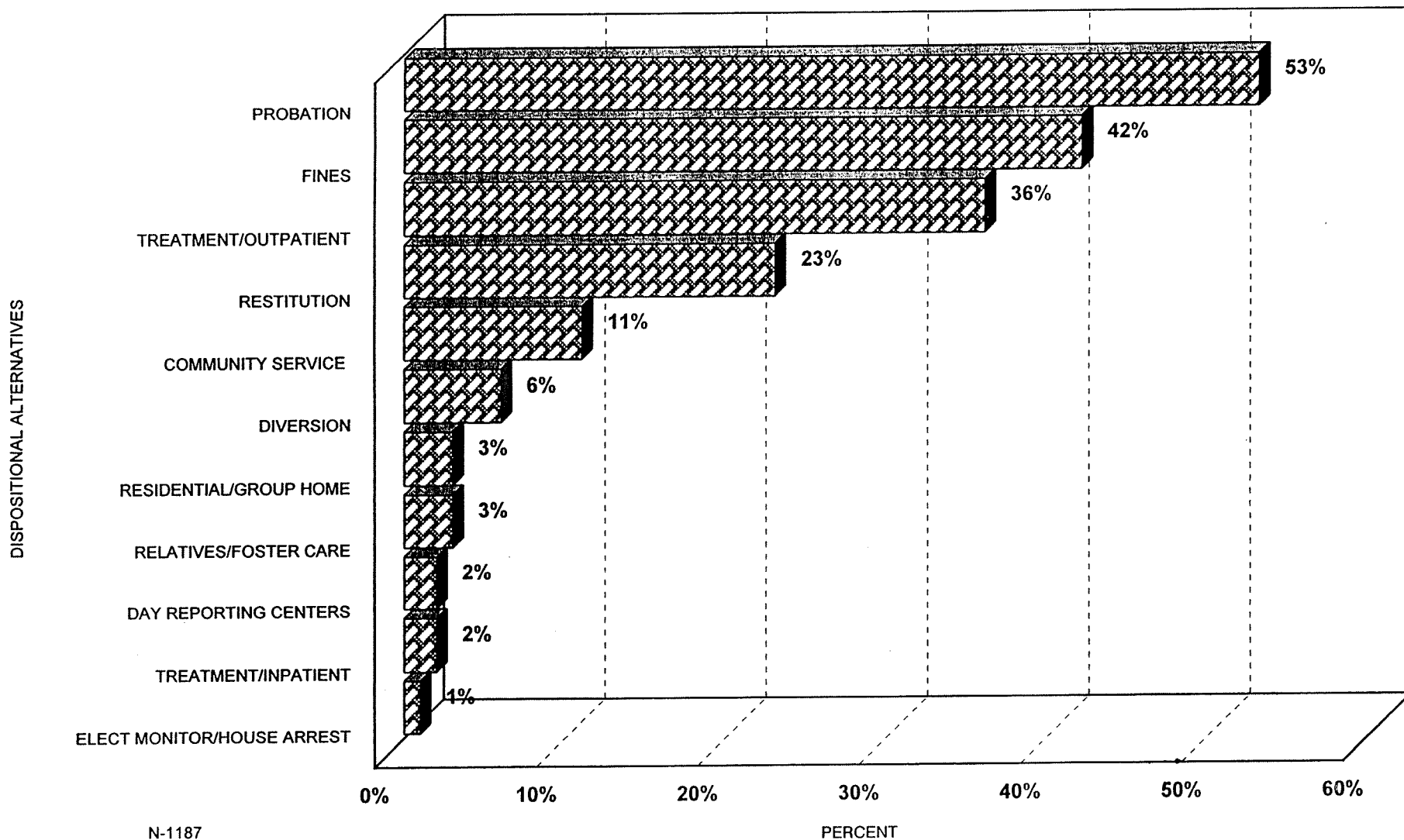
Sanctions House (A local detention center in which juvenile offenders can be swiftly punished for violation of terms or conditions of community supervision by progressive stays of 48 hours, then 7 days, then 30 days, as an alternative to revocation and commitment to state confinement)

With the exception of diversion, fines, and standard probation, the aftercare continuum should include the same services for those juvenile offenders on conditional release. [See Graphic 14 and Appendices C and D.]

- *15*** *The state and communities will act in partnership toward the establishment of those services on the continuum which are appropriate within each community.*
- *16*** *Resources will be focused on dispositional alternatives, which form the community foundation of the pyramid of dispositions and placements, particularly for first time juvenile offenders involved in relatively minor offenses, for whom there is reason to hope that their first time contact with the Court will be also be their last.*

Graphic 11

DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS CURRENT STATE USAGE PATTERNS

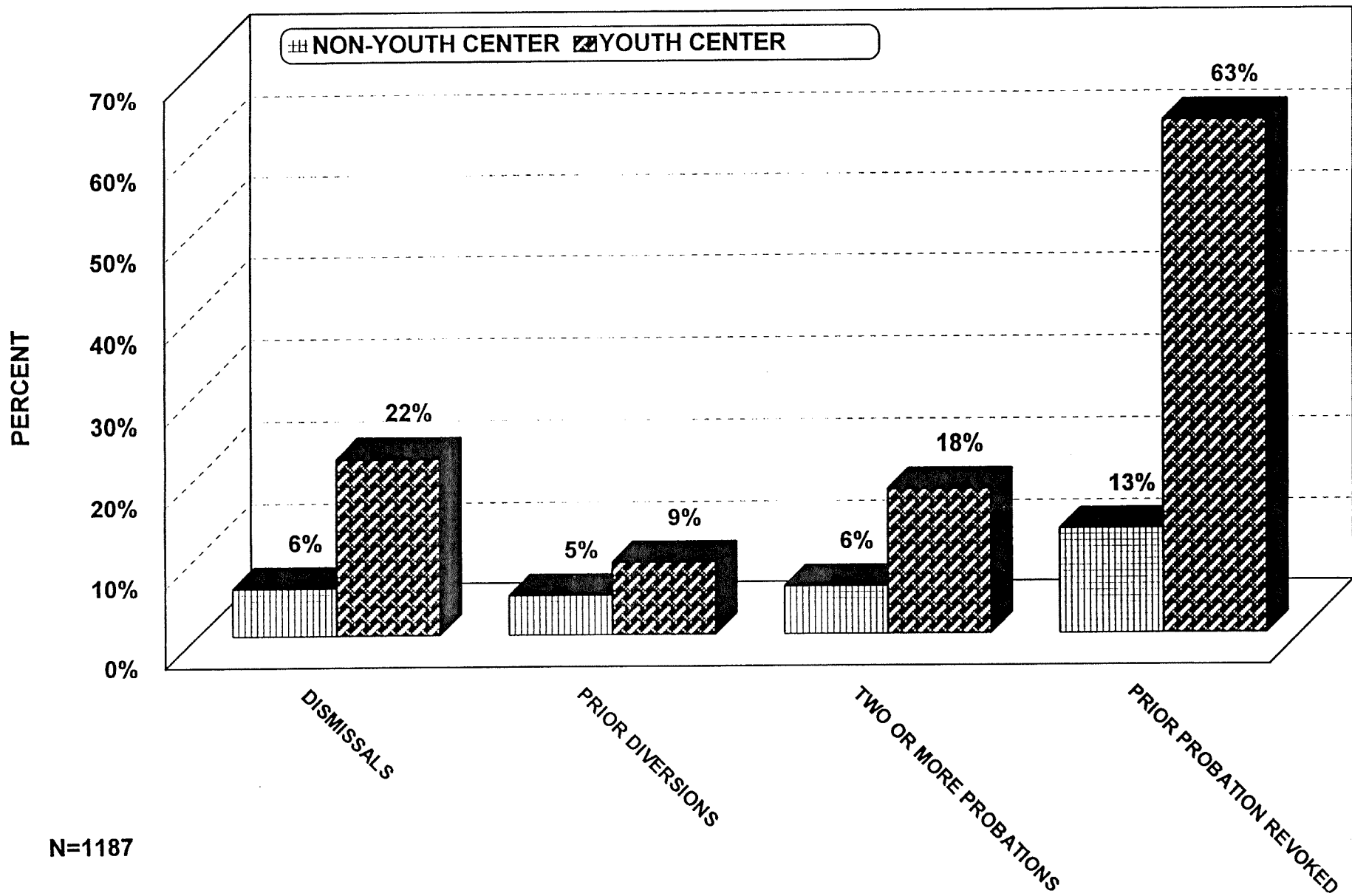


N-1187

STRUCTURED SCHOOL AND SANCTIONS HOUSE ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING USED IN THE STATE. WITH THE DATA AVAILABLE, IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO DIFFERENTIATE REGULAR PROBATION FROM INTENSIVE PROBATION.

PRIOR COURT CONTACT

COMPARISON OF YOUTH CENTER TO NON-YOUTH CENTER JUVENILES



1-96

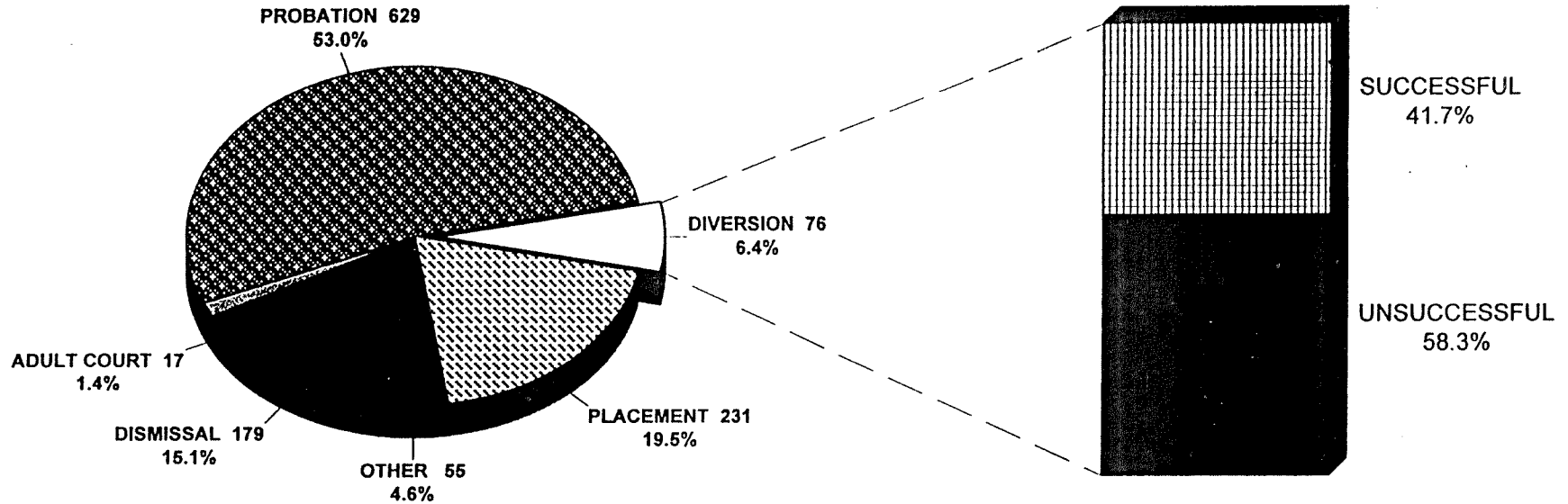
24

1-96

GRAPHIC 13

DIVERSION

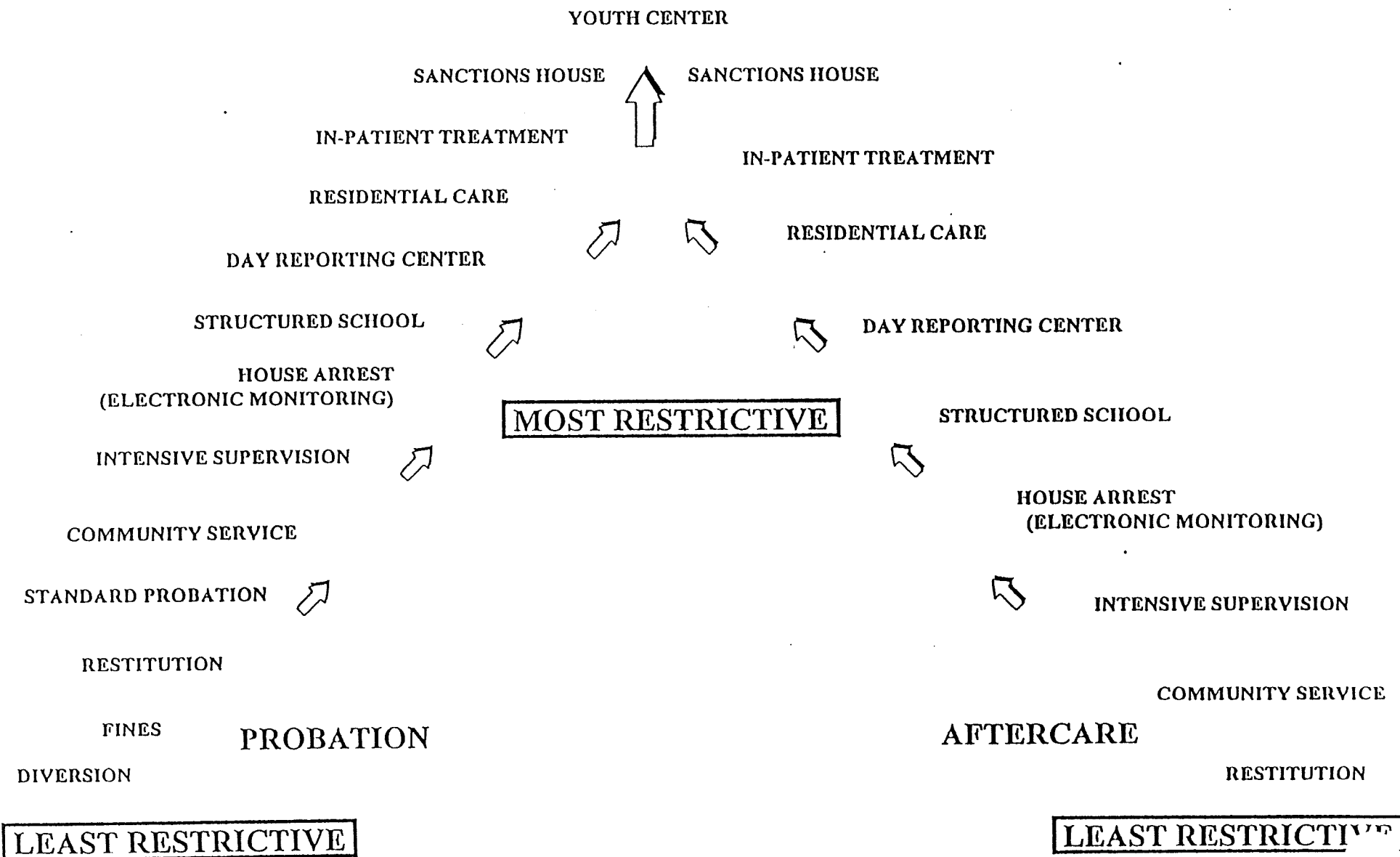
SUCCESSFUL VERSUS UNSUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS



N = 1187

Graphic 14

CONTINUUM OF SERVICES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS



1-98

26

1-98

ISSUE: Work Processes and Caseloads of Social Workers and Court Services Officers

Recommendations and Conclusions:

- *17* A committee of staff from the Office of Judicial Administration (Court Services), Community Corrections, and the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services will develop a risk assessment instrument for juveniles.*
- *18* The use of Strategies for Juvenile Supervision (SJS) will be expanded to all court services and community corrections agencies.*
- *19* Each agency will develop/review standards for the supervision of juveniles so that juvenile offenders assigned to each agency will be treated in the same basic manner and there will be a mechanism for the measurement of time required to supervise the offenders at each level.*
- *20* After implementation of the risk assessment, SJS, and uniform standards of supervision, each agency will conduct a time study to determine the average amount of staff time required for each offender at each level of supervision. The time study will allow the development of a workload offender assignment formula and will provide accurate projections of staffing needs.*
- *21* A juvenile offender database will be shared by Court Services, Community Corrections, and SRS.*

The development of the risk assessment instrument should begin with the instrument currently used by some Court Services staff and a study of instruments used in other states. Once development of the instrument is complete, a validation study should be conducted and the instrument modified in accordance with the results. Upon completion of the development, validation, and modification of the instrument, a plan for its implementation should be developed by each agency.

SJS is a standardized, proven method for determining the needs of juvenile offenders, and it should be utilized by all agencies despite the extensive training and the amount of staff time required. If necessary the use of SJS could be limited to the highest risk offenders, with respect to whom it is needed most. With use of SJS and a standardized risk assessment process, all agencies involved in the provision of field services to juvenile offenders would speak the same language.

As part of the process of establishment of standards of supervision and development of a juvenile offender database, each agency should also assess its current and future use of personal computers for preparation of reports regarding juvenile offenders under its supervision.

ISSUE: Financing Strategies and the Implications of a Youth Authority

Recommendations and Conclusions:

- *22*** *Issues of governance or organizational structure at the state level should not control decisions about or determine the parameters of the juvenile justice system. [See Appendix E.]*
- *23*** *The governing organizational structure at the state level should facilitate quick and effective implementation of the system changes recommended by the task force.*
- *24*** *Establishment of a new agency is expensive and uses resources which could otherwise directly benefit juveniles.*
- *25*** *All services or pieces of the juvenile justice system need not be handled by the same agency.*
- *26*** *The Department of Corrections should be given the responsibility for operation of the state juvenile offender facilities, including the juvenile offender reception/evaluation center.*
- *27*** *The pieces of the community-based part of the system currently handled by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, the Office of Judicial Administration and Community Corrections should remain there.*
- *28*** *The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council or its designees will serve as an oversight commission which will ensure accountability, monitor implementation of the system changes, and promote coordination among the state agencies and community planning groups. Communities will organize and submit their plans for development of the services the communities choose to establish in their jurisdictions from the continuum of services for juvenile offenders. Upon approval of the community plans, the state funds which have been appropriated for community-based dispositional alternatives will be distributed accordingly.*

As Appendix E demonstrates, the states have adopted and vacillated among a variety of organizational structures. Nevertheless, other states continue to struggle with the same issues affecting juvenile offenders. This struggle demonstrates that a change in organizational structure alone is not the answer; instead, the juvenile justice system must be redesigned to accomplish any real changes.

The oversight commission should include representatives of all state agencies involved in the administration and operation of any piece of the juvenile justice system involving juvenile offenders.

RESEARCH STUDY METHODOLOGY

The offense related and demographic information pertaining to juveniles presented in this study was compiled from survey data based on a representative sample of juvenile offender cases filed and disposed of throughout the state of Kansas in fiscal year 1994. Six counties, Finney, Thomas, Wilson, Saline, Sedgwick, and Wyandotte, were chosen to form the population from which the sample was systematically drawn. The rationale for the selection of counties was based on the need to create a sample that was representative of both the diversity in population density and the geographical contrast present throughout Kansas. Additional variables considered in the county selection included minority population distribution, economic levels and county composition of youth population. Subsequently, based on this criteria, the counties were divided into three groups: small, medium, and large. The small counties consisted of Wilson and Thomas; medium counties specified as Saline and Finney; and large counties represented by Sedgwick and Wyandotte.

The sampling technique chosen consisted of a random sample of thirty percent (30%) of all cases filed and disposed of by the individual counties during fiscal year 1994, yielding a total number of 1,187 juvenile cases. The thirty percent case selection provided a 95% confidence level that survey results would fall within a 5% error margin. The criteria that cases be disposed of within fiscal year 1994 was necessary, because the final placement of the juvenile offender was one of the primary focuses of the study. Therefore, if a case had not received a final disposition on or before June 30, 1994, it was not included in the sample. A deliberate effort was made to choose half of the sample from the time period July 1, 1993, to December 31, 1993, and the remaining half from January 1, 1994, to June 30, 1994. The rationale behind this process was that minor, less serious offenses would more likely be adjudicated in a shorter time period than cases which involved more serious offenses or trial proceedings. Although the sample adjudication dates do not indicate a total equitable distribution between the two groups (43% in 1993 & 57% in 1994), the distribution is such as to provide an adequately representative sample of the various types of juvenile cases.

The study time frame fell between August and December, 1994. Due to the length of the survey instrument and the volume of cases involved, the study employed 28 data collectors. Data collectors included staff from the Kansas Sentencing Commission, Corporation for Change, and a pool of students from Fort Hays State University. All data collectors were required to undergo an interview and a three hour training session to become familiar with the survey instrument and the type of data to be collected. In addition, data collectors were required to submit to KBI fingerprinting, criminal history background checks, and sign confidentiality forms due to the sensitive nature of the records reviewed.

Sample data was collected using a 98 item survey instrument for every case selected. The survey instrument was pre-tested in both Finney and Thomas counties and necessary changes incorporated. Data sources included official juvenile court records, social files and when applicable, probation files. Survey questions were closed ended and structured in form. However, the instrument did provide two sections in which information pertinent to a case, but not addressed by a structured question, could be entered. Data on the current offense, prior criminal history, personal and family demographics, and educational background was recorded for each individual case in the sample. For juvenile offenders placed at state youth centers, a second survey instrument was utilized to collect data from individual youth center records. The youth center survey instrument contained 54 items that focused on institutional and post release behavior.

The survey data was coded and entered to create an SPSS state-wide database that includes 495 individual variables. Another 55 variables were created to enable various types of statistical analysis. Variables showing 35% or higher missing values were not included in statistical analysis, thus adding to the reliability of study results. In addition to the state-wide database, 11 other databases were created which include the following: six individual county databases; three collective county databases defined as small, medium and large; and two databases which separated juveniles by dispositions that ordered placement at a state youth centers and all other types of dispositions. The establishment of these various databases permits comparison among and between various county types in relation to the amount and type of juvenile crime. Data analysis completed included frequencies, correlations, analysis of variance and regression analysis. Based upon the data collected and the acquisition of an adequate software projection model, state facility population projections should be possible by May, 1995. Note: Some percentages in the study results were rounded up and may not total exactly 100%.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

DEMOGRAPHICS	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
AGE AT OFFENSE		
10	0%	1%
11	0%	2%
12	3%	6%
13	7%	9%
14	21%	15%
15	24%	19%
16	21%	24%
17	24%	24%
18	0%	1%
SEX		
MALE	88%	82%
FEMALE	12%	19%
RACE		
WHITE	53%	67%
BLACK	43%	30%
ASIAN	2%	2%
AMERICAN INDIAN	1%	0%
OTHER	1%	1%
ETHNICITY		
ANGLO	37%	49%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	39%	31%
ORIENTAL	2%	2%
HISPANIC	17%	12%
NATIVE AMERICAN	2%	1%
OTHER	3%	5%
PARENT'S MARRIED STATUS		
MARRIED	17%	44%
SEPARATED/DIVORCED	52%	44%
WIDOWED	6%	4%
SINGLE/ NEVER MARRIED	23%	8%
OTHER	2%	1%
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS		
BOTH NATURAL PARENTS	11%	27%
MOTHER ONLY	47%	40%
FATHER ONLY	5%	8%
PARENT/STEPARENT	10%	12%
RELATIVES	7%	5%
ADOPTIVE FAMILY	1%	0%
INDEPENDENT	3%	2%
FOSTER HOME	3%	1%
GROUP HOME	8%	2%
INSTITUTION/ DETENTION	3%	1%
OTHER	5%	2%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

DEMOGRAPHICS	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
AGE AT FIRST REFERRAL		
1	1%	0%
2	0%	0%
3	1%	0%
4	0%	0%
5	1%	0%
6	0%	0%
7	1%	0%
8	1%	0%
9	2%	0%
10	7%	2%
11	5%	5%
12	16%	8%
13	13%	11%
14	23%	17%
15	20%	20%
16	6%	20%
17	4%	15%
18	0%	0%
SOURCE OF FIRST REFERRAL		
LAW ENFORCEMENT	86%	91%
SCHOOLS	0%	3%
PRIVATE COMPLAINT	0%	0%
SRS	10%	4%
OTHER	4%	2%
INTERSTATE COMPACT		
YES	2%	2%
NO	98%	98%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES		
1	48%	59%
2	27%	24%
3	11%	8%
4	2%	4%
5	7%	2%
6 TO 10	2%	2%
11 TO 20	2%	2%
OVER 20	0%	0%
ADJUDICATED OFFENSES		
0	4%	17%
1	66%	60%
2	18%	16%
3	5%	4%
4	2%	2%
5	4%	1%
6 to 10	1%	1%
over 10	0%	0%
PRIMARY ADJUDICATED CATEGORY		
THEFT	25%	28%
BURGLARY	15%	12%
AUTO BURGLARY	4%	4%
ASSAULT	4%	3%
ALCOHOL RELATED	1%	4%
CONSPIRACY/ATTEMPT/SOLICITATION	1%	1%
PROBATION VIOLATION	1%	0%
DRUGS	4%	5%
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	2%	3%
WEAPONS OFFENSE	8%	4%
SEX OFFENSE	2%	2%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE/PROPERTY	4%	10%
BATTERY	11%	12%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3%	1%
MURDER	2%	0%
ROBBERY	3%	1%
OTHER	12%	9%
DETENTION		
YES	70%	22%
NO	30%	79%
PLEA BARGAIN		
YES	42%	28%
NO	58%	72%
TYPE OF COUNSEL		
PRIVATELY RETAINED	4%	12%
COURT APPOINTED	96%	78%
CHILD UNREPRESENTED	0%	5%
UNREPRESENTED DUE TO DIVERSION	0%	5%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
SCREENED		
YES	33%	22%
NO	67%	78%
PDI		
YES	72%	62%
NO	28%	38%
WEAPON USED IN OFFENSE		
YES	18%	7%
NO	82%	94%
PHYSICAL INJURY TO VICTIM		
YES	12%	5%
NO	88%	95%
CURRENT OFFENSE GANG RELATED		
YES	18%	5%
NO	82%	96%
DISPOSITION		
DISMISSED	4%	15%
DISMISSED/REFILED	1%	0%
DISMISSED/TRANSFERRED	1%	2%
DIVERSION	0%	8%
PROBATION	18%	60%
ELECTRONIC MONITORING	0%	0%
HOUSE ARREST	0%	0%
PLACEMENT	76%	8%
TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT	1%	2%
WARRANT ISSUED/OFF DOCKET	0%	0%
SUSPENDED SENTENCE	0%	0%
OTHER	1%	4%
TYPE OF PLACEMENT ORDERED		
REMAIN IN HOME	18%	83%
RELATIVES	1%	2%
PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0%	0%
TEMPORARY SHELTER	0%	0%
GROUP HOME	1%	2%
FOSTER CARE	1%	1%
ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT	1%	0%
YCAT	25%	0%
YCAA	17%	0%
YCAL	18%	0%
YCAB	6%	0%
DETENTION CENTER	1%	3%
JAIL	0%	0%
STATE YOUTH CENTER UNSPECIFIED	4%	0%
SRS CUSTODY FOR PLACEMENT	7%	5%
OTHER	2%	4%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
PROBATION AT TIME OF OFFENSE		
YES	30%	13%
NO	70%	87%
CURRENT ADJUDICATION REVOKES PROBATION		
YES	25%	3%
NO	75%	97%
TOTAL NUMBER/PRIOR CONVICTIONS		
0	17%	68%
1	27%	21%
2	27%	7%
3	15%	2%
4	3%	2%
5	7%	0%
6	2%	0%
7	1%	0%
8	1%	0%
9	1%	0%
10	1%	0%
PRIOR OFFENSE TYPE		
PROPERTY	65%	62%
PERSONAL	12%	18%
COMBINATION OF ABOVE	17%	8%
UNKNOWN	6%	13%
PRIOR OFFENSE CATEGORY		
THEFT	35%	32%
BURGLARY	17%	17%
AUTO BURGLARY	8%	3%
ASSAULT	7%	8%
ALCOHOL RELATED	0%	2%
CONSPIRACY/ATTEMPT/SOLICITATION	1%	0%
PROBATION VIOLATION	0%	1%
DRUG RELATED	2%	4%
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	1%	2%
WEAPONS	6%	4%
SEX OFFENSE	4%	4%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE/PROPERTY	4%	7%
BATTERY	8%	9%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2%	0%
MURDER	0%	0%
ROBBERY	2%	0%
OTHER	5%	8%
NUMBER OF PRIOR DIVERSIONS		
0	91%	95%
1	8%	4%
2	1%	0%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
TOTAL PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS		
0	50%	88%
1	27%	9%
2	12%	3%
3	5%	0%
4	3%	0%
5	2%	0%
6	0%	0%
7	0%	0%
8	0%	0%
TOTAL PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS		
0	34%	76%
1	27%	17%
2	20%	5%
3	11%	1%
4	4%	1%
5	1%	0%
6	1%	0%
7	1%	0%
8	0%	0%
9	0%	0%
10	1%	0%
NUMBER OF PRIOR DISMISSALS		
0	78%	94%
1	16%	5%
2	3%	1%
3	2%	0%
4	0%	0%
5	0%	0%
6	1%	0%
NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATIONS		
0	41%	76%
1	41%	18%
2	12%	4%
3	5%	1%
4	1%	1%
5	0%	0%
PRIOR PROBATION REVOKED		
YES	63%	13%
NO	37%	87%
PRIOR CONVICTIONS RESULTING IN PLACEMENT		
0	59%	93%
1	30%	5%
2	10%	2%
3	1%	0%
4	0%	0%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
GANG INVOLVEMENT		
YES	36%	8%
NO	64%	92%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
YES	21%	37%
NO	80%	64%
LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED		
ELEMENTARY	2%	4%
MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH	39%	29%
HIGH SCHOOL	35%	55%
NOT IN/DROPPED OUT	15%	7%
NOT IN/SUSPENDED/EXPELLED	1%	0%
ALTERNATIVE	3%	4%
OTHER	6%	1%
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED		
4	0%	1%
5	2%	4%
6	10%	6%
7	16%	14%
8	32%	20%
9	23%	23%
10	15%	19%
11	2%	10%
12	2%	4%
INDICATIONS OF TRUANCY		
YES	89%	59%
NO	11%	41%
INDICATIONS OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR		
YES	71%	30%
NO	29%	70%
INDICATIONS OF DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR		
YES	25%	11%
NO	75%	89%
DISRUPTIVE CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR		
YES	75%	30%
NO	25%	70%
INDICATIONS OF POOR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE		
YES	86%	62%
NO	14%	39%
INDICATIONS OF LEARNING/BEHAVIOR DISORDER		
YES	47%	17%
NO	53%	83%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY		
SPORTS	40%	61%
SCHOOL CLUBS	0%	7%
STUDENT GOVERNMENT	0%	1%
TUTORING/VOLUNTEER	0%	1%
BAND/MUSIC	0%	5%
NO SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	60%	25%
PRIOR OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS		
YES	75%	23%
NO	25%	77%
NUMBER OF OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS		
0	24%	78%
1	14%	10%
2	13%	5%
3	11%	2%
4	10%	2%
5 TO 10	19%	2%
11 TO 20	4%	2%
MORE THAN 20	5%	0%
ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IN PRIOR PLACEMENT		
YES	38%	25%
NO	63%	75%
DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN PRIOR PLACEMENT		
YES	21%	18%
NO	80%	82%
RUNNING/AWOL/ESCAPE IN PRIOR PLACEMENT		
YES	47%	35%
NO	53%	65%
PRIOR CINC ADJUDICATIONS		
YES	30%	13%
NO	70%	87%
PRIOR MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS		
YES	54%	31%
NO	46%	69%
PRIOR TREATMENT FOR MENTAL PROBLEMS		
YES	38%	19%
NO	62%	81%
INDICATORS OF DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE		
ALCOHOL ONLY	10%	10%
DRUG ONLY	12%	6%
BOTH	49%	16%
NEITHER	30%	68%
PRIOR TREATMENT DRUGS/ALCOHOL		
YES	28%	8%
NO	72%	93%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
INDICATIONS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE		
YES	33%	13%
NO	68%	87%
INDICATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE		
YES	18%	8%
NO	82%	92%
INDICATIONS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE		
YES	21%	12%
NO	79%	88%
INDICATIONS OF NEGLECT		
YES	19%	13%
NO	81%	88%
SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR/ATTEMPTS		
YES	12%	6%
NO	88%	94%
PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR SEX OFFENSE		
YES	7%	2%
NO	93%	99%
HEALTH PROBLEMS		
YES	12%	9%
NO	88%	91%
MEDICAL COVERAGE		
MEDICAID	73%	46%
INSURANCE	16%	35%
NONE	11%	20%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

FAMILY HISTORY	YOUTH CENTER	NON-YOUTH CENTER
HOUSEHOLD YEARLY INCOME		
LESS THAN 10,000	48%	44%
10,000 TO 20,000	36%	36%
20,000 TO 35,000	13%	17%
GREATER THAN 35,000	3%	3%
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		
YES	79%	53%
NO	21%	47%
PARENTS INCARCERATED		
YES	23%	12%
NO	77%	88%
SIBLINGS INCARCERATED, PAST OR PRESENT		
YES	21%	8%
NO	79%	92%
PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
BOTH PARENTS EMPLOYED	29%	40%
ONLY FATHER EMPLOYED	16%	20%
ONLY MOTHER EMPLOYED	33%	24%
NEITHER EMPLOYED	22%	16%
NAME/LOCATION OF BOTH PARENTS KNOWN		
BOTH PARENTS KNOWN	57%	65%
MOTHER ONLY	36%	25%
FATHER ONLY	2%	5%
NEITHER PARENT KNOWN	6%	4%
ALCOHOL ABUSE IN FAMILY		
YES	50%	31%
NO	50%	69%
DRUG ABUSE IN FAMILY		
YES	34%	17%
NO	66%	83%
FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS		
YES	14%	8%
NO	86%	92%
CRIMINAL HISTORY IN FAMILY		
YES	42%	20%
NO	58%	80%
GANG RELATED CONVICTIONS IN FAMILY		
YES	5%	2%
NO	95%	98%

**STUDY COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH CENTER VERSUS NON-YOUTH CENTER**

FAMILY HISTORY	YOUTH CENTER PLACEMENT ORDERED	OTHER TYPES OF PLACEMENT ORDERED
WEAPONS CONVICTIONS IN FAMILY		
YES	4%	2%
NO	95%	98%
SEX OFFENSE CONVICTIONS IN FAMILY		
YES	6%	3%
NO	95%	97%

N = 169 JUVENILES PLACEMENT ORDERED
N = 955 JUVENILES NO PLACEMENT ORDERED

Appendix B

Fel. Offenses - Juvenile Category 1

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Level</u>
21-3401	Murder in the first degree	P	Offgrid
21-3801	Treason	P	Offgrid
21-3402(a)	Murder in the second degree (intentional)	P	1
21-3421	Aggravated kidnapping	P	1
21-3402(b)	Murder in the second degree (reckless)	P	2
21-3502(a)(1)	Rape; sexual intercourse with a person who does not consent; etc.	P	2
21-3502(a)(2)	Rape; sexual intercourse with a child <14 yoa	P	2
21-3506(a)(1)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; sodomy with a child <14 yoa	P	2
21-3506(a)(2)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; causing a child <14 yoa to engage in sodomy with a person or animal	P	2
21-3506(a)(3)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; sodomy with person who does not consent; overcome by force, etc.	P	2
21-3403	Voluntary manslaughter	P	3
21-3415(b)(1)	Aggravated battery on LEO - intentional, great bodily harm (see 21-3414a1A)	P	3
21-3420	Kidnapping	P	3
21-3427	Aggravated robbery	P	3
21-3504(a)(1)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; sexual intercourse	P	3
21-3504(a)(3)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; <14 yoa; lewd fondling or touching	P	3
21-3505(a)(2)	Criminal sodomy; sodomy with a child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa	P	3
21-3505(a)(3)	Criminal sodomy; causing child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa to engage in sodomy with a person or animal	P	3
21-3719(b)(1)	Aggravated arson; substantial risk of bodily harm	P	3
21-3414(a)(1)(A)	Aggravated battery - intentional, great bodily harm	P	4
21-3504(a)(2)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; lewd fondling, touching without consent	P	4

Felony Offenses - Juvenile Category 2

Statute	Description	P/N	Level
21-3404	Involuntary manslaughter	P	5
21-3414(a)(2)(A)	Aggravated battery - reckless, great bodily harm	P	5
21-3426	Robbery	P	5
21-3503(a)(1)	Indecent liberties w/child; child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; lewd fondling or touching	P	5
21-3503(a)(2)	Indecent liberties w/child; child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; soliciting to engage in lewd fondling, etc.	P	5
21-3516(a)(1)	Sexual exploitation of a child; employing, etc. child <16 yoa to engage in sexually explicit conduct	P	5
21-3516(a)(2)	Sexual exploitation of a child; possessing visual medium of child <16 yoa engaging in such conduct	P	5
21-3516(a)(3)	Sexual exploitation of a child; guardian permitting child <16 yoa to engage in such conduct	P	5
21-3516(a)(4)	Sexual exploitation of a child; promoting performance of child <16 yoa to engage in such conduct	P	5
21-3518	Aggravated sexual battery; intentional touching, without consent, who is ≥16 yoa; force, fear, etc.	P	5
21-3603(a)(2)(A)	Aggravated incest; Otherwise lawful sexual intercourse or sodomy with relative ≥16 yoa, but <18 yoa	P	5
21-3604a	Aggravated abandonment of a child	P	5
21-3609	Abuse of a child; involves child <18 yoa; intentional torture, cruelly beating, etc.	P	5
21-3716	Aggravated burglary	P	5
21-4219(c)	Criminal discharge of a firearm at occupied dwelling or vehicle resulting in bodily harm	P	5
21-3411	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer	P	6
21-3415(b)(2)	Aggravated battery on LEO - intentional, bodily harm or physical contact (see 21-3414a1B/C)	P	6
21-3437	Mistreatment of a dependant adult - physical	P	6
21-3511(a)	Aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; <14 yoa to commit or submit to unlawful sexual act	P	6
21-3511(b)	Aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; <14 yoa, inviting, etc. to enter secluded place	P	6
21-3513(b)(3)	Prostitution; Promoting prostitution when prostitute is <16 yoa	P	6
21-3719(b)(2)	Aggravated arson; no substantial risk of bodily harm	P	6
21-3731(b)(2)	Criminal use of explosives intended to be used to commit a crime, a public safety officer is placed at risk to diffuse the explosive or if another human being is in the building where the explosives are used	P	6
21-3742(d)	Throwing objects from bridge or overpass; resulting in injury to a passenger of vehicle	P	6
21-3810(b)	Aggravated escape from custody; escape is facilitated by the use of violence or threat of violence	P	6
21-3829	Aggravated interference with conduct of public business	P	6
21-3833	Aggravated intimidation of a witness or victim	P	6
21-3410	Aggravated assault	P	7
21-3413(a)(2)	Battery against a correctional officer	P	7
21-3413(a)(3)	Battery against a youth center officer	P	7
21-3413(a)(4)	Battery against a juvenile detention officer	P	7
21-3414(a)(1)(B)	Aggravated battery - intentional, bodily harm	P	7
21-3414(a)(1)(C)	Aggravated battery - intentional, physical contact	P	7
21-3422a(b)	Aggravated interference with parental custody	P	7
21-3510(a)(1)	Indecent solicitation of a child; ≥14 yoa & <16 yoa to commit or submit to unlawful sexual act	P	7
21-3510(a)(2)	Indecent solicitation of a child; ≥14 yoa & <16 yoa, inviting, etc. to enter secluded place	P	7
21-3513(b)(2)	Prostitution; Promoting prostitution when prostitute is ≥16 yoa, second or subsequent conviction	P	7
21-3603(a)(1)	Aggravated incest; Marriage to person <18 yoa, who is a known relative	P	7
21-3603(a)(2)(B)	Aggravated incest; Lewd fondling and touching described in 21-3503 with relative ≥16 yoa, but <18 yoa	P	7
21-3612(a)(5)	Contributing to a child's misconduct; causing, encouraging child <18 yoa to commit a felony	P	7
21-3715(a)	Burglary; building used as a dwelling	P	7
21-3742(c)	Throwing objects from bridge or overpass; resulting in injury to a pedestrian	P	7
21-4209a*	Criminal possession of explosives	P	7
21-4219(b)	Criminal discharge of a firearm at occupied dwelling or vehicle	P	7
21-3414(a)(2)(B)	Aggravated battery - reckless, bodily harm	P	8
21-3438(c)	Stalking if the offender has a previous conviction within seven years for stalking the same victim	P	8
21-3604	Abandonment of child; involves child <16 yoa	P	8
21-3612(a)(4)	Contributing to a child's misconduct; sheltering or concealing a runaway child	P	8
21-3731(b)(1)	Criminal use of explosives	P	8
21-4105	Incitement to riot	P	8
21-4219(a)	Criminal discharge of a firearm at unoccupied dwelling	P	8
21-4301a(c)(2)	Promoting obscenity to minors; second or subsequent offense	P	8
21-3406	Assisting suicide	P	9
21-3419	Criminal threat	P	9
21-3438(b)	Stalking when the victim has a temporary restraining order or injunction against the offender	P	9
21-3610b	Furnishing alcoholic beverages to a minor for illicit purposes; child <18 yoa	P	9
21-4301(f)(2)	Promoting obscenity; second or subsequent offense	P	9
8-1568(b)(3)	Fleeing or eluding a law enforcement officer - third or subsequent conviction	P	9
21-3422(c)(2)	Interference with parental custody in all other cases	P	10
21-3438(a)	Stalking in all other cases	P	10
21-3520	Unlawful sexual relations	P	10
21-3602	Incest	P	10
21-4209	Criminal disposal of explosives	P	10

Felony Offenses - Juvenile Category 2, continued

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Level</u>
65-4160(c)	Drugs; Opiates, Opium or Narcotic Drugs; Possession; third and subsequent offense	N	1D
65-4161(c)	Drugs; Opiates, Opium or Narcotic Drugs; Sale, etc.; third and subsequent offense	N	1D
65-4159(b)(2)	Drugs; Unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance; second and subsequent offense	N	1D
65-4159(d)	Drugs; Unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance; first offense w/in 1,000 ft. of school property	N	1D
65-4160(b)	Drugs; Opiates, Opium or Narcotic Drugs; Possession; second offense	N	2D
65-4161(b)	Drugs; Opiates, Opium or Narcotic Drugs; Sale, etc.; second offense	N	2D
65-4161(d)	Drugs; Opiates, Opium or Narcotic Drugs; Poss. w/intent to sell, sale, etc. w/in 1,000' of school property	N	2D
65-4163(b)	Drugs; Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, anabolic steroids; Sale, etc. w/in 1,000' of a school	N	2D
65-4159(b)(1)	Drugs; Unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance; first offense	N	2D
65-4161(a)	Drugs; Opiates, Opium or Narcotic Drugs; Sale, etc.; first offense	N	3D
65-4163(a)	Drugs; Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, anabolic steroids; Sale, offer for sale	N	3D

Felony Offenses - Juvenile Category 3

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>level</u>
21-3718(b)(1)	Arson; damage resulting in loss of \geq \$50,000	N	5
17-1253	Securities; Unlawful offers, sale, purchase	N	6
21-3718(b)(2)	Arson; damage resulting in loss of \geq \$25,000, < \$50,000	N	6
21-3826	Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution	N	6
21-4215	Obtaining a prescription only drug by fraudulent means for resale	N	6
40-2,118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of more than \$25,000	N	6
65-3441(c)	Hazardous Wastes; Knowingly violates unlawful acts included in paragraphs 1-11, subsection (a)	N	6
65-4142	Knowingly or intentionally receiving or acquiring proceeds or engaging in transactions involving proceeds known to be derived from any violation of the uniform controlled substances act.	N	7
16-0305	Violation of prearranged funeral agreements act \$25,000 or more	N	7
16-0633	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful receipt of commission	N	7
16-0634	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful receipt/possession of company property	N	7
16-0635	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful acts pertaining to books/records	N	7
16-0640	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful Acts or Omissions	N	7
17-1254	Securities; Unlawful sale by an unregistered dealer	N	7
17-1255	Securities; Unlawful sale of unregistered securities	N	7
19-3519(b)(3)	Counties; Water Districts; fraudulent claims of \$25,000 or more	N	7
21-3428	Blackmail	N	7
21-3701(b)(1)	Theft; loss of \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3704(e)(1)	Theft of services; loss of \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3707(d)(1)	Giving a worthless check; loss of \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3755(c)(3)	Computer crime; loss of \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3802	Sedition	N	7
21-3805(b)(1)	Perjury; false statement is made upon the trial of a felony charge	N	7
21-3901	Bribery	N	7
21-3904(b)(1)	Presenting a false claim; \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3905(b)(1)	Permitting a false claim; \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-4111(b)(1)(A)	Criminal desecration; subsections (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C) or (a)(2)(D); loss of \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3715(b)	Burglary; building <u>not</u> used as a dwelling	N	7
21-3718(b)(3)	Arson; damage resulting in loss of < \$25,000	N	7
21-3720(b)(1)	Criminal damage to property; damage of property \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3726	Aggravated tampering with a traffic signal	N	7
21-3729(d)(1)	Criminal use of a financial card; money, services, etc. w/in 7 day period \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-3734(b)(1)	Impairing a security interest; value of \geq \$25,000	N	7
21-4401	Racketeering	N	7
25-2409	Elections; Election bribery	N	7
25-2417	Elections; Bribery of an election official	N	7
25-2418	Elections; Bribe acceptance by an election official	N	7
39-0717(b)(3)	Welfare fraud; in the amount of \$25,000 or more	N	7
40-0247(b)(1)(A)	Insurance agent/broker failure to pay premium to company; loss of \geq \$25,000	N	7
40-2,118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of at least \$5,000 but less than \$25,000	N	7
50-1013	Willful violation of loan broker article	N	7
9-2004(b)(1)	Banking; Swear Falsely; Perjury in a felony trial	N	7
9-2012	Banking; Embezzlement; Intent to defraud	N	7
21-3710	Forgery	N	8
21-3711	Making a false writing	N	8
21-3807(b)	Compounding a felony crime	N	8
21-3810(a)	Aggravated escape from custody; escaping while held in lawful custody upon a felony, etc.	N	8
21-3811	Aiding an escape	N	8
21-3812(a)	Aiding a felon	N	8
21-3812(b)	Aiding a person charged as a felon	N	8
21-3840	Aircraft; Failure to register an aircraft	N	8
21-3841	Aircraft; Fraudulent aircraft registration	N	8
21-3842	Aircraft; Fraudulent acts relating to aircraft identification numbers	N	8
21-3910	Misuse of public funds	N	8
21-4202(b)(2)	Aggravated weapons violation; violation of 21-4201(a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8), criminal use by a felon	N	8
21-4204(a)(2)	Criminal possession of firearm; poss. of firearm w/barrel <12" by person convicted of felony w/in 5 yrs	N	8
21-4204(a)(3)	Criminal possession of firearm; poss. of any firearm by person convicted of felony w/in 5 yrs	N	8
21-4204(a)(4)	Criminal possession of firearm; poss. of firearm by person convicted of felony w/in 10 yrs, but who was NOT in possession of a firearm at the commission of the previous offense	N	8
21-4304	Commercial gambling	N	8
21-4306	Dealing in gambling devices	N	8
21-4308	Installing communications facilities for gamblers	N	8
21-4405	Commercial bribery	N	8

Felony Offenses - Juvenile Category 3, continued

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Level</u>
25-2412	Elections; Election forgery	N	8
25-2423	Elections; Election tampering	N	8
40-2,118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of at least \$1,000 but less than \$5,000	N	8
65-2859	Healing Arts; Filing false documents	N	8
65-4141	Drugs; Arranging sale/purchase using communication facility	N	8
74-8717	Lottery; Forgery of lottery ticket	N	8
74-8810(j)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts (i)(1) through (i)(15)	N	8
16-0305	Violation of prearranged funeral agreements act at least \$500 but < \$25,000	N	9
19-3519(b)(2)	Counties; Water Districts; fraudulent claims of at least \$500, but less than \$25,000	N	9
21-3701(b)(2)	Theft; loss of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3701(b)(4)	Theft; loss of < \$500, if in previous five yrs. offender has been convicted two + times of same crime	N	9
21-3704(e)(2)	Theft of services; loss of ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3707(d)(2)	Giving a worthless check; loss of ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3707(d)(4)	Giving a worthless check: loss of < \$500, if in previous five yrs. offender convicted two + times of the same crime	N	9
21-3712	Destroying a written instrument	N	9
21-3713	Altering a legislative document	N	9
21-3715(c)	Burglary; motor vehicle, aircraft, or other means of conveyance	N	9
21-3720(b)(2)	Criminal damage to property; damage of property ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3729(d)(2)	Criminal use of a financial card; money, services, etc. w/in 7 day period ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3734(b)(2)	Impairing a security interest; value of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3748	Piracy of recordings	N	9
21-3749(b)(2)	Dealing in pirated recordings; ≥7 audio-visual recordings or ≥100 sound recordings w/in 180 days	N	9
21-3750(b)(2)	Nondisclosure of source of recordings; ≥7 audio-visual or ≥100 sound recordings w/in 180 days	N	9
21-3755(c)(2)	Computer crime; loss of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3756	Adding dockage or foreign material to grain	N	9
21-3757	Odometers; unlawful acts	N	9
21-3805(b)(2)	Perjury; false statement made in a cause, matter or proceeding other than the trial of a felony charge	N	9
21-3808(b)(1)	Obstructing legal process or official duty in the case of a felony, or resulting from parole, etc.	N	9
21-3815	Attempting to influence a judicial officer	N	9
21-3817	Corrupt conduct of a juror	N	9
21-3825	Aggravated false impersonation	N	9
21-3904(b)(2)	Presenting a false claim; ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	N	9
21-3905(b)(2)	Permitting a false claim; ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	N	9
21-4111(b)(1)(B)	Criminal desecration; subsections (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C) or (a)(2)(D); loss of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	N	9
21-4201(a)(6)	Criminal use of weapons; possessing any device, etc., used to silence the report of any firearm	N	9
21-4201(a)(7)	Criminal use of weapons; possessing, etc., shotgun w/barrel less than 18"; automatic weapons	N	9
21-4201(a)(8)	Criminal use of weapons; possessing, etc., cartridge w/plastic coated bullet that has core of <60% lead	N	9
21-4202(b)(1)	Aggravated weapons violation; violation of 21-4201(a)(1) through (a)(5) or (a)(9) criminal use of weapons	N	9
21-4214(b)(2)	Obtaining a prescription only drug by fraudulent means; second or subsequent offense	N	9
21-3611(a)	Aggravated juvenile delinquency; adjudicated child ≥16 yoa running away, escaping from SRS facility	N	9
21-4406	Sports bribery	N	9
21-4408	Tampering with a sports contest	N	9
25-2411	Elections; Election perjury	N	9
25-2414	Elections; Possessing false or forged election supplies	N	9
25-2428	Elections; Destruction of election supplies	N	9
25-2429	Elections; Destruction of election papers	N	9
25-2431	Elections; False impersonation of a voter	N	9
39-0717(b)(2)	Welfare fraud; in the amount of at least \$500 but less than \$25,000	N	9
40-0247(b)(1)(B)	Insurance agent/broker failure to pay premium to company; loss of ≥\$500, but <\$25,000	N	9
40-0247(b)(2)	Insurance agent/broker failure to pay premium to company; loss of <\$500, previous conv. w/in 5 yr	N	9
40-2,118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of at least \$500 but less than \$1,000	N	9
44-5,125(a)(1)(B)	Worker's Compensation filing false statements netting an amount received > \$500	N	9
59-2121(a)	Adoption; knowingly/intentionally receiving/accepting excessive fees	N	9
65-2861	Healing Arts; False swearing	N	9
65-4153(c)	Drugs; Sim controlled substances/paraphernalia; Deliver, or cause to be delivered, to child <18 yoa	N	9
65-4155(d)	Drugs; Representing noncontrolled substance as controlled; causing delivery to child <18 yoa, etc.	N	9
74-8718(b)(2)	Lottery; Unlawful sale of lottery ticket; second or subsequent offense	N	9
74-8719(b)(2)	Lottery; Unlawful purchase of lottery ticket; second or subsequent offense	N	9
8-0262(a)	Driving while suspended-third or subsequent conviction	N	9
8-0287	Driving while a habitual violator	N	9
9-2004(b)(1)	Banking; Swear Falsely; Perjury other than in a felony trial	N	9
8-0116(a)	Vehicle identification numbers; sale of vehicle w/ ID destroyed, removed, etc.	N	10
8-0116(c)	Vehicle identification numbers; destroying, altering, removing, etc. vehicle ID	N	10

Felony Offenses - Juvenile Category 3, continued

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Level</u>
9-2010	Banking; Insolvent Bank Receiving Deposits	N	10
17-1264	Securities; Filing false or misleading statements	N	10
17-5412	Savings & Loans; Declaration of Dividends	N	10
17-5811	Savings & Loans; Accepting Payment When Capital Impaired	N	10
17-5812	Savings & Loans; Fraudulent Acts	N	10
21-3601	Bigamy	N	10
21-3605	Nonsupport of a child or spouse	N	10
21-3736	Warehouse receipt fraud	N	10
21-3814	Aggravated failure to appear	N	10
21-3830	Dealing in false identification documents	N	10
21-3838	Unlawful disclosure of authorized interception of wire	N	10
21-4315(b)	Unlawful conduct of dog fighting	N	10
25-2420	Elections; Election fraud by an election officer	N	10
25-2421	Elections; Election suppression	N	10
25-2422	Elections; Unauthorized voting disclosure	N	10
25-2425	Elections; Voting machine fraud	N	10
25-2426	Elections; Printing and circulating imitation ballots	N	10
25-4414	Electronic/electromechanical voting system fraud	N	10
25-4612	Optical scanning equipment fraud	N	10
32-1005(b)	Fish & Game; Commercialization of wildlife having an aggregate value of at least \$500	N	10
34-0293	Grain Storage; Unlawful issuance of receipt for warehouseman's grain	N	10
34-0295	Grain Storage; Negotiation of receipt for encumbered grain with intent to defraud	N	10
41-0405	Liquor; Warehouses; False Reports & Unlawful Removals	N	10
44-0619	Labor Act, Violations	N	10
47-0421	Animals; Unlawful Branding or Defacing of Brands	N	10
50-0122	Trade; Bucket Shops	N	10
50-0123	Trade; Transactions Declared to be Gambling & Criminal	N	10
50-0124	Trade; Transmitting Messages for Pretended Purchases or Sale	N	10
50-0125	Trade; Unlawful Acts	N	10
55-0156	Oil & Gas; Protection of water prior to abandoning well	N	10
55-0157	Oil & Gas; Cementing in of surface casing	N	10
55-0904(d)(2)	Oil & Gas; Disposal of salt water; second and subsequent	N	10
58-3304	Property; Sale of Unregistered Sub-Divided Land	N	10
58-3315	Property; Uniform Land Sales Practices Act	N	10
65-3441(b)	Hazardous Wastes; Violation of unlawful acts included in paragraph 11, subsection (a)	N	10
66-0137	Utilities; Falsifying or Destroying Accounts/Records	N	10
75-4228	State Departments; Liability of Treasurer & Director of A&R	N	10
79-3228e	Taxation; Income Tax, Penalties & Interest	N	10
79-3834b	Taxation; Cereal Malt Beverages; Penalties	N	10
79-5204	Taxation; Drugs; Evidence of Tax Payment	N	10
79-5208	Taxation; Drugs; Dealer possession without tax stamps	N	10
8-1567(f)	Driving Under Influence of Alcohol or Drugs - third or subsequent conviction	N	Nongrid
9-2002	Banking; Making False Reports of Statements, a class D felony under old law	N	Unranked
65-4160(a)	Drugs; Opiates, Opium or Narcotic Drugs; Possession; first offense	N	4D
65-4162(a)	Drugs; Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, anabolic steroids; Possession; second and subs.	N	4D
65-4164(a)	Drugs; Substances in K.S.A. 65-4113; Sale, possession with intent to sell, deliver, etc. to child <18 yoa	N	4D

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
SORTED BY CLASSIFICATION AND PERSON/NONPERSON DESIGNATION

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
Person Crimes				
21-3405	Vehicular homicide	M	A	P
21-3409	Assault on a law enforcement officer	M	A	P
21-3422(c)	Interference with parental custody if the perpetrator is a parent entitled to joint custody	M	A	P
21-3424	Criminal restraint	M	A	P
21-3425	Mistreatment of confined person	M	A	P
21-3435	Infection by communicable disease (HIV crime)	M	A	P
21-3513(b)	Prostitution; Promoting prostitution when prostitute is ≥ 16 yoa	M	A	P
21-3517	Sexual battery; intentional touching of another, without consent, who is ≥ 16 yoa	M	A	P
21-3608	Endangering a child; involves child < 18 yoa	M	A	P
21-4104	Riot	M	A	P
65-6703	Abortion; Violation	M	A	P
65-6705(k)	Abortion; Intentional abortion on unemancipated minor	M	A	P
21-3413(a)(1)	Battery against a law enforcement officer	M	A	P
21-3412	Battery	M	B	P
21-3416	Interference with a firefighter	M	B	P
21-3610	Furnishing alcohol to a minor	M	B	P
21-3610a	Liquor; Furnishing cereal malt beverage to minor	M	B	P
21-3832	Intimidation of a witness or victim	M	B	P
21-4015	Funeral picketing	M	B	P
65-6705(l)	Abortion; Disclosure of identity of minor	M	B	P
Select Class B Crimes				
21-4218	Poss. of a firearm on grounds, w/in State Capitol Building, Governor's residence, etc.	M	B	S
21-4204(a)(1)	Criminal poss. of firearm; person addicted to, unlawful user of controlled substance	M	B	S
21-4204(a)(4)	Criminal possession of firearm; possession on any school property or school grounds	M	B	S
Nonperson Crimes				
2-2453	Agriculture; Pest Control; Unlawful Acts	M	A	N
2-2454	Agriculture; Pest Control; Unlawful Acts	M	A	N
8-0262(a)	Driving while suspended second conviction	M	A	N
8-1567(e)	Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs second conviction	M	A	N
8-1568(b)	Fleeing or eluding a law enforcement officer second conviction	M	A	N
8-1602	Failure to stop at injury accident	M	A	N
16-0636	Contract; Investment Certificates; Director's involvement in fraudulent insolvency	M	A	N
16-0637	Contract; Investment Certificates; Illegal loan or purchase	M	A	N
16-0638	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful deposit of company funds	M	A	N
16-0639	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful sale of certificates	M	A	N
19-2240	Counties; Licenses; Transient Merchants Licensing Act	M	A	N
19-3519	Counties; Water Districts; fraudulent claims less than \$500	M	A	N
21-1801	Prize fights and wrestling matches prohibited; Exceptions	M	A	N
21-3423	Interference with custody of committed person	M	A	N
21-3430	Income tax returns disclosure of information obtained in preparing	M	A	N
21-3701	Theft; loss of $< \$500$	M	A	N
21-3703	Theft of lost or mislaid property	M	A	N
21-3704	Theft of services; loss of $< \$500$	M	A	N
21-3705	Criminal deprivation of property	M	A	N
21-3707	Giving a worthless check; loss of $< \$500$	M	A	N
21-3709	Causing unlawful prosecution for worthless checks	M	A	N
21-3727	Injury to a domestic animal	M	A	N
21-3729	Criminal use of a financial card; money, services, etc. w/in 7 day period $< \$500$ value	M	A	N

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
SORTED BY CLASSIFICATION AND PERSON/NONPERSON DESIGNATION

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
21-3734	Impairing a security interest; value of < \$500, or security interest < \$500	M	A	N
21-3737	Unauthorized delivery of stored goods	M	A	N
21-3742(b)	Throwing objects from bridge or overpass; resulting in damage to vehicle	M	A	N
21-3755(e)	Computer crime; criminal computer access	M	A	N
21-3755(c)	Computer crime; loss of < \$500	M	A	N
21-3759(c)	Commercial fossil hunting w/out owner's authorization, removal of fossils	M	A	N
21-3807(c)	Compounding a misdemeanor crime	M	A	N
21-3808(c)	Obstructing legal process or official duty in the case of a misdemeanor, etc.	M	A	N
21-3809(c)	Escape from custody	M	A	N
21-3816	Interference with the administration of justice	M	A	N
21-3818	Falsely reporting a crime	M	A	N
21-3820	Simulating legal process	M	A	N
21-3821	Tampering with a public record	M	A	N
21-3828	Interference with the conduct of public business in public building	M	A	N
21-3839	Harassment by telefacsimile communication	M	A	N
21-3902	Official misconduct	M	A	N
21-3904	Presenting a false claim; < \$500	M	A	N
21-3905	Permitting a false claim; < \$500	M	A	N
21-4001	Eavesdropping	M	A	N
21-4002	Breach of privacy	M	A	N
21-4003	Denial of civil rights	M	A	N
21-4004	Criminal defamation	M	A	N
21-4005	Maliciously circulating false rumors concerning financial status	M	A	N
21-4103	Remaining at an unlawful assembly	M	A	N
21-4110	Giving false alarm	M	A	N
21-4111(a)	Criminal desecration; damage to coffin, urn, etc. resulting in loss < \$500	M	A	N
21-4113	Harassment by telephone	M	A	N
21-4203	Criminal disposal of firearms	M	A	N
21-4209	Criminal disposal of explosives	M	A	N
21-4214	Obtaining a prescription only drug by fraudulent means; first offense	M	A	N
21-4301a	Promoting obscenity to minors; first offense	M	A	N
21-4301	Promoting obscenity; first offense	M	A	N
21-4303a	Illegal BINGO operation	M	A	N
21-4407	Receiving a sports bribe	M	A	N
22-4707	Criminal history record dissemination violation	M	A	N
25-2415	Elections; Intimidation of voter	M	A	N
25-2416	Elections; Voting without being qualified	M	A	N
25-2424	Elections; False impersonation as party officer	M	A	N
25-2427	Elections; Marking ballots to identify	M	A	N
25-4144	Elections; Appointment of campaign treasurer or candidate committee	M	A	N
25-4145	Elections; Statement of organization; contents and supplemental statements	M	A	N
25-4146	Elections; Removal of treasurer or chairperson; notification to Secretary of State	M	A	N
25-4151	Elections; Reports; Declaration of correctness; late filing	M	A	N
25-4154	Elections; Contributions in name of another prohibited	M	A	N
25-4156(a)	Elections; Excessive charges for space in newspapers/periodicals	M	A	N
25-4157	Elections; Commingling of funds prohibited	M	A	N
25-4165	Elections; Commission records; confidentiality; release to certain persons	M	A	N
25-4167	Elections; Failure to file campaign finance report	M	A	N
25-4168	Elections; Fraudulent campaign finance reporting	M	A	N
25-4170	Elections; Excessive campaign contributions	M	A	N
25-4177	Elections; Failure to file affidavit of intent	M	A	N

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
SORTED BY CLASSIFICATION AND PERSON/NONPERSON DESIGNATION

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
32-1033	Endangered Species; unlawful taking	M	A	N
40-0247	Insurance agent/broker failure to pay premium to company; loss of <\$500	M	A	N
47-1715	Animal Dealers; Violations	M	A	N
65-2860	Healing Arts; False impersonation	M	A	N
65-3409	Solid Wastes; Unlawful acts; Penalties	M	A	N
65-3441(b)	Hazardous Wastes; Violation of unlawful acts	M	A	N
65-4116	Drugs; Registration requirements	M	A	N
65-4121	Drugs; Registrants to keep records and inventories	M	A	N
65-4123	Drugs; Limitations on refilling prescriptions	M	A	N
65-4127c	Drugs; General drug penalties; except as provided by law, all violations of this act	M	A	N
65-4127b(a)	Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, anabolic steroids; Possession; first offense	M	A	N
65-4127b(c)	Substances in K.S.A. 65 4113; Sale, possession with intent to sell, deliver, etc.	M	A	N
65-4152	Drugs; Sim controlled substances/paraphernalia; Use/Possession	M	A	N
65-4153(b)	Drugs; Sim controlled substances/paraphernalia; Deliver/Manufacture	M	A	N
65-4155(c)	Drugs; Representation noncontrolled substance is controlled; Penalties	M	A	N
74-7029	Technical Professions; Unlawful Acts	M	A	N
74-8716	Lottery; Conflicts of interest	M	A	N
74-8718	Lottery; Unlawful sale of lottery ticket; first offense	M	A	N
74-8719	Lottery; Unlawful purchase of lottery ticket; first offense	M	A	N
74-8810(c)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts	M	A	N
74-8810(b)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts	M	A	N
74-8810(a)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts	M	A	N
74-8810(h)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts	M	A	N
74-8810(f)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts	M	A	N
74-8810(d)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts	M	A	N
74-8810(e)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts	M	A	N
21-3612(a)(1)	Contrib. to a child's misconduct	M	A	N
21-3612(a)(2)	Contrib. to a child's misconduct	M	A	N
21-3612(a)(3)	Contrib. to a child's misconduct	M	A	N
21-3749(b)(1)	Dealing in pirated recording	M	A	N
21-3750(b)(1)	Nondisclosure of source of recording	M	A	N
21-4111(b)(1)	Criminal desecration; damage to a flag	M	A	N
21-4111(b)(2)	Criminal desecration; damage to public monument, etc.; loss of < \$500	M	A	N
21-4111(b)(3)	Criminal desecration; damage to monument, crypt, shrub, etc.; loss of < \$500	M	A	N
21-4111(b)(4)	Criminal desecration; damage to a place of worship; loss of < \$500	M	A	N
21-4201(a)(1)	Criminal use of weapons; carrying bludgeon, switchblade, etc.	M	A	N
21-4201(a)(2)	Criminal use of weapons; carrying concealed dagger,, dangerous knife, etc.	M	A	N
21-4201(a)(3)	Criminal use of weapons; carrying tear gas, smoke bomb, noxious liquid, etc.	M	A	N
21-4201(a)(4)	Criminal use of weapons; carrying firearm concealed on one's person	M	A	N
21-4201(a)(5)	Criminal use of weapons; setting a spring gun	M	A	N
21-4201(a)(9)	Criminal use of weapons; possessing, etc., incendiary explosive w/fuse, etc.	M	A	N
21-4204(a)(5)	Criminal possession of firearm; possession on any school property, etc/	M	A	N
65-34,109	Storage Tank Act; Unlawful acts	M	A	N
8-0262(a)	Driving while suspended first conviction	M	B	N
8-1567(d)	Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs first conviction	M	B	N
8-1568(b)	Fleeing or eluding a law enforcement officer first conviction	M	B	N
16-0707	Contracts; Pawnbrokers; Licensure	M	B	N
16-0717	Contracts; Pawnbrokers; Minors; Prohibited transactions	M	B	N
16-0720	Contracts; Precious Metals; Transactions	M	B	N
21-3418	Permitting a dangerous animal to be at large	M	B	N
21-3434	Hazing	M	B	N

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
SORTED BY CLASSIFICATION AND PERSON/NONPERSON DESIGNATION

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
21-3508	Lewd and lascivious behavior	M	B	N
21-3512	Prostitution	M	B	N
21-3720	Criminal damage to property; damage of property valued < \$500, or damage is < \$500	M	B	N
21-3721	Criminal trespass	M	B	N
21-3730	Unlawful manufacture or disposal of false tokens	M	B	N
21-3742(a)	Throwing objects from bridge or overpass; upon any vehicle	M	B	N
21-3743	Tires; Sale of recut or regrooved tires	M	B	N
21-3759(b)	Commercial fossil hunting without landowner's authorization, going upon property	M	B	N
21-3813	Failure to appear	M	B	N
21-3819	Performance of an unauthorized official act	M	B	N
21-3824	False impersonation	M	B	N
21-3827	Criminal disclosure of a warrant	M	B	N
21-3903	Compensation for past official acts	M	B	N
21-4006	Maliciously exposing a paroled or discharged person	M	B	N
21-4102	Unlawful assembly	M	B	N
21-4205	Defacing identification marks of firearm	M	B	N
21-4207	Failure to register sale of explosive	M	B	N
21-4212	Creating a hazard	M	B	N
21-4301c	Promoting obscenity to minors that is harmful to minors	M	B	N
21-4303	Gambling	M	B	N
21-4305	Permitting premises to be used for commercial gambling	M	B	N
21-4307	Possession of a gambling device	M	B	N
21-4310	Cruelty to animals	M	B	N
21-4315(c)	Attending unlawful conduct of dog fighting	M	B	N
21-4317	Illegal ownership or keeping of a dog	M	B	N
21-4402	Debt adjusting	M	B	N
21-4403	Deceptive commercial practices	M	B	N
21-4404	Tie in magazines sale	M	B	N
25-2410	Elections; Bribery to induce signing of nomination papers	M	B	N
25-2413	Elections; Disorderly election conduct	M	B	N
25-2419	Elections; Misconduct of an election officer	M	B	N
39-1402	Abuse/Neglect; Failure to report abuse/neglect of residents	M	B	N
40-3118	Vehicles; Financial security for motor vehicle registration	M	B	N
59-2121(b)	Adoption; Knowingly failing to list all consideration or disbursements	M	B	N
65-2914	Physical Therapy; Unlawful acts	M	B	N
74-8810(g)	Parimutuel Racing; Use of animal or fowl in training or racing	M	B	N
75-5133	Revenue; Unlawful to divulge licensure/registration/tax information	M	B	N
82a-1214	Water; Groundwater exploration and protection; Penalties	M	B	N
21-3505(a)(1)	Criminal sodomy; sodomy between persons ≥16 yoa of same sex; or, with an animal	M	B	N
New Section	Worker's Compensation; false statements netting an amount received ≤ \$500	M	C	N
2-2808	Agriculture; Soil Amendment Act; Violations	M	C	N
8-0116(b)	Vehicle identification numbers; custody of vehicle w/ ID destroyed, removed, etc.	M	C	N
21-3408	Assault	M	C	N
21-3507	Adultery	M	C	N
21-3515	Prostitute patronizing	M	C	N
21-3722	Littering	M	C	N
21-3724	Tampering with a landmark	M	C	N
21-3725	Tampering with a traffic signal	M	C	N
21-3728	Hunting; Unlawful	M	C	N
21-3738	Automobile master key violation	M	C	N
21-3739	Posting of political pictures and political advertisements	M	C	N

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
SORTED BY CLASSIFICATION AND PERSON/NONPERSON DESIGNATION

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
21-3758	Failure to show complete chain of title	M	C	N
21-3812(c)	Aiding a person convicted or charged with a misdemeanor	M	C	N
21-3822	Public Notice; Tampering	M	C	N
21-3823	False signing of a petition	M	C	N
21-4211	Telephone party line; Refusal to yield	M	C	N
21-4213	Unlawful failure to report a wound	M	C	N
21-4216	Selling beverage containers with detachable tabs	M	C	N
21-4217	Firearms; Unlawful discharge	M	C	N
21-4309	False membership claim	M	C	N
21-4312	Animals; Unlawful disposition	M	C	N
21-4409	Illegal Alien; Knowingly employing	M	C	N
22-2525	Pen Register, Authorized installation or use of; Exception	M	C	N
25-2407	Elections; Corrupt political advertising	M	C	N
25-2430	Elections; Electioneering at polling places	M	C	N
25-4156(b)	Elections; Corrupt political advertising	M	C	N
25-4201	Elections; Reports required	M	C	N
32-0906	Fishing licenses	M	C	N
32-0911	Fur harvester licenses	M	C	N
32-0920	Hunter education; Certificate of completion	M	C	N
32-1001	Enforcement; Licenses	M	C	N
32-1002	Taking or dealing in wildlife	M	C	N
32-1003	Methods of taking wildlife	M	C	N
32-1004	Possession of wildlife or certain devices	M	C	N
32-1005	Commercialization of wildlife	M	C	N
32-1006	Coyotes, moles, gophers	M	C	N
32-1007	Coyote carcasses	M	C	N
32-1008	Migratory birds	M	C	N
32-1009	Non game species	M	C	N
32-1010	Threatened species	M	C	N
32-1011	Endangered species	M	C	N
32-1013	Taking wildlife without permission on posted land	M	C	N
32-1014	Obstruction or impeding of lawful activities	M	C	N
32-1015	Miscellaneous violation	M	C	N
32-1110	Boating and water activities; Requirements	M	C	N
32-1111	Boating and water activities; Application	M	C	N
32-1125	Boating and water activities; General prohibitions	M	C	N
32-1126	Boating and water activities; Capacity limits	M	C	N
32-1127	Boating and water activities; Stability test criteria	M	C	N
32-1128	Boating and water activities; Water skis and surfboards	M	C	N
32-1129	Boating and water activities; Lifesaving services	M	C	N
41-0727	Liquor; Purchase/consumption alcoholic liquor/cereal malt beverage by Minor	M	C	N
47-1716	Animals; Failure to care for animals	M	C	N
50-0621	Consumer Protection; Junk dealers; Penalty	M	C	N
50-0626	Consumer Protection; Deceptive acts and practices	M	C	N
50-0627	Consumer Protection; Unconscionable acts and practices	M	C	N
55-0158	Oil and Gas submission of bond logs and surveys	M	C	N
68-2215	Roads and Bridges; Junkyard and Salvage Control Act	M	C	N
75-1227	Architectural Services; Mobile Homes	M	C	N
75-1228	Architectural Services; Mobile Homes; Unlawful sales	M	C	N
75-1229	Architectural Services; Mobile Homes; Inspections	M	C	N
75-1230	Architectural Services; Mobile Homes; Placement of tiedowns	M	C	N

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
SORTED BY CLASSIFICATION AND PERSON/NONPERSON DESIGNATION

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
75-1231	Architectural Services; Mobile Homes; Foundations for piers	M	C	N
75-1232	Architectural Services; Mobile Homes; Unlawful Acts; Penalty	M	C	N
75-4314	State Departments; Unauthorized disbursement of funds	M	C	N
1-0316	Accountants; Unlawful Acts; Penalty	M	U	N
2-0138	Agriculture; Misrepresentation; Penalty	M	U	N
2-0140	Agriculture; Trespassing on fairgrounds; Penalty	M	U	N
2-0201	Agriculture; State Fair at Hutchinson; Unlawful acts	M	U	N
2-1011	Agriculture; Commercial feeding stuffs	M	U	N
2-1111	Agriculture; Sale of farm produce; Penalty	M	U	N
2-1112	Agriculture; Fraudulent examination of records; Penalty	M	U	N
2-1113	Agriculture; Dressed poultry; Increasing weight prohibited	M	U	N
2-1114	Agriculture; Sale of such poultry unlawful	M	U	N
2-1117	Agriculture; Use of end intake air probes; Penalty	M	U	N
2-1201(b)	Agriculture; Fertilizers; Penalties	M	U	N
2-1208	Agriculture; Fertilizers; Violations	M	U	N
2-1218	Agriculture; Fertilizers; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
2-1230	Agriculture; Fertilizers; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
2-1325	Agriculture; Weeds; Disposal of screenings and materials	M	U	N
2-1326	Agriculture; Weeds, disposal of infested plants/materials/fertilizers	M	U	N
2-1327	Agriculture; Weeds; Harvesting and other machines	M	U	N
2-1328	Agriculture; Weeds; Infested livestock feed material	M	U	N
2-1329	Agriculture; Weeds: Unprocessed livestock feed	M	U	N
2-1416	Agriculture; Agricultural seeds; testing and labeling required	M	U	N
2-1421	Agriculture; Agricultural seeds; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
2-1438	Agriculture; Agricultural seeds; Penalty	M	U	N
2-2123	Agriculture; Plant Pest Act; Unlawful to Ship Stock Not Inspected	M	U	N
2-2124	Agriculture; Plant Pest Act; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
2-2203	Agriculture; Agricultural Chemical Act; Prohibited Acts	M	U	N
2-2302	Agriculture; Labeling of Agricultural Products; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
2-2303	Agriculture; Labeling of Agricultural Products; False Established Standards	M	U	N
2-2440	Agriculture; Pest Control; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
2-2440(b)	Agriculture; Pest Control; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
2-2448	Agriculture; Pest Control; Surety Bond/Liability Insurance Required	M	U	N
2-2503	Agriculture; Kansas Egg Law; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
8-1543	Pedestrians Under Influence of Drugs or Alcohol	M	U	N
8-1603	Accident Involving Damage to Vehicle or Property	M	U	N
8-1604	Duty of Driver to Give Certain Information	M	U	N
8-1605	Duty of Driver Upon Damaging Unattended Vehicle	M	U	N
8-1606	Duty of Driver/Occupant to Give Notice of Accident	M	U	N
9-2001	Banking; Unlawful Acts; Penalties	M	U	N
9-2003	Banking; Statement of Resources & Liabilities	M	U	N
9-2005	Banking; Neglect of Commissioner or Deputy	M	U	N
9-2006	Banking; Receiving Deposits After Authority Revoked	M	U	N
9-2011	Banking; Unlawful Banking	M	U	N
9-2013	Banking; Unlawful to receive gift or fee	M	U	N
9-2015	Banking; Failure to comply with requirements	M	U	N
9-2016	Banking; Banking without authority	M	U	N
9-2017	Banking; Legal Services; Penalty to solicit or advertise	M	U	N
17-1907	Communication Lines; Injury to Property	M	U	N
17-1908	Communication Lines; Interference With Lines	M	U	N
17-1918	Communication Lines; Interfere with Lines	M	U	N

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
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<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
47-0624	Animals; Penalty for Certain Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
47-1219	Animals; Carcasses and Refuse; Unlawful Disposal	M	U	N
48-0219	National Guard Property; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
50-0118	Trade; Duties of County Attorneys	M	U	N
50-0119	Trade; Report of Violations by Peace Officers	M	U	N
50-0121	Trade; Dealing in Securities Fraudulently	M	U	N
65-0510	Homes for Children; Types of Patients Not Permitted	M	U	N
65-0518	Homes for Children; Registration/Optional Licensure	M	U	N
65-1504	Optometrists; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
65-1504a	Optometrists; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
65-1504b	Optometrists; Dispensing Without Prescription or Order	M	U	N
65-1505	Optometrists; Qualifications of Practitioners	M	U	N
65-1636	Pharmacists; Sale of Drugs Limited to Pharmacies	M	U	N
65-1643	Pharmacists; Registration or Permit Required	M	U	N
65-2803	Healing Arts; License Prerequisite to Practice	M	U	N
66-0273	Utilities; Permitting Trains/Engines/Cars to Stand on Highways	M	U	N
68-2020	Roads & Bridges; KTA; Failure/Refusal to Pay Toll; Penalty	M	U	N
68-2069	Roads & Bridges; KTA; Failure/Refusal to Pay Toll; Penalty	M	U	N
68-2104	Roads & Bridges; Restricted Use of Road Being Improved	M	U	N
75-07B02	Private Detectives; License Required	M	U	N
75-3202	State Departments; Employees; Presenting Claims Not Incurred	M	U	N
75-4510a	State Departments; Unlawful Statehouse Parking	M	U	N
79-3228d	Taxation; Income Tax; Penalties & Interest	M	U	N
79-3321	Taxation; Cigarettes and Tobacco Products; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
79-3390	Taxation; Sell/Distribute Smokeless Tobacco to Person	M	U	N
79-3485	Taxation; Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
79-3615	Taxation; Retailer's Sales Tax; Interest and Penalties	M	U	N
79-3833	Taxation; Cereal Malt Beverages; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
79-3834c	Taxation; Cereal Malt Beverages; Penalties	M	U	N

MISDEMEANOR CRIMES
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<u>Statute</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P/M</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>P/N</u>
19-2803A	Counties; Parks/Museums/Lakes & Recreational Grounds; rules & regulations	M	U	N
20-0911	Courts; False Certificate of Omission of Portion of Notes	M	U	N
21-1213	Unlawful Sales/Injections of Live Brucella Abortus	M	U	N
21-2501A	Identification & Detection; Maintenance of Records	M	U	N
21-2501	Identification & Detection; Fingerprinting of Suspects	M	U	N
21-2504	Identification & Detection; AG May Call for Information	M	U	N
21-2505	Identification & Detection; Nonperformance of Duties	M	U	N
21-2801	Trading Stamps; Redeeming for Merchandise Prohibited	M	U	N
21-2802	Trading Stamps; Redeeming for Cash Prohibited	M	U	N
21-3760	Maintenance of a Common Nuisance	M	U	N
22-0102	Marriage; Incestuous Marriages; Penalty	M	U	N
22-0106	Marriage; Marriage Licenses; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
22-0206	Drainage; Obstructing Ditch, Drain or Stream	M	U	N
23-0103	Aiding or participating in an incestuous marriage	M	U	N
31-0155	Bottle Rockets; sale	M	U	N
32-1131	Boating & Water Activities; Operating Under Influence of Alcohol/Drug	M	U	N
38-0601	JUV/CINC; Employment of Children Under 14	M	U	N
41-0104	Liquor; Prohibitions; Exceptions	M	U	N
41-0401	Liquor; Manufacturers/Distributors Provide Bonded Warehouses	M	U	N
41-0407	Liquor; Possession; No Evidence of Kansas Tax Paid	M	U	N
41-0701	Liquor; Certain Sales Prohibited	M	U	N
41-0708	Liquor; Retailer Must Obtain From Licensed Distributor	M	U	N
41-0712	Liquor; Sale of Liquor Forbidden on Certain Days	M	U	N
41-0715	Liquor; Sale to Incapacitated/Intoxicated Person	M	U	N
41-0718	Liquor; Sale only in Original Package; Refilling Prohibited	M	U	N
41-0719	Liquor; Consumption in Public Places Prohibited	M	U	N
41-0728	Liquor; Sales of Liquor by Distributors; Prohibited Acts	M	U	N
41-0729	Liquor; Retail Sales at Less Than Cost	M	U	N
41-0801	Liquor; Carriers to Furnish Director With Duplicate Bill of Lading	M	U	N
41-0803	Liquor; 'Open Saloon'	M	U	N
41-0804	Liquor; Transportation in open containers prohibited	M	U	N
41-0805	Liquor; Places and Properties Operated / Used in Violation	M	U	N
41-0901	Liquor; Bottle Sales Without a License	M	U	N
41-2604	Liquor; Allowing Consumption of Liquor in Violation of Act	M	U	N
41-2610	Liquor; Club Licensee; Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
41-2614	Liquor; Legal Hours of Operation	M	U	N
41-2615	Liquor; Consumption or Sale of Liquor by Minor	M	U	N
41-2620	Liquor; Non Licensed Club Prohibited	M	U	N
41-2704	Liquor; Prohibiting Possession of Liquor or CMB on Premises	M	U	N
41-2705	Liquor; Restrictions on Brewers/Manufacturers/Wholesalers	M	U	N
41-2706	Liquor; Sale on Credit for Goods or Services Forbidden	M	U	N
41-2707	Liquor; Sale on Credit; Penalties	M	U	N
41-2719	Cereal Malt Beverage; Transportation of Open CMB	M	U	N
41-2720	Consumption of Cereal Malt Beverage in Vehicle	M	U	N
47-0121	Animals; Unlawful Driving of Animals	M	U	N
47-0122	Animals; Unlawful for Certain Animals to Run at Large	M	U	N
47-0230	Livestock; Taking up Strays	M	U	N
47-0237	Livestock; Penalties for Unlawful Acts	M	U	N
47-0604	Animals; Penalty for Violation of Act or Quarantine	M	U	N
47-0607	Animals; Transportation of Uninspected Animals into State	M	U	N
47-0607a	Animals; Special Permit Required to Cross State Line	M	U	N

Appendix C

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
JUVENILE TASK FORCE BRIEFING PAPER
SURVEY OF IN-STATE COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS
By: Philip D. Knapp
Senior Policy & Program Analyst
August 1994

Introduction

Intermediate, community based sanctions are intended to fill the dispositional void between probation and placement in a youth center. For some juvenile offenders a youth center placement is inappropriate or unnecessary. For others, probation does not provide the level of control required to protect public safety. The intent of intermediate sanctions is to allow the juvenile system to more closely match the level of intervention with the severity of committed offense and degree of risk represented by the offender. Intermediate sanctions also are intended to provide opportunity for youthful offenders to make meaningful changes in their life style within the least restrictive setting appropriate to the situation.

The listing provided below does not include resources listed in the record as being 'Emergency Placement/Respite Care' since those sorts of facilities cannot, at a practical level, be used as intermediate sanction program resources. These types of resources can, however, play a critical role in keeping juveniles safe from harm and/or from being returned to a residential type setting when home/family experiences acute problems. The Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment lists 22 such facilities with a combined capacity of 315 currently operating in Kansas. Those emergency services programs contracted with by SRS are paid a daily rate of \$69.31.

The list below also does not include facilities whose sole purpose is providing detention services for which SRS pays \$49.70 per day.

In-State Program Summary

Program	Location	Level/Type	Capacity
LEVEL III'S			
Faith Children's Home	Augusta	III	10
Indep. Gp. Hm. for Boys	Independence	III&IV	6
Maude Carpenter Home	Wichita	III&IV&V	28
Osborn's Group for Child.	Clearwater	III	9
Shepherd's Gate Ministries	Salina	III	5
		TOTAL =	58

LEVEL IV'S

Achievement Place for Boys	Lawrence	IV	8
Achievement Place for Girls	Lawrence	IV	8
Associated Youth Services	Kansas City	IV	10
Alma Group Home	Alma	IV	6
Barton Co. Yng. Men's Org.	Great Bend	IV	8
Barton Co. Youth Care	Great Bend	IV	10
Community Youth Homes	Topeka	IV	13
Elm Acres Youth Home	Columbus	IV	25
Elm Acres Youth Home	Pittsburg	IV&V	46
Evangelical Chdns. Home	Kansas City	IV&V	45
Father's Inc. (Twin Oaks)	Hutchinson	IV	8
Florence Crittenton Services	Topeka	IV	21
Focus On The Future	Salina	IV&V	20
Grace Center Inc.	Kansas City	IV&V	5
Hoisington Youth Home	Hoisington	IV	8
Kaw Valley Center	Kansas City	IV&V&VI	16
KEYS Boy's Home	Overland Park	IV	12
KEYS Girl's Home	Overland Park	IV	6
KEYS Mission	Mission	IV	6
Kingman Co. Girl's Home	Kingman	IV	10
Monica House	Wichita	IV	10
O'Connell Youth Ranch	Lawrence	IV	30
Pratt Co. Achievement Place	Pratt	IV	15
Residential Home for Boys	Wichita	IV	14
Salina Youth Care Home	Salina	IV	8
Silas House (AYS)	Kansas City	IV	10
St. John's Military School	Salina	IV	200
Trinity Foster Home	Lawrence	IV	7
United Meth. Youthville	Ft. Scott	IV	8
United Meth. Group Home	Emporia	IV	9
United Meth. Youthville	Salina	IV	9
United Meth. Girl's Home	Wichita	IV	8
The Villages	Topeka	IV	80
Wichita Youth Home	Wichita	IV	7
Youth Services (Home Base)	Ottawa	IV	6

TOTAL = 712

LEVEL V'S

Booth Memorial Residence	Wichita	V	40
Critten Center Group Homes	Kansas City	V&VI	99
The Farm	Emporia	V	11
Gillis Home for Children	Kansas City	V	44
Heartspring	Wichita	V	60
J.Max Home for Boys	Emporia	V	12
Judge Riddel Boy's Ranch	Goddard	V	49
KEYS Olathe House	Olathe	V	12
KEYS Shawnee House	Shawnee	V	10
Lakemary Center	Paola	V	60
Marillac Center for Children	Kansas City	V	34
Residential Center for Youth	Ft. Scott	V	12

Residential Center for Youth	Pittsburg	V	48
St. Francis Academy	Ellsworth	V	26
United Meth. Youthville	Wilroads Garden	V	36
United Meth. Youthville	Dodge City	V&VI	8
United Meth. Youthville	Newton	V&VI	59
Wyandotte House I&II	Kansas City	V	22
			TOTAL = 642

LEVEL VI'S

St. Francis Academy	Salina	VI	26
			GRAND TOTAL ALL LEVELS = 1438

SRS CONTRACTED SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

Sedgwick Co. Youth Pgm. (\$80)	Wichita	JO Aftercare	16
AYS JO Foster Homes (\$55)	Diff. Loc.	JO Aftercare	12
YWCA Newstart (\$7)	Kansas City	JO Aftercare *	
* Limited Contact/non-residential			
DCCCA (\$20)	Wichita	JO Day Report	50
YWCA (\$20)	Kansas City	JO Day Report	50
FACT (\$22)	Crawford Co.	JO Day Report	15
St. Francis (\$105)	Atchison	Secure Care	12
Booth (\$112)	Wichita	Secure Care	12
Attendant Care (\$144)	41 sites serving 90 counties *		
Electronic Monitoring (\$8)	Currently avail. in 18 counties *		
* If/when needed			

DOC COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM

12TH District	Concordia	Basic	6
Atchison	Atchison	"	10
22OND District	Hiawatha	"	10
2 OND District	Holton	"	12
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	"	15
30TH District	Pratt	"	15
24TH District	Ness City	"	10
Sumner	Wellington	"	20
13TH District	El Dórado	"	25
Cimmaron Basin(Meade/Clark)		"	20
Central Kansas(Russell/Barton/Rice/Ellsworth/Stafford)		"	24
5 TH District	Emporia	"	30
Riley	Manhattan	"	25
4 TH District	Ottawa	"	20
25TH District	Garden City	"	31
Cowley	Winfield	"	20
Douglas	Lawrence	"	38
Santa Fe Trail	Dodge City	"	20
Reno	Hutchinson	"	33
BLM (Miami/Lynn/Bourbon)		"	25
9 TH District	McPherson	"	26
Montgomery	Independence	"	15

Northwest Kan. (17 counties)		"	25
Southeast Kan. (7 counties)		"	20
8 TH District	Junction City	"	35
Saline	Salina	"	30
Shawnee	Topeka	"	40
Wyandotte	Kansas City	"	70
Johnson	Kansas City	"	80
Sedgwick	Wichita	"	100
		TOTAL =	850
			===

Appendix D

JUVENILE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES OFFERED BY EACH AGENCY AS OF FEBRUARY 23, 1995

Community Corrections Services	Atchison	Bourbon/Linn/ Miami	Cimarron Basin	Cowley	Douglas	Johnson	Leavenworth	Montgomery	NW KS	Rile
BASIC JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SERVICES										
Drug Testing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electronic Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	*	X		X	X
Surveillance	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Community Service Work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mental Health Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Substance Abuse Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GED/Life Skills	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Limited Transportation Assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Limited Emergency Housing Assistance		X	X		X	X			X	X
Vocational/Educational Assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
School Based Probation Officer										
JUVENILE EXTENDED SERVICES										
Juvenile Day Reporting Center Center (J-DRC)			X			*				
Project Stay In School					X					
Restitution Work Program										X
Contractual Day Reporting Services			X			X				
J-DRC Services through A-DRC Program		X	X							
Cognitive Skills Development			X				*			
Curfew School Enforcement	X		X	X	X		X			
Victims Restitution Program			X						*	X
Mentor Program (Right Track)	X									
Sex Offender (Contractual)									X	X

* In Planning or Developmental Stage

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JUVENILE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES OFFERED BY EACH AGENCY AS OF FEBRUARY 23, 1995

Community Corrections Services	Reno	Saline	Santa Fe Trail	Sedgwick	Shawnee	Sumner	SE KS	Wyandotte	2nd	4th
BASIC JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SERVICES										
Drug Testing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electronic Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Surveillance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Service Work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mental Health Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Substance Abuse Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GED/Life Skills	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Limited Transportation Assistance	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Limited Emergency Housing Assistance	X	X						X		X
Vocational/Educational Assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
School Based Probation Officer			X					X		
JUVENILE EXTENDED SERVICES										
Juvenile Day Reporting Center (J-DRC)	X	*	X					X		
Project Stay In School										
Restitution Work Program						*	*			
Contractual Day Reporting Services			X	X						
J-DRC Services through A-DRC Program	X		X		X					
Cognitive Skills Development		X				X	X			X
Curfew School Enforcement	X	X	X							
Victims Restitution Program										
Mentor Program (Right Track)										
Sex Offender (Contractual)						X		X		

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JUVENILE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES OFFERED BY EACH AGENCY AS OF FEBRUARY 23, 1995

Community Corrections Services	5TH	8TH	9TH	12TH	13TH	20TH	22ND	24TH	25TH	30TH
BASIC JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SERVICES										
Drug Testing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electronic Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Surveillance		*				X		X	X	X
Community Service Work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mental Health Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Substance Abuse Services	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
GED/Life Skills	X	*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Limited Transportation Assistance	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Limited Emergency Housing Assistance	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Vocational/Educational Assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
School Based Probation Officer										
JUVENILE EXTENDED SERVICES										
Juvenile Day Reporting Center (J-DRC)		*	X						*	
Project Stay In School										
Restitution Work Program									X	
Contractual Day Reporting Services									*	
J-DRC Services through A-DRC Program										
Cognitive Skills Development	X								*	
Curfew School Enforcement	X			X					X	
Victims Restitution Program										
Mentor Program (Right Track)										
Sex Offender (Contractual)		X		X						

* In Planning or Developmental Stage

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Appendix E

Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
 Juvenile Task Force Briefing Paper
 50 States Juvenile Justice Organizational Structure

by
 Philip D. Knapp
 Senior Policy & Program Analyst

September 1994

The following table exhibits the organizational structure of the 50 states in terms of where they place the various components of their juvenile justice system. This briefing paper is being written in response to a request made at the last task force meeting. Three general parts are noted for each state: Probation (1), Aftercare (2), and State Institutions (3). For each of these, it is noted as to which "part" of the governmental structure carries the administrative responsibility for running that particular function. In some states you will note that a particular function (or parts of) may be jointly administrated by two different governmental organizations. The following information is taken from a survey done by the National Center for Juvenile Justice in June 1993.

State	Local Co.	Judicial Dept.	Corrections Dept.	Social Serv. Dept.	Youth Authority
ALABAMA		1-2			3
ALASKA				1-2-3	
ARIZONA		1			2-3
ARKANSAS		1		2-3	
CALIFORNIA	1				2-3
COLORADO		1	2-3		
CONNECTICUT		1			2-3
DELAWARE				1-2-3	
FLORIDA				1-2-3	
GEORGIA		1-2			1-2-3
HAWAII		1		2-3	
IDAHO	1			1-2-3	
ILLINOIS		1	2-3		
INDIANA		1	2-3		
IOWA		1		2-3	
KANSAS		1		2-3	
KENTUCKY	1	1		1-2-3	
LOUISIANA		1	1-2-3		

State	Local Co.	Judicial Dept.	Corrections Dept.	Social Serv. Dept.	Youth Authority
MAINE			1-2-3		
MARYLAND					1-2-3
MASSACHUSETTS		1			2-3
MICHIGAN		1		2-3	
MINNESOTA	1-2	1-2	1-2-3		
MISSISSIPPI	1			1-2-3	
MISSOURI		1		2-3	
MONTANA		1		2-3	
NEBRASKA		1	2-3		
NEVADA		1		2-3	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				1-2-3	
NEW JERSEY		1	2-3		
NEW MEXICO				1-2-3	
NEW YORK	1-2				2-3
NORTH CAROLINA		1-2		3	
NORTH DAKOTA	1		1-2-3		
OHIO	1				2-3
OKLAHOMA	1			1-2-3	
OREGON	1			2-3	
PENNSYLVANIA		1-2		3	
RHODE ISLAND				1-2-3	
SOUTH CAROLINA					1-2-3
SOUTH DAKOTA		1-2	3		
TENNESSEE		1-2			1-2-3
TEXAS		1			2-3
UTAH		1		2-3	
VERMONT				1-2-3	
VIRGINIA		1		1-2-3	
WASHINGTON	1	1		2-3	
WEST VIRGINIA		1-2	3	1-2	
WISCONSIN	1-2	1-2		1-2-3	
WYOMING		1-2		1-2-3	
PERCENT TOTALS	1=24% 2= 6%	1=64% 2=20%	1= 8% 2=18% 3=22%	1=30% 2=52% 3=54%	1= 8% 2=22% 3=24%

NOTE: The % figures will not add up to 100 due to joint administration of some services resulting in multiple counts.

Probation Services Administered by	
Judicial Branch	64%
Social Service Agency	30%
County Executive Level Government	24%

Most states, 64%, have Probation Services administered by the Judicial Branch. However, 30% of states have their Social Services Agency, and 24% have some involvement of the County Executive Level Government involved in running Probation Services.

Most states, 52%, have their Social Services Agency running Aftercare Services. 22% of states have Aftercare run by Free Standing Youth Authority, 20% have Aftercare run by the Judicial Branch and 18% place Aftercare responsibility into the Department of Corrections.

Aftercare Services Administered by	
Social Services Agency	52%
Free Standing Youth Authority	22%
Judicial Branch	20%
Department of Corrections	18%

Juvenile Training Schools and Institutions Administered by	
Social Services Agency	54%
Youth Authority	24%
Department of Corrections	22%

Most states, 54% have the Juvenile Training Schools and Institutions run by their Social Services Agency. 24% of the states have a Youth Authority to run these types of residential programs and 22% place them in the Corrections Department.

If you look at Institutions and Aftercare as a logical sort of pairing of services, what you see is that it is most common for the state's social service agency to be responsible for these programs. The second most common placement is with a youth authority and the third is with corrections.

Changes since 1990 are as follows:

Year	State	Change
1990	Arizona	From Corrections to Youth Authority (lawsuit)
1990	Mississippi	From Youth Services to Human (Social) Services
1990	Virginia	From Corrections to Youth & Family Services (lawsuit)
1991	Wyoming	From Board of Charities & Reform to Family Services
1992	New Mexico	From Youth Authority to Child/Youth/Family Dept. (lawsuit)
1992	Georgia	From Human Services to Child/Youth Services
1993	New Jersey	From Corrections to Human Services
1995	Oklahoma	From Human Services to Dept. of Juvenile Justice (Youth Authority) Corrections still runs the training schools

Graphic 5

FLOW CHART OF OFFENSE CATEGORIES

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Off-grid crimes and Nondrug Severity Levels 1 - 4.	Person felonies in Nondrug Severity Levels 5 - 10 and Drug Severity Levels 1 - 3.	Nonperson felonies in the Nondrug Guidelines Grid and Drug Severity Level 4 and any misdemeanor. If committed to a state facility for a misdemeanor, the offender must demonstrate an escalating pattern of delinquency by having at least one prior adjudication of any type and more than one prior documented failure on diversion or in a community program.
Commitment to a state facility. Minimum term = 24 months Maximum term = indeterminate	Commitment to a state facility. Minimum term = 12 months Maximum term = 48 months	Commitment to a state facility is discretionary. If committed to state facility: Minimum term = 6 months Maximum term = 18 months or when offender reaches age 21, whichever is earlier.
Minimum must be served prior to petition for release by the DOC.	Minimum must be served prior to petition for release by the DOC.	Either the minimum must be served or the offender reaches age 18 prior to petition for release or transfer to community supervision by the DOC.
Dual sentence: Juvenile and adult - determination made at juvenile dispositional hearing.	Single sentence: Juvenile - determination made at juvenile dispositional hearing.	Single sentence: Juvenile - determination made at juvenile dispositional hearing.
If in custody of a state youth facility by the time the offender reaches age 18, there will be an automatic review by the court and determination of whether continued imprisonment will be in a youth facility until age 21 or an adult facility until completion of the converted adult sentence.	If in custody of a state youth facility by the time the offender reaches age 18, the DOC may petition the court to transfer the offender to an adult facility until completion of the sentence.	If in custody of a state youth facility by the time the offender reaches age 18, the DOC may petition the court to transfer the offender to an adult facility until completion of sentence.
Aftercare/conditional release: 24 months or until offender reaches age 21, whichever is earlier.	Aftercare/conditional release: 18 months or until offender reaches age 21, whichever is earlier.	Aftercare/conditional release: 12 months or until offender reaches age 21, whichever is earlier.
Revocation of aftercare/conditional release will result in the offender serving the revocation term in an adult facility.		

Category 4	Category 5
Technical conditional release violators.	Any misdemeanor offense where no escalating pattern of delinquency is demonstrated.
Revocation term. Minimum term = 90 days Maximum term = 180 days	Community placement only. Court will determine appropriate programs, conditions, type and duration of community supervision.



State of Kansas
KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

March 6, 1995

The Hon. Tim Emert, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
State Capitol, Room 356-E
Topeka, KS 66612

The Hon. Michael O'Neal, Chairman
House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol, Room 170-W
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Chairmen Emert and O'Neal:

Please find attached the final report on the Kansas juvenile justice system as prepared by the Juvenile Justice Task Force of the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. As you know, the 1994 Legislature required the report when it enacted K.S.A. 74-9501(g).

The Council is extremely grateful for the hard work of the Task Force members, who are highly qualified individuals who brought significant expertise and knowledge of the current juvenile justice system to this project. The conclusions of the Task Force suggest systemic changes within the system which are necessitated by the myriad of problems and concerns many of us share. The Council endorses the new approach proffered in the report with regard to imposing actual sentences upon juveniles, which as you know does not occur now. The Task Force report also places significant emphasis upon the need for community based programs for juveniles who are not placed in state facilities, as well as for those who are released from facilities and on "conditional release" and the Council concurs.

The issue of custodial responsibility of the juveniles in the system has been the focus of much public and legislative debate for several

Jayhawk Tower 700 SW Jackson Street - Suite 501 Topeka, Kansas 66603-3731
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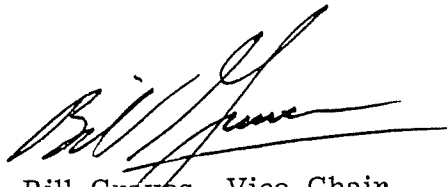
years. While the task force seems to recommend a two-pronged approach to accountability shared between the Departments of Corrections and Social and Rehabilitation Services, the Council is mindful of the legislative momentum to approve a free-standing juvenile authority (e.g., House Bill 2287). The Council does not take a position on the governance recommendation of the Task Force, although individual members of the Council have strong views on the appropriate custodial placement of juveniles.

The Council and Juvenile Justice Task Force stand ready to provide additional assistance as requested by the Legislature. It is our hope the Legislature will review the report and adopt the recommendations regarding sentencing and community-based sanctions in its legislative initiatives this year. We envision the Executive branch developing a program for implementation of the report with specifics to present to the 1996 Kansas Legislature.

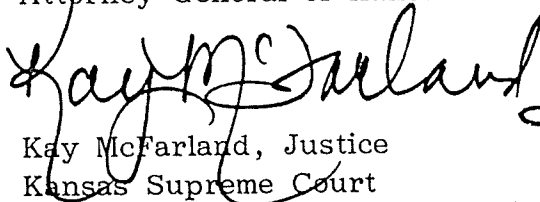
Very respectfully yours,



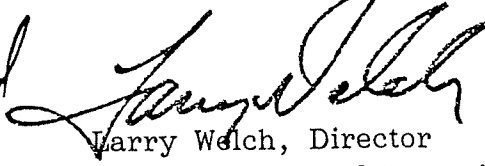
Carla J. Stovall, Chair
Attorney General of Kansas



Bill Graves, Vice Chair
Governor of Kansas



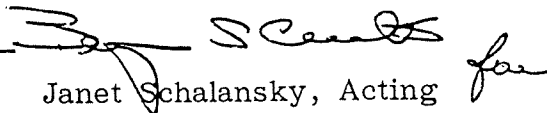
Kay McFarland, Justice
Kansas Supreme Court



Larry Welch, Director
Kansas Bureau of Investigation



Charles Simmons, Acting
Secretary, Kansas Dept. of
Corrections



Janet Schalansky, Acting *for*
Secretary, Kansas Dept. of SRS