## As Amended by House Committee

Session of 2015

## HOUSE BILL No. 2336

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

## 2-12

 AN ACT concerning children and minors; relating to juvenile offenders;
 risk assessment tool; amending K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2361 and 38-2369 and repealing the existing sections.

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5 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2361 is hereby amended to read as 6 7 follows: 38-2361. (a) Upon adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, modification of 8 9 sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2367, and amendments thereto, 10 or violation of a condition of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2368, and amendments thereto, and subject to-subsection (a) of K.S.A. 11 12 2014 Supp. 38-2365(a), and amendments thereto, the court may impose 13 one or more of the following sentencing alternatives. In the event that any 14 sentencing alternative chosen constitutes an order authorizing or requiring 15 removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home and such findings either 16 have not previously been made or the findings are not or may no longer be 17 current, the court shall make determinations as required by K.S.A. 2014 18 Supp. 38-2334 and 38-2335, and amendments thereto.

(1) Place the juvenile on probation through court services or
community corrections for a fixed period, subject to terms and conditions
the court deems appropriate consistent with juvenile justice programs in
the community.

(2) Order the juvenile to participate in a community based program available in such judicial district subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (12) and when ordered with the alternative in paragraph (10) shall constitute a recommendation. Requirements pertaining to child support may apply if custody is vested with other than a parent.

(3) Place the juvenile in the custody of a parent or other suitable
person, subject to terms and conditions consistent with juvenile justice
programs in the community. This alternative shall not be ordered with the
alternative in paragraph (10) or (12). Requirements pertaining to child
support may apply if custody is vested with other than a parent.

1 (4) Order the juvenile to attend counseling, educational, mediation or 2 other sessions, or to undergo a drug evaluation pursuant to subsection (b).

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(5) Suspend or restrict the juvenile's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state pursuant to subsection (c).

6 (6) Order the juvenile to perform charitable or community service 7 work.

8 (7) Order the juvenile to make appropriate reparation or restitution 9 pursuant to subsection (d).

10 (8) Order the juvenile to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 pursuant to 11 subsection (e).

(9) Place the juvenile under a house arrest program administered by
the court pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 21-6609, and amendments
thereto.

15 (10) Place the juvenile in the custody of the <u>commissioner</u> secretary 16 of corrections as provided in K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2365, and 17 amendments thereto. This alternative shall not be ordered with the 18 alternative in paragraph (3) or (12). Except for a mandatory drug and 19 alcohol evaluation, when this alternative is ordered with alternatives in 20 paragraphs (2), (4) and (9), such orders shall constitute a recommendation 21 by the court. Requirements pertaining to child support shall apply under 22 this alternative.

23 (11) Commit the juvenile to a sanctions house for a period no longer 24 than 28 days subject to the provisions of subsection (f)(g).

25 (12) Commit the juvenile directly to the custody of the commissioner secretary of corrections for a period of confinement in a juvenile 26 correctional facility and a period of aftercare pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 27 28 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto. The provisions of K.S.A. 2014 29 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juveniles 30 committed pursuant to this provision, provided however, that 21 days prior 31 to the juvenile's release from a juvenile correctional facility, the 32 commissioner secretary of corrections or designee shall notify the court of 33 the juvenile's anticipated release date. The court shall set and hold a 34 permanency hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2365, and 35 amendments thereto, within seven days after the juvenile's release. This 36 alternative may be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (7). 37 Requirements pertaining to child support shall apply under this alternative.

(b) If the court orders the juvenile to attend counseling, educational,
mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug and alcohol evaluation
pursuant to subsection (a)(4), the following provisions apply:

(1) The court may order the juvenile offender to participate in
counseling or mediation sessions or a program of education, including
placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local

1 school board. The costs of any counseling or mediation may be assessed as 2 expenses in the case. No mental health center shall charge a fee for court-3 ordered counseling greater than what the center would have charged the 4 person receiving the counseling if the person had requested counseling on 5 the person's own initiative. No mediator shall charge a fee for court-6 ordered mediation greater than what the mediator would have charged the 7 person participating in the mediation if the person had requested mediation 8 on the person's own initiative. Mediation may include the victim but shall 9 not be mandatory for the victim; and

10 (2) if the juvenile has been adjudicated to be a juvenile by reason of a 11 violation of a statute that makes such a requirement, the court shall order 12 and, if adjudicated for any other offense, the court may order the juvenile 13 to submit to and complete a drug and alcohol evaluation by a community-14 based drug and alcohol safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 15 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee 16 established by that statute for such evaluation. The court may waive the 17 mandatory evaluation if the court finds that the juvenile completed a drug and alcohol evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and 18 19 drug safety action program, within 12 months before sentencing. If the 20 evaluation occurred more than 12 months before sentencing, the court 21 shall order the juvenile to resubmit to and complete the evaluation and 22 program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile and those 23 legally liable for the juvenile's support are indigent, the court may waive 24 the fee. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or 25 the juvenile justice authority secretary of corrections or the department of 26 corrections nor shall the fee be assessed against the secretary of the 27 department for children and families or the Kansas department for children 28 and families if the juvenile is in the secretary's care, custody and control.

(c) If the court orders suspension or restriction of a juvenile offender's
driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and
highways of this state pursuant to subsection (a)(5), the following
provisions apply:

33 (1) The duration of the suspension ordered by the court shall be for a 34 definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon suspension of a 35 license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the juvenile 36 offender to surrender the license to the court. The court shall transmit the 37 license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to 38 be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee 39 may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has 40 expired, the juvenile offender may apply for a new license, which shall be 41 issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other 42 conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another 43 suspension or revocation of the juvenile offender's privilege to operate a

1 motor vehicle is in effect. As used in this subsection, "highway" and 2 "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and 3 amendments thereto. Any juvenile offender who does not have a driver's 4 license may have driving privileges revoked. No Kansas driver's license 5 shall be issued to a juvenile offender whose driving privileges have been 6 revoked pursuant to this section for a definite time period to be determined 7 by the court; and

8 (2) in lieu of suspending a juvenile offender's driver's license or 9 privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, the court 10 may enter an order which places conditions on the juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this 11 12 state, a certified copy of which the juvenile offender shall be required to 13 carry any time the juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the 14 streets and highways of this state. The order shall prescribe a definite time 15 period for the conditions imposed. Upon entering an order restricting a 16 juvenile offender's license, the court shall require the juvenile offender to 17 surrender such juvenile offender's license to the court. The court shall 18 transmit the license to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the 19 order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without 20 charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions 21 have been imposed on the juvenile offender's privilege of operating a 22 motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing the 23 conditions is required to be carried by the juvenile offender when 24 operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. If the 25 juvenile offender is a nonresident, the court shall cause a copy of the order 26 to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it 27 to the motor vehicle administrator of the juvenile offender's state of 28 issuance. The court shall furnish to any juvenile offender whose driver's 29 license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the 30 order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until the 31 division issues the restricted license provided for in this subsection. Upon 32 expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant 33 to this subsection, the juvenile offender may apply to the division for the 34 return of the license previously surrendered by the juvenile offender. In the 35 event the license has expired, the juvenile offender may apply to the 36 division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the 37 division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other 38 conditions established by law unless such juvenile offender's privilege to 39 operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state has been 40 suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender violates any of 41 the conditions imposed under this subsection, the juvenile offender's 42 driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and 43 highways of this state shall be revoked for a period as determined by the

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1 court in which the juvenile offender is convicted of violating such 2 conditions.

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(d) The following provisions apply to the court's determination of whether to order reparation or restitution pursuant to subsection (a)(7):

(1) The court shall order the juvenile to make reparation or restitution 5 6 to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the juvenile 7 offender's offense unless it finds compelling circumstances that would 8 render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable. If the court finds 9 compelling circumstances that would render a plan of reparation or 10 restitution unworkable, the court shall enter such findings with particularity on the record. In lieu of reparation or restitution, the court 11 12 may order the juvenile to perform charitable or social service for 13 organizations performing services for the community; and

(2) restitution may include, but shall not be limited to, the amount of 14 15 damage or loss caused by the juvenile's offense. Restitution may be made 16 by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the parties 17 sustaining loss in the manner ordered by the court. An order of monetary 18 restitution shall be a judgment against the juvenile that may be collected 19 by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil 20 cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the termination of the court's 21 jurisdiction over the juvenile offender.

(e) If the court imposes a fine pursuant to subsection (a)(8), thefollowing provisions apply:

(1) The amount of the fine may not exceed \$1,000 for each offense.
The amount of the fine should be related to the seriousness of the offense and the juvenile's ability to pay. Payment of a fine may be required in a lump sum or installments;

(2) in determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be
imposed, the court shall consider that imposition of a fine is most
appropriate in cases where the juvenile has derived pecuniary gain from
the offense and that imposition of a restitution order is preferable to
imposition of a fine; and

(3) any fine imposed by court shall be a judgment against the juvenile
that may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on
judgments in civil cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the
termination of the court's jurisdiction over the juvenile.

37 (f) Before the court places the juvenile in a detention center as part of 38 probation or community corrections pursuant to subsection (a)(1), places 39 the juvenile under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(9), 40 places the juvenile in the custody of the<u>commissioner</u> secretary of 41 corrections pursuant to subsection (a)(10), commits the juvenile to a 42 sanctions house pursuant to subsection (a)(11) or commits the juvenile

sanctions house pursuant to subsection (a)(11) or commits the juvenile
 directly to the custody of the <u>commissioner</u> secretary of corrections for a

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1 period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to 2 subsection (a)(12), the court shall administer a risk assessment tool, as 3 described in K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2360, and amendments thereto, or 4 review a risk assessment tool that was administered within the past six 5 months to the juvenile.

 $\begin{array}{ll}6 & (f) (g) & \text{If the court commits the juvenile to a sanctions house pursuant} \\7 & \text{to subsection (a)(11), the following provisions shall apply:}\end{array}$ 

8 (1) The court may order commitment for up to 28 days for the same 9 offense or violation of sentencing condition. The court shall review the 10 commitment every seven days and, may shorten the initial commitment or, 11 if the initial term is less than 28 days, may extend the commitment;

(2) if, in the sentencing order, the court orders a sanctions house placement for a verifiable probation violation and such probation violation occurs, the juvenile may immediately be taken to a sanctions house and detained for no more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, prior to court review of the placement. The court and all parties shall be notified of the sanctions house placement; and

(3) a juvenile over 18 years of age and less than 23 years of age at
sentencing shall be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house,
under the same time restrictions imposed by paragraph (1), but shall not be
committed to or confined in a juvenile detention facility.

23 (g) (h) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be 24 in effect immediately upon entry into the court's minutes.

(h) (i) In addition to the requirements of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, if a person is under 18 years of age and convicted of a felony or adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, the court shall forward a signed copy of the journal entry to the <u>commissioner</u> *secretary of corrections* within 30 days of final disposition.

31 (i) (i) Except as further provided, if a juvenile has been adjudged to 32 be a juvenile offender for an offense that if committed by an adult would 33 constitute the commission of: (1) Aggravated human trafficking, as defined 34 in-subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 21-5426(b), and amendments 35 thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; (2) rape, as defined in 36 subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 21-5503(a)(3), and amendments 37 thereto; (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in 38 subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 21-5506(b)(3), and amendments 39 thereto; (4) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (b)(1) or 40 (b)(2) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 21-5504(b)(1) or (b)(2), and amendments 41 thereto; (5) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 42 2014 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 43 years of age; (6) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)

(1) or (a)(4) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 21-5510(a)(1) or (a)(4), and 1 2 amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; or (7) an 3 attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 2014 4 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an 5 offense defined in-parts paragraphs (1) through (6); the court shall issue 6 an order prohibiting the juvenile from attending the attendance center that 7 the victim of the offense attends. If only one attendance center exists, for 8 which the victim and juvenile are eligible to attend, in the school district 9 where the victim and the juvenile reside, the court shall hear testimony and 10 take evidence from the victim, the juvenile, their families and a representative of the school district as to why the juvenile should or should 11 12 not be allowed to remain at the attendance center attended by the victim. 13 After such hearing, the court may issue an order prohibiting the juvenile 14 from attending the attendance center that the victim of the offense attends.

15 (i) (k) The sentencing hearing shall be open to the public as provided 16 in K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2353, and amendments thereto.

17 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2369 is hereby amended to read as 18 follows: 38-2369. (a) For the purpose of committing juvenile offenders to 19 a juvenile correctional facility, the following placements shall be applied 20 by the judge in felony or misdemeanor cases. If used, the court shall 21 establish a specific term of commitment as specified in this subsection, 22 unless the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds substantial and 23 compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as provided in K.S.A. 24 2014 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. *Before a juvenile offender* 25 is committed to a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to this section, the court shall administer a risk assessment tool, as described in K.S.A. 2014 26 27 Supp. 38-2360, and amendments thereto, or review a risk assessment tool 28 that was administered within the past six months to the juvenile.

29 Violent Offenders. (A) The violent offender I is defined as an (1)30 offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if 31 committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid felony. Offenders in 32 this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a 33 minimum term of 60 months and up to a maximum term of the offender 34 reaching the age of 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this 35 offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 36 term of the offender reaching the age of 23 years.

37 (B) The violent offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a 38 juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would 39 constitute a nondrug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony. Offenders in this 40 category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a 41 minimum term of 24 months and up to a maximum term of the offender 42 reaching the age 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this offender 43 is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of the 1 offender reaching the age of 23 years.

2 (2) *Serious Offenders.* (A) The serious offender I is defined as an 3 offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense:

4 (i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug 5 severity level 4, 5 or 6 person felony;

6 (ii) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult 7 prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1 or 2 felony; 8 or

9 (iii) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an 10 adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1, 2 or 11 3 felony.

12 Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional 13 facility for a minimum term of 18 months and up to a maximum term of 36 14 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of 15 six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.

(B) The serious offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug severity level 7, person felony with one prior felony adjudication. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of nine months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.

23 (C) The serious offender III is defined as an offender adjudicated as a 24 juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would 25 constitute a nondrug severity level 8, 9 or 10 person felony with one prior felony adjudication. Offenders in this category may only be committed to a 26 27 juvenile correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and 28 finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a 29 30 departure sentence is imposed, offenders in this category may be 31 committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of nine 32 months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for 33 this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 34 term of 24 months.

35 (3) *Chronic Offenders*. (A) The chronic offender I, chronic felon is 36 defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense:

(i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present
 nonperson felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications;

(ii) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult
prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity level 3
felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications; or

42 (iii) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an 43 adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity

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1 level 4 felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications.

2 Offenders in this category may only be committed to a juvenile 3 correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds 4 substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a 5 6 departure sentence is imposed, offenders in this category may be 7 committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of six 8 months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for 9 this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 10 term of 12 months.

(B) The chronic offender II, escalating felon is defined as an offenderadjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense:

(i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present
 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one
 prior person or nonperson felony adjudication;

(ii) which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one presentfelony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5 adjudications;

(iii) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult
prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity level 3
felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one
prior person or nonperson felony adjudication;

(iv) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult
 prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity level 3
 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5 adjudications;

(v) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an
adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity
level 4 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications
or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication; or

(vi) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an
adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity
level 4 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5
adjudications.

33 Offenders in this category may only be committed to a juvenile 34 correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds 35 substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as 36 provided in K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a 37 departure sentence is imposed, offenders in this category may be 38 committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of six 39 months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for 40 this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 41 term of 12 months.

42 (C) The chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant is defined as 43 an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense: (i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present
 misdemeanor adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications
 or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement
 failures;

5 (ii) which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present 6 misdemeanor adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5 felony 7 adjudications and two placement failures;

8 (iii) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present 9 drug severity level 4 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor 10 adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and 11 two placement failures;

(iv) which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present
drug severity level 4 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level
4 or 5 felony adjudications and two placement failures;

(v) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an
adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity
level 5 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications
or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement
failures; or

(vi) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an
adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity
level 5 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5
adjudications and two placement failures.

24 Offenders in this category may only be committed to a juvenile correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds 25 substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as 26 27 provided in K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a 28 departure sentence is imposed, offenders in this category may be 29 committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for 30 31 this offender is set at a minimum term of three months and up to a 32 maximum term of six months.

(4) Conditional Release Violators. Upon finding the juvenile violated
 a requirement or requirements of conditional release, the court may:

(A) Subject to the limitations in-subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp.
38-2366(*a*), and amendments thereto, commit the offender directly to a
juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of three months and up
to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for this offender
shall be a minimum of two months and a maximum of six months, or the
length of the aftercare originally ordered, whichever is longer.

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(B) Enter one or more of the following orders:

42 (i) Recommend additional conditions be added to those of the 43 existing conditional release. 1 (ii) Order the offender to serve a period of sanctions pursuant to 2  $\frac{1}{1}$  subsection (f) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2361(g), and amendments thereto.

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(iii) Revoke or restrict the juvenile's driving privileges as described in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2361(c), and amendments thereto.

5 (C) Discharge the offender from the custody of the<u>commissioner</u> 6 *secretary of corrections*, release the<u>commissioner</u> *secretary of* 7 *corrections* from further responsibilities in the case and enter any other 8 appropriate orders.

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(b) As used in this section:

10 (1) "Placement failure" means a juvenile offender in the custody of 11 the<u>juvenile justice authority</u> *secretary of corrections* has significantly 12 failed the terms of conditional release or has been placed out-of-home in a 13 community placement accredited by the<u>commissioner</u> *secretary of* 14 *corrections* and has significantly violated the terms of that placement or 15 violated the terms of probation.

16 "Adjudication" includes out-of-state juvenile adjudications. An (2)17 out-of-state offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the 18 commission of a felony or misdemeanor, shall be classified as either a 19 felony or a misdemeanor according to the adjudicating jurisdiction. If an 20 offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission 21 of a felony is a felony in another state, it will be deemed a felony in 22 Kansas. The state of Kansas shall classify the offense, which if committed 23 by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, 24 as person or nonperson. In designating such offense as person or 25 nonperson, reference to comparable offenses shall be made. If the state of 26 Kansas does not have a comparable offense, the out-of-state adjudication 27 shall be classified as a nonperson offense.

(c) All appropriate community placement options shall have been
exhausted before a chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant shall be
placed in a juvenile correctional facility. A court finding shall be made
acknowledging that appropriate community placement options have been
pursued and no such option is appropriate.

(d) The<u>commissioner</u> secretary of corrections shall work with the
 community to provide on-going support and incentives for the
 development of additional community placements to ensure that the
 chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant sentencing category is not
 frequently utilized.

(e) Any juvenile offender committed to a juvenile correctional facility
who is adjudicated for an offense committed while such juvenile was
committed to a juvenile correctional facility, may be adjudicated to serve a
consecutive term of commitment in a juvenile correctional facility.

42 43 Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 38-2361 and 38-2369 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its

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1 publication in the statute book.