

Approved: 3-23-94
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Jerry Moran at 7:00 p.m. on March 16, 1994 in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Rock (excused)
Senator Bond (excused)
Senator Martin (excused)
Senator Vancrum (excused)

Committee staff present: Mike Heim, Legislative Research Department
Darlene Thomas, Committee Secretary

Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Moran introduced William I. Koch, Chairman of the Koch Commission on Crime Reduction and Prevention. The Koch Commission was appointed by Governor Joan Finney to coordinate, analyze and provide information regarding crime in Kansas. Mr. Koch presented written testimony (Attachment No. 1) and answered questions from the Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 17, 1994.

INTERIM BRIEFING
TO
HOUSE AND SENATE
JUDICIARY COMMITTEES,
KANSAS LEGISLATURE

March 16, 1994

William I. Koch Commission
on
Crime Reduction and Prevention

Senate Judiciary
3-16-94
attacked 1-1

OUTLINE

- A. The Commission
- B. The Crime Problem - early observations
- C. The existing Criminal Justice System - early observations
- D. The Social System - context
- E. Legislation - comments

A. KOCH COMMISSION

WHY?

WHAT?

WHERE?

WHEN?

WHO?

HOW?

1-3

KOCH COMMISSION

WHY?

- Crime is no. 1 public issue
- Frustration at all levels of society
- WIK personal experience - Cessna Stadium, July 4, 1993
- Governor's request for WIK to head commission
- "Coming to your neighborhood soon"

WHAT?

- Independent Commission
- Privately-funded

WHERE?

- Kansas focus statewide

WHEN?

- 2-year Program
- Appointed Feb. 2, 1994

KOCH COMMISSION

WHO?

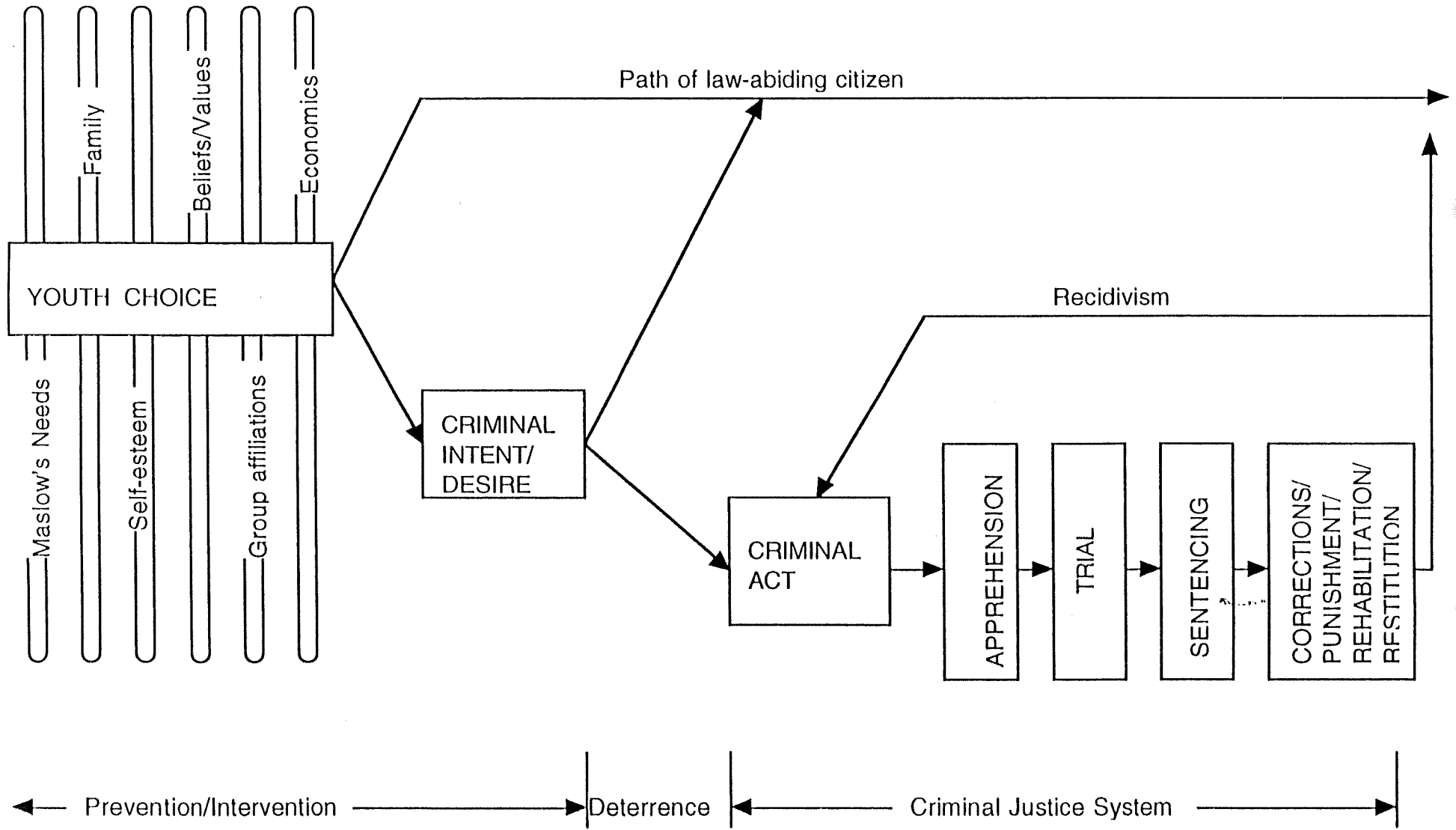
- William I. Koch, Chairman
- Brian Barents
- Patti Besse
- Steve Davies, Ph.D.
- Martin Eby
- Governor Joan Finney
- Renee Gardner
- Joseph Jennings
- Dr. Walter Menninger
- Judge Eric Rosen
- David Theroux

KOCH COMMISSION

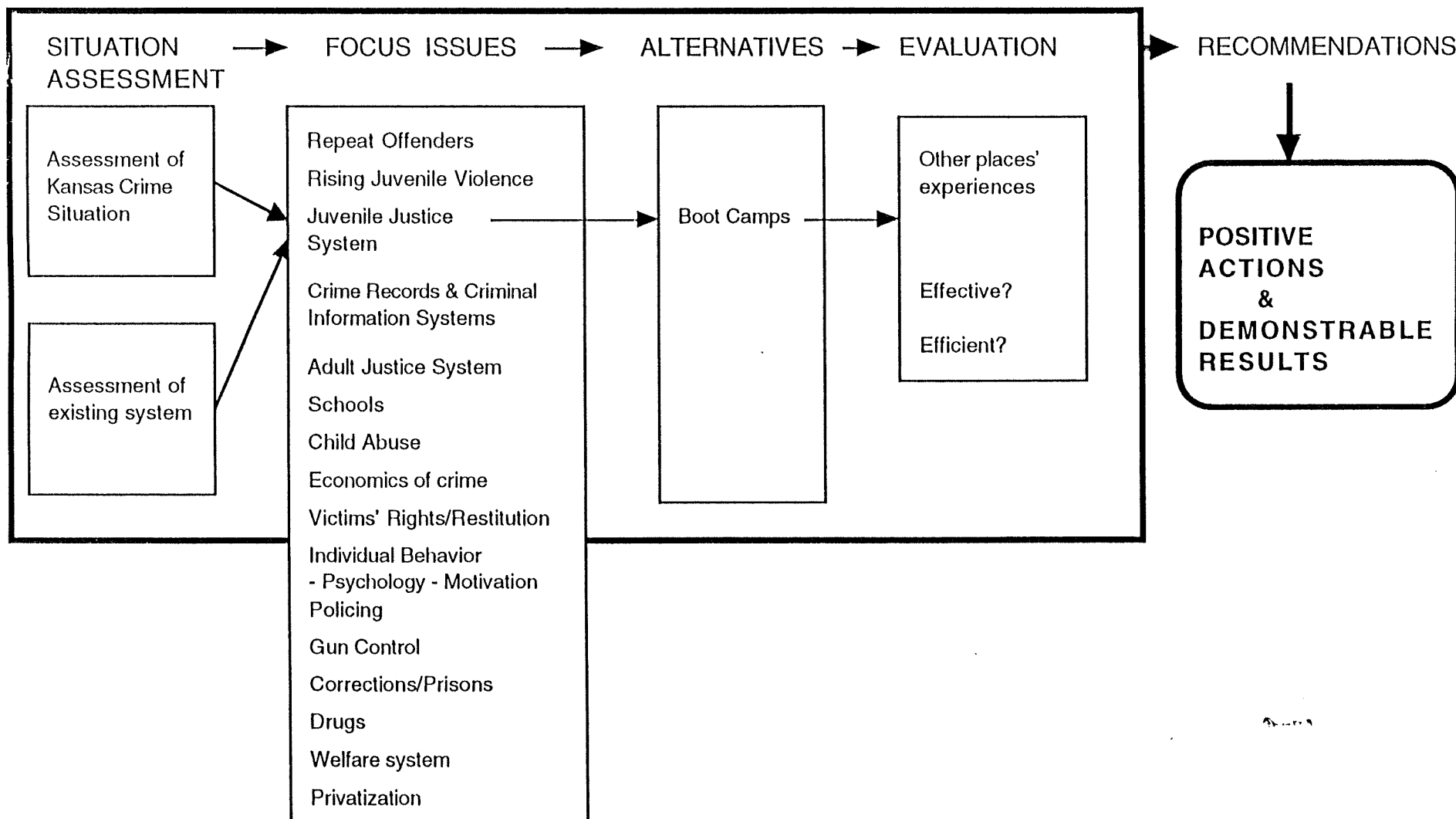
HOW?

- Look at total system
- Listen to the people of Kansas (customers)
- Get input from all elements affecting or affected by crime
 - * Criminals and ex-convicts
 - * Victims
 - * Law enforcement
 - * Prosecutors
 - * Judicial
 - * Businesses
 - * City, county, state, fed. govt.
 - * Youth
- Use experiences of others inside and outside Kansas
- Assess what works and what doesn't work
- Evaluate: Effectiveness? Efficiency?
- Recommend actions to implement

FLOW CHART or SYSTEM MODEL



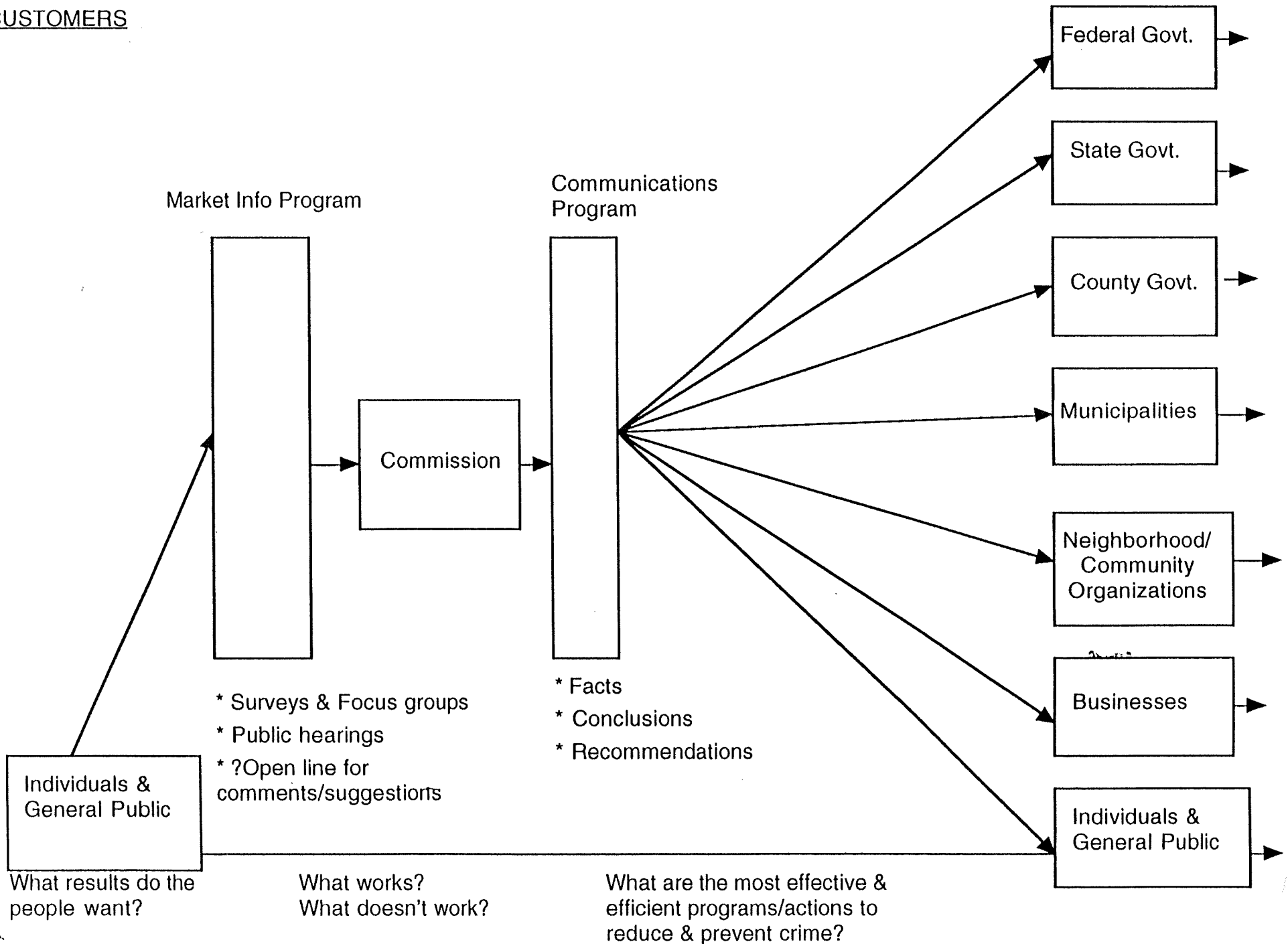
COMMISSION WORK PROCESS



STRUCTURE OF PROJECT

ACTION GROUPS

CUSTOMERS



B. THE CRIME PROBLEM - Early Observations

* What is it?

- as experienced/perceived by the people of Kansas

- as shown by the data/statistics

THE CRIME PROBLEM - Early Observations

AS THE PEOPLE EXPERIENCE / PERCEIVE IT

* Commission will do extensive survey work with the people of Kansas

- just beginning . . .
- . . . however, already lots of . . .
 - phone calls
 - letters
 - contact with people on the farms and streets of Kansas

* Observations to date:

- "I want to be safe in my school, so I can learn."
- "Three strikes? - why not just one?"
- "What about the victims of crime? - who cares about them?"
- "I can't go out at night anymore; why are the law-abiding citizens afraid? . . . but the criminals apparently are not."
- "The criminal who kills gives the victim's family a life sentence."
- **dramatic change in lifestyle of law-abiding citizens last 1-2 years**
- **fear of random, unprovoked, violent attack against innocent people, primarily by violent youth or repeat offenders**

WHAT DO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS WANT?

So far, seems to be

- Public safety
- Justice
- Fairness

THE CRIME PROBLEM - Early Observations

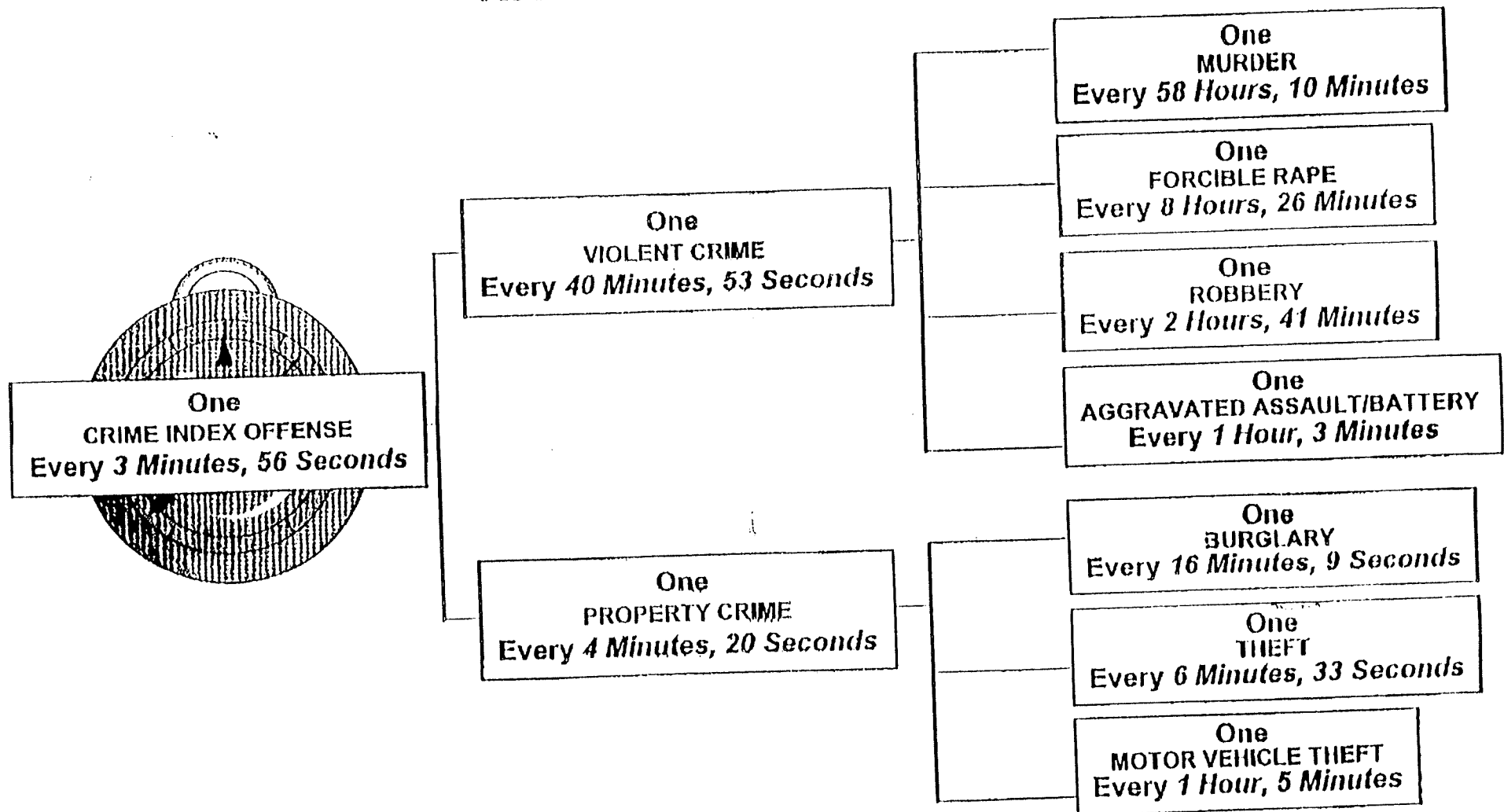
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Look at data/statistics

- national

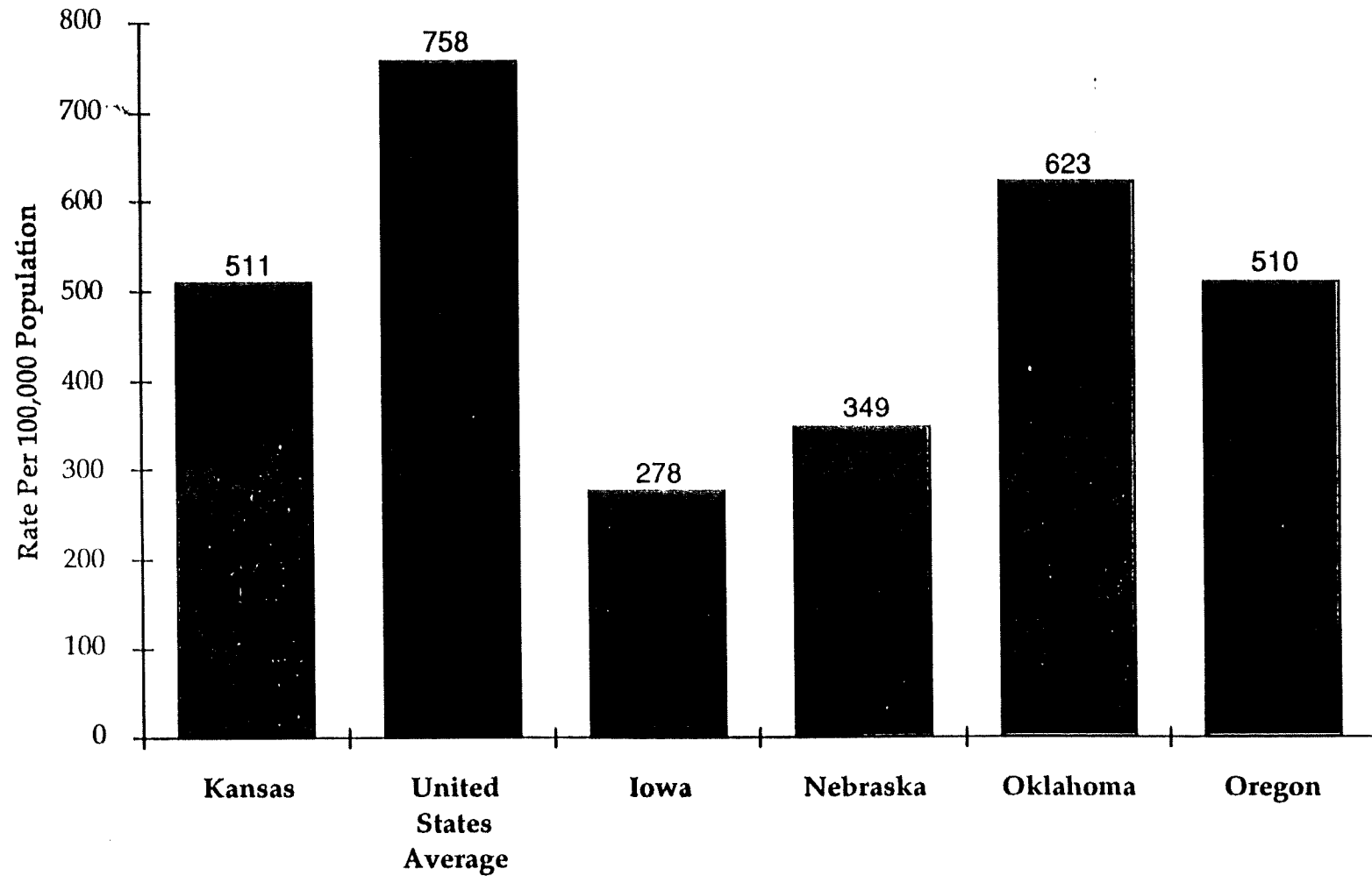
- Kansas

Kansas Crime Clock - 1992*



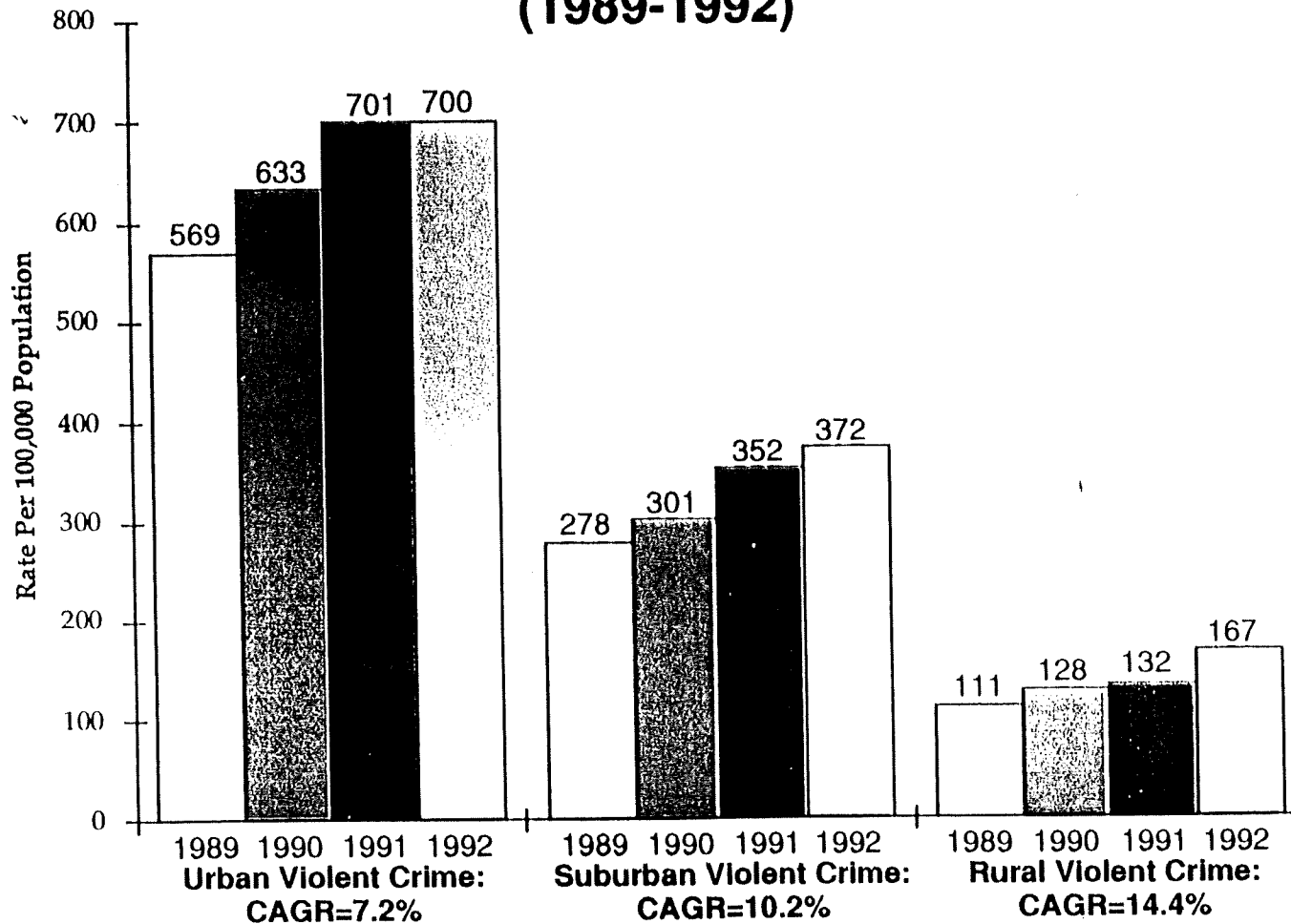
* SOURCE: Crime State Rankings 1994, Morgan Quilno Corp.

1992 Incidence of Violent Crime



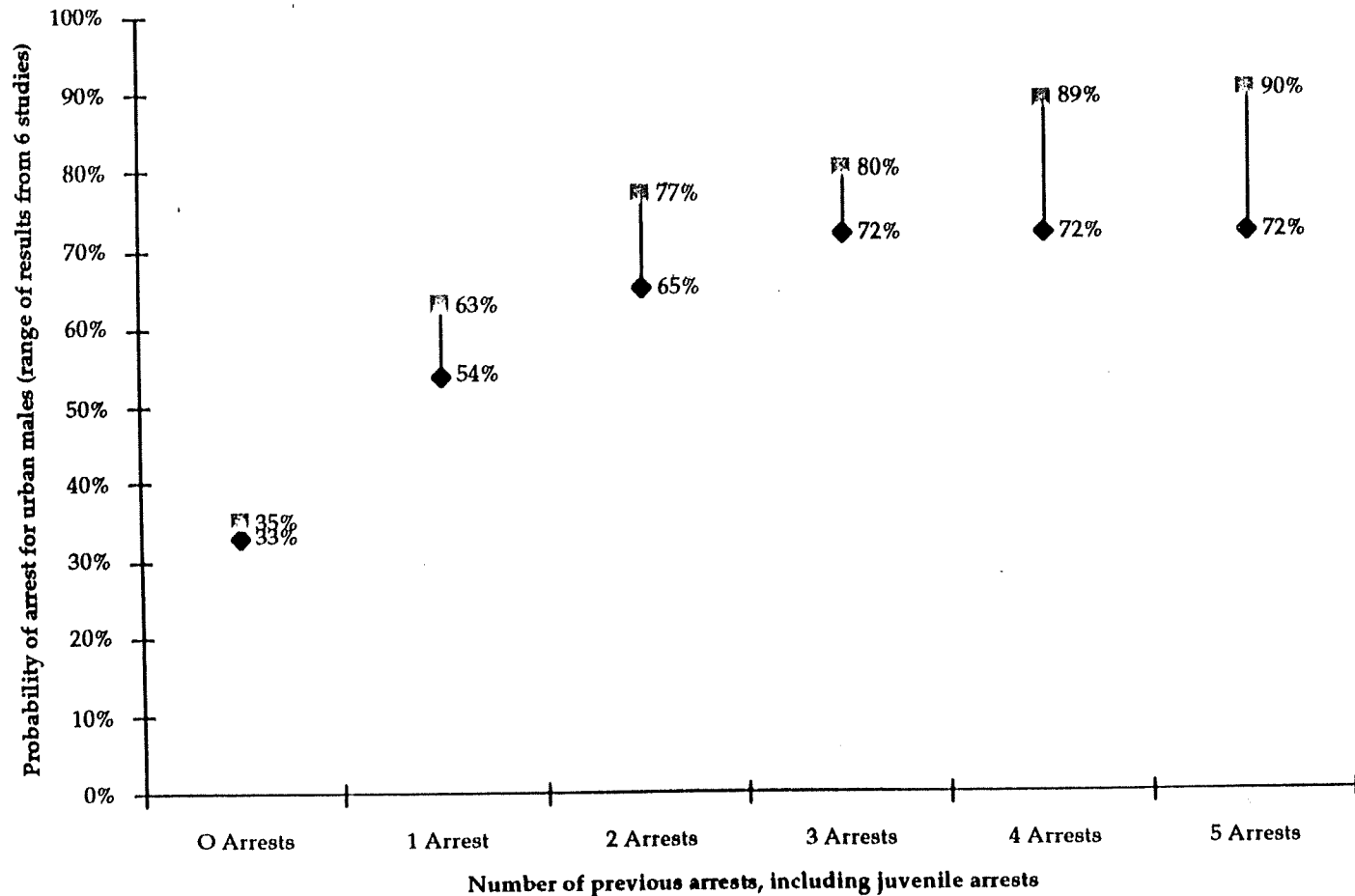
Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1992

Kansas Violent Crime Trends by Location (1989-1992)



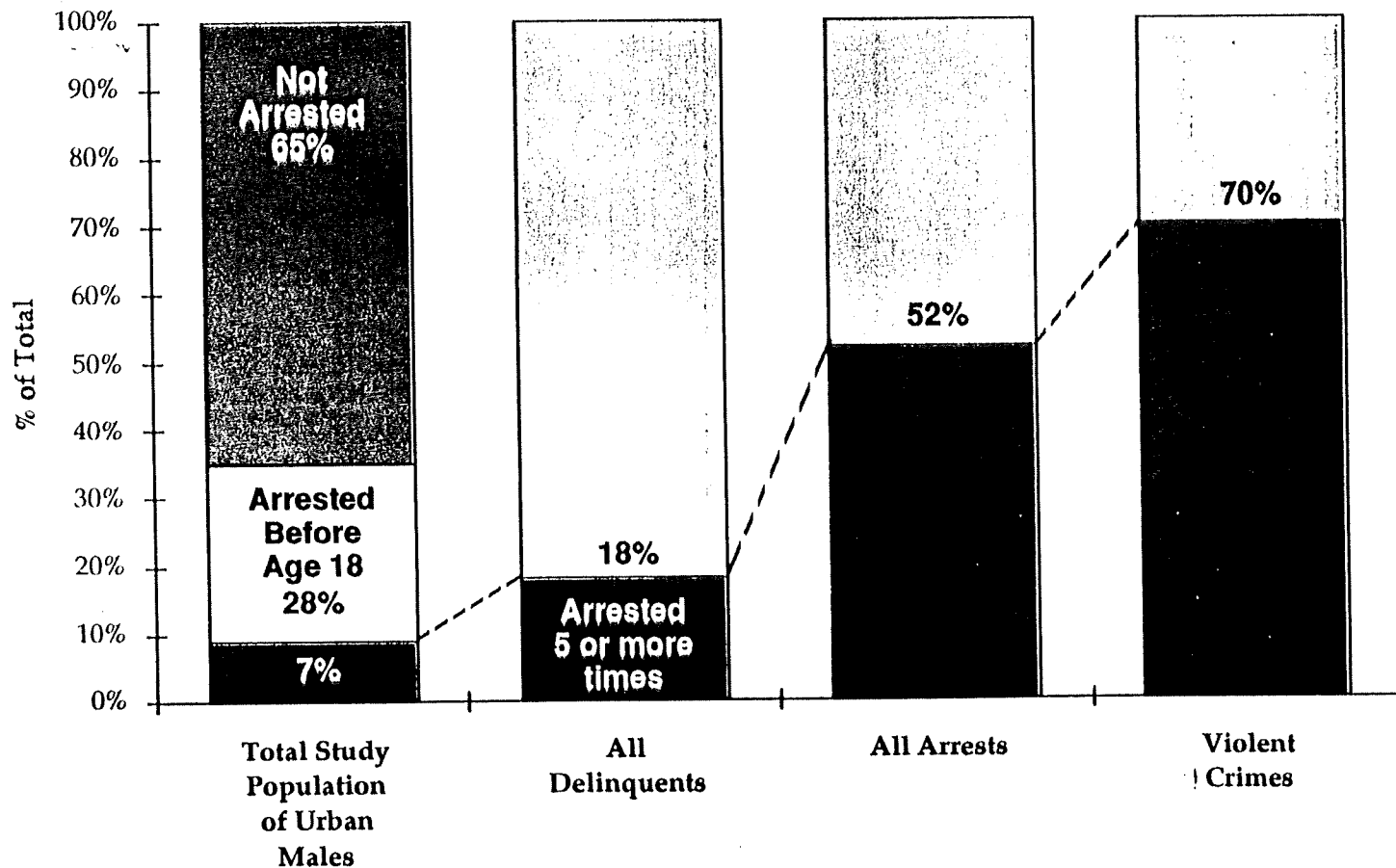
Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1989-1992

The Best Predictions of Future Criminal Activity Are Age of Onset and Number of Past Offenses



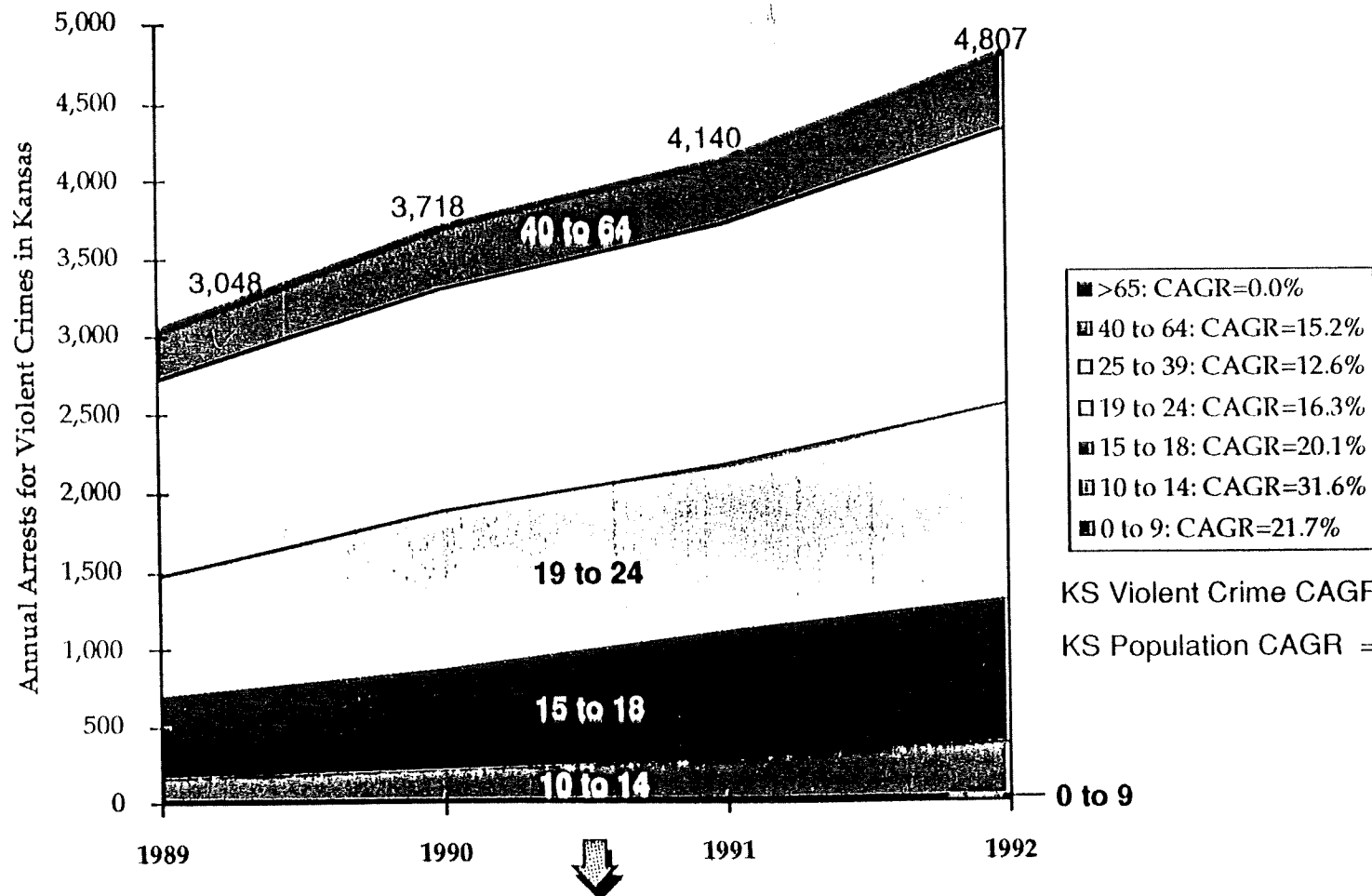
Source: "Criminal Careers & Career Criminals" Vol. I, II; 1986

Chronic Offenders Account For A Disproportionate Number of Total Arrests and Violent Crimes



Source: "Criminal Careers & Career Criminals" Vol. I, II; 1986

Age Trends for Kansas Arrests for Violent Crimes (1989-1992)



KS Violent Crime CAGR = 16.1

KS Population CAGR = .7%

Violent crimes have grown particularly fast, with the highest growth coming in the 18 and under age groups

Source: State of Kansas Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, 1993

THE CRIME PROBLEM - Early Observations

* As the data shows

- **Small % of people do large % of crimes**

- **Repeat offenders do large % of crimes**

- "Most of our predatory violence is committed by chronic offenders who are cycled in and out of corrections facilities", former U.S. Attorney General William Barr

- These chronic recidivists do

- 52% of the crimes

- 71% of murders

- 73% of rapes

- 82% of robberies

- In fact, crime appears to be an addiction

- **One-time offenders do only 16% of the crimes**

- **Juvenile crime exploding**

- * 10-14[?]-yr.-old violent crime in Kansas increasing 31% per year

THE CRIME PROBLEM - Early Observations

WORSE, STATISTICS UNDERSTATE MAGNITUDE OF PROBLEM

→ * Many crimes not even reported

-1992-

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Kansas</u>
No. of Index Crimes <u>Occurring</u> (estimated)	30,000,000	300,000
50% → No. of Index Crimes <u>Reported</u>	14,430,000	134,222
No. of Arrests against reported crimes	2,484,000	23,549
No. of Formal Felony Complaints	2,600,000	NA
No. Convicted/Sentenced (est)	520,000	NA
No. sent to Prison	340,000	2,802

.... AND ALSO UNDERSTATE SEVERITY OF PROBLEM

→ * Plea bargaining - criminals often don't get charged with their most serious crimes

C. EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - Early Observations

- * System
- * Criminal Records
- * Criminal (Justice) Information Systems
- * Juvenile Justice System
- * Apprehension / arrest / policing
- * Prosecution
- * Sentencing
- * Corrections/prisons
- * Parole
- * Rehabilitation

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - THE SYSTEM

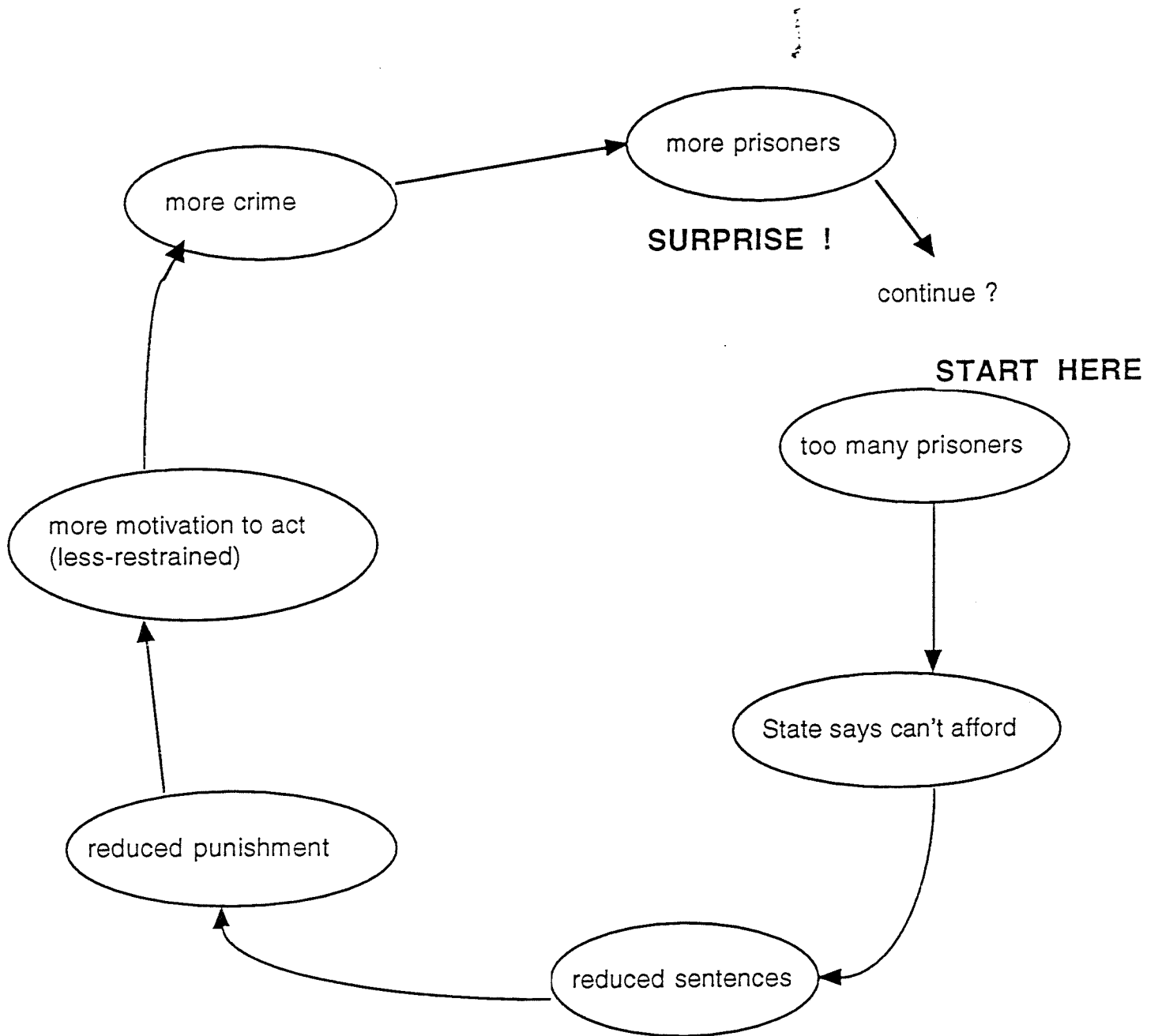
Criminal Justice System **begins at the point crime is committed**

- Purpose: to serve (fair and appropriate) justice for crimes committed
- Hopefully also: to deter or prevent crime

Existing system is

- not effective at either of above
- not efficient in what it does
- **overloaded**, leading to compromises which may make problem worse
 - plea bargains
 - reduced sentences

POTENTIAL DOOM LOOP



EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CRIMINAL RECORDS

- * Necessary to operation of system
- * Critical to repeat offender identification
- * Issue of access

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Essential today for criminal history requirements of

- Repeat offenders
- Recent sentencing laws
- Brady Bill mandates
- Basic law enforcement operations

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Example of need - 1994 Polly Klaas case in California

- * 12-yr.-old girl kidnapped from home and **murdered**
- * **Alleged killer is**
 - **twice-convicted kidnapper**
 - **on parole** after serving half of a 16-yr. sentence
- * Alleged killer **detained by police for 38 minutes later that night**
(. . . on coincidental trespassing violation)
- * Squad car **officers did not know** who they were dealing with
. . . although APB had been issued
- * Police central had not transmitted APB to squad cars because of "privacy"
. . . concern that media would intercept message
- * Alleged killer released - **squad car officers did not have information**
- * **If APB had been available** to squad car, . . . officers could have arrested.
- * **If criminal history had been available** to squad car, . . .
. . . officers would have known who they were dealing with.
- * Note: Alleged killer had benefitted from poor information on 3 previous violent offenses against women
 - plea-bargained, and **judge was not aware of previous record**

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

KANSAS TODAY

* Needs

- Criminal information system that is
 - structured efficiently
 - up-to-date with current data
 - tracking the data needed by users
 - tracking of offenders from first offense
 - easy to use by all appropriate users
 - integrated appropriately with juvenile information systems

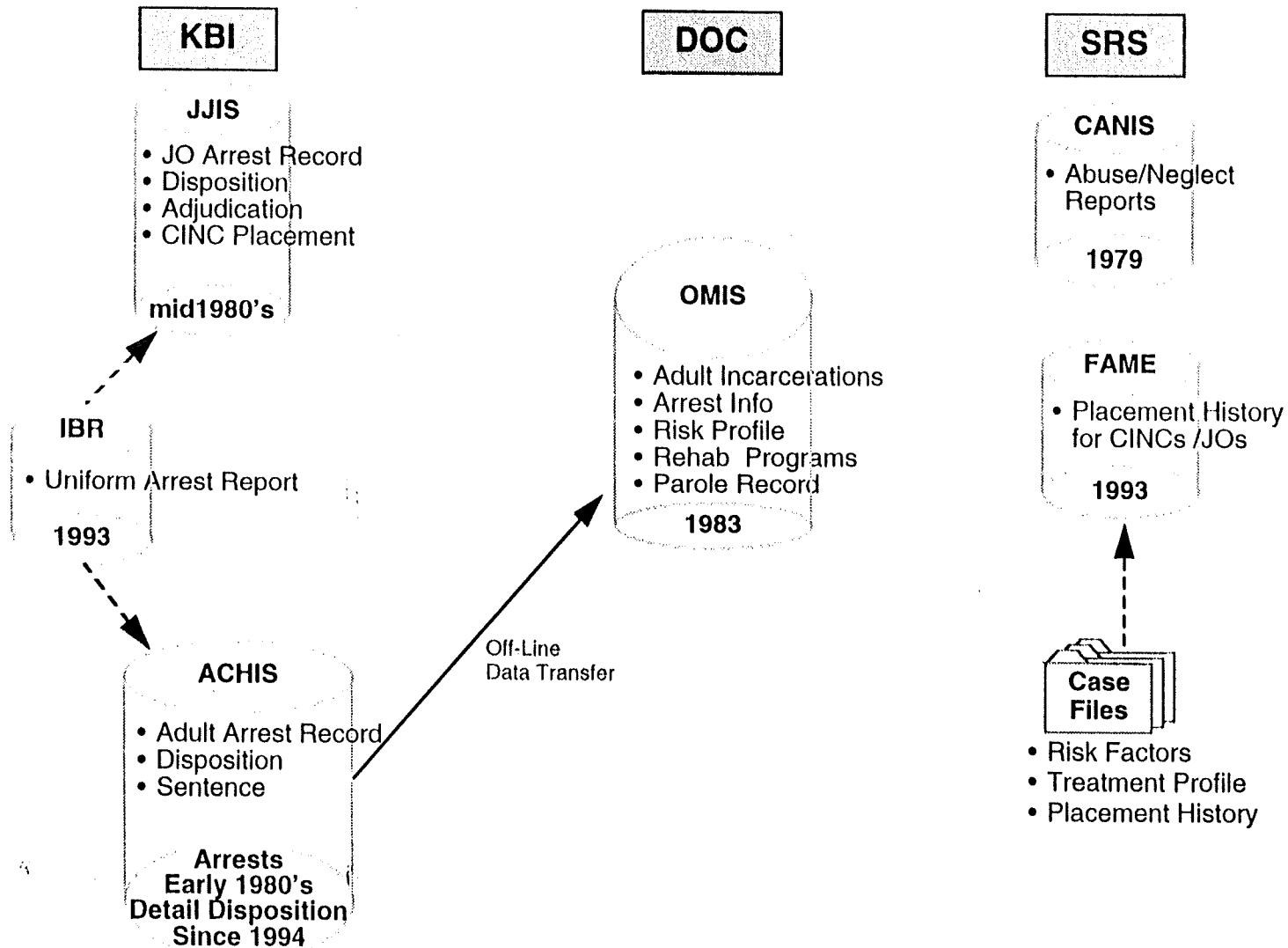
* Organization an issue

- Departmental approach to systems - no overall System view
 - not compatible, can't interact to share data

* Data is not accessible

- Little or very difficult access to data by many who need it
 - court personnel
 - county prosecutors
- Even departments with the data do not have good "query" capability

Information Systems



EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- * Some agencies have little computer capability beyond word processing

- Parole Board (none)

- Department of Corrections (little)

- * Severe backlog problem in data entry operations

JJIS Juvenile Justice
 Info. System

- * 12-15 mo. data entry backlog
- * no query capability

ACHIS Adult Criminal
 Info. System

- * 12-mo. backlog arrest info
- * 9-mo. backlog disposition info

IBR Incident-Based
 Reporting

- * Source of backlog for JJIS and ACHIS

OMIS Offender Mgmt.

- * Reliability of data?
- * (**Lot of offender self-reporting - not verified**)

CANIS Child Abuse and
 Neglect Info. Sys.

- * Unreliability of data
(**Report considered confirmed if within 30 days, data input clerk does not receive notification from field worker that report is unfounded.**)

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- * District Attorney examples of being unable to secure adequate information within required 48 hours to hold suspects
- * Needs Assessment necessary to qualify for Federal assistance
 - Kansas is behind
 - **For lack of \$30,000, could not get \$120,000 Federal money to fund assessment by outside consultant**
 - Now doing internally
- * Data Communications
 - **Congratulations to Legislature for foresight**
 - **Kansas has one of the most modern and efficient data communications networks of any state government**
 - Looks relatively easy to add links/capacity . . .
 - . . . to gather and distribute justice data . . .
 - . . . from/to county and local entities.

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

OTHER STATES

- * Some have integrated Juvenile Tracking Systems (Oklahoma, Arizona)
- * Missouri bill to establish Integrated Justice Information System
 - pay for it with \$7 /case filing fee in courts

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

URGENT - Juvenile Crime Exploding - Needs Total Study/Rework

	<u>1992</u>
Juvenile arrests	
- total number	25,560
- for "index" crimes - number	9,873
- % of Kansas total	36%

Juvenile Justice System needs attention; major faults seen/express by

- public
- law enforcement
- juveniles themselves

Good background work published by Reinventing Kansas Government project

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Intake system needs improvement

- Tampa, Florida system good example
- Prompt, thorough case evaluation

Disposition alternatives / process needs improvement

- * Limited options available encourages plea bargaining
- * Separation of offender classes
 - violent / non-violent
- * Is some form of boot camp program a good alternative?

Penalties / Consequences need Structuring / Clarification

- * Consequences for both felonies and misdemeanors are often the same
- * Juvenile offenders even complain
 - "They never did anything to me when I got in trouble."
- * Some judges trying restitution - community service

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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Juveniles - Probably the **most important** part of the crime problem

Koch Commission

Intake

	<u>KS Intake</u>	<u>Topeka Intake</u>	<u>Tampa Intake</u>	<u>Possible Improvements For Kansas</u>
Site:	• Police station	• Police Station, Detention Center	• Juvenile Intake Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate center may not make sense - High cost • Separate area linked to detention or emergency center may be more cost effective
Offender Type:	• All offenders	• All offenders	• Truants, felons (misdemeanants planned soon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include truants and other status offenders
Process Steps:				
A	File arrest report	• Arresting officer	• Arresting officer	
R	Booking	• Arresting officer	• Arresting officer (Free to return to work after this step)	
E	Detention Screening	• Arresting officer	• Intake officer	
S		• Arresting officer	• Intake officer	• Objective offense criteria combined with subjective behavioral criteria may be best solution
T		• Case worker	• Case worker	
		• Subjective	• Done by objective offense point system	
			• By statute	



For the most part KS has an effective process through here

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36

Intake Process Steps (continued)

E V A L U A T I O N		<u>KS Intake</u>	<u>Topeka Intake</u>	<u>Tampa Intake</u>	<u>Possible Improvements For Kansas</u>
	Prior Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually not done • Data not easily accessible nor timely to retrieve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May or may not be done • Data not easily accessible nor timely to retrieve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective by statute • Case worker • All data terminals easily accessible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education - Social Services - Health Services - Criminal Record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to and cross-training on different systems needed
	Risk Factor Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subjective • Done by Case Worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective • Done by POSIT Test • Screens for ten Risk Factors including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abuse/Neglect - Substance Abuse - Violent Behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and use a screening test
	In-Depth Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18% of cases get this far 90% should • Done by psychiatrist or other clinician • Left to parental discretion as to whether child is assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create pre-trial ability for judicial mandate
	Service Referral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little to none 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referrals made but no follow-up to ensure service was delivered/received 	



Major opportunity for improvement

1-37
37

Koch Commission

Detention

	Home/ Guardian	Emergency Shelter	Detention Center	Other Residential Facility	Jail
Who is sent:	Minor offenders - Misdemeanants - Status offenders - Non-violent felons	Suicidal Unstable Non-violent felons Repeat misdemeanants	Violent offenders Suicidal Unstable Chronic repeat offenders	Repeat misdemeanants Poor family environment Family rejection	Rural offenders where no detention center exists
Facility Type:	Non-secure	Non-secure Intense supervision	Secure Intense supervision	Non-secure Minimal supervision	Adult Secure
Purpose:	Wait for trial	Hold Stabilize Evaluate in some cases	Hold Stabilize Protect public safety Evaluate(in some cases)	Separate from family	Hold Protect public safety
Issues:	Slap on wrist Potential risk to public safety No rehabilitation No evaluation	Mix of populations: CINCs & JOs Risk of escape No rehabilitation Too few evaluated Costly	Too few evaluated No rehabilitation Mix of populations: Minor to serious offenders Costly	Risk of escape No rehabilitation No evaluation	Violation of JJDP



**Need to ensure comprehensive
evaluation resulting in development of
punishment and rehabilitative plan**

1-14
38

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - APPREHENSION/ARREST

Arrest is the weakest point in the system

(many criminals get away with crime)

% of crimes that result in arrests

<u>Crime</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Kansas</u>
All Crimes	21 %	? est. 19%
Murder	65 %	75 %
Aggravated assault	56 %	36 %
Rape	52 %	23 %
Robbery	24 %	20%
Burglary	13 %	11 %
Larceny-theft	20 %	19 %
Motor vehicle theft	14%	9 %

Source: FBI's 1992 Uniform Crime Report

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - POLICING / ARRESTS

Studies show

- About 50% of convictions result from . . .arrests by about 12% of police officers
- But, most productive officers get about same number of commendations as the least productive ones.

San Francisco studies show

- 50% of police officers in "overhead" jobs at desks
- 25% on the streets writing tickets
- 25% on the streets to deal with what public perceives as real problem

"Community policing" appears to be a step in the right direction

What about Kansas?

- Don't know yet, but . . .
- **Note Topeka** "shakeup" under new Police Chief Beavers

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM -

PROSECUTION

- * Philadelphia, Pa. (1990) 32,880 defendants simply **failed to appear**
 - system incapable of tracking them down and bringing to court
- * **Kansas** judges indicate **problem of response to arrest warrants**
- * **Plea bargains** - allow criminals to escape punishment for crimes they actually committed.
- * **45%** of national adult felony arrests do **not** result in an indictment
- * Only **3-10%** of all cases nationally go to trial
- * **Kansas data ?**
 - don't know yet
- * Note: Kansas Judge's comment that courts spend most of their time on civil cases, not on criminal cases

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - SENTENCING

- * What is fair and appropriate (just) punishment/consequences for crime?
- * Commission has not studied Sentencing yet
- * Consider "3 Strikes and You're Out" example, though
 - Washington state enacted law in 1993
 - Not new though; tried in 1920s and 1930, origin of "3-time loser"
 - Polls show 80% of voters nationwide favor it
 - Endorsed by almost all country's top politicians (including President Clinton)
 - 30 states considering it
 - Federal govt. considering legislation
 - But, legal experts say most prospective laws poorly drafted
 - too wide a net - leads to huge cost of incarcerating large numbers of non-violent offenders

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CORRECTIONS/PRISONS

Prison is cost-effective, in one sense

- Studies show crimes committed by the average offender cost society at least twice as much as their prison cells do.
- but can it be more effective and more efficient ?

Prison - how should it be?

* Criminals say

- "It's not so bad. I get 3 squares a day. The TV and the gym are great. All my buddies are there.
And I get to learn - advanced training in crime."

* Kansas citizens ask us

- Why don't prisoners have to work ?

- as a principle
- to pay for their care cost
- to pay restitution for their crimes
- to rehabilitate and learn marketable job skills

- Why is prison life so "soft" for the criminal?

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - PAROLE

Kansas now has more parolees than prisoners:

	<u>No. of Prisoners</u>	<u>No. of Parolees</u>
Dec. 1992	6,033	5,730
Dec. 1993	5,732	6,280

Should parole be abolished?

- More than a dozen states, and the federal govt., have done so
- **50% of all new prison admissions in California in 1987 were parole violators**
- **32% of all the murders solved by police are committed by criminals out on bail, probation, or parole**

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - PAROLE

Sentences given are not being served

- Virginia reports many convicts serve only 1/6th of sentence
- Massachusetts is typically one year served for a 10-yr. sentence
- Kansas?

Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics show

- **average time served** (all offenses) **fell . .**
... from 28 months in 1960 to 22 months in 1990
- **murderers released in 1990 served average of 7.5 years**

EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - REHABILITATION

* Have not looked at yet

D. THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

The Criminal Justice System is complex itself

- Lawmakers plagued by the "Law of Unintended Consequences"

But, the Criminal Justice System is part of the whole Social System

. - which is really complex

Society has to look at

- effectiveness, and
- cost/benefit efficiency . . .

. . . of the total system.

Prevention may be a more cost-effective part of solution

?

Prevention has one huge human advantage

.....NO VICTIM !

1-50

D. THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

JUVENILE CRIME, for example

Search for solutions brings us face-to-face with societal issues of

- families
- values
- culture

which reach beyond the Criminal Justice System.

Koch Commission

Risk Factors For Participation

(A summary of available research)

	Demographics	Family Related	School/Social Performance	Drugs
ACTIONABLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low socio-economic status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children with parents who had criminal or juvenile records were 2x more likely to be convicted Children with parental discord/conflict were 2x more likely to be convicted Poor parenting (single parent/abuse/neglect/other factors) by age 8 significantly increased convictions at age 10-13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% of children with low grades had juvenile court records vs. 9% for above average Early anti-social behavior: 62% of troublesome students identified by teachers at age 8 had convictions by age 25 59% of 14 year olds with delinquent friends had convictions before age 25 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug use - especially use of several drugs
NON-ACTIONABLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Males 3x more likely to participate than females; 5x more likely for index crimes Blacks are 3x more likely to participate than whites and 4.5x more likely to commit serious crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heredity: Several Scandinavian studies have indicated genetic links to delinquency and criminal behavior 		

Source: "Criminal Careers & Career Criminals" Vol. I, II; 1986 "Understanding & Preventing Violence", N.A.S. 1992

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Koch Commission

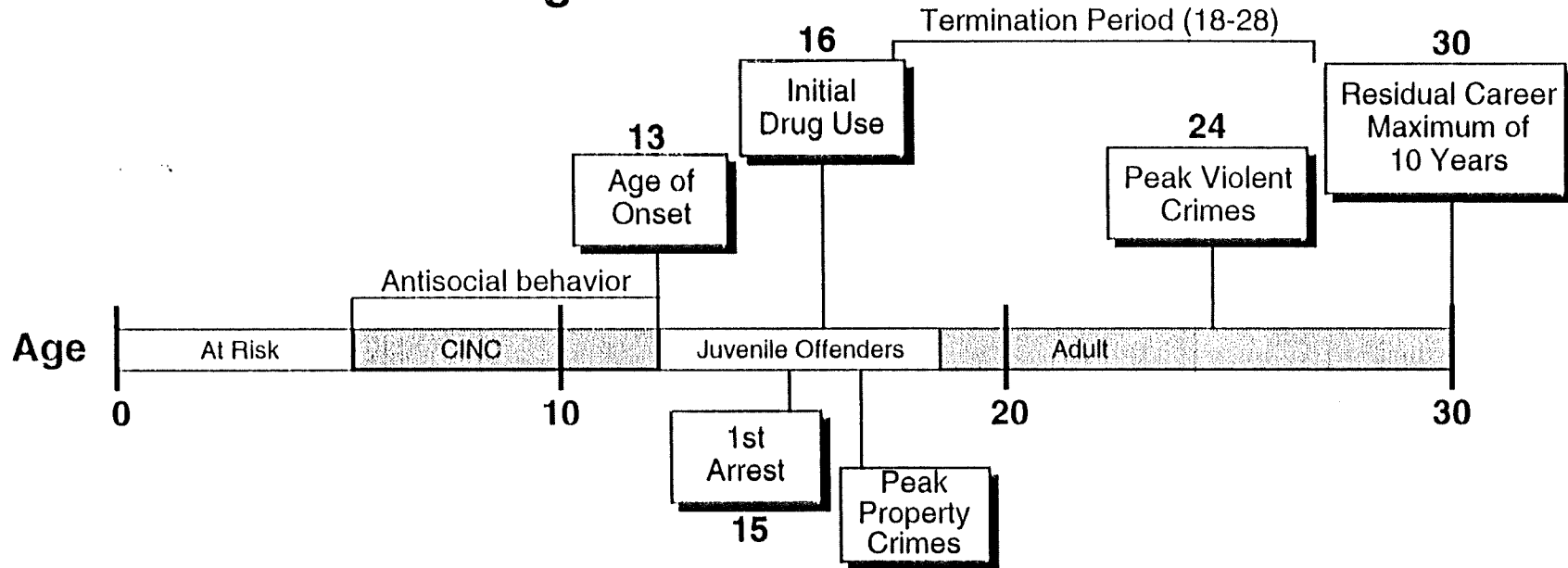
Risk Factors For High Frequency

(A summary of available research)

ACTIONABLE	Age at Onset	Prior Criminal Involvement	Drugs	Employment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminals who began their careers from 7 to 11 or had 1st convictions by age 10-12 had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Longest career length- Highest frequency of offenses- Most serious acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 69% of those arrested as adults had been arrested as J.O.'s• 50% of J.O.'s convicted of a serious crime were later convicted of serious crimes as adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drug-using criminals committed 2x as many offenses• Heroin users averaged 6x as many crimes as non-user criminals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prolonged unemployment/irregular employment

Source: "Criminal Careers & Career Criminals" Vol. I, II; 1986 N.A.S.

Average Criminal Career Profile



J.O.'s

- Frequency increases with age
- Seriousness increases with age
- Residual careers decrease on average with age
- J.O.'s on "Career Track" commit many diverse crimes

17

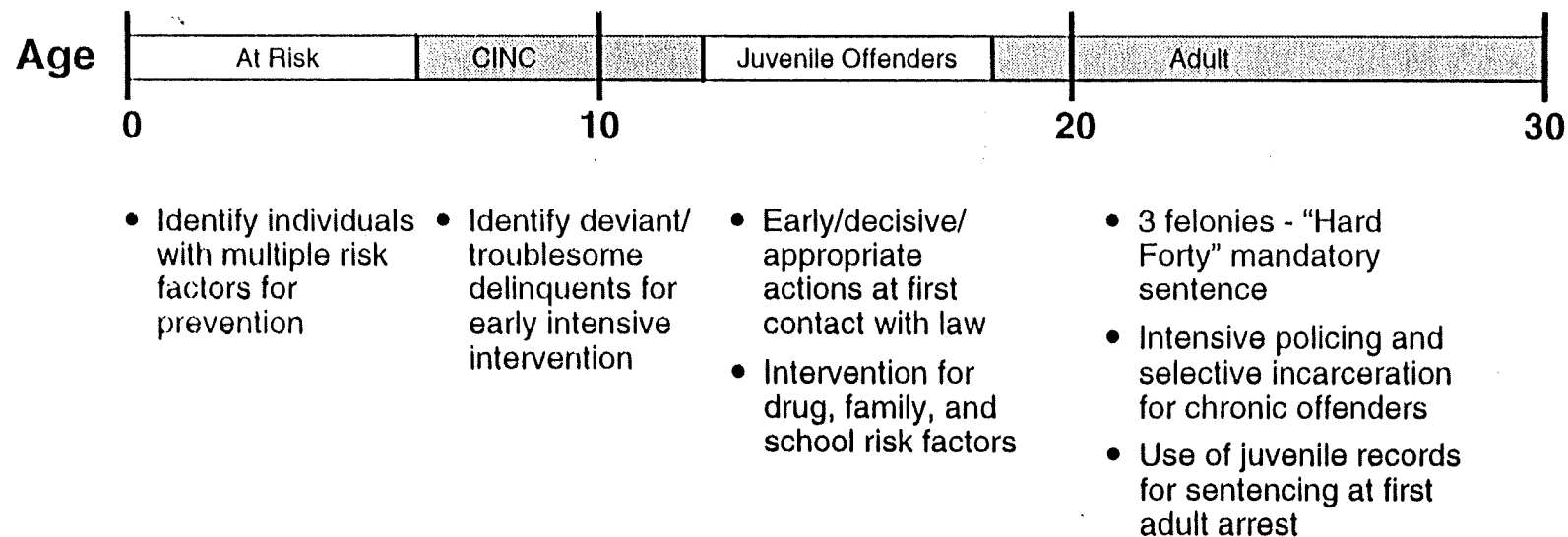
Adults

- Frequency is stable across types of crime
- Seriousness of crime is stable
- Residual careers increase through 20's to a maximum at 30 years of age
- Adults tend to specialize

Source: "Criminal Careers & Career Criminals" Vol. I, II; 1986

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52

Policy Implications



Current system focuses on "Participation" vs. "Frequency."

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Dimensions of Active Criminal Careers

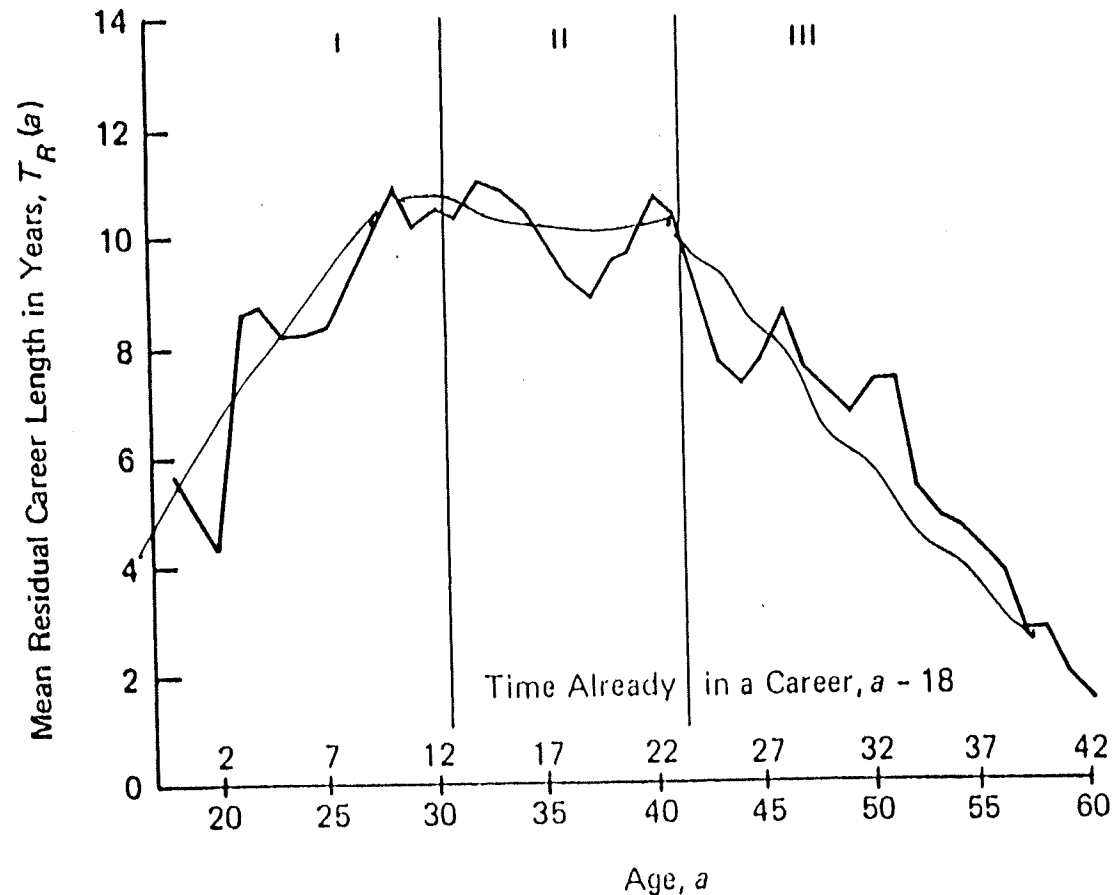


FIGURE 3-4 Variation in mean residual career length (T_R) with time already in a career (18- to 20-year-old starters only). Source: Blumstein and Cohen (1982: Figure 12).

E. LEGISLATION - COMMENTS

* BE CAREFUL

- Respond, instead of reacting
- Crime is a complex, system problem
- The actual effects are often different from the expected effects.
- Think through the likely consequences before acting.

LEGISLATION - COMMENTS

California example - "3 strikes" law just passed (March 1994)

- includes nonviolent, as well as violent, crimes
- counts any felony (even check-forging and drug possession)

* **Reaction** to voter anger over violent crime

* **Legislature felt had to act**

- especially after 12-yr.-old Polly Klaas case
- perception of election-year pressures

* **Problems:**

- Casts **too wide a net** (not carefully targeted)
 - includes non-violent felonies (like bad checks)
- **Fiscally irresponsible**
 - not balanced with funding program to pay for prisons needed

LEGISLATION - COMMENTS

- * Current laws not respected/obeyed
- * Punishment currently on the books is not being served
- * Kansas current legislation
 - 3 Strikes
 - Capital punishment
 - Juvenile offenders
 - Kansas Youth Authority
 - Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
 - other

SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

- * Be careful, think through likely consequences of proposals
- * Need help of all - let's work together
- * Commission program will
 - be visible
 - interact with public
 - work with all aspects of crime problem
- * I am personally committed to success!