

S.F. No. 900 – Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Report

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Overview

Courts retain jurisdiction over most juveniles who commit an offense until that person turns 19 years old. The court has jurisdiction over extended jurisdiction juveniles (EJJ) until that person turns 21 years old. This bill requires the Department of Corrections and probation offices to collect and report statistics related to the number of individuals designated EJJ, the demographics of those individuals, and the outcomes of individuals designated EJJ.

Section 1 requires the Department of Corrections to maintain annual statistics and provide them in the department's annual report. The statistics must include: the number and demographics of extended jurisdiction juveniles under supervision, the number of extended jurisdiction juveniles who successfully completed probation in the previous year; the number who were discharged early from supervision; the number who had a sentence executed; and the average length of time an extended jurisdiction juvenile spends under supervision.

Section 2 requires county probation officers to provide the Department of Corrections with the data needed to prepare the report required under subdivision 1.

Section 3 requires probation agencies to County Correction Act counties to provide the Department of Corrections with the data needed to prepare the report required under subdivision 1.