

Addition to Juvenile Disqualification List of ideas:

My suggestion involves cases where a person has a juvenile matter that remained within juvenile court and thus DOES NOT include the more serious cases routed through extended juvenile jurisdiction (EJJ) or where the person was tried as an adult. My suggestion is that juvenile cases, regardless of the DQ offense, are DQ'd for 5 years.

Consistent with Safety. If a juvenile reoffends in those 5 years, they will be DQ'd based on those actions. If the juvenile does not reoffend, it reflects a maturation consistent with brain science and reduction of risk of harm.

Example. In 2013, a fifteen year old juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for attempted burglary at a closed convenience store. He completed the terms of his court obligations on January 1, 2015, when he was 17 years old. JV has not had any subsequent problems with the law. JV applies for a job as a PCA on January 2, 2022. He is not disqualified as his DQ expired on January 1, 2020 (5 years after his release from supervision).

Questions for Juveniles

1. Should lower-level offenses (misdemeanor/ gross misdemeanor) be basis for DQ for juveniles?
 - a. All of them or selective?
2. Should felonies (JV) have 15-year DQ period?

If not, what is appropriate?

3. Should all felonies be included to Disqualify Juveniles?
 - [256.98](#) (wrongfully obtaining assistance);
 - [268.182](#) (fraud);
 - [393.07, subdivision 10](#), paragraph (c) (federal SNAP fraud);
 - [609.165](#) (felon ineligible to possess firearm);
 - [609.2112](#), [609.2113](#), or [609.2114](#) (criminal vehicular homicide or injury);
 - [609.215](#) (suicide);
 - [609.223](#) or [609.2231](#) (assault in the third or fourth degree);
 - repeat offenses under [609.224](#) (assault in the fifth degree);
 - [609.229](#) (crimes committed for benefit of a gang); [609.2325](#) (criminal abuse of a vulnerable adult);
 - [609.2335](#) (financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult);

- [609.235](#) (use of drugs to injure or facilitate crime);
- [609.24](#) (simple robbery);
- [609.255](#) (false imprisonment);
- [609.2664](#) (manslaughter of an unborn child in the first degree);
- [609.2665](#) (manslaughter of an unborn child in the second degree);
- [609.267](#) (assault of an unborn child in the first degree);
- [609.2671](#) (assault of an unborn child in the second degree);
- [609.268](#) (injury or death of an unborn child in the commission of a crime);
- [609.27](#) (coercion);
- [609.275](#) (attempt to coerce);
- [609.466](#) (medical assistance fraud);
- [609.495](#) (aiding an offender);
- [609.498, subdivision 1](#) or 1b (aggravated first-degree or first-degree tampering with a witness);
- [609.52](#) (theft);
- [609.521](#) (possession of shoplifting gear);
- [609.525](#) (bringing stolen goods into Minnesota);
- [609.527](#) (identity theft);
- [609.53](#) (receiving stolen property);
- [609.535](#) (issuance of dishonored checks);
- [609.562](#) (arson in the second degree);
- [609.563](#) (arson in the third degree);
- [609.582](#) (burglary);
- [609.59](#) (possession of burglary tools);
- [609.611](#) (insurance fraud);
- [609.625](#) (aggravated forgery);
- [609.63](#) (forgery);
- [609.631](#) (check forgery; offering a forged check);
- [609.635](#) (obtaining signature by false pretense);
- [609.66](#) (dangerous weapons);
- [609.67](#) (machine guns and short-barreled shotguns);
- [609.687](#) (adulteration);
- [609.71](#) (riot);
- [609.713](#) (terroristic threats);
- [609.82](#) (fraud in obtaining credit);
- [609.821](#) (financial transaction card fraud);
- [617.23](#) (indecent exposure), not involving a minor;

- repeat offenses under [617.241](#) (obscene materials and performances; distribution and exhibition prohibited; penalty);
- [624.713](#) (certain persons not to possess firearms); chapter 152 (drugs; controlled substance); or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section [609.21](#); or a felony-level conviction involving alcohol or drug use.