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Presentation Overview

- 1** Project Overview
- 2** Violent Crime Assessment and Policy Options
- 3** Victim Services Assessment and Policy Options
- 4** Sentencing Assessment and Policy Options
- 5** Final Review of Support for Policy Options

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Justice Center

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

We are a national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that combines the power of a membership association, serving state officials in all three branches of government, with policy and research expertise to develop strategies that increase public safety and strengthen communities.

How We Work

- We bring people together
- We drive the criminal justice field forward with original research
- We build momentum for policy change
- We provide expert assistance

Our Goals

- Break the cycle of incarceration
- Advance health, opportunity, and equity
- Use data to improve safety and justice

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What is Justice Reinvestment?



A data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and reduce recidivism.

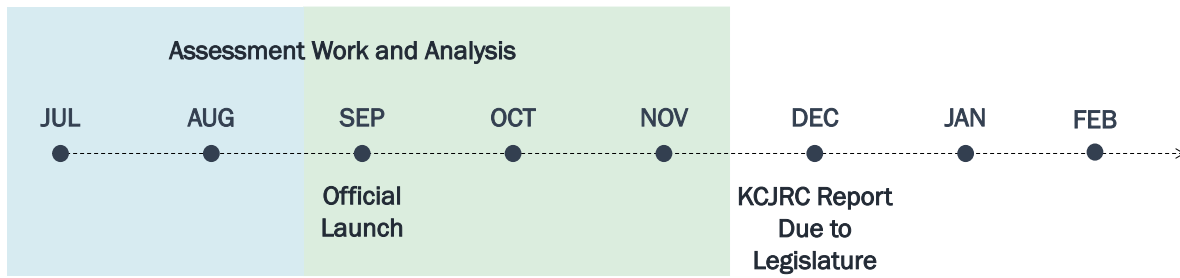
The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is funded principally by the U.S. Department of Justice's **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** with additional funding from **The Pew Charitable Trusts**.

Technical assistance for states participating in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative is provided by the **CSG Justice Center** and **Community Resources for Justice's Crime and Justice Institute**.

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The Justice Reinvestment assessment of victim services, violent crime, and sentencing seeks to examine policies and practices driving challenges in Kansas.



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The CSG Justice Center's assessment team in Kansas



David D'Amora, Senior Policy Advisor
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BA, Franklin College
MS, Butler University



Carl Reynolds, Senior Legal and Policy Advisor
Former director of the Texas Office of Court Administration and general counsel to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice
BA, University of Cincinnati
MA, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs
JD, University of Texas School of Law

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The CSG Justice Center's assessment team in Kansas



Laura van der Lugt, Project Manager

Former director of research and innovation for the Suffolk County Sheriff's Department (Massachusetts)

BA, Bates College,

MA, University of Pennsylvania

PhD., Northeastern University



Celine Villongco, Senior Policy Analyst

Former statewide human trafficking coordinator for the Iowa Department of Justice

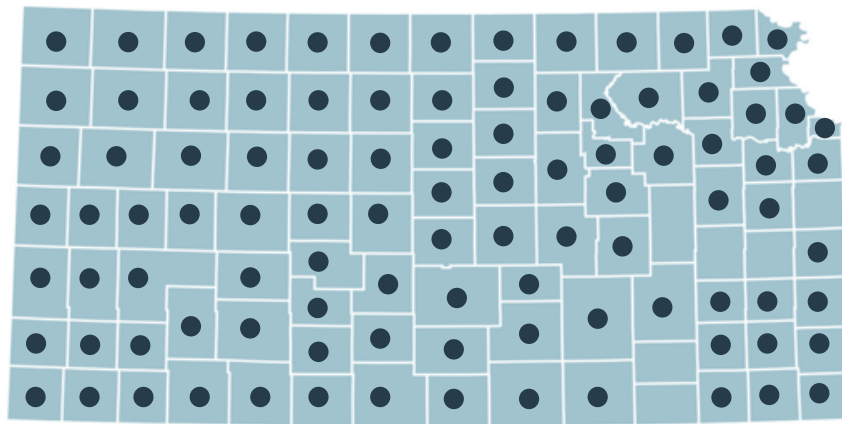
BS, Cornell University

MPP, Duke University

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Team members have connected with stakeholders from 99 of Kansas's 105 counties and spoken with more than 180 people.



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Since July 2020, CSG Justice Center staff have connected with 16 Kansas stakeholders across 8 organizations to discuss victims services.

- Proportionality/Guidelines Subcommittee of the Kansas Criminal Justice Reform Commission
- Kansas Department of Corrections Victim Services Department
- Kansas Attorney General's Office
- Kansas Governor's Grant Program
- Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
- Wichita Family Crisis Center
- StepStone Kansas
- Wichita Area Sexual Assault Center
- Prairie Band and Potawatomi Nation Victim Services
- Ford County Crisis Center
- Law enforcement stakeholders included in the violent crime assessment

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Since July 2020, CSG Justice Center staff have connected with 28 Kansas stakeholders across 25 organizations to discuss violent crime.

- Proportionality/Guidelines Subcommittee of the Kansas Criminal Justice Reform Commission
- Kansas Department of Corrections Victim Services Department
- Kansas Attorney General's Office
- Kansas Bureau of Investigation
- Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police
- Kansas Peace Officers Association
- Kansas American Civil Liberties Union
- Kansas County and District Attorney's Association
- Kansas Courts
- Crisis Center of Dodge City
- Law enforcement stakeholders in
 - Ford County
 - Marysville
 - Cherokee County
 - Cherryvale
 - Independence
 - Humboldt
 - Riley County
 - Hiawatha
 - Ellsworth
 - Wichita & Sedgwick County
 - Arkansas City
 - Rose Hill
 - McPherson
 - Dodge City
- Stakeholders included in the victims services, behavioral health, and community supervision assessments

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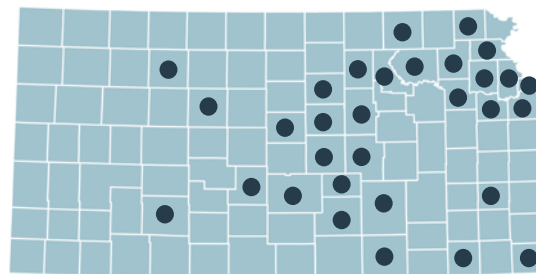
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In addition to analyzing data, CSG Justice Center staff are meeting with Kansas stakeholders to understand challenges associated with addressing violent crime statewide.

Since July 2, 2020, JRI violent crime assessment team members have hosted more than **30 meetings** with more than **60 people** in the law enforcement, victim services, legal, judicial, and political representative and advocacy communities.

Team members have also connected with members of the **Sentencing and Proportionality Subcommittee** to support the work of the **KCJRC**.



Ongoing engagement:



Communities disproportionately impacted by violent crime



Rural law enforcement officials

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A statewide approach to violent crime focuses on stopping first time offenses and reducing repeat offenses.

Stops First-Time Offenses

There are policing strategies and public safety approaches to decrease all crime and violence, **not just reported crime.**

Reduces Recidivism

People who commit crimes are accountable, receive the intervention needed to change the behavior, and do not reoffend.

Repairs Harm

Communities disproportionately impacted by crime and incarceration are supported and underlying conditions of distrust are fixed.

Builds Trust

Victims are safe, have access to help, understand how the criminal justice system works, see accountability, and heal.

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Policy Objective 1: Understand violent crime in Kansas at the incident level to improve investigation and build community trust.

Assessment Findings:

- Pressures on the state budget have delayed the timeline of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation's (KBI) transition to incident-based reporting statewide.
- Meanwhile, despite best efforts at collaborative cross-jurisdictional investigation, without incident-level data it is hard to track incidents of violent crime, and specifically domestic violence, statewide.
- Police chiefs and sheriffs statewide report increased calls for transparency in police data, practices, and policies that echo national conversations about trust in the law enforcement system.
- Reported violent crime in Kansas has increased in recent years driven by increases in aggravated assaults.
- While the majority of reported violent crime occurs in Kansas's most populous areas, rural and frontier regions have also seen dramatic increases in reported violent crime.

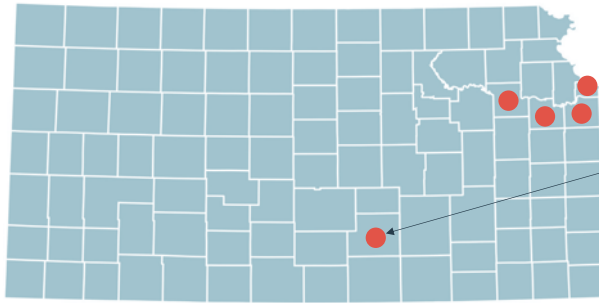
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In 2018, the five most populous counties in Kansas accounted for 68 percent of reported violent crime.

Five Most Populous Counties:

Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee,
Wyandotte, and Douglas Counties



17% vs. 40%

In 2018, **Sedgwick County** was home to 17 percent of the state's population but was responsible for 40 percent of reported violent crime.

Kansas Bureau of Investigation Incident Based Reporting Unit, Kansas Crime Index 2010-2018 (Topeka, KS: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2011-2019); "QuickFacts Kansas; Sedgwick County, Kansas," United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sedgwickcountykansas,KS/PST045219>, accessed July 2, 2020.

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Also, rural and frontier counties also ranked in the top 10 for violent crimes per 1,000 Kansans.

#4

Cloud County
(Rural)

Population = 8,618

Total Crime = 213

Total Crime Rate = 24.7

Violent Crime = 59

Violent Crime Rate = 6.8

#9

Rush County
(Frontier)

Population = 3,061

Total Crime = 46

Total Crime Rate = 15.0

Violent Crime = 14

Violent Crime Rate = 4.6

#10

Greenwood County
(Frontier)

Population = 5,970

Total Crime = 101

Total Crime Rate = 16.9

Violent Crime = 27

Violent Crime Rate = 4.5

Kansas Bureau of Investigation Incident Based Reporting Unit, Kansas Crime Index 2019 (Topeka, KS: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2020); Institute for Policy & Social Research, Population Density Classifications in Kansas, by County, 2019 (Lawrence, KS: The University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research, 2020).

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State policy and local practice can increase reporting and build trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

EXAMPLE STATE POLICIES THAT IMPROVE TRUST

- Requiring collection and publication of policing data (i.e., calls for service; police stops by sex, race, and geography; arrests)
- Regulating use of body-worn cameras and usage/availability of captured footage
- Limiting use of racial profiling in policing practices and publishing police data according to race of officer and community member

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES THAT IMPROVE TRUST

- Using problem-oriented policing and/or community policing approaches to foster collaborative prosocial responses to crime
- Forging partnerships with community groups to address public safety concerns and measuring impact of actions taken to address concerns
- Using geographic assignment for patrol beats to ensure more opportunities for connection between law enforcement and community members



July 2018 | Council of State Governments Justice Center, 50 State Report on Public Safety (New York: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2018).

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There is strong evidence of efficacy for policing strategies that can address first-time and repeat offending while also building community trust.

STRONG EVIDENCE OF EFFICACY

Hot-spot policing—place-focused policing strategies in specific areas with consistently high crime rates

Directed patrol for gun violence—strategies involving intensive patrols in locations with high numbers of gun crimes

Problem-oriented policing—uses a variety of data points to identify core crime problems and devise targeted solutions to address them

Focused deterrence strategies—uses direct communication with people who frequently commit crimes to incentivize compliance or reinforce certainty of swift and severe penalties

DNA for police investigations—the only forensic method that connects evidence to a specific source with accuracy

George Mason University, Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, "What Works in Policing?" accessed February 6, 2018, <http://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/what-works-in-policing/>.

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Improve statewide data collection and data transparency.

Immediate Actions

- **Prioritize the transition to an incident-based reporting system.** Support KBI's transition to Kansas Incident-Based Reporting System (KIBRS); provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies necessary to transition to incident-based reporting.
- **Use incident-based data to understand potential disparity.** Collect, analyze, and make publicly available incident-level crime data that breaks down crime incidents by sex, race, geography, and relationship between perpetrators and victims.

Long-Term Goals

- **Support local law enforcement.** Prioritize the ability of local and state law enforcement agencies to collect and report incident-based data through funding and technical assistance.
- **Support collaboration.** Use incident-based data to guide intervention strategies appropriate to geographic regions and to foster cross-jurisdictional collaboration.

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Policy Objective 2: Hold people who commit crime accountable and ensure they receive interventions needed to change their behavior and not reoffend.

Assessment Findings:

- Law enforcement report that the majority of aggravated assault and battery calls for service and arrests are for domestic violence offenses or are domestic violence related.
- Law enforcement also report that increased substance use, namely alcohol and methamphetamine, is connected to rising calls for service for serious domestic violence incidents.
- In recent months, there have been double to triple the number of calls for service for serious domestic violence incidents.
- Communities are using the coordinated community response model to strengthen the management of domestic violence in Kansas communities.
- BIP is regulated in Kansas through a statewide certification process, but orders for BIP assessment and to BIP programming vary jurisdictionally.

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Frontier, rural, suburban, and urban counties have recently experienced increases in calls for service for serious domestic violence incidents.



Calls for service for **serious** domestic violence incidents have **doubled and even tripled** in most jurisdictions.



Calls for service for **misdemeanor** domestic violence incidents have **stayed flat** in most jurisdictions.

CSG Justice Center focus group interviews with Kansas law enforcement officials, August 2020.

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From 2010 to 2018,
domestic violence homicides
increased 16 percent, from 32 to 37.

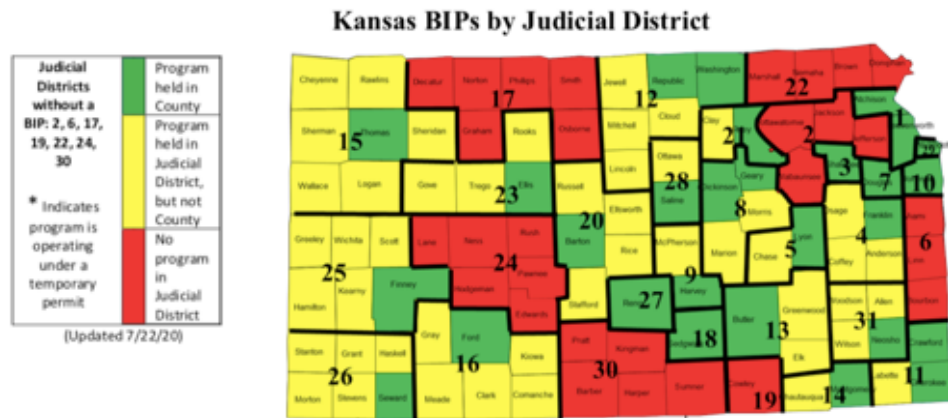
In 2018, 25 percent of all 146 homicides were domestic violence related.

Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Assault in Kansas 2018 (Topeka, KS: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2019).

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Batterer Intervention Programming (BIP) is implemented inconsistently statewide despite standards for assessment and for program curriculum.



Kansas Department of Corrections, Victims Services. *Kansas BIPs by Judicial District*, (Topeka, KS: Kansas Department of Corrections, 2020).

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Hold people accountable for domestic violence harm and make state-certified assessment and programming mandatory.

Immediate Actions

- **Disallow anger management programming** in cases of intimate partner violence. Replace anger management in these cases with batterer's intervention programming.
- **Require BIP assessment and programming at the time of first offense.** People who perpetrate domestic violence should be sentenced to BIP. Providers of BIP should use evidence-based practices and collaborate closely with victim service providers and with parole and probation supervision agencies. Expand SB 123 to include provision of determination of need for BIP assessment and programming. Expand access to include pretrial access.
- **Fund BIP assessment and programming to alleviate cost burden on participants.** BIP must be mandatory and state subsidized. Allow domestic violence special program fees collected by judicial districts to be used to assist individuals sentenced to BIP with BIP provider fees.

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Strengthen coordinated community response teams and increase local case coordination related to violent crimes, including homicide, child abuse, sexual assault, and domestic violence.

Immediate Actions

- **Require use of lethality assessments.** Statutorily mandate statewide adoption of lethality assessments. Use of lethality assessments should focus on assessing the risk of a person committing abuse as well as connecting victims to resources. Statutorily mandate statewide adoption of valid, reliable assessment instrument.

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Since July 2020, CSG Justice Center staff have engaged stakeholders related to victim assistance and response.



Community-Based Victim Services: Ford County Crisis Center; Prairie Band Potawatomi Victim Services; Stepstone Kansas, Wichita Area Sexual Assault Center, Wichita Family Crisis Center



Statewide Victim Services Office: Kansas Governor's Grants Program, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence



Law Enforcement: Wichita Police Department Domestic Violence Unit



Batterer Intervention: Kansas Department of Corrections, Kansas Attorney General's Office

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During the September presentation, the following key points were discussed:

- Kansas has three strategies to directly support victims of crime: services through grants, crime victim compensation, and restitution.
- The Kansas Crime Victim Compensation Board is an essential support for victims of violent crime.
- While applications to the Kansas Crime Victim Compensation Board have increased, the majority of victims of violent crime do not apply for compensation.
- Victim service agencies, law enforcement, and criminal justice agencies providing assistance to victims have faced increased pressures since March.

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States have used statewide victimization surveys to understand the scope of victimization and experiences of vulnerable populations that systems may not be serving.



Wyoming Crime Victimization Survey (2011)

- Robbery, assault, and property crime were the most frequently reported crimes.
- Only 20 percent of sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.
- Talking to a mental health professional was the most commonly reported service received after of victimization.



Missouri Crime Victimization Survey (2016)

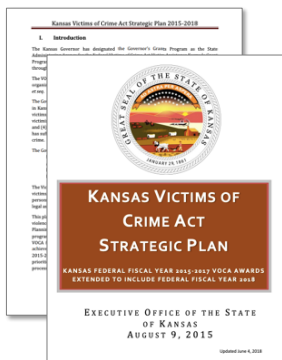
- One in eight people have experienced intimate partner violence.
- Emotional abuse was the most common type of abuse, followed by physical abuse and stalking.
- Of people who experienced forced sexual activity, only 13.5 percent were offered victim services.

Wyoming Crime Victimization Survey (Wyoming: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, 2011); Missouri Crime Victimization Survey Executive Summary (Missouri, Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, 2016).

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KGGP can use data and information from a Kansas victimization survey to ground surveys, interviews, focus groups, and other data-collection methods from the strategic needs assessment.



- The Kansas Governor's Grants Program (KGGP) is currently conducting a comprehensive assessment to examine the service needs of crime victims.
- KGGP will use the assessment to develop a statewide implementation plan and determine Kansas funding priorities.
- Victims' experiences are shaped by their gender, race, class, and age and by the intersection of these identities.
- Talking to victims directly is the best way to learn about gaps in services and unmet needs.

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102 counties in Kansas have at least one designated staff person with victim-witness responsibilities.

- However, the depth of these responsibilities and victim-witness coordination varies from county to county by
 - Funding source;
 - Individual job descriptions and competing job responsibilities; and
 - Hiring requirements.
- The Kansas Attorney General's Office provides technical assistance to victim-witness coordinators across the state.
- Resources for and responsibilities of victim-witness coordinators vary greatly by jurisdiction.

CSG Justice Center Analysis of Kansas Attorney General information.

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Increase the data available about victims in Kansas to ensure state funding priorities support victims' needs.

Immediate Action

- **Administrative:** Conduct a statewide victimization survey to understand the full scope of victimization across the state, capture polyvictimization that is occurring (people who experience multiple victimizations simultaneously), and identify survivor populations that systems may not currently be serving. This survey can inform priorities for statewide victim services funding. The victimization survey should be undertaken by a specific agency and should be conducted every five years.

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Strengthen victim-witness coordinator programs throughout the state.

Immediate Action

- *Administrative:* Maximize technology to provide remote assistance to victim-witness coordinators in under-resourced areas.
- *Administrative:* Utilize the Kansas Academy of Victim Assistance to administer specialized training on best practices to victim-witness coordinators across the state.

Long-Term Goal

- *Administrative:* Reinstate the Victim-Witness Coordinator Committee within the Kansas County & District Attorneys Association to increase best practices and peer support among victim-witness coordinators.

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During the September presentation, the following analyses on revocation, drug offenses, and geographical variation were discussed:

- The majority of admissions to prison each year are for supervision condition violations.
- Over one-quarter of drug offense admissions to prison were people with no felony history.
- The number of people in prison for drug offenses has increased 3–4 times more than the number of people in prison for other types of offenses.
- The number of women in prison for drug offenses doubled between FY2010 and FY2019.
- There are counties that sent over half of all their felony cases to prison. In 2019, over 400 people went to prison from these counties.

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Glossary of terms about sentencing

Sentencing Grids: Determinate sentencing is based on sentencing charts or “grids.” Each sentencing grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid’s vertical axis is the crime severity scale, which classifies current crimes of conviction. The nondrug grid is used for sentencing of all felony crimes other than drug grid crimes. The drug grid is used for sentencing of all drug crimes.

Dispositions: A thick, black dispositional line cuts across both grids. Above the dispositional line the grid blocks are designated as presumptive prison sentences. Below the dispositional line are shaded grid blocks, which are designated as presumptive probation sentences. In “border boxes,” the court has the power to grant probation without departing from the grid (which otherwise would require a finding of substantial and compelling reasons).

Sentence Ranges: Within each grid block are three numbers, representing months of imprisonment. The three numbers provide the sentencing court with a range for sentencing. The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any point within the range. The middle number in the grid block is the standard number and is intended to be the appropriate sentence for typical cases.

Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Desk Reference Manual 2019 .

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Glossary of terms about sentencing (cont.)

Departures: A sentence outside of the ranges in the applicable grid block is a “durational departure.” A sentence that is not the presumptive disposition (i.e., prison or probation) is a “dispositional departure.”

Off-Grid Offenses: Off-grid offenses include the most serious of criminal offenses, such as capital murder and first-degree murder.

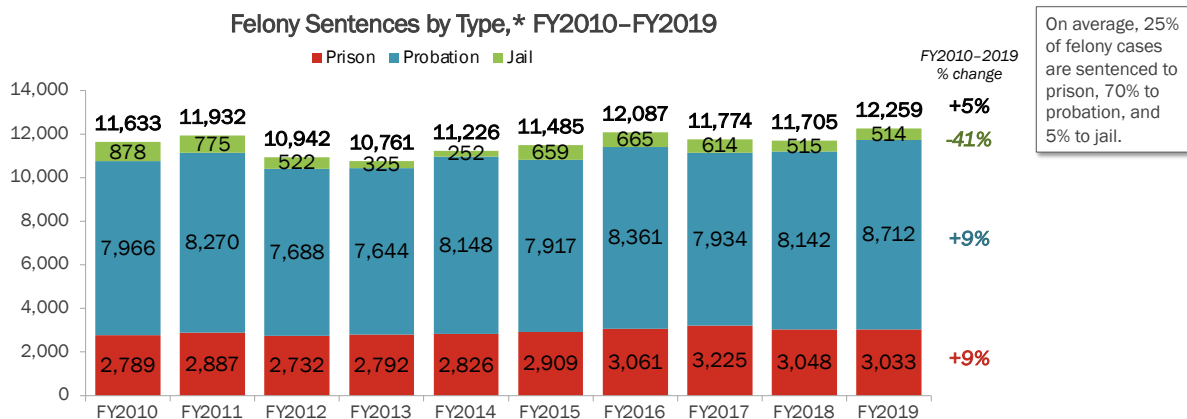
Nongrid Offenses: Not to be confused with off-grid offenses, these offenses each contain specific penalties and other provisions within their respective statutes. DUI and felony domestic battery are common examples.

Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Desk Reference Manual 2019.

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Kansas sentences over two-thirds of felony cases to probation supervision.



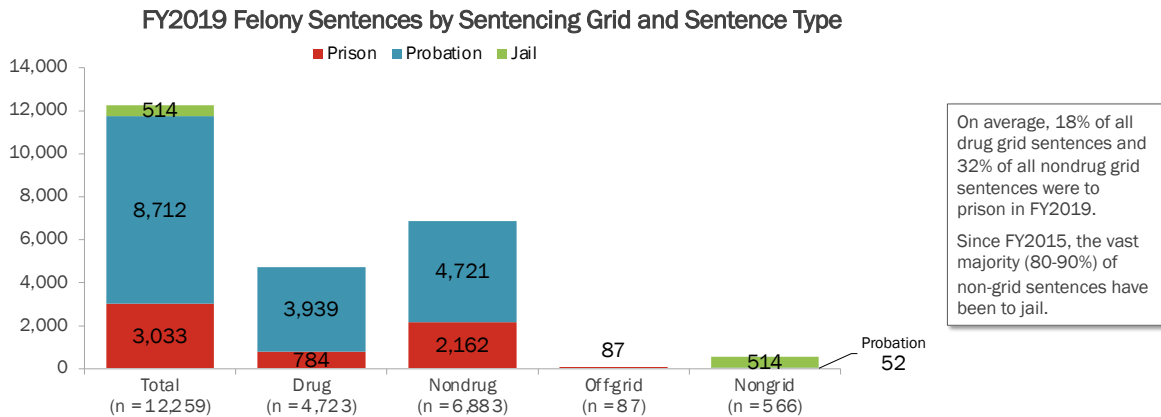
*One non-drug case in FY2017 was missing sentence information.

CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission felony sentencing data, September 2020.

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Sentencing to supervision is more prevalent as a pattern but smaller in volume on the drug grid than the nondrug grid.

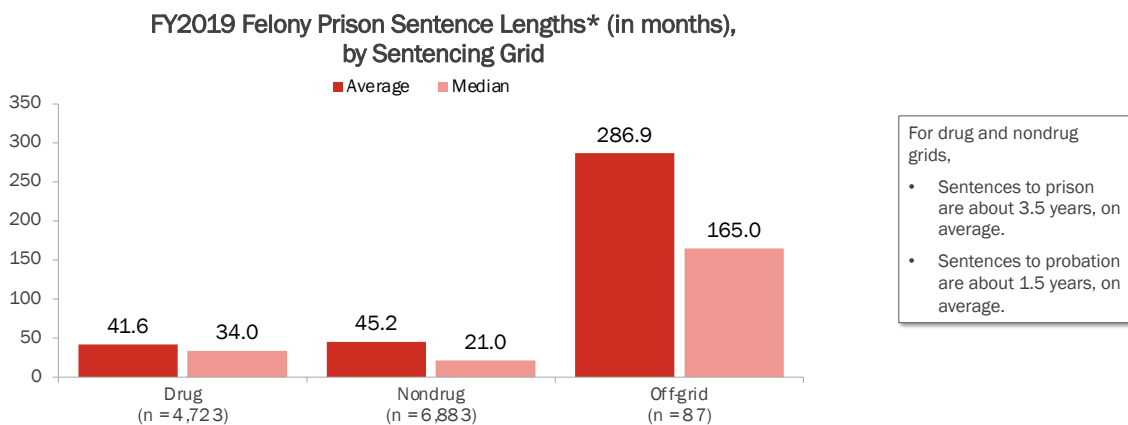


CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission felony sentencing data, September 2020.

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Off-grid sentences to prison average 24 years in length, or over 2,000 bed years in a single year of sentencing for the most serious crimes.



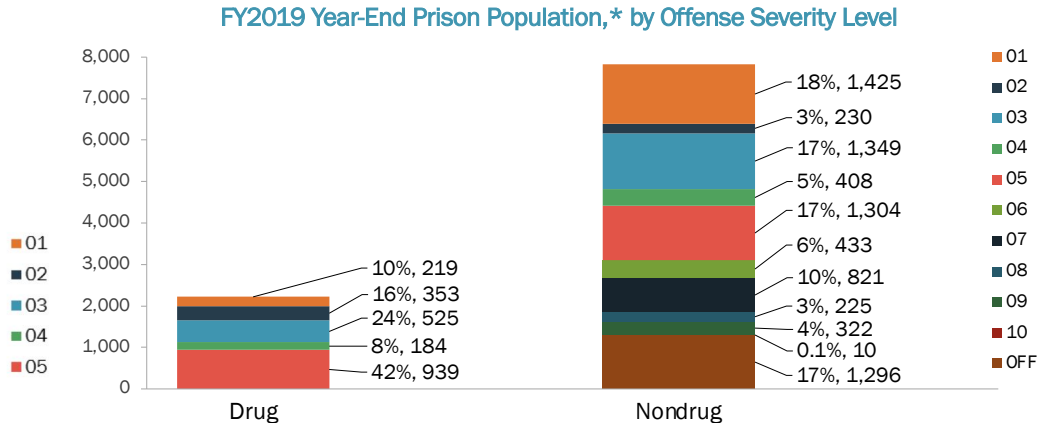
*Excludes 70 off-grid life sentences, one non-drug grid life sentence, and one non-drug sentence missing sentence length information.

CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission felony sentencing data, September 2020.

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People in prison with grid sentences include close to 1,000 people for level 5 drug offenses and over 1,300 each for nondrug levels 1, 3, and 5.



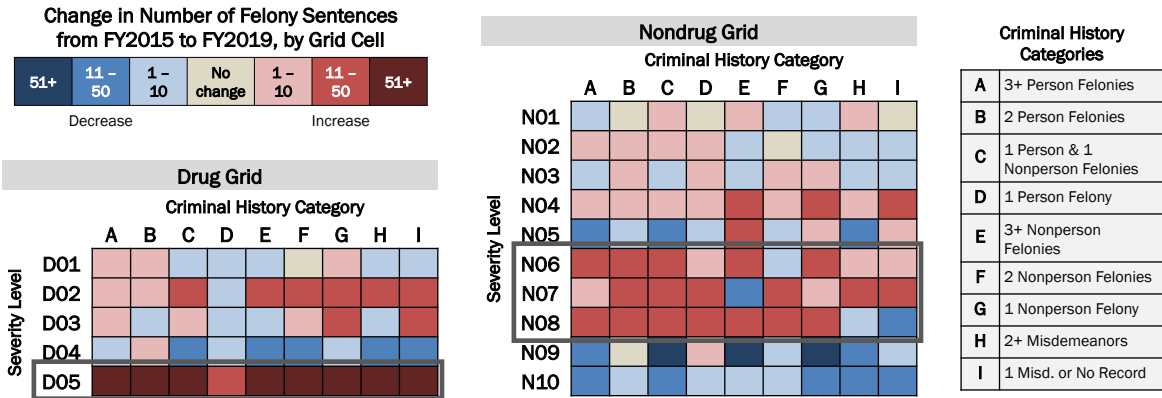
*Includes people admitted to prison for any reason. Excludes one person who was missing offense information.

CSG Justice Center analysis of KDOC prison population data, September 2020.

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“High-growth” grid cells are concentrated in level 5 of the drug grid and levels 6, 7, and 8 of the nondrug grid.



The grid cell for 5 sentences in FY2015 and 12 sentences in FY2019 could not be determined due to missing severity level or criminal history information.

CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission felony sentencing data, September 2020.

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“High-growth” grid cells accounted for an increase of 1,396 felony sentences from FY2015 to FY2019.

Change in Number of Felony Sentences from FY2015 to FY2019, by Grid Cell

Drug Grid										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
D05	+61	+64	+170	+22	+186	+96	+119	+109	+156	+983
Nondrug Grid										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
N06	+22	+14	+21	+9	+21	-5	+35	+4	+2	+123
N07	+8	+20	+25	+13	-19	+16	+5	+39	+40	+147
N08	+23	+32	+29	+14	+48	+15	+12	-9	-21	+143

Of the 1,396 additional sentences in high-growth cells, **290** (21%) were in presumptive prison sentencing grid cells.

The grid cell for 5 sentences in FY2015 and 12 sentences in FY2019 could not be determined due to missing severity level or criminal history information.

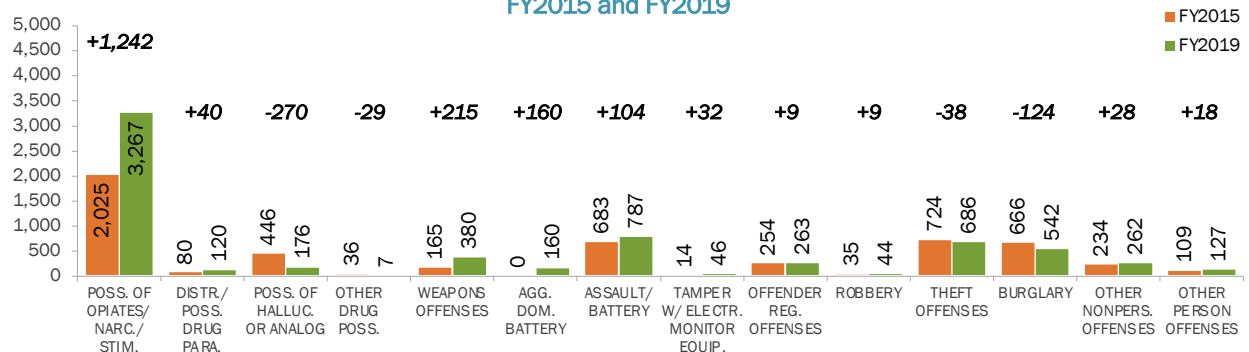
CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission felony sentencing data, September 2020.

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Possession of drugs is by far the greatest volume driver in “high-growth” grid cells.

Offense Types in “High-Growth” Cells With the Greatest Increase in Number of Sentences, FY2015 and FY2019



The grid cell for 5 sentences in FY2015 and 12 sentences in FY2019 could not be determined due to missing severity level or criminal history information. Offenses were grouped into types based on offense descriptions in sentencing data.

CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission felony sentencing data, September 2020.

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Revocation as a result of a revocation hearing ranges across counties from 5 to 70 percent.

FY2019 Probation Revocation Hearings, Proportion Revoked by County*

10 Highest			10 Lowest		
County	Total hearings	% revoked	County	Total hearings	% revoked
Cherokee	96	70%	Crawford	20	15%
Scott	15	67%	Riley	20	15%
Pottawatomie	29	62%	Rice	55	15%
Jackson	16	56%	Marshall	22	14%
Clay	18	56%	Atchison	47	13%
Sumner	55	53%	Morris	16	13%
Osage	102	48%	Kingman	22	9%
Geary	19	47%	Sherman	13	8%
Pratt	37	46%	Nemaha	14	7%
Barton	136	43%	Cowley	22	5%

FY2019
state total
rate: 30%

*Of counties with at least 10 revocation hearings during FY2019. Includes revocation hearings for Community Corrections, Court Services, and other agencies.

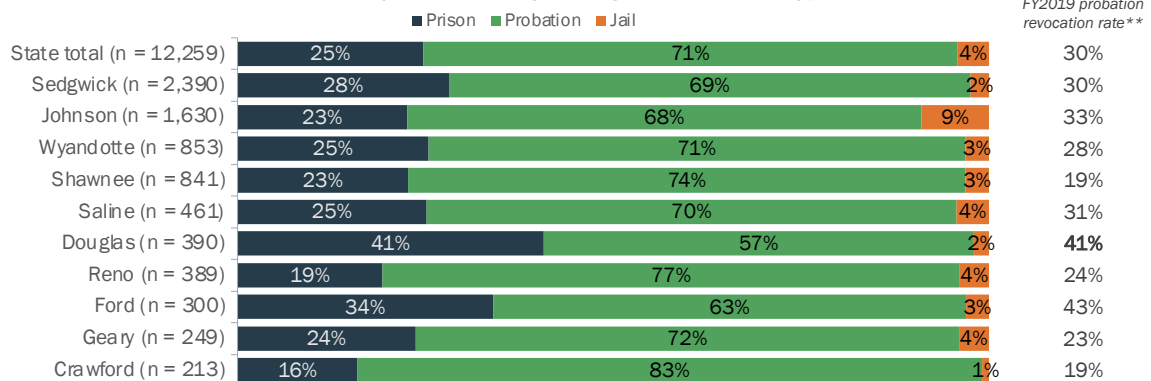
CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission probation revocation hearings data, August 2020.

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Douglas County has the highest rate of prison sentences and almost the highest rate of supervision revocation of the top 10 higher-volume counties.

FY2019 Felony Sentences by County and Sentence Type*



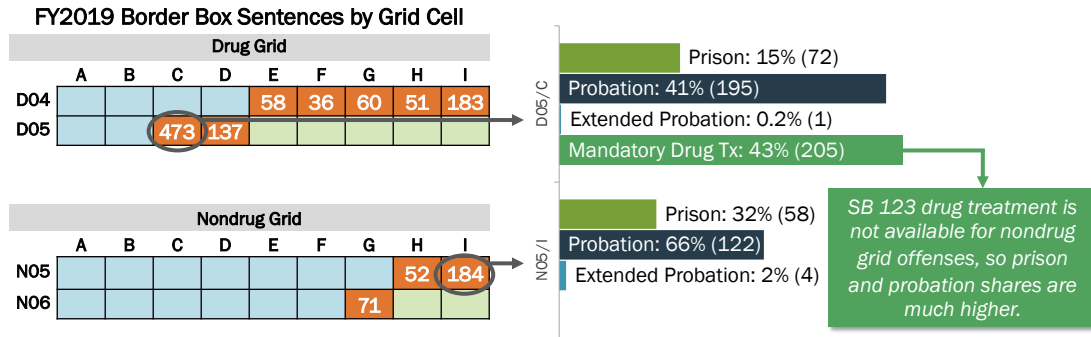
*Only the 10 counties with the most sentences in FY2019 are shown.

CSG Justice Center analysis of Kansas Sentencing Commission felony sentencing data, September 2020.

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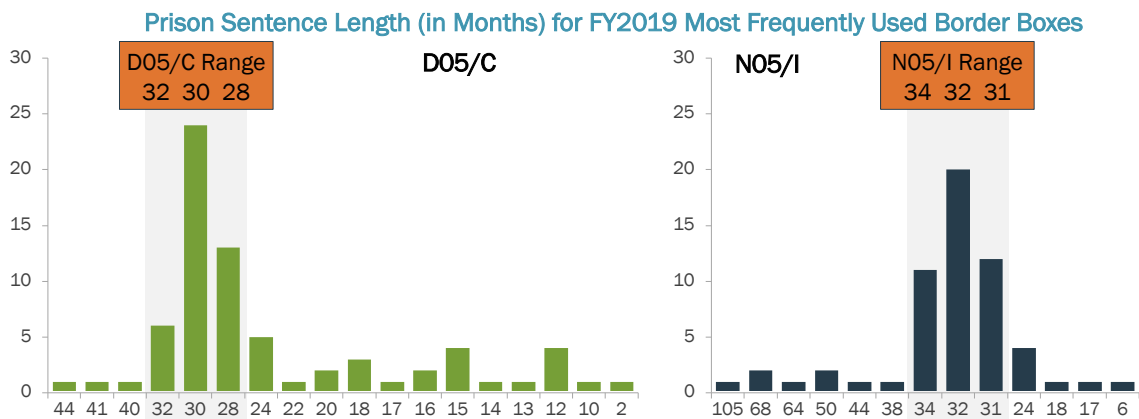
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Sentencing in the most frequently used border box (D05/C) shows a plurality of SB 123 sentences.



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Sentence lengths in the most used border boxes show many more downward departures on the drug grid than the nondrug grid.



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Prioritize prison space for the most serious crimes by amending drug crime sentencing.

Immediate Actions

- *Statutory:* Amend the drug grid to encourage probation sentences and reduce downward departures. Expand presumptive parole and border box grid cells.
- *Statutory:* Amend the nondrug sentencing grid to better reflect what is actually happening in terms of departures and sentence lengths.
- *Statutory:* Improve the SB 123 sentencing option by expanding eligibility to nondrug crimes and counting treatment time toward the sentence.
- *Administrative:* Analyze marijuana sentencing.

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Expand diversion options available to prosecutors and judges.

Immediate Action

- *Statutory:* Build on the SB 123 infrastructure to encourage more prosecutor diversions to certified treatment and provide treatment to more people before they commit more crimes.
- *Statutory:* Adopt deferred adjudication, providing a non-treatment judicial diversion option as a last opportunity to resolve a case without resorting to criminal conviction.

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Through additional data analysis, nondrug sentencing can be explored as well.

Immediate Actions

- *Statutory:* Examine the nondrug grid to reduce the need for downward departures to achieve probation sentences in more cases.
- *Statutory:* Provide for decay of old criminal history so it is not counted in guideline scoring.

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Revocation sentencing must be made more consistent and proportional.

Immediate Action *(also heard by the Supervision Subcommittee)*

- **Work with the judiciary to promote consistency in the reasons and thresholds for revocations statewide.**
 - ✓ Collaborate with judges to explore the possibility of revocation guidelines. Consider reviewing KDOC revocation practices or Utah statewide revocation guidelines as examples.
 - ✓ Explore the possibility of allowing statewide revocation judges located in the judicial branch to hear revocation cases, create consistency in revocation decisions, and allow for specialized training on behavior change strategies and accountability.

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Sentencing that relies heavily on supervision must lead to high-quality supervision to achieve the potential for reducing recidivism.

- Ensure timely and consistent assessment of the risks and needs of women and men under supervision.
(Longer-term community supervision policy option to create a statewide PSI Unit)
- Enable consistently strong, evidenced-based supervision practices.
(Immediate community supervision policy options 1, 2, 3, 5, & 6)
- Anticipate a substantial quantity of technical supervision relapses among the relatively large population under supervision.
(Immediate community supervision policy option 6, interagency re-engagement unit)
- Provide suitable incentives for compliance and consistent, measured sanctions for technical relapses by people under supervision.
(Immediate community supervision policy option 4, promote consistency in the reasons and thresholds for revocations statewide)

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The following policy options are also being presented to the Supervision Subcommittee for immediate action.

1. Consolidate concurrent supervision cases.
2. Create statewide conditions of supervision.
3. Create earned compliance credits or strengthen early discharge mechanisms.
4. Work with the judiciary to promote consistency in the reasons and thresholds for revocations statewide. *(See Slide 52)*
5. Formalize interagency collaboration to increase information sharing, create efficiencies, and leverage agency expertise.
6. Support interagency collaboration to leverage resources to promote success on supervision and reductions in recidivism.
 - ✓ Access to programming for all people assessed as high risk and high need
 - ✓ Re-Engagement Unit

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The following policy options are also being presented to the Supervision Subcommittee as longer-term goals.

1. Ensure robust sanctions and incentive options are available.
2. Create a data dashboard that is actionable at the agency, judicial, and legislative levels.
3. Reduce lengthy PSI processes.
4. Revisit mission and vision statements.

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Presentation Overview

- 1 Project Overview
- 2 Violent Crime Assessment and Policy Options
- 3 Victim Services Assessment and Policy Options
- 4 Sentencing Assessment and Policy Options
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Does the
subcommittee
support the
proposed policy
options?

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