

The background features a collection of 3D-rendered spheres and organic, fluid-like shapes in various shades of blue and purple. The spheres vary in size and are scattered across the frame, some appearing to float. The organic shapes are larger and more complex, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and visually appealing.

Kansas Community Corrections Association

Presented By Randy Regehr

Kansas Community Supervision Structure

Judicial Branch

Office of Judicial Administration



Court Services

- Misdemeanor Probation
- Low-Risk Felony Probation
- Misdemeanor Interstate Compact
- Presumptive Probation Cases
- Clients Assigned by District Court

Executive Branch

Kansas Department of Corrections



Community Corrections

- Moderate & High-Risk Felony Probation
- Presumptive Prison & Presumptive Probation Cases
- Clients Assigned by District Court



Parole

- Parole
- Post-Release Supervision
- Interstate Compact Felony Probation & Parole

Court Services

- Employees work for the state
- Use the state pay scale
- Costs are paid for by the counties: rent, furniture, autos, office supplies, technology, ect.
- Governed by the Office of Judicial Administration

State Parole

- State employees
- Use the state pay scale
- All costs paid for by the state
- Governed by the Department of Corrections

Community Corrections

- County employees
- Pay scales set by the county, state pays compensation, including benefits and retirement
- Grant funded through KDOC
- Governed by the county policies and KDOC standards and guidelines
- Counties provide in-kind services, support and assistance such as HR, accounting, and IT services
- Some counties provide cash assistance
- Guided by advisory boards and County Commissioners

Collaboration Between Agencies

- Shared criminal justice information
- Cooperation in supervision of probationers/parolees
- Shared programming
- Shared risk / needs assessments
- Shared office space in some locations

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Field Supervision History

Parole

- The Penal Reform Act was enacted in 1973, giving the Secretary of Corrections responsibility for supervising all individuals on probation and parole. The Kansas Adult Authority had previously performed this function.
- In 1978, the Legislature transferred the responsibility for community supervision of Kansas probationers to the Judicial Branch, effective July 1, 1979.
- On July 1, 1979, over 35 probation officers were transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Office of Judicial Administration, as was the responsibility of 1,400 felony probationers.

Court Services

- In 1972, the Kansas constitution was amended to provide the state with a unified court system consisting of a Supreme Court, District Courts, and other courts as provided by law.
- Statutory provisions occurred in 1977, creating a Court of Appeals as an intermediate appellate court.
- The significant steps in court unification concerning probation took place in 1978 and 1979, with Court Services assuming all community probation functions in the state in 1979.
- Standardized job duties and expectations for Court Services Officers became effective in late 1983.

Community Corrections

- The 1978 Legislature passed the Kansas Community Corrections Act to provide alternatives to incarceration and control prison construction.
- In 1989, SB 49 mandated that all counties participate in the act.
- By 1990, all counties in Kansas had Community Corrections Programs.
- Since 1990 the state has funded compensation, leaving the full cost and authority to local county commissions and advisory boards.

Three Major Goals of the Community Corrections Act

1. The act was intended to help reduce commitments to state prisons and alleviate prison crowding.
2. It was viewed as a means of saving money for the state through reducing the need for prison construction and avoiding additional state employees.
3. It sought to create more structured supervision and sanctions for offenders who were higher risk, had a lengthy criminal history, or fell between standard probation and imprisonment.

Juvenile Justice Authority

- In 1997, Kansas established the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) as a separate state agency responsible for supervising, caring for, and rehabilitating juvenile offenders. The JJA oversaw the state's juvenile correctional facility and community-based programs.
- Between 1997 and 2013 the Juvenile Justice Authority structurally and in policy shifted juvenile intake and assessment, community supervision, and juvenile services between court services and community corrections and juvenile intake and assessment, the front-door to the system, remained for the most part under management of county-level juvenile supervision agencies.
- In 2013, Executive Reorganization Order No. 42 abolished the JJA. It transferred the jurisdiction, powers, functions, and duties of the JJA and the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice to KDOC and the Secretary of Corrections, effective July 1, 2013.

Community Corrections Continued Growth and Expansion

Community Corrections scope of work has expanded several times. Supervision and service demands have increased since the 1990's, expanding responsibilities and local engagement.

SB 14 Risk Reduction Initiative

- In FY 2007, additional grant funding was provided to introduce and/or enhance evidence-based practices.
- Agencies were required to set a minimum goal of a 20% reduction in revocations and/or target medium to high-risk probationers for risk reduction efforts.
- The 2011 Kansas Legislature amended the revocation reduction requirement from 20% to agencies achieving a success rate of 75% or a 3% increase from the previous year.

HB 2170 Justice Reinvestment Initiative

- The 2013 Legislature passed this bill which provided for:
 - Swift and certain responses to non-compliance
 - Graduated sanctioning options for judges
 - Presumptive discharge for certain low-risk probationers
- The 2019 Legislature removed prison sanctions from the list of graduated sanction options for judges.

HB 2026 RAFT Diversion Program

- In 2021, the Recovery From Addiction Funded Treatment (RAFT) program was created.
- Community Corrections may provide supervision of people who have entered into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings.
- Substance abuse treatment is funded through SB123.
- However, Community Corrections is not funded by the state to provide this service.

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Community Corrections

A Great Return On Your Investment

Intensive Supervision

Officers assist probationers in reducing crime causing risk factors by helping them change their thinking and behavior.

Officers prioritize people most at risk of recidivism to improve public safety and reduce future victimization.



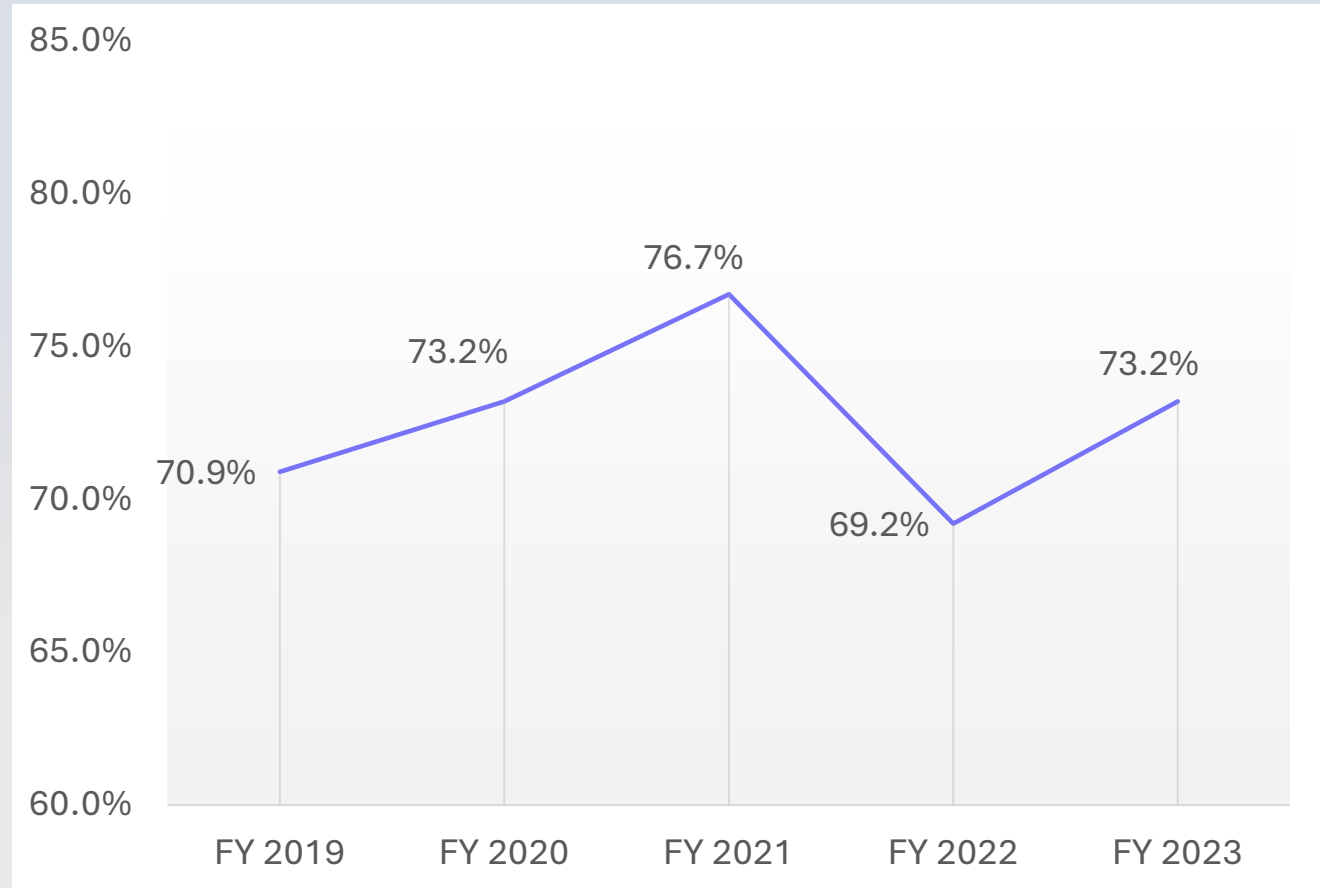
Cost Avoidance

- Supervision of people in the community saves the State money.
- Treatment in the community avoids the cost of housing people.
- Probationers are contributing to the tax base rather than being a drain on state resources.



Statewide Success Rates

- 72.6% five-year success rate
- 27.7% of cases assigned in FY 2021 were presumptive prison at sentencing
- Over 19,000 people diverted from prison from FY 2019 to FY 2023



Funding Allocation Methodology

K.S.A. 75-52,111 sets out the factors for allocation distribution, which includes:

- Success rate
- Active cases under supervision
- Shrinkage, vacancy savings, and turnover rates
- Caseload projections
- Staffing levels
- Travel costs

Funding Allocation Methodology

Continued Work

- The Community Corrections Advisory Committee (CCAC) was created so agencies could have input in KDOC's annual budget planning process, K.S.A. 75-5291.
- The CCAC is working with the Deputy Secretary of Community-Based Services and her staff to develop an allocation methodology that is transparent, easily explainable, and based on data.
- The goal is to have an updated methodology used for FY 2026 allocations.

CCAC Recommended Allocation Methodology Factors

The CCAC is recommending the following factors be used to determine allocations:

- Average daily population of probationers
- Population of the jurisdiction
- Square miles of the jurisdiction
- Success rate
- Turnover

Funding Request

\$1.5 Million for Additional Officers

- This is for phase II of the three-year plan to add 51 officers statewide
- Additional officer reduces caseload sizes
- Lower caseloads allows more time to focus on behavior change rather than compliance driven supervision
- More officers means improved outcomes, less recidivism, and safer communities

\$1.5 Million for the Behavioral Health Grants

- The Behavioral Health Grant has been at \$3 million for over ten years
- Additional funding provides more mental health, substance abuse, and behavior change interventions for probationers
- Services and assistance for probationers is decreasing due to rising costs for services

Thank you

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