

BYRNE STATE CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAM ADVISORY BOARD

SCIP ADISORY BOARD

Minutes of June 21, 2023

Zoom meeting

12:00 p.m.

Board Members in Attendance

Michelle McCormick, Representing Victim Services, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence

Sarah Manriquez, Representing Behavioral Health, Private Provider

Damon Daniel, Representing the Community, AdHoc Group Against Crime

Mandee Schauf, Representing Prosecution, Chief Attorney Gang and Violent Crime Unit

Dawn Huddleston, Representing Courts, Specialty Court Program Manager, Office of Judicial Administration

Kathleen Watson, Representing Legal, Kansas Legal Services Attorney

Boards Members Absent

Sgt. James Thompson, Representing Law Enforcement

Kansas Governor's Grants Program Staff in Attendance

Erica Haas, Juliene Maska, Jamie Bowser, and Jill Stewart

Others in Attendance

Allison Badger, National Criminal Justice Association

Demaxia Wray, National Criminal Justice Association

Jessica Grisler, National Criminal Justice Association

Dr. Alexandra Middlewood, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Wichita State University

Alexis Capeston, Everytown Organization

Welcome and Introductions

Juliene Maska, Kansas Governor's Grants Program (KGGP) Administrator, called the meeting to order at approximately 12:03 p.m., welcomed everyone, and introduced KGGP staff. She thanked the members for agreeing to participate on the Advisory Board and provided a brief overview of the need for their expertise on this project. At Ms. Maska's request, the Advisory Board members introduced themselves and provided information about their background.

Overview, Scope, Purpose, and Role of Advisory Board for the Federal State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)

Erica Haas, Attorney, KGGP, explained the Advisory Board is subject to the Kansas Open Meetings Act (KOMA). Notification for Board meetings will be posted on the KGGP website and Public Square. All documents created or shared during meetings will be posted on the KGGP's website for the public to access. Ms. Haas stated to ensure compliance with KOMA, when emails are generated regarding the Board's work, members should not use the Reply All feature.

Ms. Hass introduced Allison Badger, Director, Center for Justice Planning, National Criminal Justice Association. Ms. Badger provided an overview of the federal SCIP grant (attachment). Additionally, Ms. Badger provided the link to the most recent [FAQ](#) regarding the SCIP grant.

Ms. Haas provided a summary of the Kansas SCIP grant application (attachment).

Report on Gun Violence in Kansas

Dr. Alexandra (Alex) Middlewood, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Wichita State University and Policy Fellow for the Fort Hays State University Docking Institute participated in drafting gun violence related questions in the *Kansas Speaks Fall 2022 Statewide Public Opinion Survey Report by the Docking Institute of Public Affairs, Fort Hays State University*. She discussed the gun violence data reported in the Survey responses (attachments).

Members discussed the survey question regarding mental health providers reporting gun issues if the mental health provider deems a client to be dangerous. Kansas law does not have a statutory process for a mental health provider to make that determination and report to law enforcement or the courts. Some states have laws, referred to as Red Flag laws that do provide for a determination and reporting process. Ms. Middlewood said the question was included due to the national occurrence of mass shootings when the survey was conducted.

Report on Specialty Courts in Kansas

Dawn Huddleston, Statewide Specialty Court Program Manager, Office of Judicial Administration presented information about the number and types of specialty courts in Kansas and how they developed overtime. (attachment)

Members asked if there is a specialty court for domestic violence offenders. Ms. Huddleston said Kansas does not have domestic violence specialty courts. She said domestic violence offenders most likely are referred to drug, mental health, or veterans court. Members discussed the need to address domestic violence issues separately. There was also discussion on the need for additional specialty courts in Kansas for all judicial districts and to review gun violence issues regarding domestic violence offenders. A Board member asked about the existence of resources regarding offenders who perpetrate mass violence and whether domestic violence is a risk factor in those cases? Members also asked what tools are being used to assess domestic violence offenders now and which tools should be recommended for the criminal justice process.

Discussion on documents reviewed by Board Members

Ms. Haas referenced the resource material the members reviewed prior to the meeting and asked if there is other data that would be helpful to members when developing the SCIP Plan. Members discussed current initiatives in Kansas; the need to add more specialty courts; and other programs or initiatives that could address gun and violent crime in Kansas.

There were numerous questions regarding the SCIP grant researcher requirement and how it will be determined. Ms. Haas said KGGP is waiting on more guidance from the federal funder on how to comply with the evaluation and research component. Mr. Daniel suggested Dr. Jomella Watson-Thompson, Associate Professor, Applied Behavioral Science, Director of the Center for Service Learning and Principal Investigator and Director of the Youth Violence Prevention Center at the KU Life Span Institute Center for Community Health and Development, as a contact regarding the research component.

Process of Plan Development

Ms. Haas said the KGGP staff will draft the initial Plan and provide it to the members for review and approval. She said a brief survey will be sent to the Advisory Board members asking for input regarding gun violence prevention efforts in the state, the areas of greatest need for SCIP funding investment, and what challenges exist in addressing gun violence and violent crime.

Ms. Haas reviewed the SCIP priority areas and asked members to be thinking about where the focus is needed for the state. Once a draft Plan is approved by the Advisory Board, it will be sent to the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) along with a proposed budget for approval. KGGP does not have information regarding a timeline for the federal agency's review of the Plan.

After the Plan is approved, a draft grant solicitation will be developed and approved by the Advisory Board. The solicitation will then be submitted to the BJA for approval.

Advisory Board Structure

Ms. Haas asked for a volunteer to serve as Chairperson for the Board. The position will lead the meetings and work with KGGP staff in preparing the agenda and board meeting materials. No one volunteered, KGGP staff will reach out to members to assess interest in serving as Chairperson. Ms. Haas asked members to define a quorum to be used for the Board meetings and all members agreed to a simple majority.

Jill Stewart, Financial Officer for KGGP, provided the SCIP budget for the current Kansas grant award. The budget information is included in the KGGP PowerPoint document.

Ms. Haas asked members to suggest dates and time to meet for the next four months. It was determined to meet on the third Thursday of each month at noon, using Zoom. A meeting invite will be sent to all members for July through October 2023.

Next Meeting

Thursday, July 20, 2023, Noon to 2:00 p.m.

Adjournment

The meeting ended at approximately 2:05 p.m.

Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (Byrne SCIP)

Allison Badger, National Criminal
Justice Association

As authorized by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022, Byrne SCIP provides formula funds to implement state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including, but not limited to, extreme risk protection order programs that work to keep guns out of the hands of those who pose a threat to themselves or others.



**NCJA Center for
Justice Planning**

High-level Program Management Requirements Include:

The development of a Crisis Intervention Advisory Board to inform and guide the state's related gun violence reduction programs and initiatives.

Additional components to include BJA approval of program plans/budgets and authorization of subawards.

More in depth data collection and evaluation to support DOJ evaluation on effectiveness.

Pass-through Requirements



Local Pass-through Requirement:

States are required to pass through a 40 percent portion to local governments. For the purpose of Byrne SCIP, a “unit of local government” is a city, county, township, town, or certain federally recognized American Indian tribes. States have discretion on how the funds are passed through to units of local government, as informed by their crisis intervention advisory body. This pass-through is mandatory and not eligible for a waiver.

Less than \$10,000 Pass-through Requirement:

SAs must pass through the funds that are added to the state’s share for the less-than-\$10,000 jurisdictions for state court-related purposes. This mirrors the requirement in regular Byrne JAG for the less-than-\$10,000 jurisdiction funds to be used for state police or for programs that benefit the less-than-\$10,000 jurisdictions. Any subaward to an entity other than the state courts requires a waiver and the consent of the jurisdiction(s).

The performance period for awards made under FY 2022 – 2023 Byrne SCIP will be for 48 months, from October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2026, but funds may not be obligated, expended, or drawn down until the applicant has established the required Crisis Intervention Advisory Board and submitted the related required documentation.



**NCJA Center for
Justice Planning**

SCIP Advisory Board

Applicants must form a diverse Crisis Intervention Advisory Board to inform and guide the state's related gun violence reduction programs/initiatives.

The Board must include, but is not limited to, representatives from law enforcement, the community, courts, prosecution, behavioral health providers, victim services, and legal counsel.

Applicants must describe the advisory board, its membership, and governance structure in the application and develop program and budget plans in coordination with and with demonstrated approval from the Crisis Intervention Advisory Board.

The program and budget plans must be expressly approved by BJA post award via a Grant Award Modification (GAM) before funds can be obligated.

Advisory board approval will also be required for any subsequent changes to the project's scope or budget.

Overview: Potential Uses of Funding (Non-ERPO)

Specialized court-based programs such as drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts, including those that specifically accept clients with firearm violations

Behavioral health deflection for those at risk to themselves or others

Funding for law enforcement agencies to safely secure, store, track, and return relinquished guns

Research, Planning and Evaluation

- Engage with research partner to conduct a Firearm Violence Landscape Analysis to determine trends, needs and base level data for evaluation
- Engage with research partner to meet the evaluation and data collection requirements
 - The effectiveness of the crisis intervention program or ERPO initiative in preventing violence and suicide.
 - Measures that have been taken to safeguard the constitutional rights of an individual subject to a crisis intervention program or ERPO initiative.
- Engage with crisis response subject matter experts in state to determine needs
- Engage with State Court Administrators and State Specialty Court Coordinators to determine needs

Specialized court-based programs such as drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts, including those that specifically accept clients with firearm violations.

- Threat assessment training for prosecutors, judges, law enforcement, and public defenders.
- Technology, analysis, or information-sharing solutions for ensuring law enforcement, probation, prosecutors, the courts, and public defenders are informed when a prohibited person attempts to purchase a firearm.
- Development and implementation of validated gun violence risk assessment tools, service case management, and navigation programs to assess the risks and needs of clients and connect them to critical services to mitigate their risk of gun violence and enhance their access to effective interventions.
- Expanding the capacity of existing drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts to assist clients who are most likely to commit or become victims of gun crimes.

Behavioral Health Deflection for Those at Risk to Themselves or Others

- Assertive community treatment.
- Behavioral threat assessment programs and related training.
- Triage services, mobile crisis units (both co-responder and civilian only), and peer support specialists.
- Technological supports such as smartphone applications to help families and patients navigate mental health and related systems and telehealth initiatives, including technology solutions for telehealth visits outside the hospital.
- Behavioral health responses and civil legal responses to behavioral health responses such as regional crisis call centers, crisis mobile team response, and crisis receiving and stabilization facilities for individuals in crisis.
- Specialized training for individuals who serve or are in families of individuals who are in crisis.
- Related law enforcement-based programs, training, and technology.

Funding for Law Enforcement Agencies to Safely Secure, Store, Track, and Return Relinquished Guns

- Gun locks and storage for individuals and businesses.
- Software/technologies to track relinquished guns.
- Development and/or delivery of specialized training and overtime for officers to attend training.

Training and Technical Assistance

BJA has launched the FY 2022 Extreme Risk Protective Order and Firearm Crisis Intervention Training and Technical Assistance Initiative.

The initiative will assist Byrne SCIP recipients and their subrecipients with creating, implementing, and/or enhancing state crisis intervention court proceedings, ERPO programs, and related gun violence reduction programs/initiatives, and it will assist recipients with collecting the required data elements and preparing for potential participation in the program's national evaluation.



**NCJA Center for
Justice Planning**



Strategicplanning@ncja.org

Questions?



Abadger@ncja.org

Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)

Advisory Board Meeting
June 21, 2023

Erica Haas, Attorney, Kansas Governor's Grants Program

<https://grants.ks.gov/scip>

Kansas SCIP Grant Application Narrative

**Demonstrated
Need and
Description of
Issue**

**Project Design
and
Implementation**

**Required Data
Collection**

Demonstrated Need/Description of Issue

Violent Crime

- The Kansas Bureau of Investigation five-year data report revealed that completed violent crimes with a firearm have increased in Kansas by approximately 23% from 2017 to 2021.
- The KBI 2021 Statewide Crime Index indicates violent crime in Kansas has been steadily rising each year since 2014. The decline of violent offenses in 2021 was the first decrease experienced since 2014; however, the number of violent crimes in 2021 remained at 17.9 percent above the 10-year average.

Demonstrated Need/Description of Issue

Suicide

- The firearm suicide rate in Kansas increased by 12.4 percent from 2020 to 2021. (The Mortality Database, Office of Vital Statistics, KDHE.)

Demonstrated Need/Description of Issue

Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence

- The KBI's report on domestic violence, stalking, and sexual violence statistics for 2021 indicates 32 domestic violence-related murders occurred in Kansas, 23 with firearms. These statistics are slightly less than domestic violence-related murders that occurred in 2020; however, the statistics reveal that a domestic violence-related murder was reported about every 11.5 days in 2021.

Demonstrated Need/Description of Issue

Drug Overdoses

- Drug overdoses increased in Kansas from 2017 to 2021. In 2021, there were 678 (326 in 2017) drug poisoning deaths, with all drug overdoses as a contributing cause among Kansas residents, which is about a 108 percent increase from 2017. (Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Public Health.

<https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/1309/Overdose-Data-Dashboard.>)

Demonstrated Need/Description of Issue

Behavioral Health

- In July 2022, the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services reported in its Kansas Behavioral and Mental Health Profile that from 2016 to 2021 an average of over 20 percent of the adult population was diagnosed with “any mental illness.” The Profile also indicates that an average of over five percent of the Kansas population during those five years was diagnosed with a serious mental illness. The percentage of adults reporting a serious mental illness diagnosis in 2021 is higher than the national average.
- Kansas has 26 Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC); however, the majority of the CMHCs are in the eastern part of the state. The number of persons served by the CMHCs has remained about the same from 2016 to 2021, ranging from 45.8 to 50.3 per 1,000.

Project Design and Implementation

SCIP Advisory Board

- Membership: Stakeholders from across the state representing, at a minimum, law enforcement, the community, courts, prosecution, behavioral health providers, victim services, and legal counsel.
- Duties: Adopt specific strategies, priorities, and timelines for the grant award process and outline those strategies in a State Crisis Intervention Program Plan (Program Plan).

Project Design and Implementation

Program Plan

- Research partner: The Program Plan may include an allocation of SCIP funds specifically to engage with a research partner to evaluate the effectiveness of projects and collect and analyze data for results.
- Development: The SCIP Advisory Board will determine the priorities for using the funds, the process for reviewing of grant applications, and recommendations for awarding the funds, subject to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) approval.
 - The whole community approach: To develop accessible, evidenced-based, trauma-informed, culturally effective, and equitable services directly impacting program beneficiaries and increasing awareness of their needs.
- Finalization and Submission: Once finalized by the SCIP Advisory Board, the Program Plan will be submitted to the BJA for approval.

Project Design and Implementation

Grant Solicitation

- Preparation: The KGGP will draft a statewide solicitation based on the SCIP Advisory Board and BJA approved Program Plan.
- Approval: The SCIP Advisory Board and BJA will approve the statewide solicitation.
- Award period: It is anticipated the subgrant project period will be 18 to 24 months.

Project Design and Implementation

Potential SCIP Subgrantees

- Applicants that support projects that demonstrate the capacity to develop or enhance gun violence reduction programs or initiatives, behavioral health crisis intervention-related programs or initiatives, and court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including, but not limited to, mental health courts, drug courts, and veteran's treatment courts.
- The subgrant projects funded will be required to meet the solicitation criteria established by the KGGP and approved by the SCIP Advisory Board in accordance with the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance guidelines.
- Applications will be accepted from the Kansas Judicial Branch and/or any court in Kansas requesting the creation of a specific treatment court proceedings.
- Applications may be accepted from any court requesting an enhancement or expansion of an existing treatment court.

*Kansas currently has 11 drug courts; 4 mental health courts; 1 veteran's court; 2 juvenile drug courts (<https://ndcrc.org/pcp/>)

Project Design and Implementation

Subgrantee Reporting and Compliance

- SCIP Subgrantees will be required to submit performance measurement data to the KGGP as the federal grant program requires.
 - Applicants will be required to identify the specific process and outcome-based data they will collect and report to demonstrate the success of their grant project.
- Subgrant recipients will be required to submit performance data and evaluation processes established by the SCIP Advisory Board.
- Subgrantees will be required to comply with state and federal grant assurances.

KGGP Reporting

- The KGGP will work with the SCIP Advisory Board and other relevant experts in developing applicable data measurements based on the results of the grant funds.
- The KGGP will submit quarterly performance measure data in BJA's Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) system and separately submit semi-annual performance reports in JustGrants.
 - The KGGP submits performance measurement data using the PMT system and JustGrants for the other BJA grants it administers.

Required
Data
Collection

Overview: Potential Uses of Funding

Specialized court-based programs such as drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts, including those that specifically accept clients with firearm violations

Behavioral health deflection for those at risk to themselves or others

Funding for law enforcement agencies to safely secure, store, track, and return relinquished guns

Specialized court-based programs such as drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts, including those that specifically accept clients with firearm violations.

- Threat assessment training for prosecutors, judges, law enforcement, and public defenders.
- Technology, analysis, or information-sharing solutions for ensuring law enforcement, probation, prosecutors, the courts, and public defenders are informed when a prohibited person attempts to purchase a firearm.
- Development and implementation of validated gun violence risk assessment tools, service case management, and navigation programs to assess the risks and needs of clients and connect them to critical services to mitigate their risk of gun violence and enhance their access to effective interventions.
- Expanding the capacity of existing drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts to assist clients who are most likely to commit or become victims of gun crimes.

Behavioral Health Deflection for Those at Risk to Themselves or Others



NCJA Center for
Justice Planning

- Community treatment.
- Behavioral threat assessment programs and related training.
- Triage services, mobile crisis units (both co-responder and civilian only), and peer support specialists.
- Technological supports such as smartphone applications to help families and patients navigate mental health and related systems and telehealth initiatives, including technology solutions for telehealth visits outside the hospital.
- Behavioral health responses and civil legal responses to behavioral health responses such as regional crisis call centers, crisis mobile team response, and crisis receiving and stabilization facilities for individuals in crisis.
- Specialized training for individuals who serve or are in families of individuals who are in crisis.
- Related law enforcement-based programs, training, and technology.

Funding for Law
Enforcement Agencies to
Safely Secure, Store, Track,
and Return Relinquished
Guns

- Gun locks and storage for individuals and businesses.
- Software/technologies to track relinquished guns.
- Development and/or delivery of specialized training and overtime for officers to attend training.

Research Partner

- Engage with research partner to conduct a Firearm Violence Landscape Analysis to determine trends, needs and base level data for evaluation
- Engage with research partner to meet the evaluation and data collection requirements
 - The effectiveness of the crisis intervention program.
 - Measures that have been taken to safeguard the constitutional rights of an individual subject to a crisis intervention program.

Budget

Plan must establish priorities and initiatives within the allowable parameters of the program purpose areas, while adhering to the following:

- Allocation specific for “Direct Local Pass-through”
 - MUST be passed through to units of local government
 - The SAA/SCIP Advisory Board has discretion on the *use* of funds and *which* local government entities are recipients
 - For purposes of this first year of funding, this is **\$805,002**

(continued on next slide)

Budget

- Allocation specific for “Less-than-\$10,000 Pass-through”
 - MUST be provided to one or more jurisdictions not eligible to receive a direct JAG award (per BJA), OR
 - To state courts that provide criminal justice and civil justice services for the “less-than-\$10,000 jurisdictions”
 - This portion is eligible for a waiver if the need is justified to and approved by BJA
 - For purposes of this first year of funding, this is **\$274,333**
- Determine an allocation of funds specifically to engage a research partner to evaluate and effectiveness of projects and collect and analyze data for results
- Total available for subgrants, *including* the allocations listed above, is **\$2,482,506**

Kansans' Attitudes on Firearms and Gun Policy

Results from the 2022 Kansas Speaks Public Opinion Survey

Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program Advisory Board

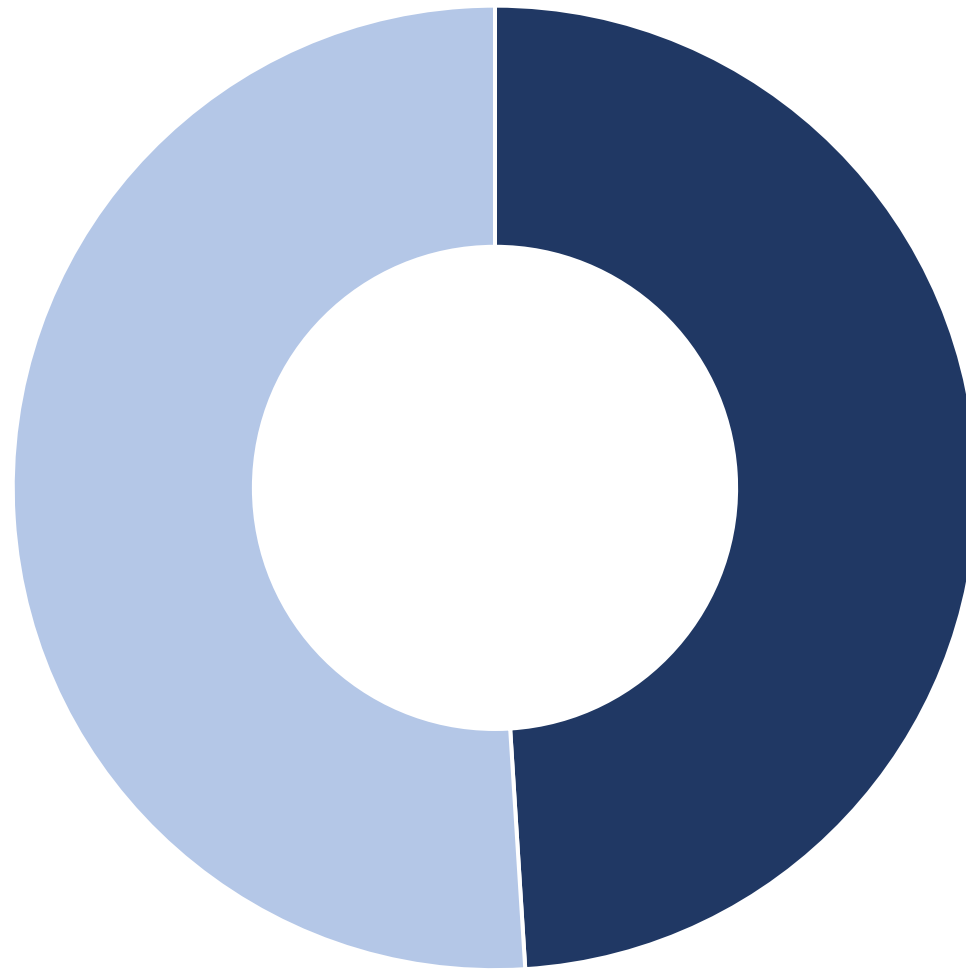
June 21, 2023

Presented by:

Alexandra Middlewood, PhD

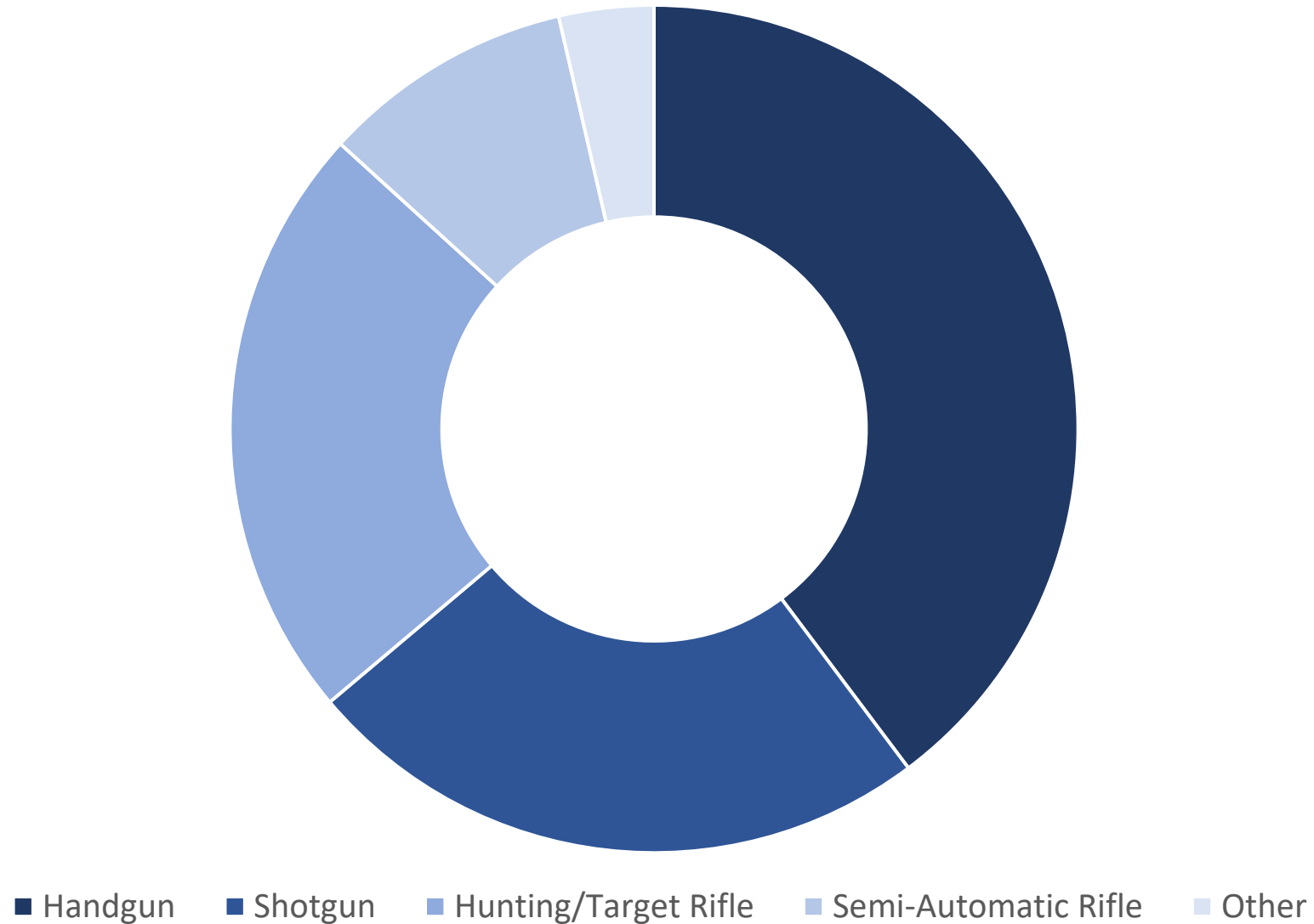
Wichita State University

How many Kansans own firearms?

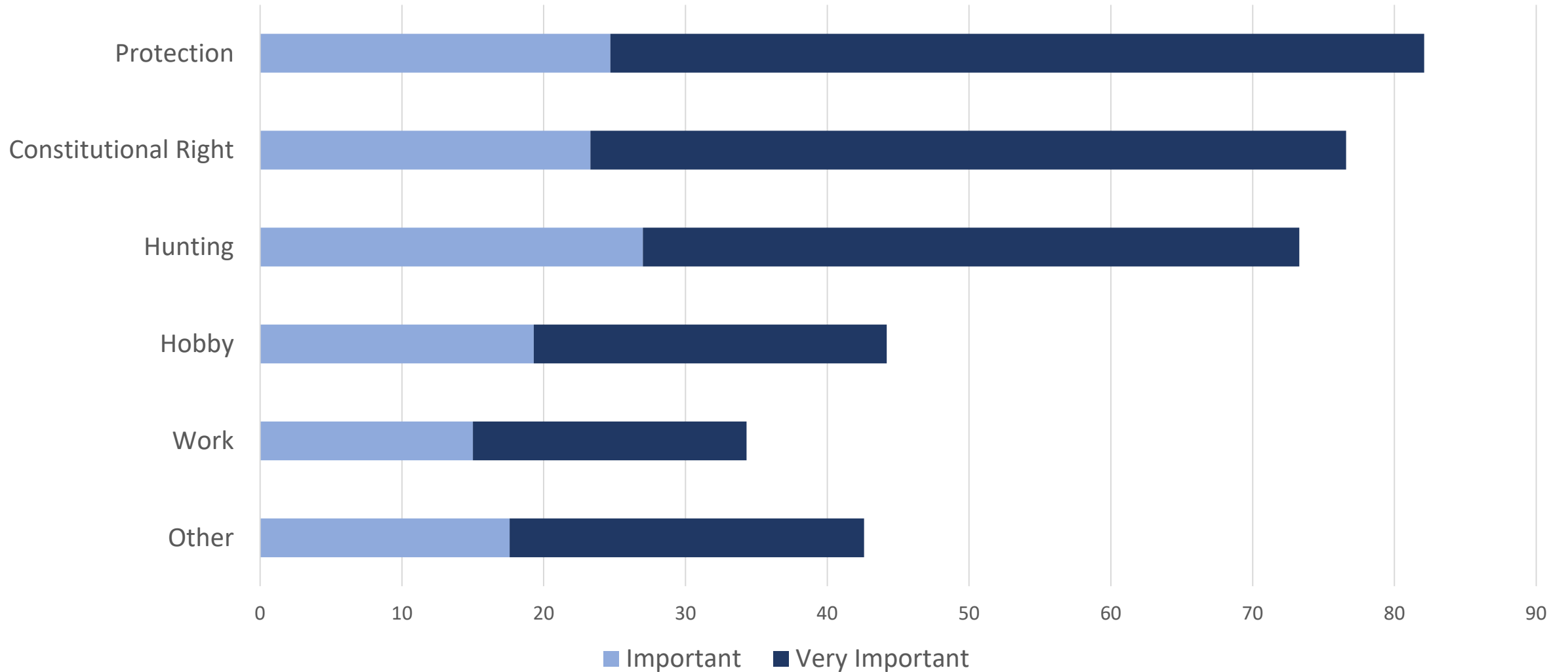


■ Owner ■ Non-Owner

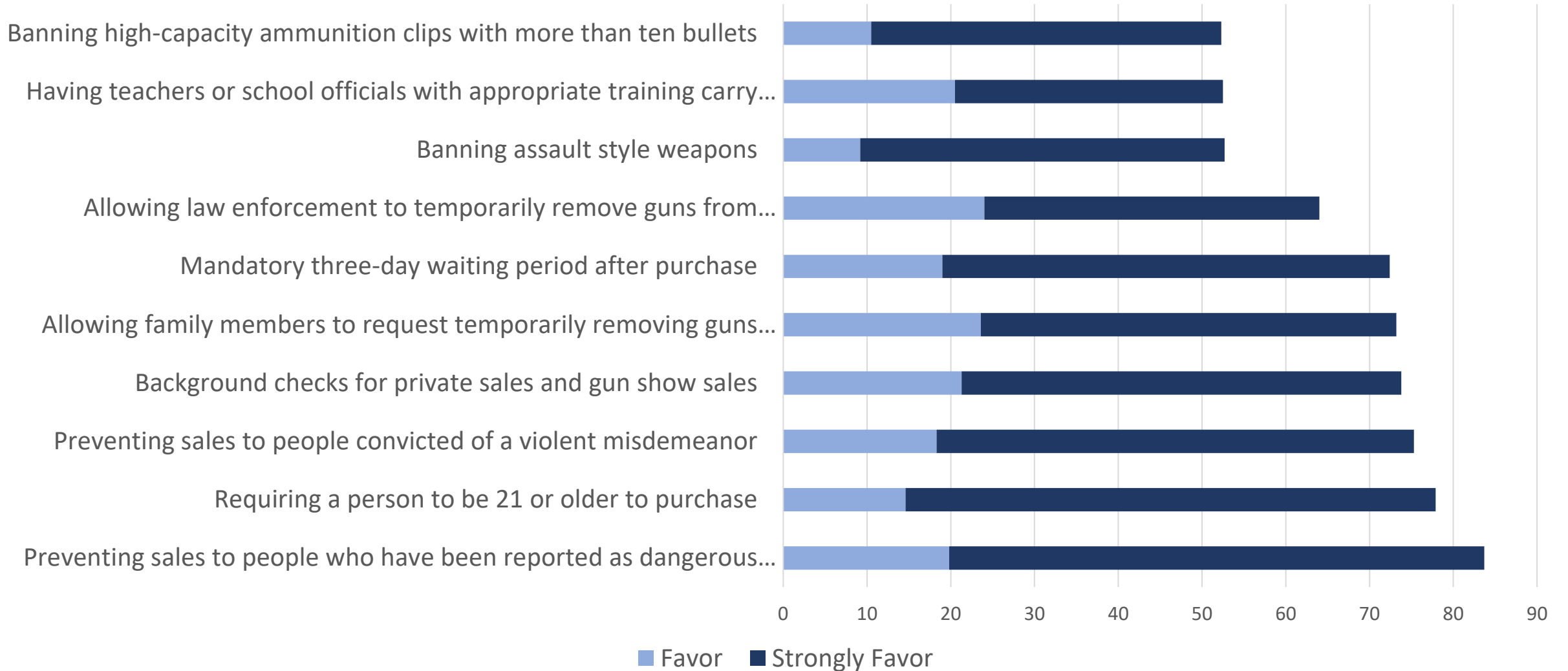
What types of firearms do Kansans own?



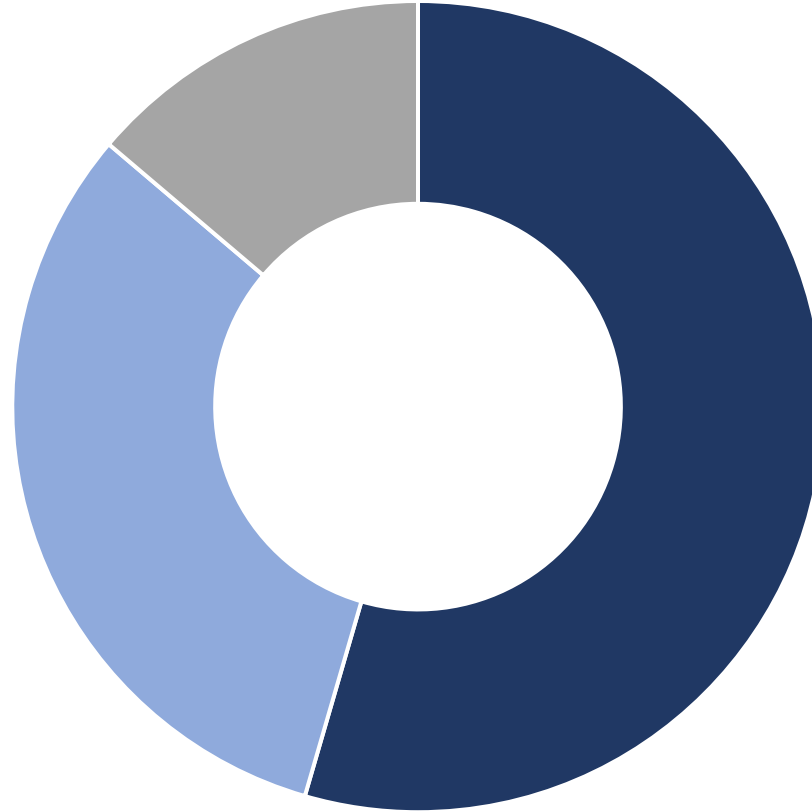
Why do Kansans own firearms?



Kansans' Attitudes on Gun Policies



Kansans' Attitudes on Mass Shooting Prevention



- Government and society can take action that will be effective in preventing shootings like the one in Uvalde, TX from happening again.
- Shootings like the one in Uvalde, TX will happen again regardless of what action is taken by government and society.
- No opinion

Questions or Comments?

You can also email me at alexandra.middlewood@wichita.edu



Kansas Speaks
Fall 2022
Statewide Public Opinion Survey

Prepared For
The Citizens of Kansas
By
The Docking Institute of Public Affairs
Fort Hays State University

Copyright © October 2022
All Rights Reserved

The following pages include survey information on guns.

[Access to full survey](#)

- More than 45% of respondents thought that the federal government and business/corporations could have a large effect on limiting climate change. Only about 25% thought individuals and community organizations could have a large effect.
- 32.9% of respondents had a handgun in their home; smaller percentages had a shotgun (20%), hunting/target rifle (18.6%), semi-automatic rifle (8.0%). 51.1% did not have a firearm.
- Protection, second Amendment right/Constitutional right, and hunting were the top three reasons for owning a gun or rifle.
- More than 70% of respondents favored the following policies around gun ownership:
 - Preventing sales of all firearms to people who have been reported as dangerous to law enforcement by a mental health provider (83.7% favoring, 6.5% opposing)
 - Requiring a person to be 21 or older to purchase a gun (77.9% favoring, 11.9% opposing)
 - Preventing sales of all firearms to people who have been convicted of violent misdemeanors (75.3% favoring, 10.4% opposing)
 - Making private gun sales and sales at gun shows subject to background checks (73.8% favoring, 14% opposing)
 - Allowing family members to ask the court to temporarily remove guns from a relative who they believe is at risk of harming themselves or others (73.3% favoring, 9.1% opposing)
 - Mandatory three-day waiting period after a gun is purchased before it can be taken home (72.3% favoring, 13.3% opposing)
- More than half of respondents favored the following policies around gun ownership:
 - Authorizing law enforcement officers to temporarily remove guns from individuals who the officer determines pose an immediate threat of harm to self or others (64% favoring, 14% opposing)
 - Banning assault-style weapons (52.6% favoring, 32.8% opposing)
 - Having teachers or other school officials with appropriate training carry guns at school (52.5% favoring, 29.1% opposing)
 - Banning high-capacity ammunition clips that hold more than 10 bullets (52.3% favoring, 30.5% opposing)
- 54.5% of respondents felt that government and society could take action that will be effective in preventing shootings like the one in Uvalde, Texas, from happening again. 31.7% felt that shooting like the one in Uvalde, Texas will happen again regardless of what action is taken by government and society.

Section 5: Education

- 22% of respondents had pursued education in a community college in Kansas. 15.5% had pursued education at the University of Kansas. Less than 10% had pursued education in any single one of the other state universities (KSU, WSU, ESU, FHSU, PSU).

The survey listed ten policies around gun ownership and asked if respondents favor or oppose them. More than 70% of respondents favored or strongly favored the following six policies (Figure 28):

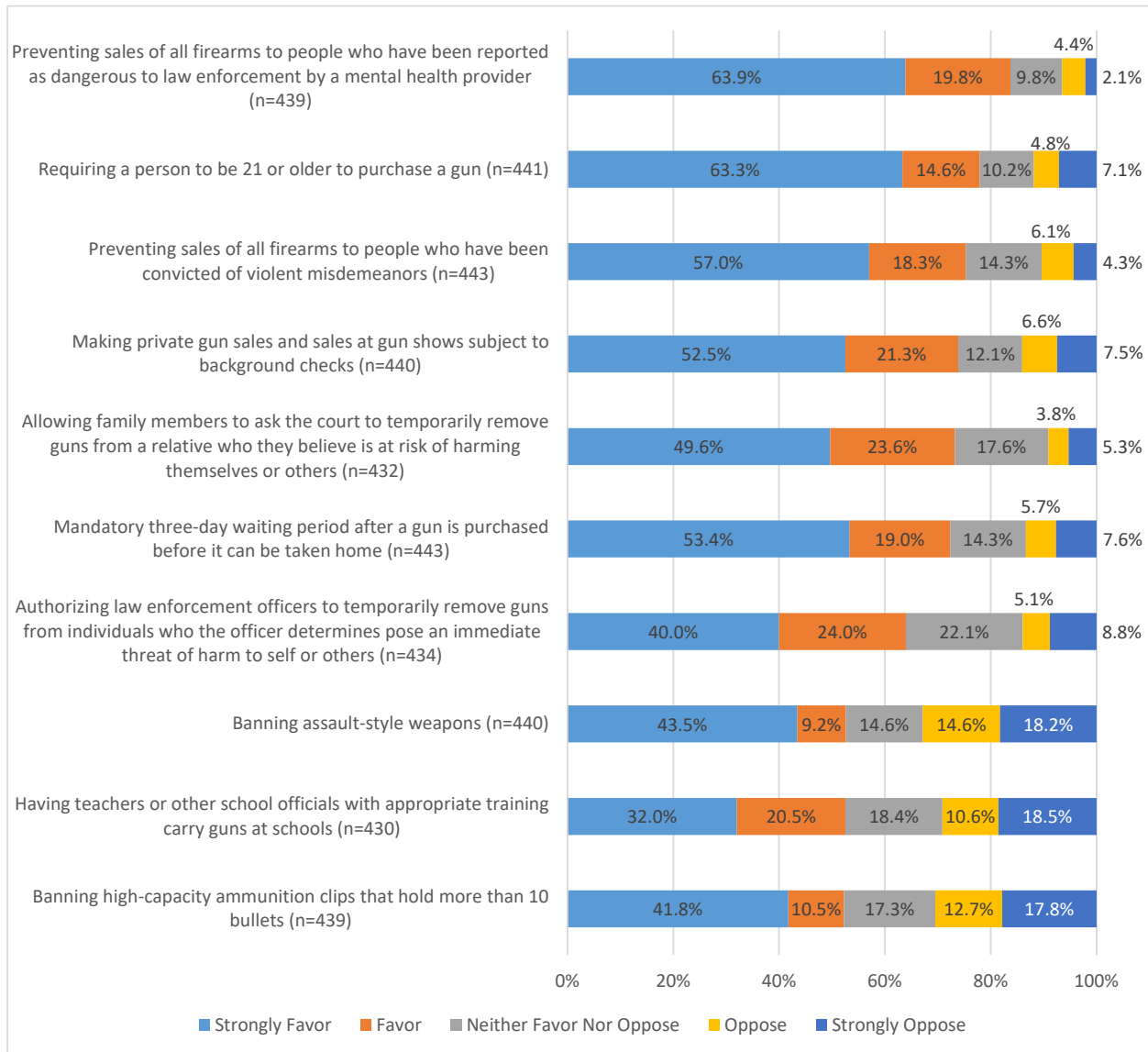
- Preventing sales of all firearms to people who have been reported as dangerous to law enforcement by a mental health provider
- Requiring a person to be 21 or older to purchase a gun
- Preventing sales of all firearms to people who have been convicted of violent misdemeanors
- Making private gun sales and sales at gun shows subject to background checks
- Allowing family members to ask the court to temporarily remove guns from a relative who they believe is at risk of harming themselves or others
- Mandatory three-day waiting period after a gun is purchased before it can be taken home

More than 50% of respondents (continuing in Figure 28) favored or strongly favored:

- Authorizing law enforcement officers to temporarily remove guns from individuals who the officer determines pose an immediate threat of harm to self or others (64% favor; 14% oppose)
- Banning assault-style weapons (52.7% favor; 32.8% oppose)
- Banning high-capacity ammunition clips that hold more than 10 bullets (52.3% favor; 30.5% oppose)
- Having teachers or other school officials with appropriate training carry guns at school (52.5% favor; 29.1% oppose)

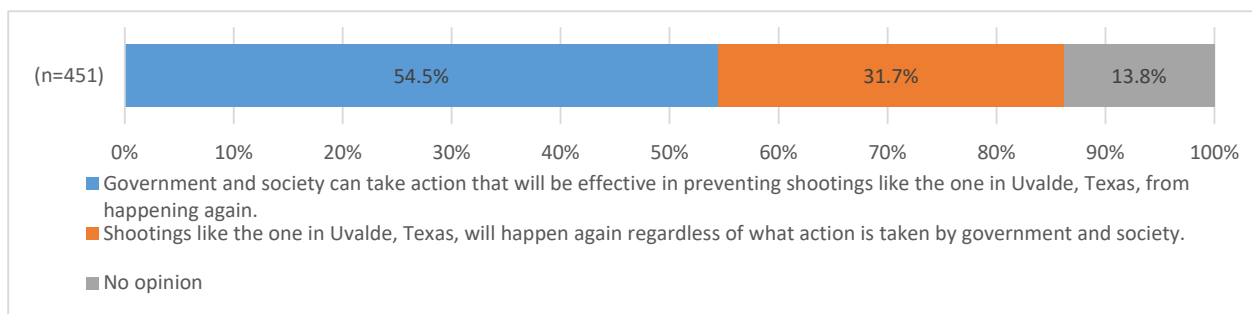
With regard to preventing mass shooting, more than half (54.5%) of respondents felt that government and society could take action that will be effective in preventing shootings like the one in Uvalde, Texas, from happening again (Figure 29). More than thirty percent (31.7%) felt that shooting like the one in Uvalde, Texas, will happen again regardless of what action is taken by government and society. About fourteen percent (13.8%) of respondents had no opinion.

Figure 28: Opinion on Policies around Gun Ownership



Question: Q52 How much do you favor or oppose the following policies around gun ownership?

Figure 29: View about Preventing Mass Shooting



Question: Q53 Which of the following statements come closer to your overall view with regard to preventing mass shooting?

Q50 Do you or does someone else keep a gun or rifle listed below in your home?
(Check all that apply)

- I do not have a gun or rifle in my home (6)
- Handgun (1)
- Shotgun (2)
- Hunting/target rifle (3)
- Semi-automatic rifle (4)
- Other type of gun/rifle (5)
- I prefer not to answer (7)

Skip To: Q52 If Do you or does someone else keep a gun or rifle listed below in your home? (Check all that apply) = I do not have a gun or rifle in my home

Page Break

Q51 How important are the following reasons for owning a gun or rifle?

	Very Important (1)	Important (2)	Somewhat Important (3)	Not At All Important (4)	DON'T KNOW (7)
Hunting (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Protection (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2nd Amendment right/Constitutional right (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Work related (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hobby or collector (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some other reason (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Page Break

Q52 How much do you favor or oppose the following policies around gun ownership?

	Strongly Favor (1)	Favor (2)	Neither Favor Nor Oppose (3)	Oppose (4)	Strongly Oppose (5)	DON'T KNOW (9)
Making private gun sales and sales at gun shows subject to background checks. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preventing sales of all firearms to people who have been reported as dangerous to law enforcement by a mental health provider. (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preventing sales of all firearms to people who have been convicted of violent misdemeanors. (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mandatory three-day waiting period after a gun is purchased before it can be taken home. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Requiring a person to be 21 or older to purchase a gun. (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Banning high-capacity ammunition clips that hold more than 10 bullets. (3)

Banning assault-style weapons. (11)

Having teachers or other school officials with appropriate training carry guns at schools. (12)

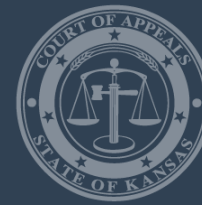
Allowing family members to ask the court to temporarily remove guns from a relative who they believe is at risk of harming themselves or others. (13)

Authorizing law enforcement officers to temporarily remove guns from individuals who the officer determines pose an immediate threat of harm to self or others. (14)

Q53 Which of the following statements come closer to your overall view with regard to preventing mass shooting?

- Government and society can take action that will be effective in preventing shootings like the one in Uvalde, Texas, from happening again. (1)
- Shootings like the one in Uvalde, Texas, will happen again regardless of what action is taken by government and society. (2)
- No opinion (3)

Page Break



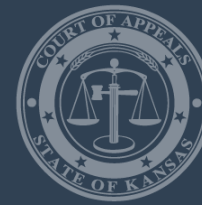
Specialty Courts

Transforming Justice in Kansas

Dawn Huddleston

Statewide Specialty Court Program Manager

June 21, 2023



Contents

- Introduction
- Why Specialty Courts?
- Traditional courts vs. Specialty courts
- Program Models
- Kansas Specialty Court Strategy
- Statewide Needs



Why Treatment Courts?

Proven to save lives, save money, and reduce crime, these courts:

- ✓ Treat substance use disorders
- ✓ Treat mental health needs
- ✓ Deliver services for lifelong recovery
- ✓ Secure education, employment, and housing
- ✓ Produce tax-paying, productive citizens
- ✓ Break the cycle of addiction in families
- ✓ Reduce re-arrests and re-incarcerations
- ✓ Reduce substance use and overdose
- ✓ Reduce emergency room admissions
- ✓ Reduce foster care placements



Why Treatment Courts?

Treatment Courts Work!

- Treatment courts are the single most successful intervention in our nation's history for leading people living with substance use and mental health disorders out of the justice system and into lives of recovery and stability.
- Instead of viewing addiction as a moral failing, they view it as a disease. Instead of punishment, they offer treatment. Instead of indifference, they show compassion.
- Not only are treatment courts effective and humane, they save considerable money for taxpayers.



Why Treatment Courts?

Treatment courts produce benefits of **\$6,208** per participant, returning up to \$27 for every \$1 invested.

Fiscal Services: Adult Facility Costs

Cost Per Resident: Operating Costs by Location

Actual Expenditures

FY 2020

	Average Daily Population (ADP)	Annual Cost per Facility	Annual Cost per resident	Daily Cost per resident
El Dorado	1,927	54,908,698	\$28,494	\$78.07
Ellsworth	901	25,925,307	\$28,774	\$78.83
Hutchinson	1,907	57,820,379	\$30,320	\$83.07
Lansing	1,762	56,477,998	\$32,053	\$87.82
Larned	595	19,085,420	\$32,076	\$87.88
Norton	965	28,481,898	\$29,515	\$80.86
Topeka	887	27,733,838	\$31,267	\$85.66
Winfield/WWRF	801	22,668,621	\$28,300	\$77.54
Total*	9,745	\$293,102,159	\$30,077	\$82.40
Average		\$36,637,770	\$30,100	\$82.47

Cost based on total facility FY 2020 ADP minus debt service, COVID and capital improvements plus resident programs, food service and health care.

* Total ADP in this table does not include contract jails (n=95, Larned State Hospital (n=5) or CoreCivic (n=83) of the total ADP of 9,928



Why Treatment Courts?

- People with a substance use disorder in the U.S. are more likely to be jailed than treated.
- Over 50% of the prison population (1.5m people) has a substance use disorder.
- More than 400,000 people with a mental health disorder are currently behind bars in the U.S.
- Without treatment, these individuals will continue the cycles of addiction, crime and arrest.

Source: [Treatment courts are justice reform - NADCP](#)



Traditional courts vs. Specialty courts

- Rather than punishing offenders, focus is on rebuilding, reintegrating, and reduced recidivism.
- Allocate resources toward treatment and services.
- Collaboration among various stakeholders. Judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and community organizations.
- Comprehensive case plans tailored to each participant's needs.



Program Models

The original “problem-solving court” methodology has been applied to create numerous types of specialty courts.

In Kansas, we currently have the following models in operation:

- Drug Court
- Veterans’ Court
- Mental (or Behavioral) Health Court
- Juvenile Treatment Court
- Truancy Court
- Youth Court
- Tribal Wellness Court
- Family Treatment Court



Program Models

It all started with Drug Court...

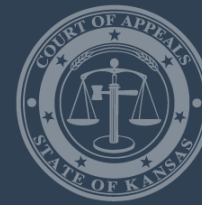
- In 1989, the first drug court launched in Miami-Dade County, Florida, laying the foundation for what is now more than three decades of justice system reform.
- Drug (Treatment) courts proved that providing supervision, direct multi-disciplinary support, structure, and evidence-based treatment was a far more successful approach to substance use and mental health disorders than incarceration alone.



Program Models

Veterans Treatment) Court, aka VTC

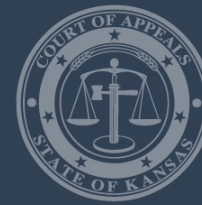
- In 2008, the first VTC was founded in Buffalo, NY. In just a few short years, the number of VTCs has grown significantly; there are now 334 of these courts in the United States.
- VTCs have gained national prominence as the most innovative solution for veterans that are in the criminal justice system due to substance use and/or mental health disorders and trauma.
- VTCs connect participants to the benefits and treatment they have earned; saving their lives, families, and futures, and saving tax dollars for the American public.



Program Models

Mental Health Court aka Behavioral Health Court

- Mental health courts play an important role in convening criminal justice, mental health and other relevant social service agencies to facilitate diversion from the criminal justice system.
- Mental health courts serve to assure treatment for persons within the criminal justice system due to with serious mental health concerns. The goal is to provide access and support to appropriate treatment and divert them from incarceration, if not from conviction.
- Mental health courts can broker diversion and protect the vulnerable from being crushed in the gears of the criminal justice system.
- Behavioral health courts are mental health courts that have expanded to include those with intellectual or trauma-induced disabilities.



Program Models

Juvenile Treatment Court / Youth Court / Truancy Court

- Juvenile Treatment Courts encapsulate a host of specialized courts meant to utilize the coordination of a multifaceted team made up of criminal justice and treatment professionals, along with family support, educational resources, and youth advocates.
- These Juvenile Courts include treatment courts modified for justice-involved juveniles, such as Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts and Juvenile Mental Health Courts, as well as Truancy Courts, Home Courts, and others, which are uniquely focused on the juvenile justice system.



Kansas Specialty Court Strategy

- The Kansas Supreme Court passed three rules that pave the way for specialty courts to expand across Kansas.
- In Kansas, we have established 36 specialty courts across 31 judicial districts.
- At least 10 more specialty court programs are in the planning process and expect to become operational in 2024
- By the end of July 2023, Kansas will have at least 100+ drug court professionals that have completed national association training.



Statewide Needs

Short-term:

- Program administration and advocacy
(mileage, program evaluation fees, public materials, etc)
- Training and certification fees for program staff
- Professional and provider fees

Long-term:

- Ancillary Services
(mental, medical, dental, etc.)
- Participant Assistance
(job training, transportation, housing, etc.)
- Participant Incentives
- Graduation/ceremony supplies



Contact

Dawn Huddleston

Statewide Specialty Court
Program Manager

785.213.3810

dawn.huddleston@kscourts.org

