

The Great Seal of the State of Kansas is a circular emblem. It features a central landscape with a rainbow arching over a sun, mountains, a river, and a farm with a plow being pulled by oxen. The seal is surrounded by a rope-like border with the text "GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF KANSAS" and "JANUARY 29, 1861".

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

**KANSAS STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN
FIVE-YEAR PLAN
FEDERAL 2024-2028 FUNDING**

**FOR
FEDERAL EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM**

Adopted: July 2024

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

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Kansas Governor's Designee

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Executive Summary

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (KCJCC) is responsible for overseeing the criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), as well as overseeing the management of the criminal justice information system. The Kansas Governor's Grants Program (KGGP) provides the staffing for the KCJCC and is the state administering agency for many of the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Programs, including the Federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG).

The JAG funds are provided to criminal justice system partners in addressing crime and improving public safety. In accordance with the DOJ requirements, the KCJCC created a strategic planning process to ensure the best use of JAG funds to optimize efficiency, maximize impact, and achieve positive measurable results. The process involved background research on the current condition of the Kansas criminal justice system, review of current juvenile justice initiative and the delivery of a stakeholder survey tool to identify needs and priorities.

Based on the results of this process and input from the KCJCC members, the KCJCC will allocate resources for all JAG purpose areas in alignment with the priorities and needs identified in the survey response. Three priority areas were identified in the survey collectively by all stakeholder groups: 1. Comprehensive response to mental health, 2. Comprehensive response to substance use (opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs) disorders, and 3. Intimate partner violence and crimes against children.

The areas of greatest need identified by each stakeholder group follow:

- Law Enforcement: Drug enforcement
- Prosecution and Court: Specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth)
- Community Corrections:
 - Reentry
 - Special population programming: i.e., geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans, females who have committed crimes, youth who have committed crimes
- Behavioral Health: Housing
- Victims Services: Family violence/ interpersonal violence advocacy
- Juvenile Justice: Juvenile delinquency/ at-risk youth prevention

Additionally, 4 out of the 6 program areas identified one of their top 3 areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology as “automated information sharing for justice system partners.”

Evidence-Based Programs or Practices

When considering JAG funding allocations, the KCJCC aligns its funding decisions with the following guidance: “The Federal Office of Justice Programs (OJP) strongly encourages the use of data and evidence in policy making and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. OJP is committed to:

- improving the quantity and quality of evidence OJP generates,
- integrating evidence into program, practice, and policy decisions within OJP and the field, and
- improving the translation of evidence into practice.”

<https://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/Grant-App-Resource-Guide.htm#evidenceBased>

Additional Resources:

<https://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/the-matrix/matrix-demonstration-project/>

<https://www.bja.gov/Programs/CRPPE/innovationssuite.html>

Introduction

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL AND KANSAS GOVERNOR'S GRANTS PROGRAM

The KCJCC was created by the 1994 Kansas Legislature. The KCJCC is responsible for analyzing issues and processes in the criminal justice system, identifying alternative solutions, and making recommendations for improvements. In addition, the KCJCC is responsible for overseeing many of the criminal justice federal funding streams made available to Kansas through the DOJ, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The KCJCC is representative of the Attorney General or designee, Governor or designee, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or designee, the Secretary of Corrections, the Director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), and the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol.

The Governor has designated the KGGP as the state administering agency for the Federal JAG Program. The KGGP also provides the staffing for the KCJCC and the day-to-day management of the DOJ federal grants. The KGGP's purpose is to remove obstacles in Kansas communities to ensure the safety and security of all Kansans. The KGGP aims to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety, and support crime victim services and, violence prevention programs, by administering federal and state grants to units of state and local government; Native American Tribes; and nonprofit, community, and faith-based organizations throughout the state.

The KCJCC is charged with developing the Kansas Statewide Strategic Plan (Plan) for JAG. Through the dedicated and knowledgeable members of the KCJCC, strategies and approaches have been developed to reduce recidivism, improve officer safety, serve victims of crime, and improve information technology. The JAG Program assists the State in implementing and enhancing its efforts in addressing these issues.

The delivery and quality of services regarding the state strategy is contingent on activities to ensure the strategy is incorporated and impacted throughout Kansas. The KCJCC uses their knowledge and expertise to identify gaps, address needs, and consider the potential impacts of emerging trends. The KGGP assists the KCJCC in developing, updating, and implementing the JAG strategy through surveys and needs assessment; coordination with stakeholders including federal, state, and local organizations; training efforts; publication of materials; and development of protocols and best practices.

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS PROGRAM

The JAG Program is authorized by federal law 34 U.S.C. 10151-10726. This program furthers the DOJ's mission by assisting state, local, and tribal jurisdictions' efforts to prevent or reduce crime and violence and to improve the fair administration of the justice system. Funding made available under the JAG Program assists local and state agencies

with programs designed to reduce drug use, substance abuse, violent crimes, and information systems.

The Federal JAG funding may be allocated across any of the following nine program areas:

1. Law Enforcement Programs;
2. Prosecution and Courts Programs, including Indigent Defense;
3. Prevention and Education Programs;
4. Corrections and Community Corrections Programs;
5. Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs;
6. Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs;
7. Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than compensation);
8. Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Programs; and
9. Implementation of state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including, but not limited to, mental health courts, drug courts, and veterans' courts.

The DOJ requires Kansas to develop a Plan every four years and directs the implementation process as follows:

- The Plan must be designed in consultation with local governments and representatives of all segments of the criminal justice system—including judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, and corrections personnel—and providers of indigent defense services, victim services, juvenile justice delinquency prevention programs, community corrections, and reentry services.
- The Plan must provide details on how grants will be used to improve the administration of the criminal justice system.
- A description of how the state will allocate funding within and among each of the JAG Program areas must be included in the Plan.
- The process used by the state for gathering data and developing and using evidence-based and evidence-gathering approaches in support of funding decisions must be included in the Plan.
- The Plan must set forth the barriers at the state and local levels for accessing data and implementing evidence-based approaches to preventing and reducing crime and recidivism.

The KCJCC will use JAG funds to support this Plan. The KCJCC follows the U.S. DOJ, Office of Justice Programs recommendation to utilize data and evidence in developing strategies to improve or enhance programs that fall under the JAG purpose areas. In addition, it is the intent of the KCJCC to allocate JAG funding for strategies that are evidence-based.

It is imperative that the KCJCC, in collaboration with the KGGP, work diligently to develop and implement statewide strategies that consider all aspects of the criminal justice system and maximize funding resources. JAG funding will be used to enhance and supplement, not replace or supplant, state and local efforts in combating crime. Planning is especially critical to maximize the impact of limited grant funding and focus on programs that are evidence-based and have been proven effective.

Needs Identification and Data Analysis

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Kansas' strategic planning process began in the Spring of 2024 when the KCJCC determined the steps to be taken in developing the updated Plan for the state. It was determined that the KCJCC members would each appoint at least one person from their respective agencies to form a Subcommittee to assist in drafting the Plan and KGGP would coordinate with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to provide technical assistance with the strategic planning process.

The KGGP worked with the Subcommittee members and the NCJA staff to develop and distribute a 46-question online criminal justice stakeholder survey to gather the data from state and local criminal justice stakeholders. The survey took place during March 2024. Input from stakeholders on the needs and concerns of local communities was essential to the comprehensive planning process. The survey was distributed to a wide range of interested parties in the criminal justice community, including representatives of state and local law enforcement, county and district judges, county and district attorneys, criminal defense personnel, court personnel, city and county government officials, representatives throughout the corrections field, mental health professionals, and legal professionals. Participants were also asked to forward the survey on to any other professionals in the criminal justice field. More than 150 responses were received from the survey.

(Appendix: Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey Report (including survey questions))

The Subcommittee met multiple times throughout January, February, April, and May 2024. The Subcommittee assisted with drafting the needs assessment survey, reviewed the Stakeholder Survey Report prepared by the NCJA (Appendix), and assisted with drafting the Plan. The KBI provided a presentation to the Subcommittee about the 2022 Kansas crime data statistics, detailed below. The Subcommittee members are Ashley Stites-Hubbard, Deputy Chief Counsel for the Governor's Office; Christopher Esquibel, Chief of District Court Operations, Office of Judicial Administration; Stacy Edwards, First Assistant Attorney General for the Attorney General's Office; Robert Stuart, Executive Officer for the KBI; Major Wes Ludolph for the Kansas Highway Patrol; Mary Stafford, Director of Victim Services, David McCabe, Director of Operations Facility Management, Clay McCarter, Director of Special Projects (Juvenile Justice) for the Kansas Department

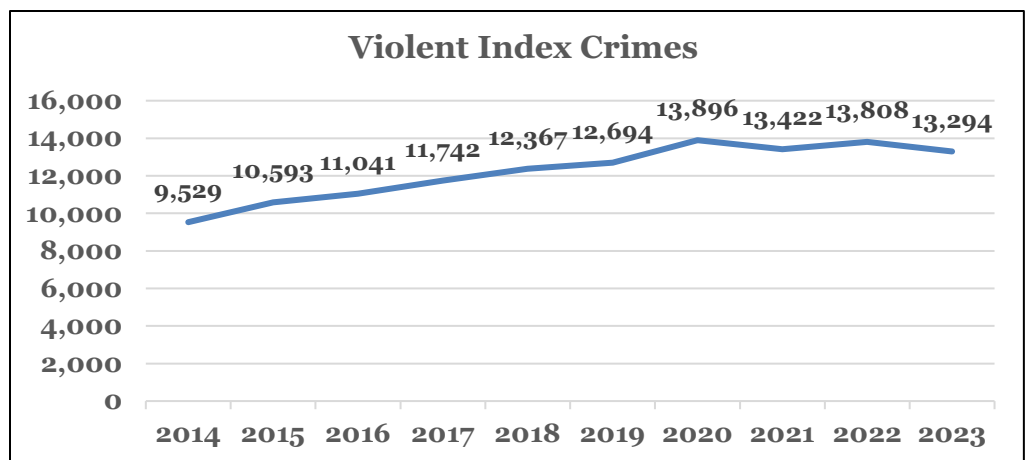
of Corrections. The KCJCC extends its gratitude to Erica Haas, Attorney for the KGGP, for spearheading the collaboration with the Subcommittee and leading the development of the Plan, alongside the dedicated KGGP staff.

CONDITION OF THE KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

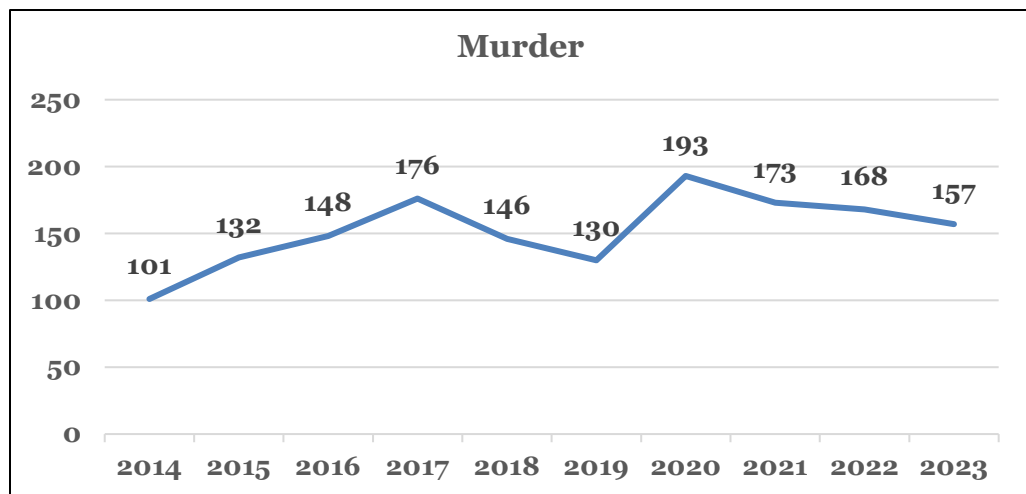
The 2023 Kansas Crime Index (Index)

In 2023, 66,782 property crimes and 13,294 violent crimes were submitted by Kansas law enforcement agencies to the KBI. Total index crimes decreased 7.4% from the 10-year average but increased 1.5% from 2022 to 2023. The Total Index Crimes were heavily impacted by the Total Property Index crimes due to the number of property crimes reported compared to violent crimes.

The number of violent index crimes was 9.8% above the 10-year average but decreased 4.3% from 2022. In 2023, the Violent Crime Index Rate for Kansas was 4.5 offenses per 1,000 people.



There were 157 murders reported in 2023, which was 3.3% above the 10-year average, but 6.5% less than 2022. Despite this decrease, this was a 23.6% increase from the 2019 pre-COVID ten-year average of 127. These decreases may be a positive indicator, but they are far from the much lower pre-pandemic rates.



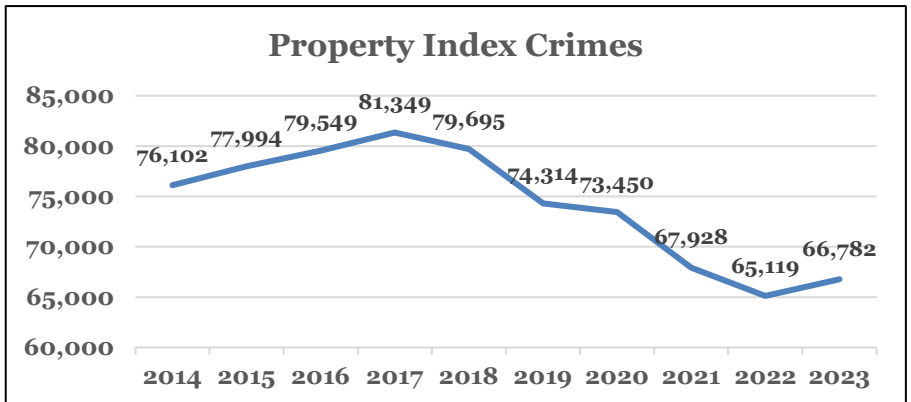
Robberies saw a 22.5% decline from the 10-year average and a .6% decrease from 2022.

Aggravated assaults and batteries have risen substantially since 2015. In 2023, they were 15.2% above the 10-year average but saw a 3.0% decrease from the 2022 totals. Notably,

these numbers represent a 36.4% increase from the 2019 pre-COVID ten-year average of 8,005 per year.

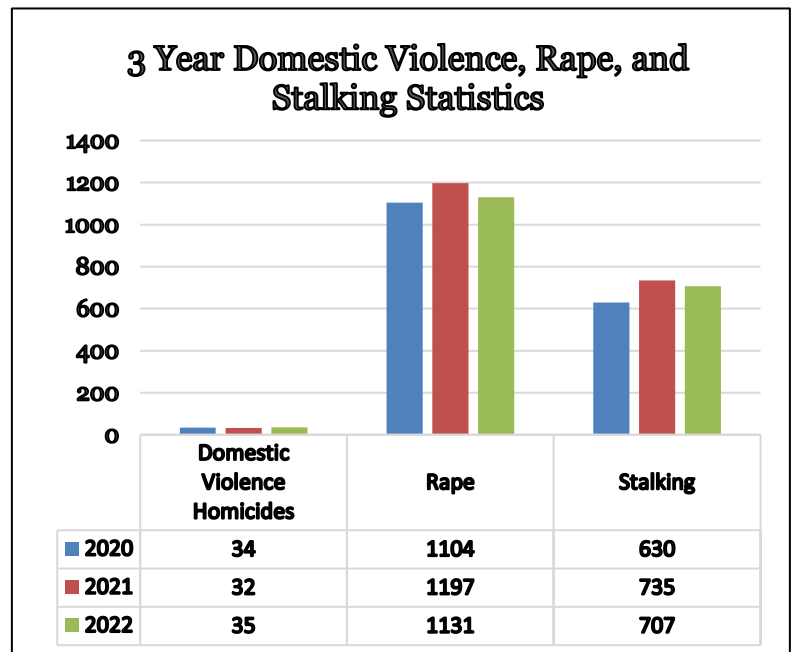
Burglary: In 2023, there were 8,748 reported burglaries, which was 26.7% below the 10-year average and 1.1% below 2022 numbers. This was the lowest number since 1966, when 10,712 were reported and was 42.3% less than the 2019 pre-COVID 10-year average of 15,164. Some criminologists have attempted to explain the recent declines by noting that people have been spending more time at home due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Property Crime Index rate was 10.0% below the 10-year average. In 2023, the Property Index Crime Rate was 22.5 offenses per 1,000 people. ([2023 Crime Index](#))



2022 Domestic Violence, Rape, and Stalking Statistics

There were 35 domestic violence related homicides (21.5% of all homicides), this is a 9.4% increase over the 32 domestic violence related homicides that occurred in 2021. In 2020 there were 34 domestic violence homicides (17.6% of all homicides in 2020). The incidents of stalking decreased from 735 in 2021 to 707 in 2022; however, in 2020 the incidents of stalking reported were significantly lower at 630. The incidents of rape decreased in 2022 from 1,197 in 2021 to 1,131, a 5.5% reduction. However, in 2020 the incidents of rape were less than in 2021 or 2022 at 1,104. [2022 Domestic Violence, Rape, and Stalking Statistics](#)



Kansas Department of Corrections Report

According to the annual fiscal year 2023 Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) report, from fiscal year 2020-2022, KDOC experienced an unprecedented decline in the

number of persons serving a period of incarceration in KDOC facilities. This was not an uncommon experience across the nation and is generally attributed to changes in law enforcement and court activities during the coronavirus pandemic. In 2023 the trend reversed, and KDOC experienced a 15.9% increase in the number of admissions to the KDOC facilities, resulting in a year end population increase of 5.6% for males and 6.5% for females. [fy2023-annual-report \(ks.gov\)](#)

SURVEY RESULTS

In creating the 46-question on-line criminal justice survey referenced above, the KGGP sought input from the NCJA and the Subcommittee members. The NCJA hosted the survey site and provided the Subcommittee and the KCJCC with a report summarizing the survey results. The primary purpose of the survey was to identify the criminal justice related needs across Kansas and which JAG purpose areas could be implemented to meet those needs.

(Appendix: Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey Report (including survey questions))

Key Findings

Three priority areas were identified in the survey collectively by all stakeholder groups: 1. Comprehensive response to mental health, 2. Comprehensive response to substance use (opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs) disorders, and 3. Intimate partner violence and crimes against children.

In addition, each stakeholder group identified the following areas of greatest need:

- Law Enforcement: Drug enforcement
- Prosecution and Court: Specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth)
- Community Corrections:
 - Reentry
 - Special population programming: i.e., geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans, females who have committed crimes, youth who have committed crimes
- Behavioral Health: Housing
- Victims Services: Family violence/ interpersonal violence advocacy
- Juvenile Justice: Juvenile delinquency/ at-risk youth prevention

Additionally, 4 out of the 6 program areas identified one of their top 3 areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology as “automated information sharing for justice system partners.”

Demographics

The greatest concentration of respondents came from organizations representing statewide (9%), Johnson (8%), and Sedgwick (6%) counties. The remaining respondents primarily serve one of 101 other counties. Most survey respondents identified their agency as serving rural areas (36%). The remaining respondents' agencies serve both urban and rural areas (33%), primarily urban areas (17%), and primarily suburban areas (14%).

Stakeholder Representation

Most survey respondents represent local government agencies (36%). The remaining respondents represent nonprofit providers (including faith based) (30%), state government (23%), federal government (1%), and tribal (1%), and others to include school districts, county offices and both state and local entities (9%). If an individual selected non-profit, an additional question appeared asking the specific type of non-profit. Most individuals responded that they were a crime victim services provider (16%).

Law enforcement represented the greatest number of participants (34%). This is followed by victim services/assistance (20%). The remaining respondents represented other roles including parole/probation/community corrections, prosecution, courts, behavioral health provider (mental health or substance abuse), social services, education/youth programs, administration, and fire/EMS. Defense and reentry services are not represented in this survey.

Previous JAG Funding

The survey aimed to assess whether participants' agencies had applied for funding through the KGGP. Thirty-one percent (31%) of respondents applied for funding in the past five years, with 42% saying they had not applied, and 27% of respondents unsure.

When respondents were asked if their agency was awarded funding, 40% didn't know, 18% said yes, 13% said no, and 4% indicated they received a partial award.

The survey asked participants to indicate which program area/s were included on their application. Most respondents answered that their agency did not apply for funding (23%) or that they were unsure (20%). Eighteen percent (18%) of participants indicated law enforcement was included in their application, twelve percent (12%) indicated mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams was included in their application. Ten percent (10%) indicated crime victim and witness initiatives, 6% indicated prevention and education, 5% indicated prosecution and court. The remaining program areas had 5% or less that indicated drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, and technology improvement, corrections, and community corrections, and creation of state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs were included in their application.

Next, the survey asked participants if they were awarded funding, in which program area/s was funding awarded? Most respondents said their agency did not apply for

funding (23%) or they were unsure (20%). Eighteen percent (18%) of participants indicated their agency was funded for program area 1 - law enforcement, eight percent (8%) indicated their agency was funded for program area 8 - mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, and nine percent (9%) indicated their agency was funded for program area 7 - crime victim and witness initiatives.

The survey then asked respondents to indicate, if they didn't apply for grant funds, the reason for not applying. The question was not applicable for 59% of respondents. The highest reason for not applying was being unaware of the availability of funding at 15%. Other responses included staffing and capacity issues, grants not aligning with needs, requirements were too difficult to manage and issues of ineligibility.

Data-Driven Decision Making

The survey asked all respondents if they felt their agency had adequate resources for sharing and technology. Fifty three percent (53%) of respondents said yes, twenty six percent (26%) said no, and twenty two percent (22%) were unsure.

Respondents were asked if their agency had access to electronic data to help their agency plan, evaluate programs and determine outcomes. Most respondents answered "Yes, we have an automated data system, and it is easy to access information" (46%). Twenty six percent (26%) of respondents said "Yes, we have an automated data system, but it is difficult to access information." Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents said they don't have an automated data system. Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents were unsure.

Respondents were asked an open-ended question if their agency did not have adequate technology resources or access to the data they need: what is their most pressing technology or information sharing need? Answers included Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, Record Management System (RMS), data gathering technology, confidentiality requirements, ability to run reports and staffing. Respondents were asked about what justice system partners they exchange data with electronically. Most respondents said they exchange data with law enforcement (54%). The next three highest responses consisted of courts (35%), dispatch (31%), and community services (behavioral health, housing, employment, benefit eligibility) (28%).

Most Challenging Issues

The survey asked participants to describe the top three most challenging issues facing the area or areas served by their agency. The most challenging issues were identified as mental health/substance use resources (58%), opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs (48%), and intimate partner violence (31%). Other challenging issues included child abuse/neglect, property crime, fentanyl, and housing/employment for justice-involved individuals.

Violent Crimes

The survey asked participants to reflect on the two most challenging issues related to violent crimes. The highest response was comprehensive response to mental health emergencies at 53%, with comprehensive response to substance use disorders next at 28%, and domestic violence at 28%. Responses commented under “Other” included affordable housing and lack of resources for the homeless population, timely response and communication with law enforcement, and mental health resources.

Language Access

The survey asked participants to reflect on the two most challenging issues related to language access. The highest response was N/A/do not know at 39%, with improving language access within the criminal justice system for victims (37%) and for adults (34%) appearing second, and third respectively. Responses commented under “Other” included access to translators as a challenge.

Survey Paths

Survey respondents were asked to select one of six descriptions regarding their agency’s primary purpose, to decide which of the logic-based paths that individual would receive. The intent behind the creation of these survey paths was to synthesize primary functions of various agencies into similar question paths for participants to better answer within their areas of expertise and experience. Of the six paths represented in this survey, the law enforcement survey path was the largest response group at 35%, with the behavioral health/social services path following at 25%.

Law Enforcement Needs

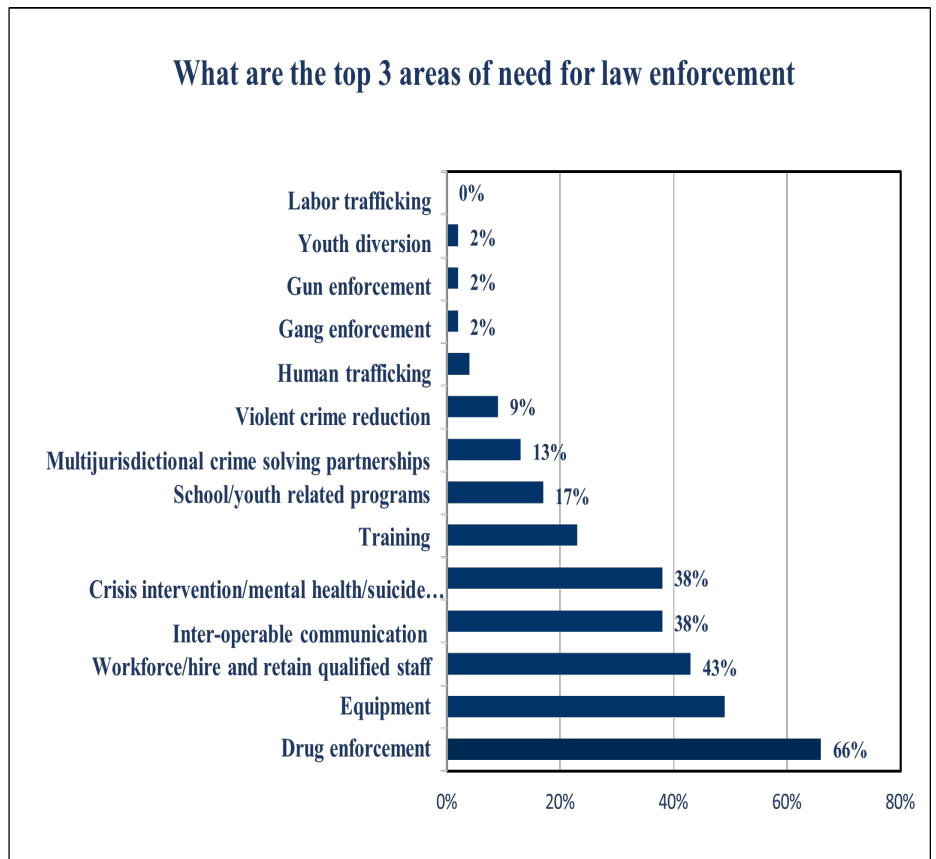
A total of 53 individuals took the law enforcement survey track.

Top Needs

The top areas of need were drug enforcement (66%), equipment (49%) and workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (43%). Other responses focused on assistance updating current jails and/or holding facilities.

Equipment Needs

The top needs for law enforcement equipment were in vehicle systems (mobile data terminal, police radio, digital tracking) (62%), surveillance equipment (47%), and CAD/RMS systems or systems integration (36%). Responses captured under “Other” included license plate readers, protective equipment (shields, helmets, etc.), updating body worn cameras and in-car cameras, and cages.



Most challenging issues surrounding drug threats and drug-related crimes.

For the law enforcement track only, the top issues were as follows: opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs (80%), reducing drug threats (64%) and reducing drug related crimes (54%).

Most challenging issues relating to property crime.

The top responses were reducing property crime (77%), burglary/theft (74%) and forensic capabilities/wait times (39%). Responses under “Other” included messaging surrounding crime prevention strategies, immediate out-of-pocket expenses and staffing issues.

Top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology.

The top responses were automated information sharing with justice system partners (65%), criminal records improvement (48%), and cybersecurity (42%). Responses under “Other” included messaging surrounding improving community engagement.

Prosecution/Defense/Courts Needs

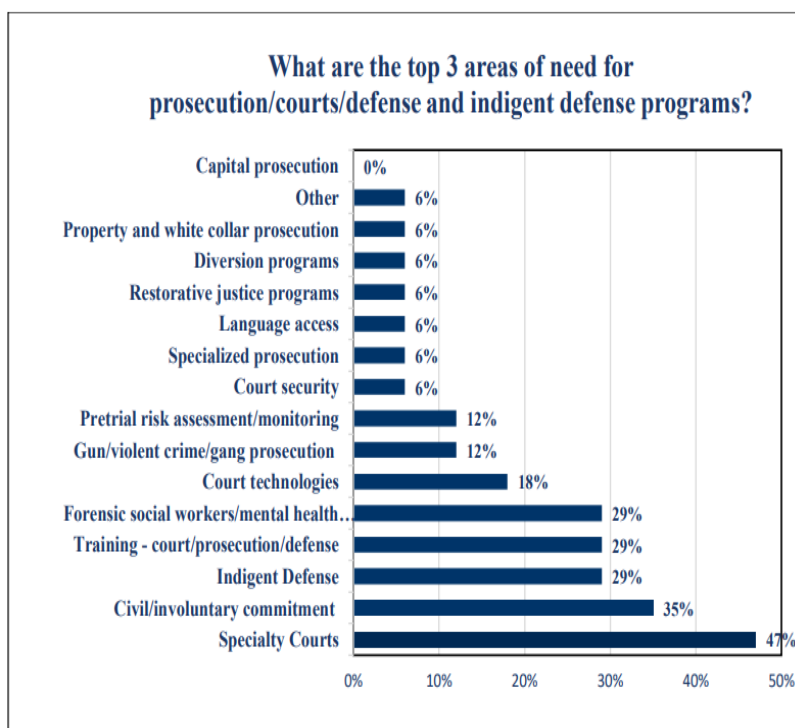
There was a total of 17 individuals who took the prosecution/defense/courts survey track. Participants routed toward this track received a question asking about top areas of need for prosecution, court, defense, and indigent defense programs.

Top Needs

The top needs, identified by these stakeholders, are as follows: specialty courts (47%), civil/involuntary commitment (35%), and indigent defense (29%). Other responses were related to the need for mental health providers.

Indigent Defense Services

Respondents indicated that the most pressing issues related to indigent defenses services were adequate staffing (56%), behavioral health services/linkage (50%), and access to community services (31%).



State Crisis Intervention Programs

Respondents indicated the top needs, related to the implementation of state crisis intervention programs are as follows: behavioral health deflection to include strengthening 988, mobile crisis units, telehealth, and specialized training (65%); domestic violence protection order enhancement, to include strengthening firearm relinquishment programs (53%); and community violence intervention programs, to include hospital-based violence intervention programs, environmental design programs and youth gun violence prevention programs (35%).

Prosecution/Defense/Courts

The prosecution/defense/courts received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses

were automated information sharing with justice system partners (56%), automated information sharing for community services (44%), and forensic science labs (38%).

Corrections, Community Corrections, Reentry, Probation, and Parole Needs

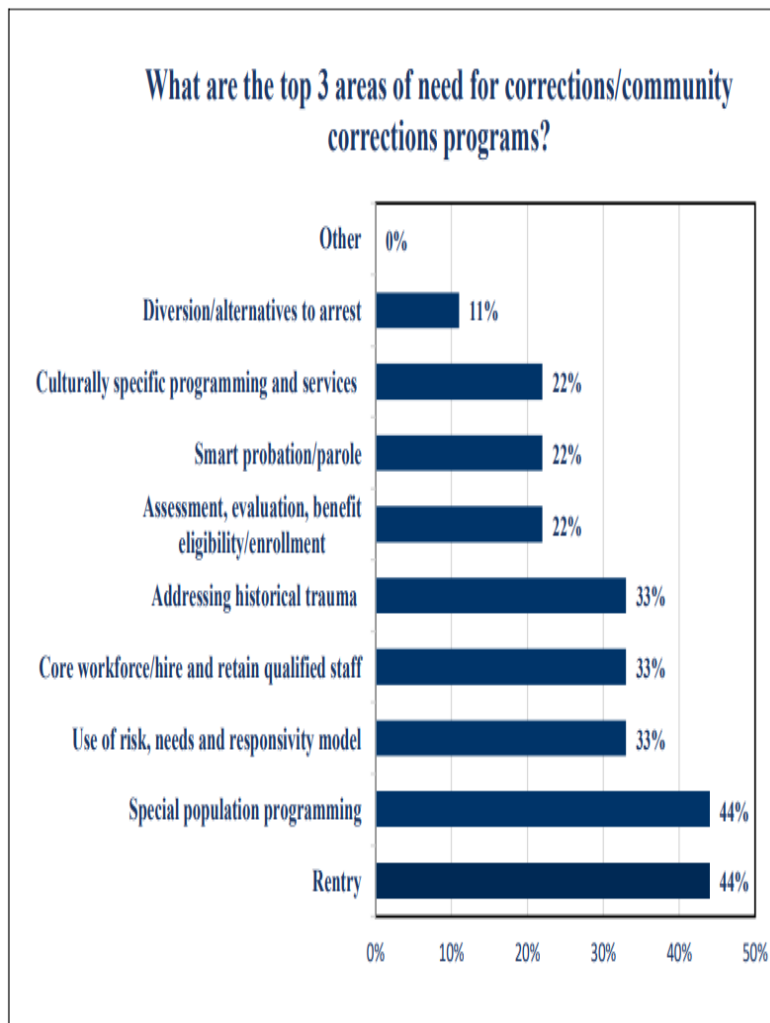
There was a total of 9 individuals who took the corrections/community correction/reentry/probation/parole survey track.

Top needs

Stakeholders were asked to indicate the top areas of need for corrections and community corrections programs, and amongst the corrections/reentry/probation/parole track, the highest need was for reentry and special population programming, both at 44%.

Recidivism and Reentry

Individuals taking this survey as part of the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track indicated that the most challenging issue facing recidivism and reentry efforts was reducing recidivism for adults (67%). The following three challenges were all at 33%: housing; employment; and mental health/suicide prevention and intervention. Other responses included the need for funding to expand victim-centered programming to offenders within the facilities and during community supervision.



Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs

The corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need surrounding drug treatment and enforcement programs. For the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track only, the top areas of need were as follows: co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions (78%), sober housing (56%) and secure/corrections-based treatment (44%).

Mental Health and Related Needs

The corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for mental health and related programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams. The top responses were residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs (67%) and evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (56%).

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology

The corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research (67%) and strategic planning/determining priorities (56%).

Behavioral Health/Social Services Needs

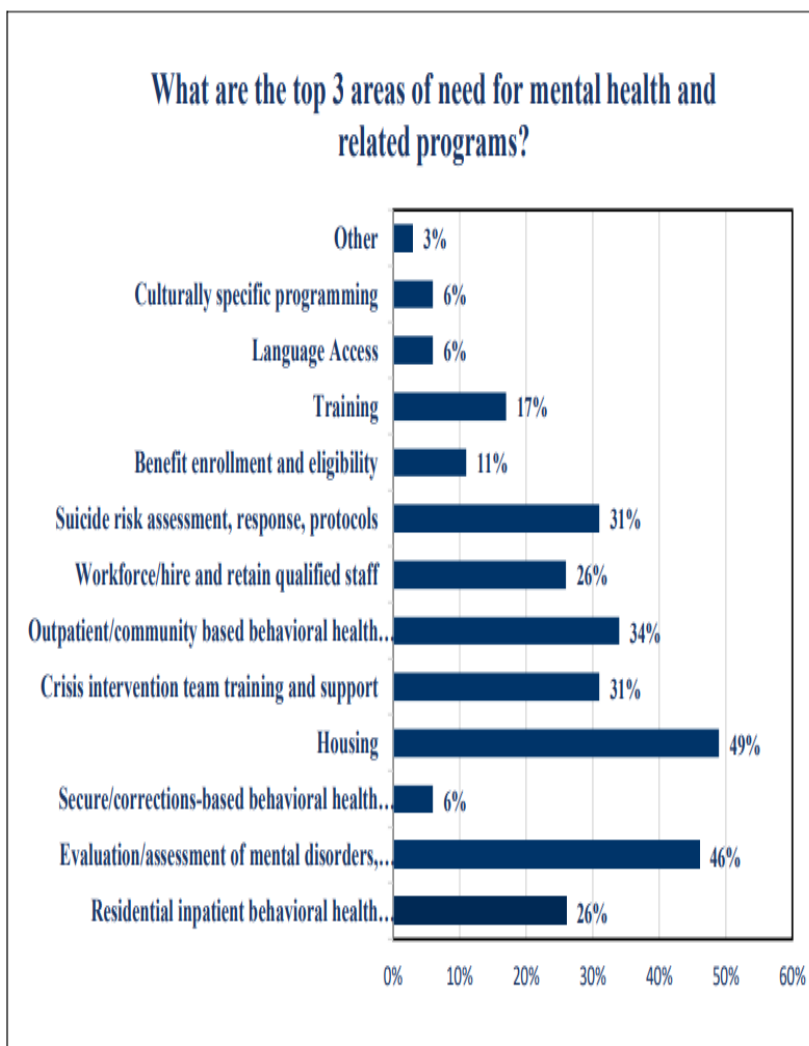
There was a total of 35 individuals who took the behavioral health/social services survey track. The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for mental health and related programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams.

Top Needs

The top responses were housing (49%), evaluation/ assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (46%), and outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs (34%).

State Crisis Intervention Programs

Participants on this stakeholder path to describe the top three areas of need for the implementation of state crisis intervention programs. The top needs, identified by these stakeholders, are as follows: behavioral health deflection to include strengthening 988, mobile crisis units, telehealth, and specialized training (74%), N/A to my agency or unsure (31%), and community violence intervention programs, to include hospital-based violence intervention programs, environmental design programs and youth gun violence prevention programs (29%).



Drug Threats and Drug-related Crimes

Those on the behavioral health/social services track were asked to describe the most challenging issues surrounding drug threats and drug-related crimes. For the behavioral health/social services track only, the top issues were as follows: substance abuse prevention and education (74%), fentanyl/opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use (57%) and drugs in schools (34%).

Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs

The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need surrounding drug treatment and enforcement programs. For the behavioral health/social services track only, the top areas of need were as follows: cooccurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions (66%), sober housing (34%) and access to medically assisted treatment (MAT) (34%).

Prevention and Education Programs

The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for prevention and education programs. The top responses were suicide prevention (57%), substance use prevention (49%), and building strong brains/addressing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (46%).

Service Disparities

Black and Native American individuals are least likely to receive behavioral health services, including substance use and mental health services. Participants on only the behavioral health/social services track were asked how the state can help address these disparities. The top needs were to increase residential treatment programs for substance use disorders and mental health that are culturally specific and trauma-informed (46%), improve access to providers mirroring the individuals served and providers who offer traditional forms of healing and therapy (43%) and improve access to mental health and substance use services for individuals who are pregnant and postpartum (34%). Other responses included: improving access to mental health and substance misuse services for all individuals and ANS dysregulation.

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology

The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were automated information sharing for community services (77%), strategic planning/determining priorities (71%), and developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research (60%).

Victim Services Needs

A total of 29 individuals took the victim services survey track.

Top Needs

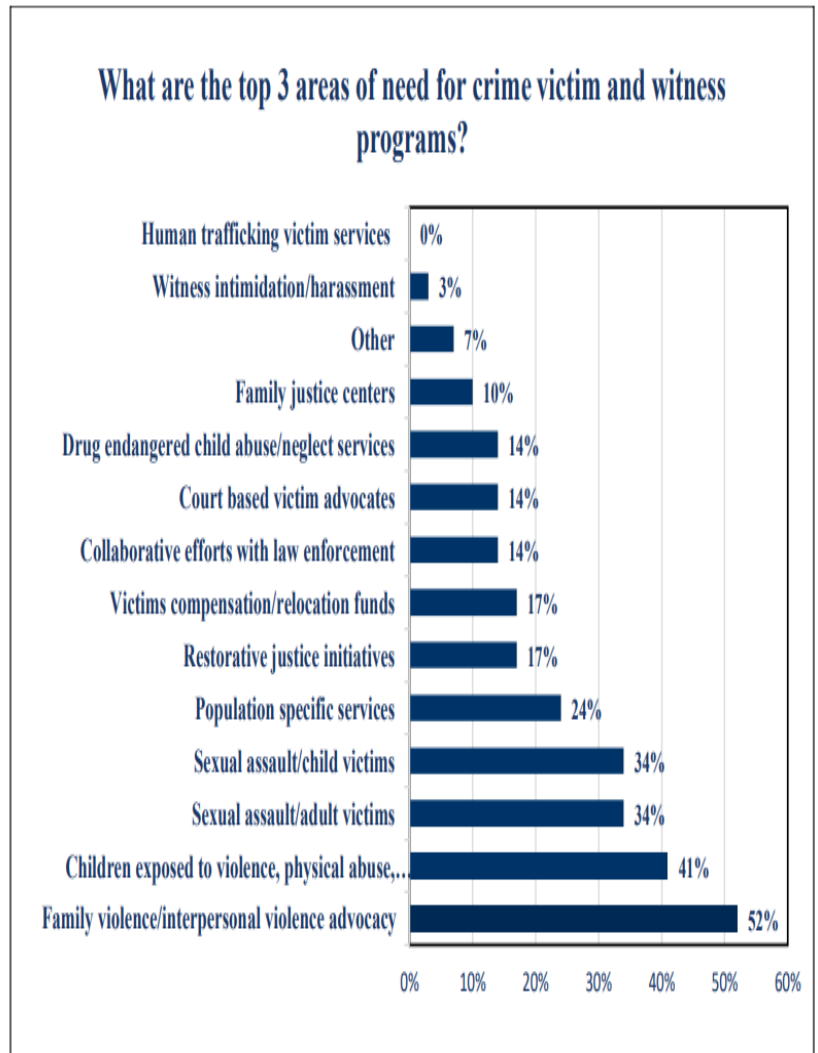
The victim services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for crime victim and witness programs. The top responses were family violence/interpersonal violence advocacy (52%), children exposed to violence, physical abuse, and neglect (41%), and sexual assault/child and adult victims (34%).

Expansion

The victim services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three types of crime victim services/agencies most in need of expansion. The top responses were enhanced salaries/benefits for victim service providers to align with the going rate for this profession (64%), financial assistance (rent/utilities, medical, food, childcare) (46%), and housing needs – shelter (39%).

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology

The victim services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were automated information sharing for justice system partners (66%), developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research (55%), and automated information sharing for community services (48%).



Juvenile Justice Needs

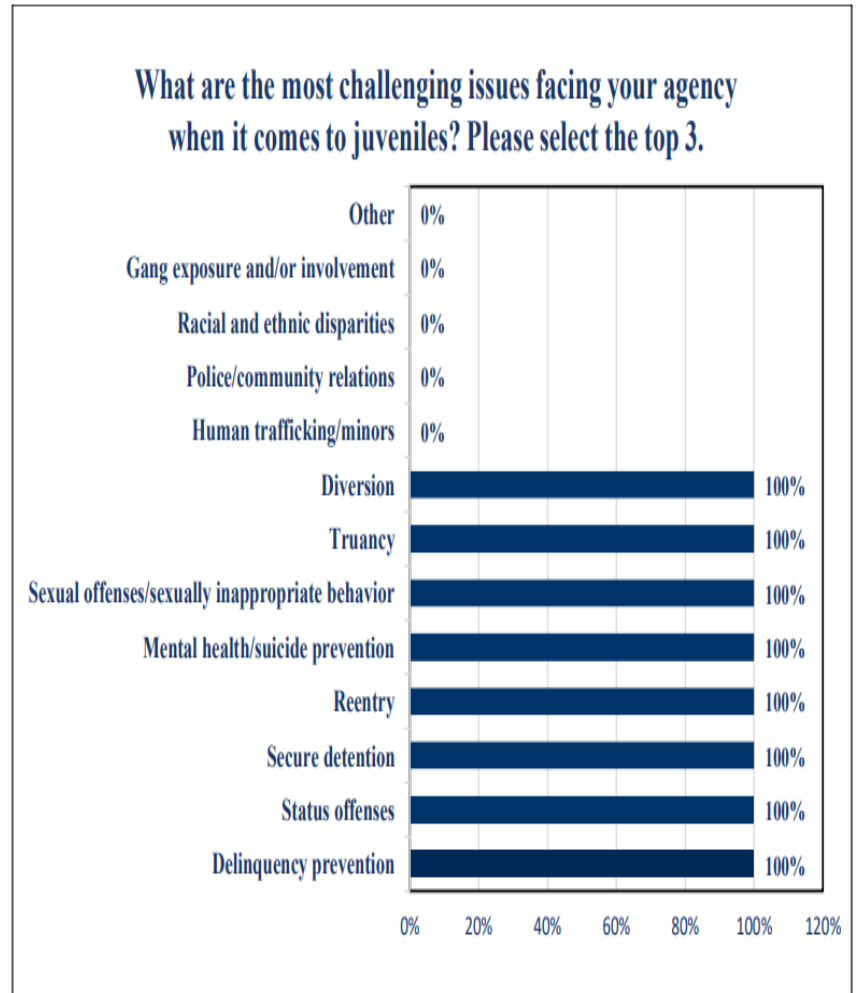
The following three questions discussed in this section were only answered by the stakeholders routed through the juvenile justice survey track. It's important to note that only one individual was routed down this path.

Challenges

The first question asked participants to describe the most challenging issues facing juveniles. The most challenging issues facing juveniles, as indicated by the individual on this survey track, were a 9-way tie. These challenges include delinquency prevention, status offenses, secure detention, reentry, mental health/suicide prevention, sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior, truancy, and diversion.

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology

The juvenile justice track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top response was automated information sharing for justice system partners (100%).



Prevention and Education Programs

The juvenile justice track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for prevention and education programs. This individual selected multiple areas of need as their response therefore the following answers were all tied at 100% - juvenile delinquency/at-risk youth prevention, substance abuse prevention, suicide prevention, teen dating/intimate partner violence prevention, youth mentoring, building strong brains/addressing adverse childhood experiences, and out of school programming.

STEPPING UP FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE IN KANSAS

Stepping Up for Juvenile Justice in Kansas is one approach the state is taking to address juvenile justice needs.

Governor Laura Kelly, in collaboration with the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC), recently launched the nation's first juvenile justice focused Stepping Up initiative to address the prevalence of behavioral health needs among youth in Kansas. Through this project, Kansas will receive technical assistance from The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center to identify, implement, and expand best practices centered on reducing the use of detention and increasing connections to care for young Kansans with serious behavioral health needs who are at risk for or currently involved in the juvenile justice system. This project is intended to strengthen cross system collaboration, improve outcomes for youth and families, and enhance community safety. Kansas is the first state in the nation to undertake a project of this scale.

The KDOC and the CSG Justice Center will partner with state and local policymakers and system leaders in Kansas such as the Governor's Behavioral Health Services Planning Council, Office of Judicial Administration, Department for Aging and Disability Services, Department of Children and Families, National Alliance on Mental Illness, service providers, local Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative sites, people with lived experience, and others to accomplish two main objectives:

1. **Adapt and implement the Stepping Up model for the juvenile justice system**, including developing a youth-centered framework, creating key metrics to track performance, and designing localized solutions in collaboration with counties.
2. **Align the state's policies, practices, and resource allocation decisions with what research shows works** to improve community safety and outcomes for youth, with a particular focus on diverting youth with behavioral health needs from secure detention and more effectively serving these youth in the community.

Additional Priorities, Needs or Challenges

The survey also included a question to allow for respondents to add any other priorities, needs or challenges. Themes included:

- Need for more staffing (police departments, grant writers, administration);
- Lack of awareness for resources and programming for victims, offenders, and justice related agencies;
- Grant application is too complex and creates barriers for agencies that need it the most;
- Lack of resources for homeless population;
- Technology and equipment;
- Increased behavioral health resources; and
- Access to services and funding.

JAG Funding Priorities

The KCJCC will allocate resources for all JAG purpose areas in alignment with the priorities and needs identified in the survey responses.

Three priority areas were identified in the survey collectively by all stakeholder groups: 1. Comprehensive response to mental health, 2. Comprehensive response to substance use (opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs) disorders, and 3. Intimate partner violence and crimes against children.

In addition, each stakeholder group identified the following areas of greatest need:

- Law Enforcement: Drug enforcement
- Prosecution and Court: Specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth)
- Community Corrections:
 - Reentry
 - Special population programming: i.e., geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans, females who have committed crimes, youth who have committed crimes
- Behavioral Health: Housing
- Victims Services: Family violence/ interpersonal violence advocacy
- Juvenile Justice: Juvenile delinquency/ at-risk youth prevention

Additionally, 4 out of the 6 program areas identified one of their top 3 areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology as “automated information sharing for justice system partners.”

Coordination

The KGGP is the state administering agency for numerous state and federal criminal justice grant programs. The management and oversight of these various programs ensures coordination of funding strategies to maximize the results of state and local efforts. The KCJCC recognizes that state agencies, local governments, tribal governments, and non-profit, faith-based and community organizations must collaborate and cooperate in order to impact drug and violent crime.

To ensure that programs are implemented successfully, coordination is critical at both the state and local level. The KCJCC has an expectation that JAG applicants will collaborate with other criminal justice partners to make a significant impact. Applicants will be required to demonstrate this collaborative effort in their JAG application. These efforts should reflect shared goals, action plans, outcomes, and specific contributions and commitment of partners that include sound data, evidence-based services, and evaluation that shows progress and results on the project.

At the state level, the KCJCC members work closely with other state and federal agencies and initiatives to combat violent crime and drug-interdiction efforts. These agencies

include but not limited to U.S. Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, American Correctional Association, U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The KGGP in conjunction with KCJCC has been actively involved in several successful collaborative local and state initiatives. The following are examples of some of the successful partnerships that will continue to be essential in carrying out the JAG funding in Kansas in accordance with the needs identified in the Plan.

Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

Coordination and collaboration efforts continue between Kansas and surrounding states in the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. Midwest HIDTA includes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and the Illinois counties of Madison and St. Clair (east St. Louis area). The Office of National Drug Control Policy formed HIDTA in 1996 to combat the phenomenal increase in the importation, distribution, and clandestine manufacturing of drugs with a primary emphasis on methamphetamines. The Midwest HIDTA coordinates drug investigations, intelligence, and prosecution efforts.

Federal Grant Programs Coordination

The KCJCC also is responsible for overseeing other criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. DOJ, including: National Criminal History Information Program; Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act; Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program; and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program.

In addition to staffing the KCJCC, implementing the JAG Strategy, and conducting the day-to-day management of the various federal grants, KGGP staff also oversees other federal grant programs, including but not limited to, the U.S. DOJ's Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program, S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women grant, and Sexual Assault Services Program. Additionally, the program administers the Federal Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Grant award from the U.S. DOJ, Office on Violence Against Women. This grant project has specific emphasis on uniform, statewide domestic and sexual violence training, and development of model domestic and sexual violence policies and protocols for all criminal justice professionals. Therefore, the KGGP staff for the KCJCC can provide a coordination of services and eliminate duplication of efforts.

Conclusion

As the Kansas economy gains traction, both state and local entities, along with communities, are devising new approaches to address issues in the criminal justice system. Prioritizing JAG funds based on current needs, sustainability, and evidence-based programs is crucial. Decisions on funding will be made through a competitive process, focusing on the applicants' ability to address the JAG purpose areas with the

priorities outlined in the Plan. Additionally, the KCJCC expects that successful projects will lead to best practices that can be replicated across the state.

This planning process involved input from various stakeholders within Kansas' criminal justice system and builds on past state strategies. The success of the Plan depends on the commitment of the KCJCC, the criminal justice stakeholders, and the people of Kansas to enhance citizen safety.

Appendix

Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey Report

April 22, 2024

Prepared by the National Criminal Justice Association

This report was created with the support of Grant No. 2019-YA-BX-K002, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the SMART Office, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions are those of the authors.

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Executive Summary

About the Survey

The Kansas CJCC is the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the federal Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program. In 2024, the SAA's office partnered with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop and distribute a stakeholder engagement survey to inform the state's JAG priorities. Through this, NCJA helped create and distribute a 46-question, logic-based survey to a broad spectrum of criminal justice system partners to help determine statewide criminal justice priorities. The survey sought input from stakeholders on:

1. Criminal justice challenges,
2. Priority program areas for funding, and
3. Priority project types and initiatives.

The 46-question, logic-based survey was distributed to partners and stakeholders via individual email messages beginning on March 11, 2024. The survey closed on March 22, 2024 with 158 responses across the state and criminal justice system, including law enforcement; courts; victims services and assistance; social services, behavioral health; education and youth programs; juvenile justice; and more.

Questions were grouped through logic for several reasons: to reduce the amount of time it took to complete the survey, to ensure individuals received questions that aligned with their areas of expertise and to parse out differences between stakeholder groups. For a complete listing of the survey questions and a description of the logic guiding the survey, please see the appendix on page 46. The survey began with general questions that all participants received. Then, participants were asked to identify their agency's primary purpose—this question was aimed at targeting questions toward the stakeholders best positioned to answer them. The survey then broke stakeholders into the following six survey paths:

- a. Law enforcement*
- b. Prosecution/defense/courts*
- c. Corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole*
- d. Behavioral health/social services*
- e. Victim Services*
- f. Juvenile Justice*

Survey analysis focused on finding consensus around the federal JAG program and areas in greatest need of funding, determining which areas were viewed as most critical to Kansas's state and local criminal justice systems, and prioritizing initiatives within these areas. The following report outlines the key findings from this survey and will be used to assist the Kansas CJCC in identifying where to prioritize its JAG funding.

Prioritized Areas of Need for Each Stakeholder

In conducting the stakeholder survey, the Kansas CJCC sought to identify the top areas of need in the state. As identified by the survey, the top areas to prioritize funding from all survey tracks were:

- The greatest challenges facing all stakeholders who took this survey are as follows: mental health/substance use resources (58%), opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs (48%), and intimate partner violence (31%).
- When it came to violent crimes, the greatest challenges facing stakeholders were comprehensive response to mental health emergencies at 53%, with comprehensive response to substance use disorders next at 28%, and domestic violence at 28%.
- Greatest areas of need from each stakeholder group:
 - **Law Enforcement:** Drug enforcement (66%), equipment (49%), and workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (43%).
 - **Prosecution/Defense/ Courts:** Specialty courts (47%), civil/involuntary commitment (35%), and indigent defense (29%).
 - **Corrections/Community Corrections:** Reentry (44%), and special population programming (44%).
 - **Behavioral Health/Social Services:** Housing (49%), evaluation/ assessment of mental disorders, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders (46%), and outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs (34%).
 - **Victim services:** Family violence/interpersonal violence advocacy (52%) and children exposed to violence, physical abuse, and neglect (41%).
 - **Juvenile Justice:** Delinquency prevention, status offenses, secure detention, reentry, mental health/suicide prevention, sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior, truancy, and diversion (100%). Note: This survey track only had one individual, so survey responses may be skewed.

2024 Survey Findings

Survey Demographics

While the survey was anonymous, several questions were placed at the beginning of the survey to allow for results to be categorized and analyzed along a number of dimensions. These questions are provided below for context.

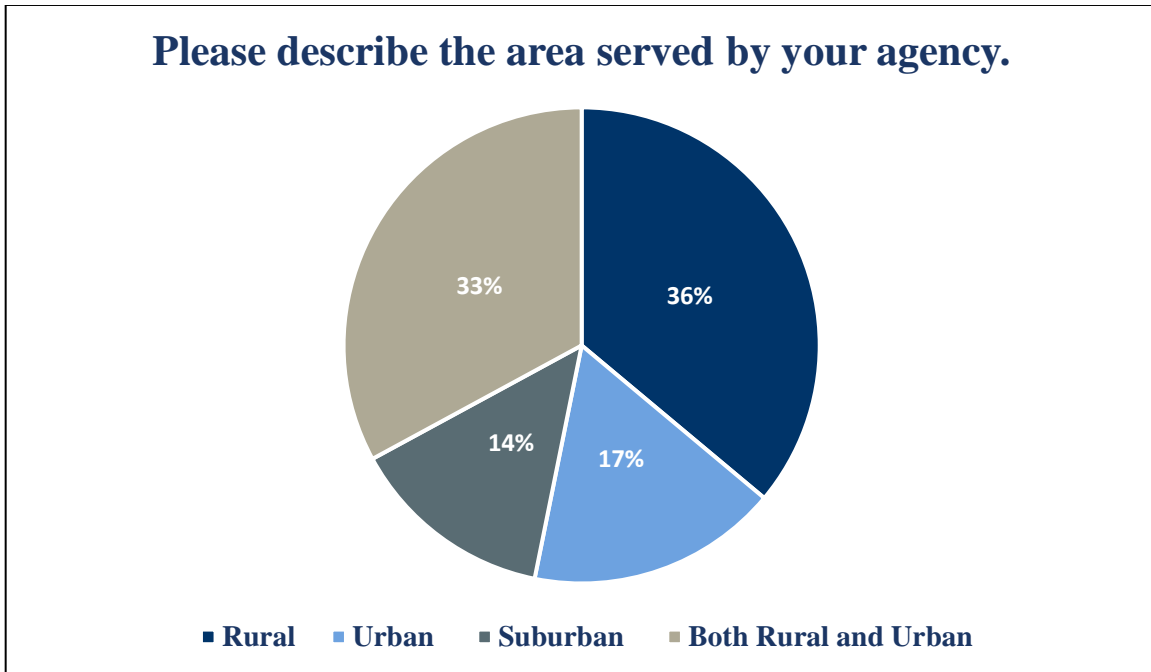
- Please select the name of the county where your agency provides most of its services. (Respondents could also select “statewide.”)
- Please describe the primary area served by your organization. (Rural area, urban area, suburban area, both urban and rural areas)
- Please indicate your type of entity. (local, state, federal, non-profit, private sector, tribal, other)
- Please select the primary role of your agency in the criminal justice system is as follows. (Select only one category).

In addition to the above questions, respondents were asked multiple questions aimed at prioritizing investment types. The survey also included open-ended questions to allow for additional comments related to criminal justice priorities.

Basic Survey Statistics

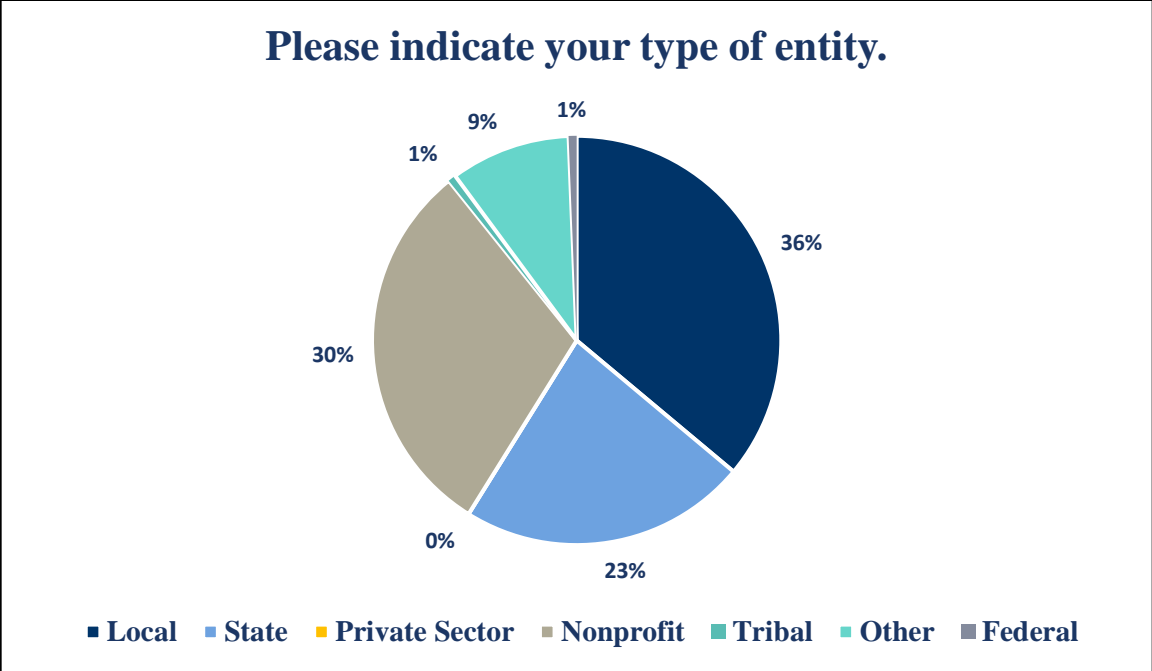
The greatest concentration of respondents came from organizations representing statewide (9%), Johnson (8%) and Sedgwick (6%) counties. The remaining respondents primarily serve one of 101 other counties.

Most survey respondents identified their agency as serving rural areas (36%). The remaining respondents' agencies serve both urban and rural areas (33%), primarily urban areas (17%), and primarily suburban areas (14%).



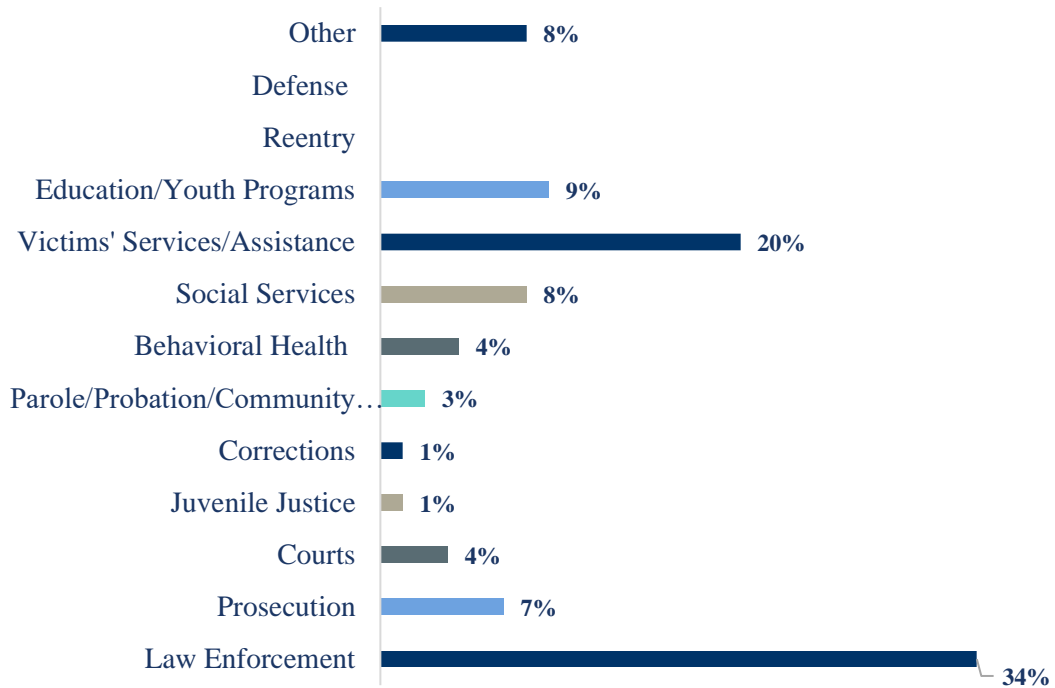
Most survey respondents represent local government agencies (36%). The remaining respondents represent nonprofit providers (including faith based) (30%), state government (23%), federal government (1%), and tribal (1%), and others to include school districts, county offices and both state and local entities (9%).

If an individual selected non-profit, an additional question appeared asking the specific type of non-profit. Most individuals responded that they were a crime victim services provider (16%). The remaining respondents represent youth intervention programs (1%), reentry services program (1%), community violence intervention program (1%), adult or juvenile diversion program (1%), and others to include schools, federal, youth housing and homelessness, domestic violence, and social services.



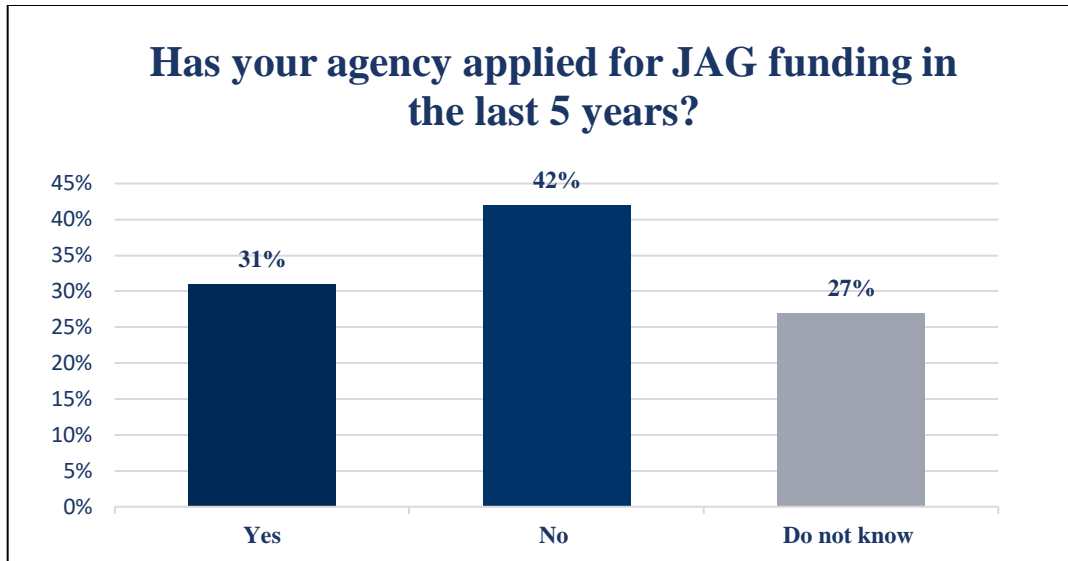
Law enforcement represented the greatest number of participants (34%). This is followed by victim services/assistance (20%). The remaining respondents represented other roles including parole/probation/community corrections, prosecution, courts, behavioral health provider (mental health or substance abuse), social services, education/youth programs, administration, and fire/EMS. Defense and reentry services are not represented in this survey.

Please identify the role of your agency.

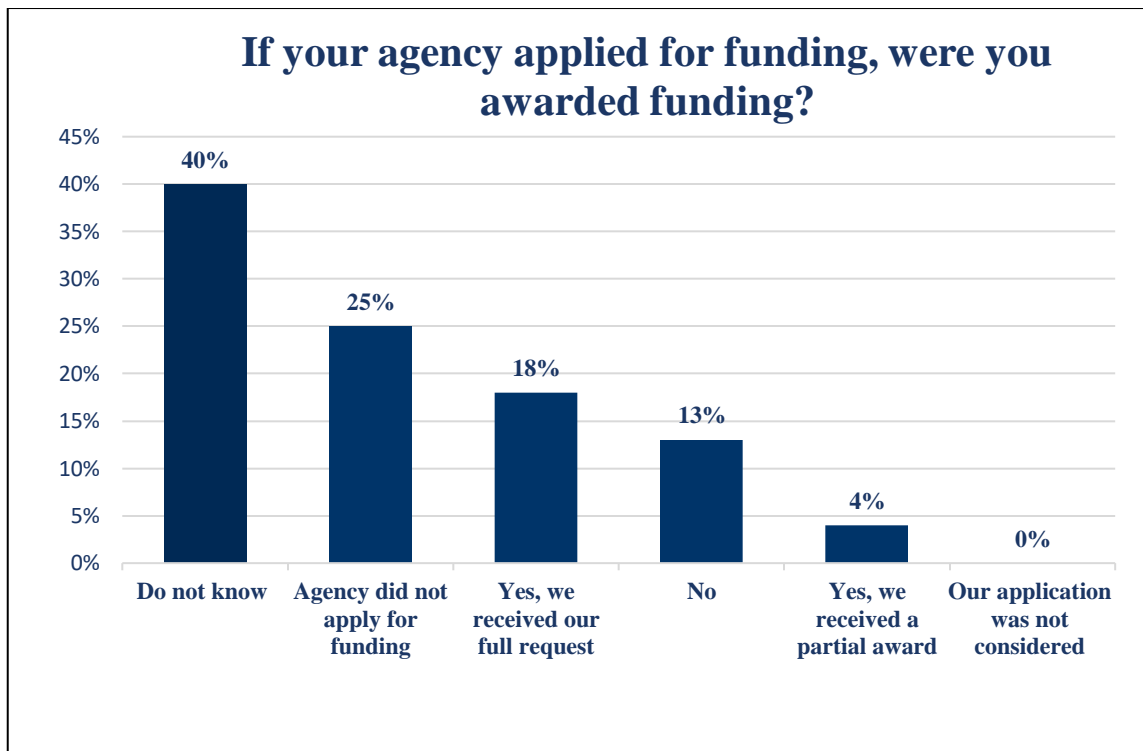


Previous JAG Funding

The survey aimed to assess whether participants' agencies had applied for funding through the Kansas Governor's Grants Program. Thirty-one percent (31%) of respondents applied for funding in the past five years, with 42% saying they had not applied and 27% of respondents unsure.

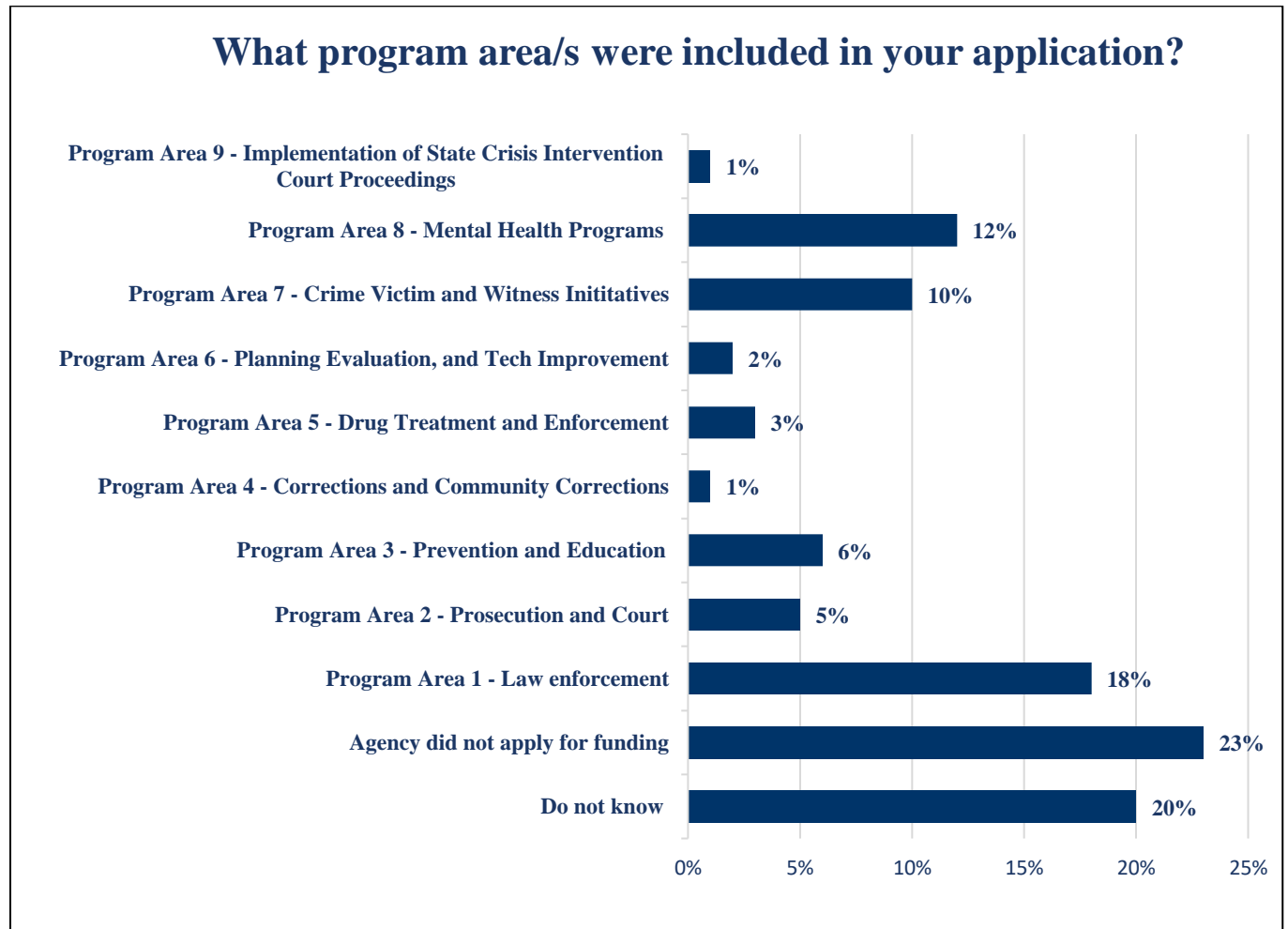


When respondents were asked if their agency was awarded funding, 40% didn't know, 18% said yes, 13% said no, and 4% indicated they received a partial award.



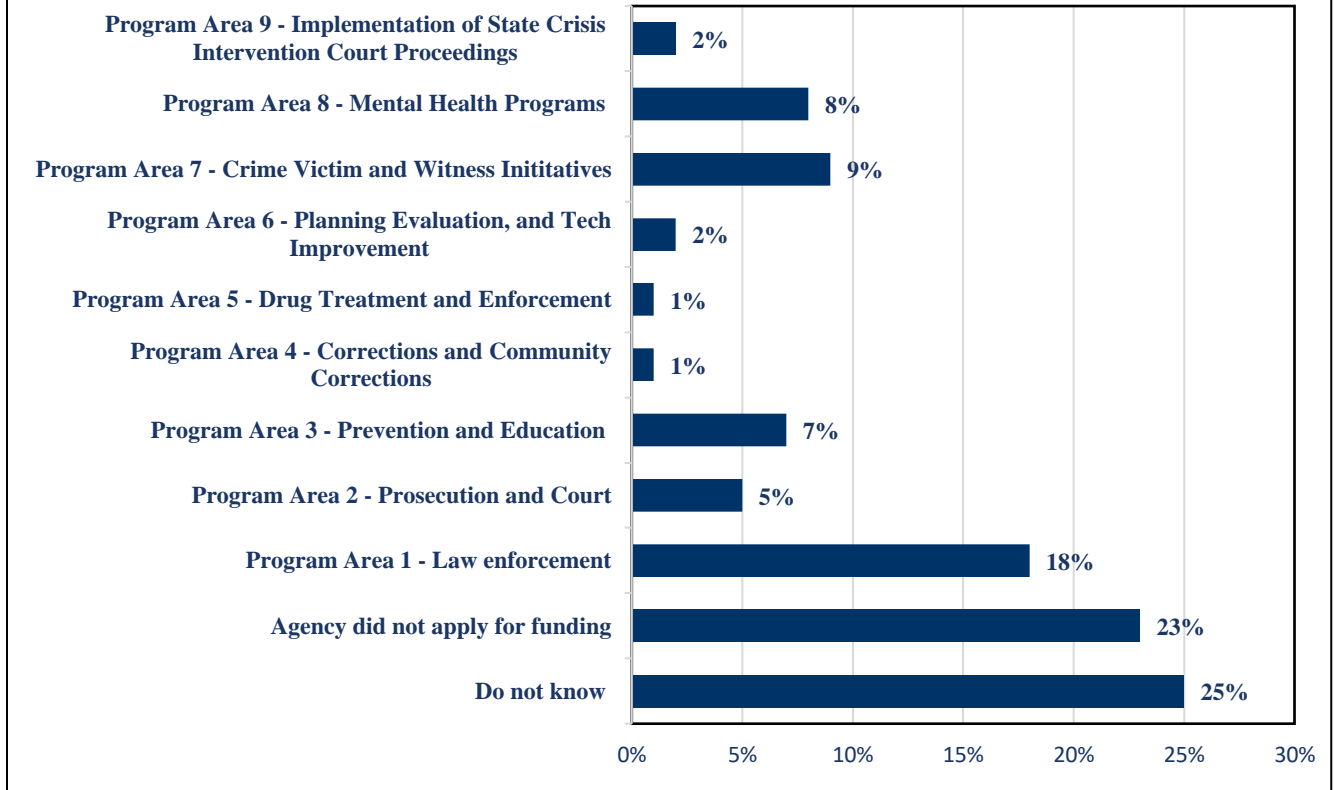
Next, the survey asked participants to indicate which program area/s were included on their application. Most respondents answered that their agency did not apply for funding (23%) or that they were unsure (20%). Eighteen percent (18%) of participants indicated law enforcement was included in their application, twelve percent (12%) indicated mental health programs and related

law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams was included in their application. Ten percent (10%) indicated crime victim and witness initiatives, 6% indicated prevention and education, 5% indicated prosecution and court. The remaining program areas had 5% or less that indicated drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, and technology improvement, corrections, and community corrections, and creation of state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs were included in their application.

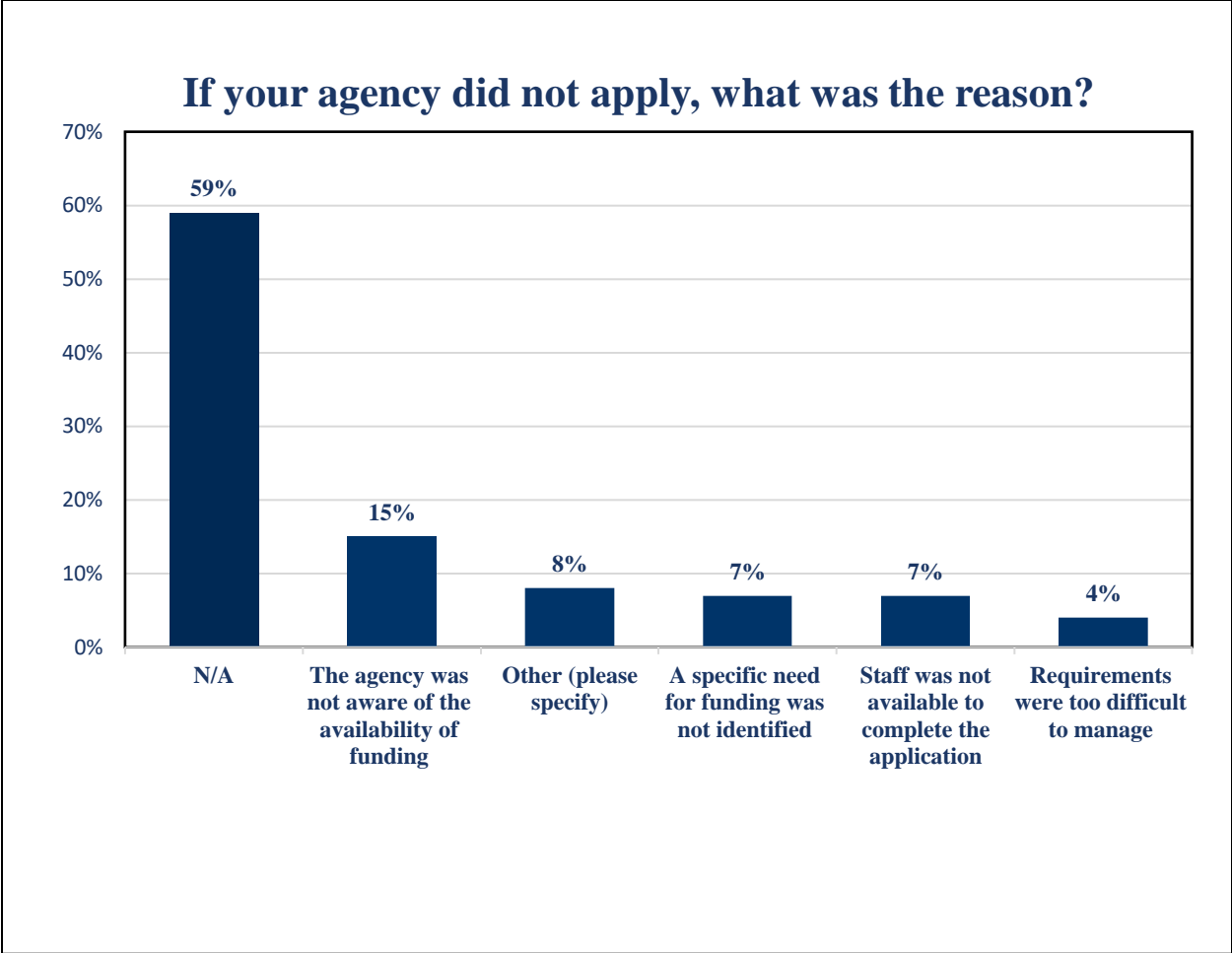


Next, the survey asked participants if they were awarded funding, in which program area/s was funding awarded? Most respondents said their agency did not apply for funding (23%) or they were unsure (20%). Eighteen percent (18%) of participants indicated their agency was funded for program area 1 - law enforcement, eight percent (8%) indicated their agency was funded for program area 8 - mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, and nine percent (9%) indicated their agency was funded for program area 7 - crime victim and witness initiatives. The full breakdown is below:

Under which program area/s were you awarded funding?



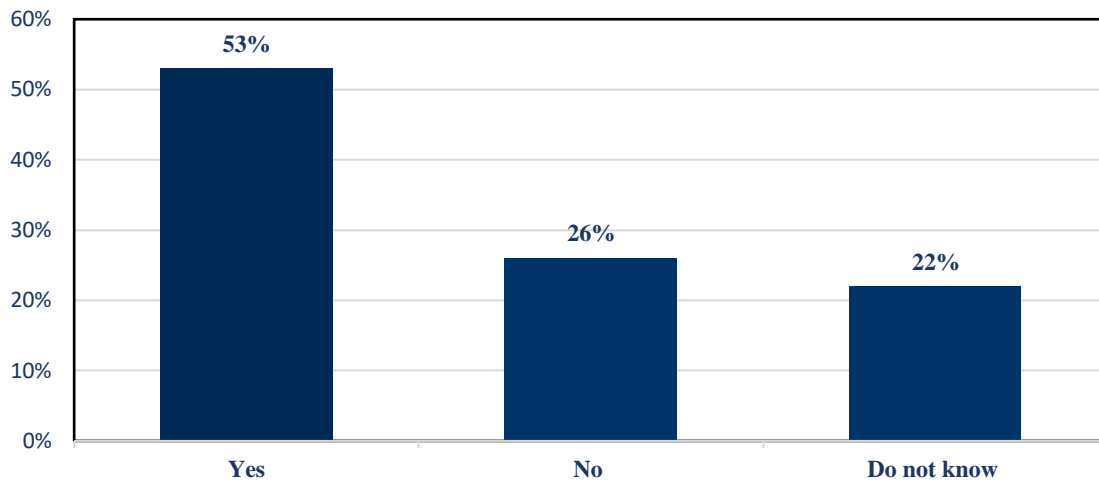
The survey then asked respondents to indicate, if they didn't apply for grant funds, the reason for not applying. The question was not applicable for 59% of respondents. The highest reason for not applying was being unaware of the availability of funding at 15%. Other responses included staffing and capacity issues, grants not aligning with needs, requirements were too difficult to manage and issues of ineligibility. The full breakdown of reasons for not applying for grant funds can be found below.



Data-Driven Decision Making

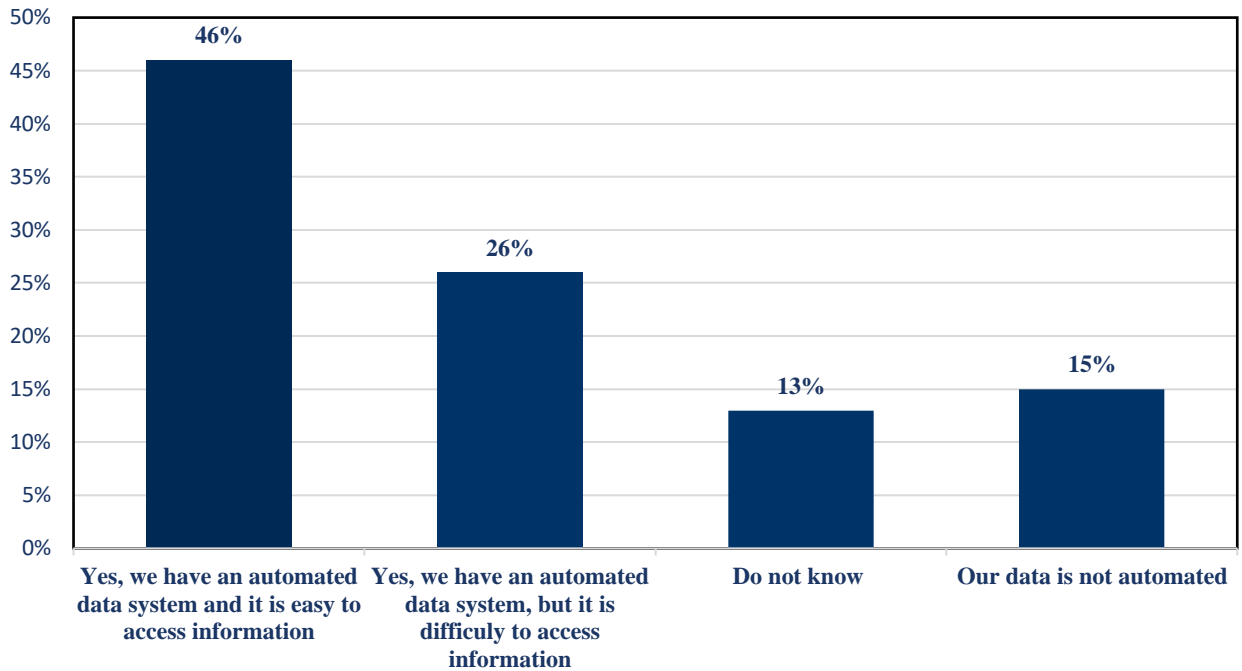
The survey asked all respondents if they felt their agency had adequate resources for sharing and technology. Fifty three percent (53%) of respondents said yes, twenty six percent (26%) said no, and twenty two percent (22%) were unsure.

Do you feel your agency has adequate resources for data sharing and technology?



Respondents were asked if their agency had access to electronic data to help their agency plan, evaluate programs and determine outcomes. Most respondents answered “Yes, we have an automated data system, and it is easy to access information” (46%). Twenty six percent (26%) of respondents said “Yes, we have an automated data system, but it is difficult to access information.” Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents said they don’t have an automated data system. Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents were unsure.

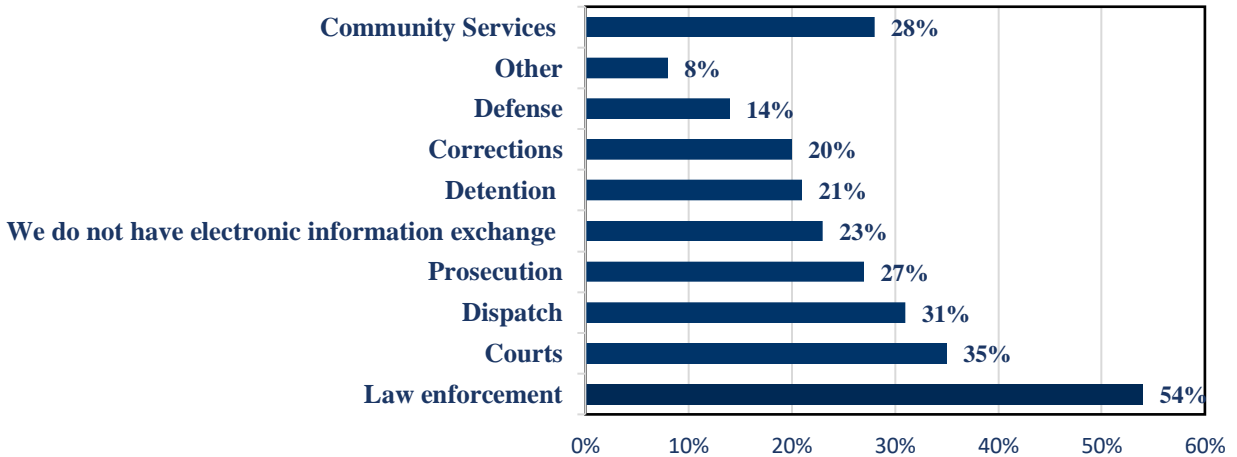
Does your agency have access to electronic data to help plan, evaluate programs or determine priorities?



Respondents were asked an open-ended question if their agency did not have adequate technology resources or access to the data they need: what is their most pressing technology or information sharing need? Answers included CAD system, RMS system, data gathering technology, confidentiality requirements, ability to run reports and staffing.

Respondents were asked about what justice system partners they exchange data with electronically. Most respondents said they exchange data with law enforcement (54%). The next three highest responses consisted of courts (35%), dispatch (31%), and community services (behavioral health, housing, employment, benefit eligibility) (28%).

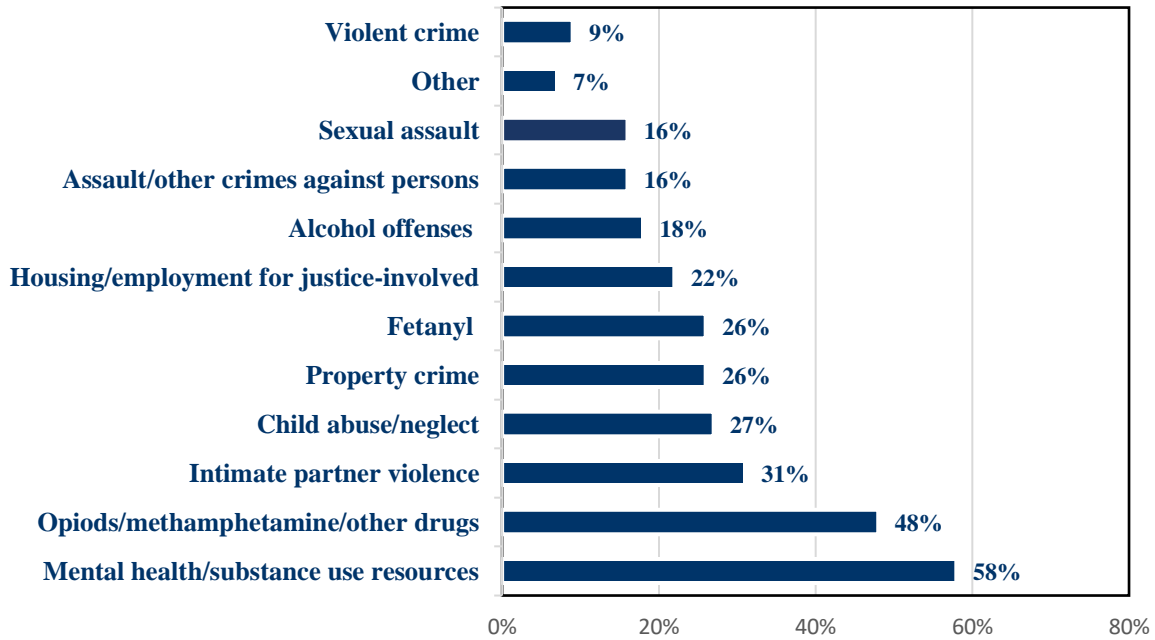
Select all justice partners that your agency exchanges data with electronically.



Most Challenging Issues

The survey asked participants to describe the top three most challenging issues facing the area or areas served by their agency. The most challenging issues were identified as mental health/substance use resources (58%), opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs (48%), and intimate partner violence (31%). Other challenging issues included child abuse/neglect, property crime, fentanyl, and housing/employment for justice-involved individuals. The following chart displays the full breakdown of challenging issues.

What are the most challenging issues facing the geographical area(s) served by your agency? Please select the top 3.

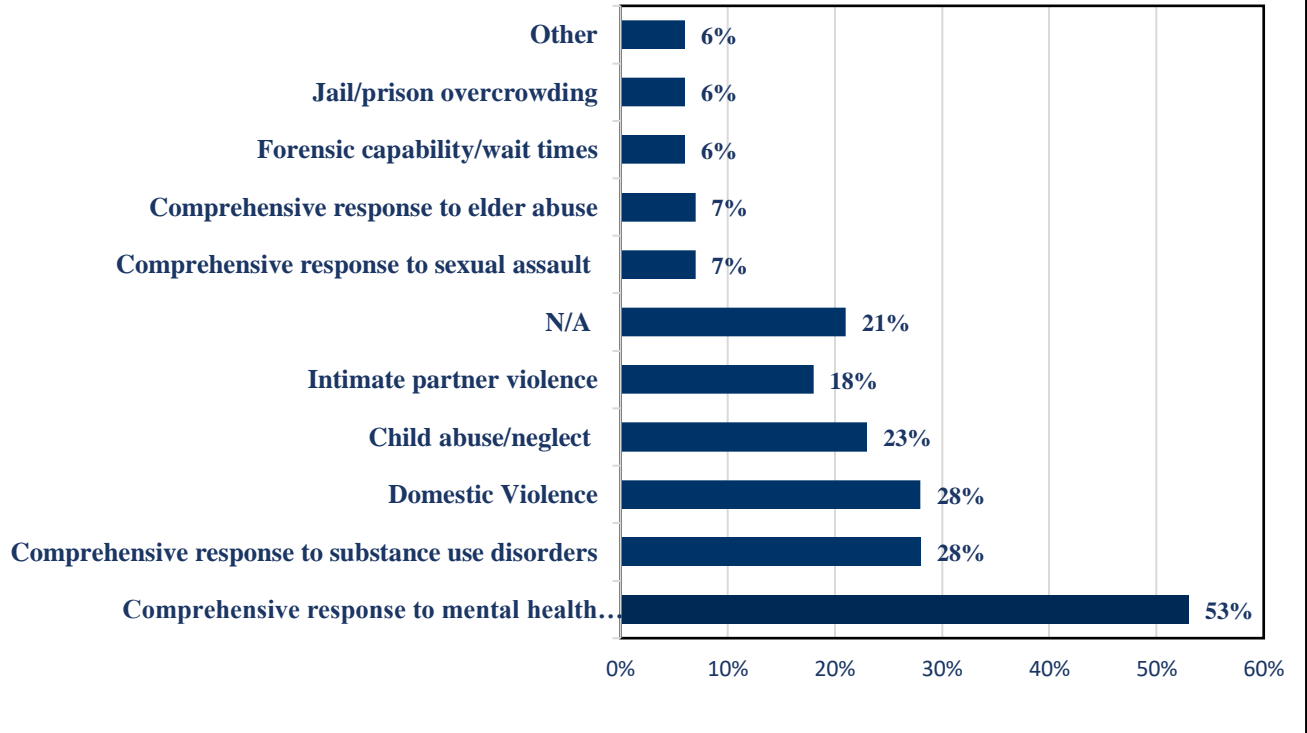


When asked if there were any other challenging issues not mentioned above, most respondents listed affordable housing and homelessness as a challenge.

Violent Crimes

The survey asked participants to reflect on the two most challenging issues related to violent crimes. The highest response was comprehensive response to mental health emergencies at 53%, with comprehensive response to substance use disorders next at 28%, and domestic violence at 28%. Responses commented under “Other” included affordable housing and lack of resources for the homeless population, timely response and communication with law enforcement, and mental health resources.

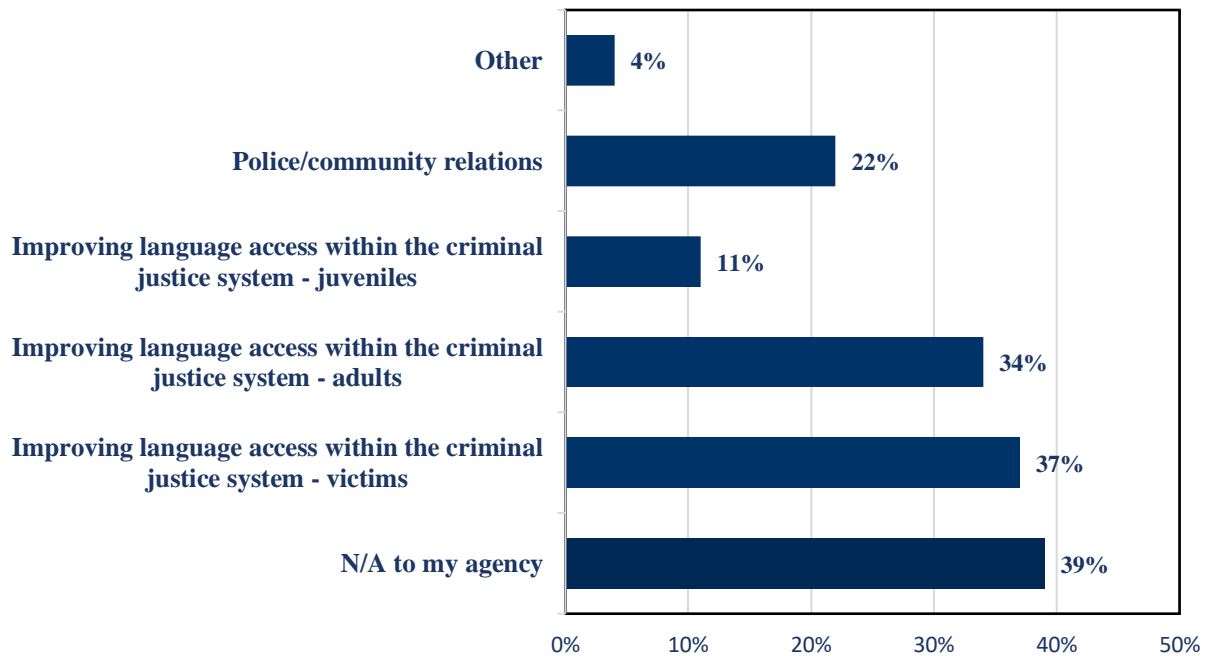
What are the most challenging issues facing your agency when it comes to violent crime? Please select the top 2.



Language Access

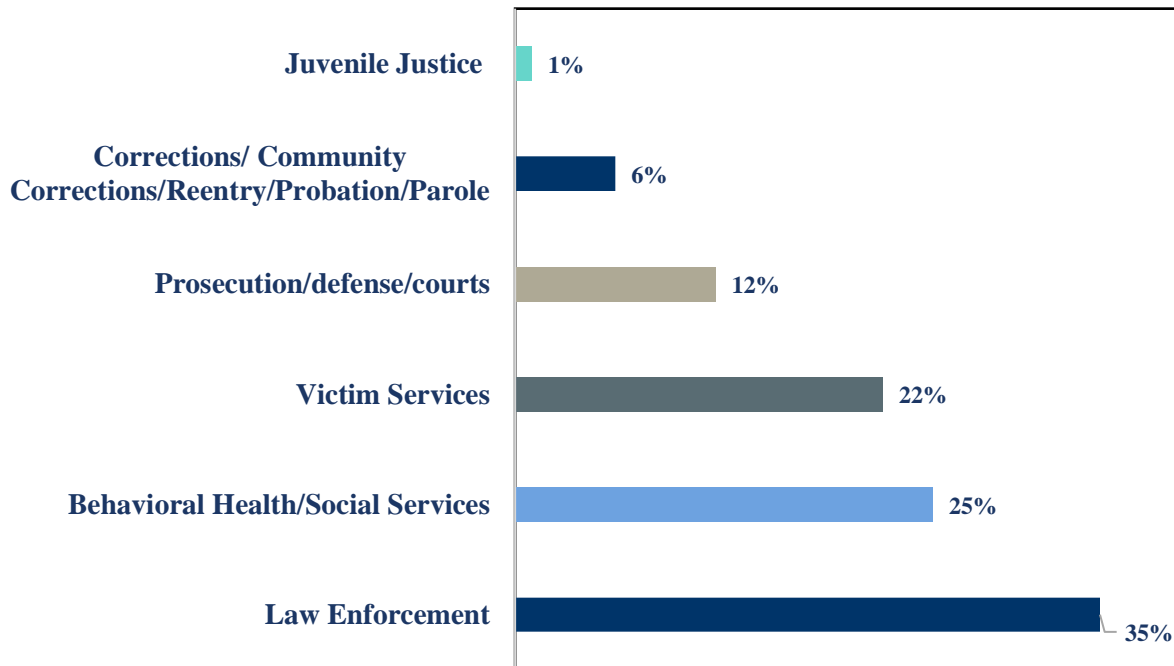
The survey asked participants to reflect on the two most challenging issues related to language access. The highest response was N/A/do not know at 39%, with improving language access within the criminal justice system for victims (37%) and for adults (34%) appearing second, and third respectively. Responses commented under “Other” included access to translators as a challenge.

What are the most challenging issues facing your agency when it comes to language access? Please select the top 2.



While a previously discussed survey question aimed to identify the breakdown of agency roles across the criminal justice system, the next survey question aimed to group respondents into six survey paths. Survey respondents were asked to select one of six descriptions regarding their agency's primary purpose, to decide which of the logic-based paths that individual would receive. The intent behind the creation of these survey paths was to synthesize primary functions of various agencies into similar question paths for participants to better answer within their areas of expertise and experience. Of the six paths represented in this survey, the law enforcement survey path was the largest response group at 35%, with the behavioral health/social services path following at 25%. The complete breakdown for each path is below:

Which of the following descriptions most accurately describes your agency's purpose?

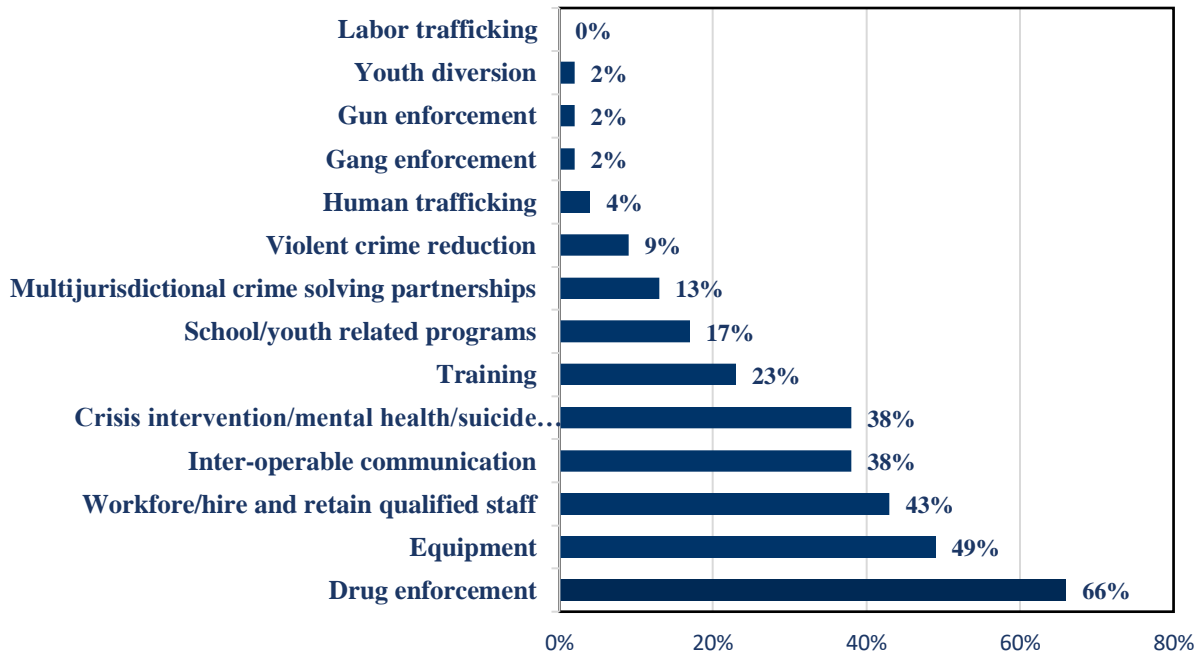


Law Enforcement Needs

The following section aims to synthesize survey responses surrounding law enforcement-related needs. The survey results in this section are primarily comprised of responses from the law enforcement survey track. A total of 53 individuals took the law enforcement survey track.

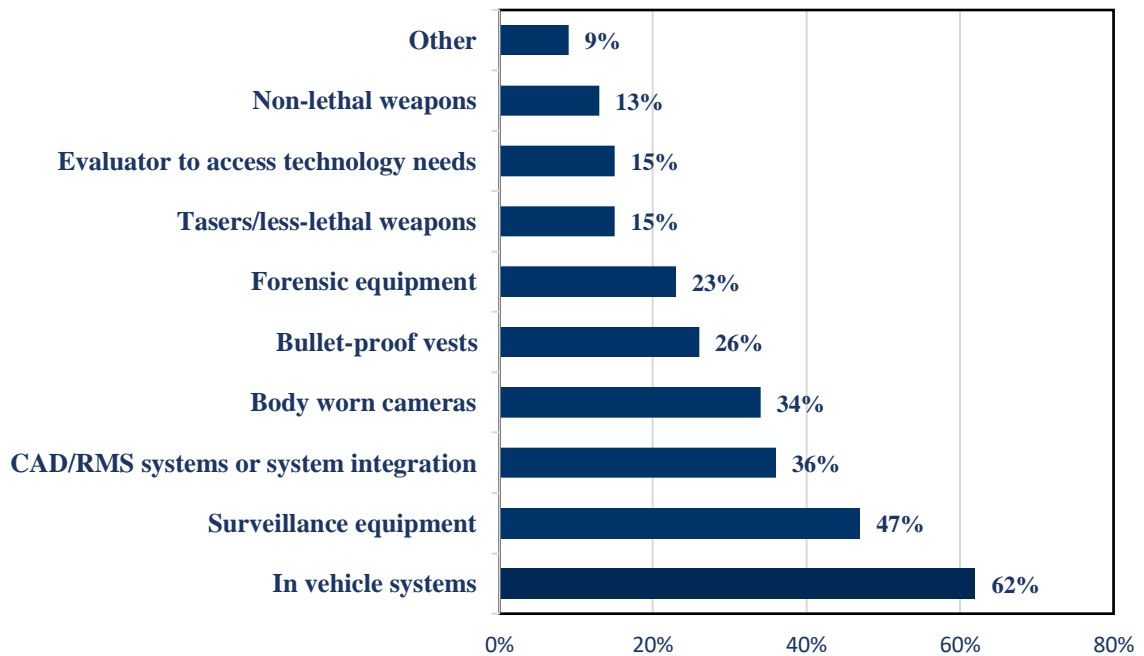
Participants routed down the law enforcement track received a question asking about the top three areas of need for law enforcement programming. The top areas of need were drug enforcement (66%), equipment (49%) and workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (43%). Other responses focused on assistance updating current jails and/or holding facilities. The following bar graph depicts top areas of need for law enforcement programming, as indicated by those on the law enforcement track:

What are the top 3 areas of need for law enforcement programming?



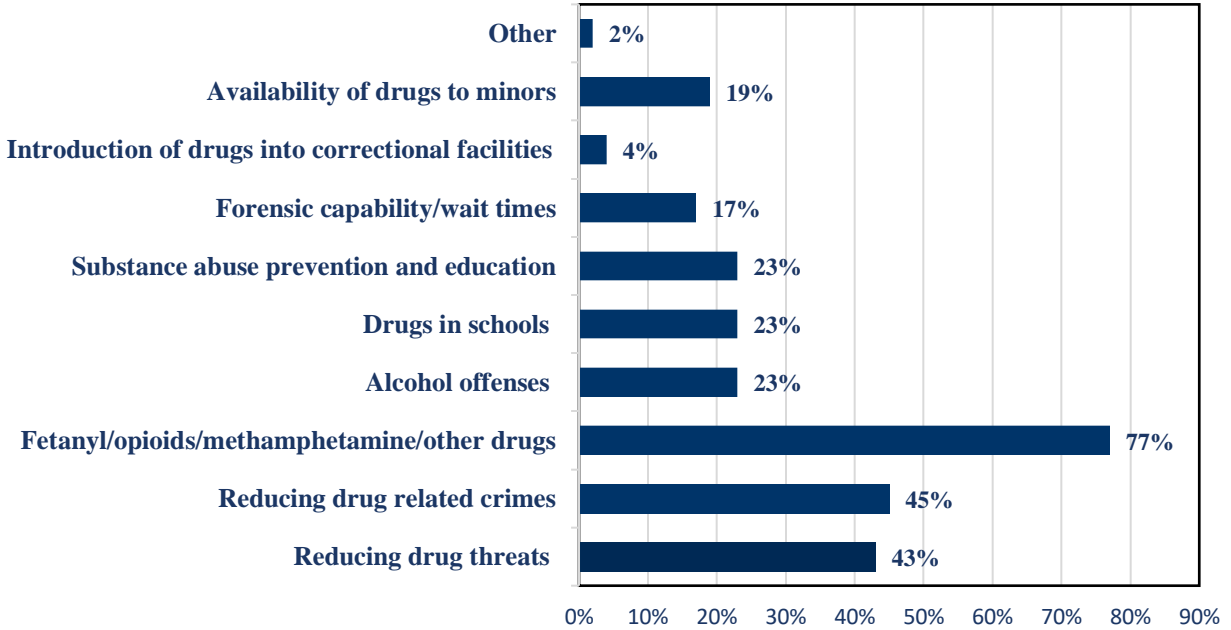
Next, those on the law enforcement track were asked to select up to three types of equipment most needed in their communities. The top needs for law enforcement equipment were in vehicle systems (MDT, police radio, digital tracking) (62%), surveillance equipment (47%), and CAD/RMS systems or systems integration (36%). Responses captured under “Other” included license plate readers, protective equipment (shields, helmets, etc.), updating body worn cameras and in-car cameras, and cages. The full breakdown of law enforcement equipment needs, as identified by law enforcement track participants, can be seen in the following bar graph:

What are the 3 types of equipment most needed for law enforcement in your community?



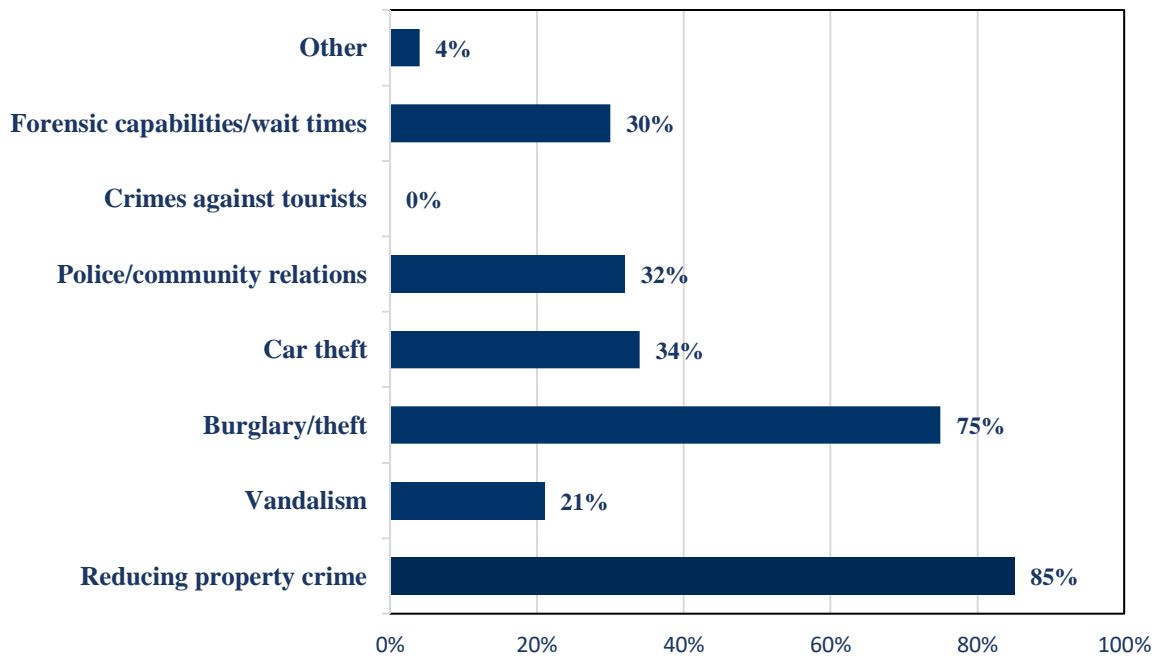
Next, those on the law enforcement track were asked to describe the most challenging issues surrounding drug threats and drug-related crimes. For the law enforcement track only, the top issues were as follows: opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs (80%), reducing drug threats (64%) and reducing drug related crimes (54%).

**What are the most challenging issues facing your agency when it comes to drug threats and drug-related crimes?
Please select the top 2-3.**



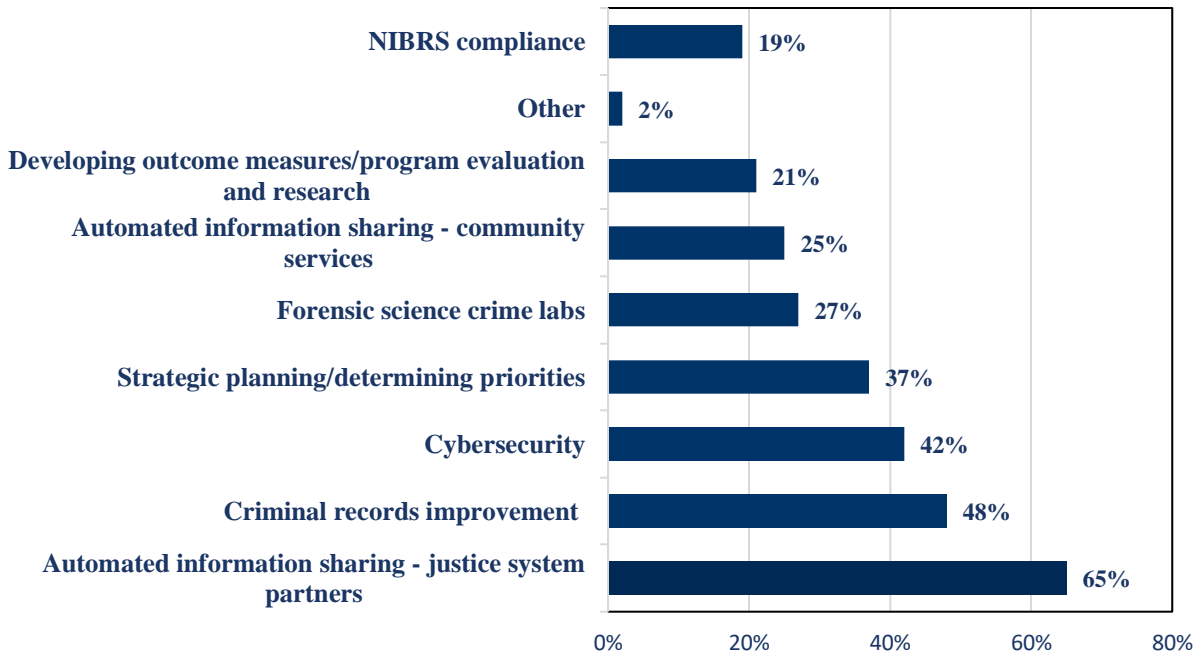
The law enforcement track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three most challenging issues relating to property crime. The top responses were reducing property crime (77%), burglary/theft (74%) and forensic capabilities/wait times (39%). Responses under “Other” included messaging surrounding crime prevention strategies, immediate out-of-pocket expenses and staffing issues. The bar graph on the following page depicts the law enforcement track’s assessment of the most challenging issues pertaining to property crime:

What are the most challenging issues facing your agency when it comes to property crime? Please select the top 3.



The law enforcement track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were automated information sharing with justice system partners (65%), criminal records improvement (48%), and cybersecurity (42%). Responses under “Other” included messaging surrounding improving community engagement. The bar graph on the following page depicts the law enforcement track’s assessment of the top areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology:

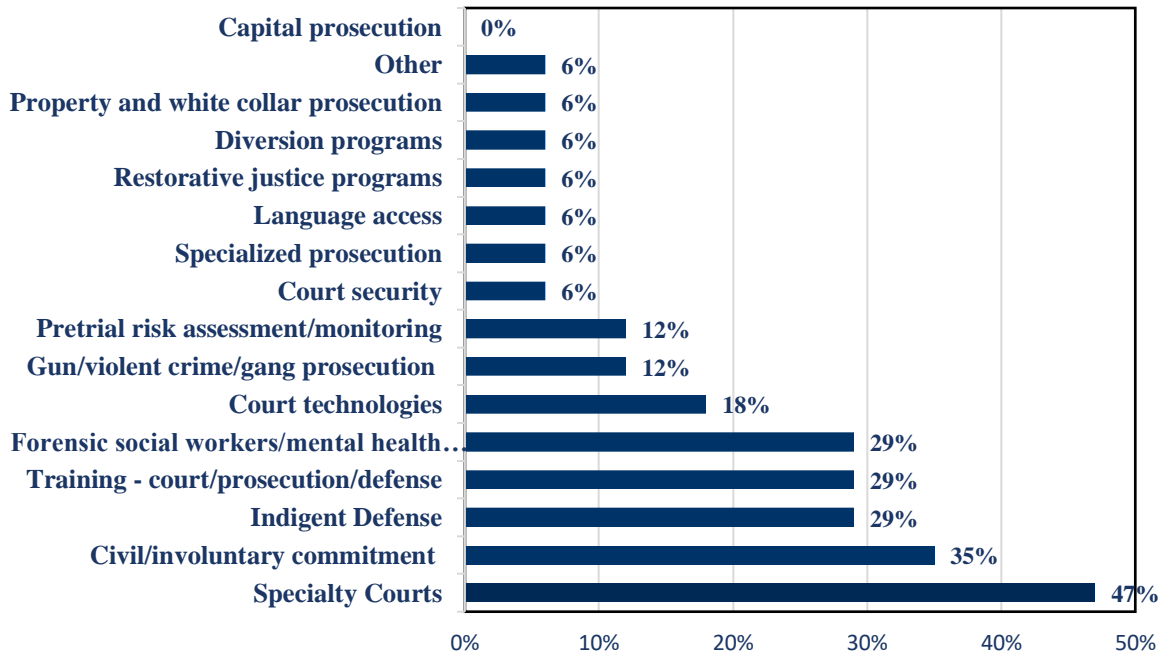
What are the top 3 areas of need when it comes to planning, evaluation, and technology?



Prosecution/Defense/Courts Needs

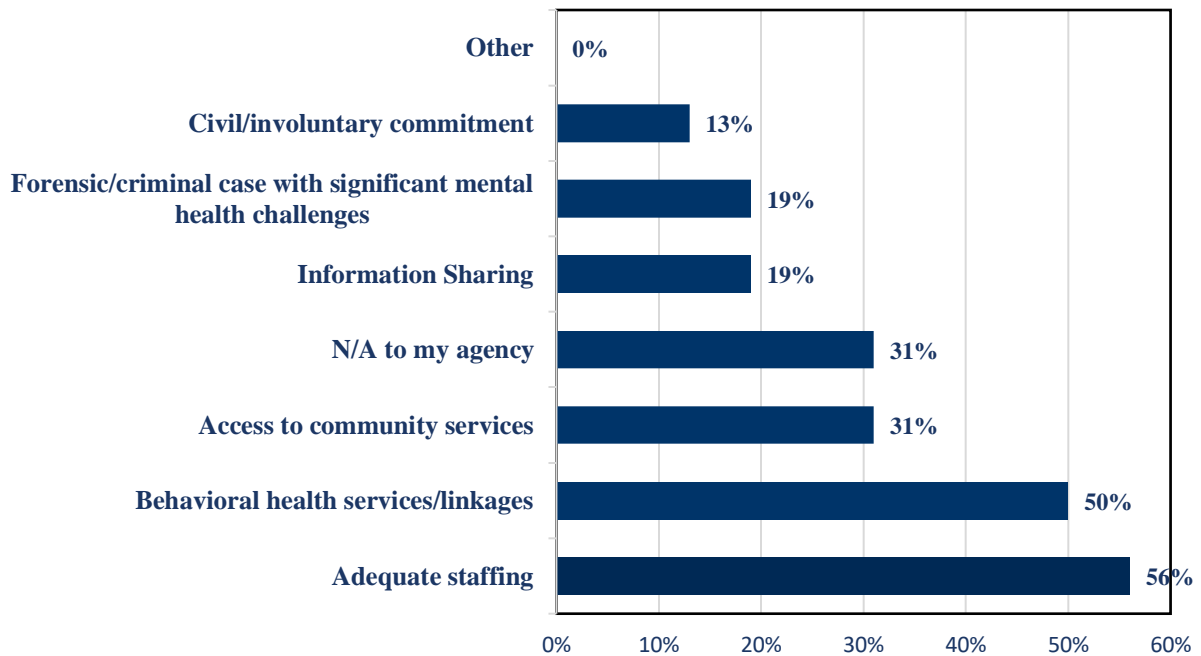
The following survey questions were answered only by stakeholders on the prosecution/defense/courts track. There was a total of 17 individuals who took the prosecution/defense/courts survey track. Participants routed toward this track received a question asking about top areas of need for prosecution, court, defense and indigent defense programs. The top needs, identified by these stakeholders, are as follows: specialty courts (47%), civil/involuntary commitment (35%), and indigent defense (29%). Other responses were related to the need for mental health providers. The graph on the following page displays the top areas of need for prosecution, court, defense and indigent defense programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for prosecution/courts/defense and indigent defense programs?



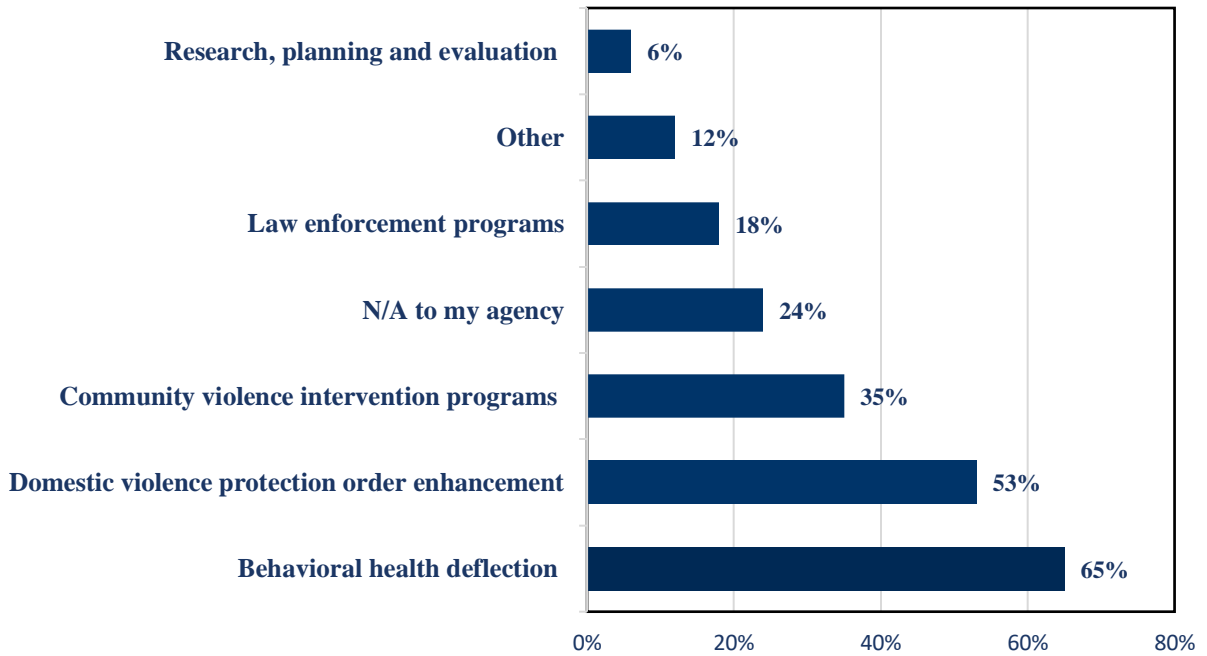
Next, the survey asked participants on this stakeholder path to describe the most challenging issues related to indigent defense services. Respondents indicated that the most pressing issues were adequate staffing (56%), behavioral health services/linkage (50%) and access to community services (31%). The following chart describes the most challenging issues regarding indigent defense, as indicated by the prosecution/defense/courts track:

What are the most challenging issues facing your agency related to indigent defense? Please select 2-3.



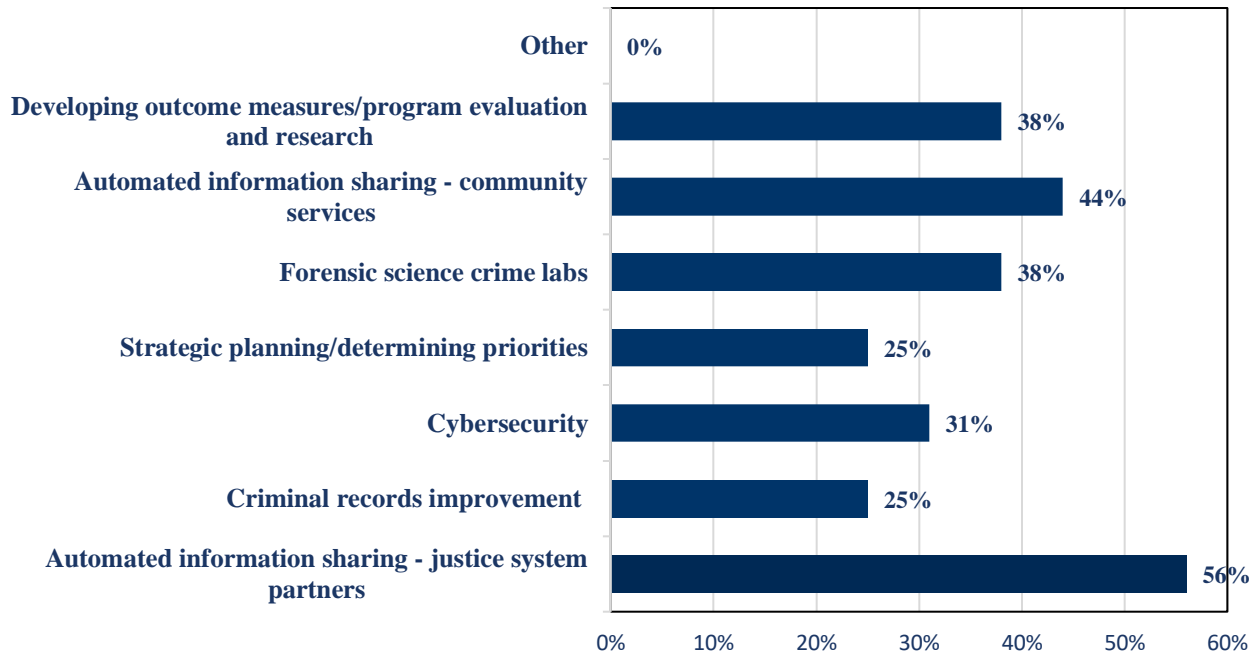
Next, the survey required participants on this stakeholder path to describe the top three areas of need for the implementation of state crisis intervention programs. The top needs, identified by these stakeholders, are as follows: behavioral health deflection to include strengthening 988, mobile crisis units, telehealth, and specialized training (65%); domestic violence protection order enhancement, to include strengthening firearm relinquishment programs (53%); and community violence intervention programs, to include hospital-based violence intervention programs, environmental design programs and youth gun violence prevention programs (35%). The following chart describes the top areas of need for the implementation of state crisis intervention programs, as indicated by the prosecution/defense/courts track:

What are the top 3 areas of need for the implementation of state crisis intervention programs?



The prosecution/defense/courts received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were automated information sharing with justice system partners (56%), automated information sharing for community services (44%), and forensic science labs (38%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the prosecution/defense/court track's assessment of the top areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology:

What are the top 3 areas of need when it comes to planning, evaluation, and technology?

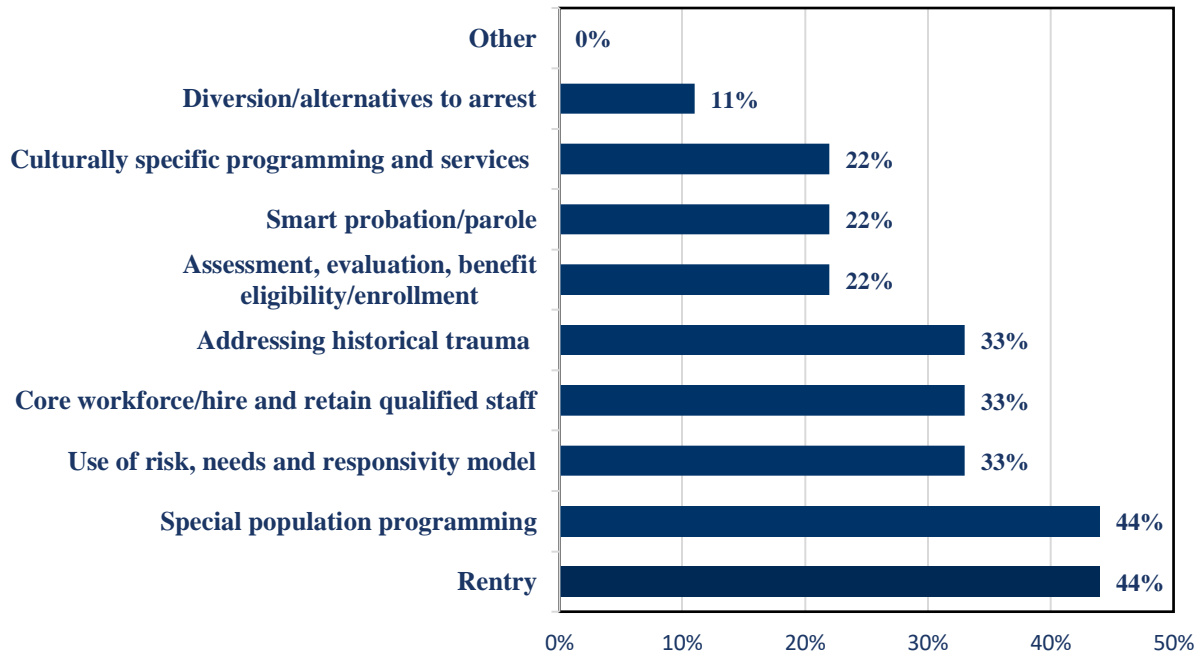


Corrections, Community Corrections, Reentry, Probation, and Parole Needs

For the next section, survey responses are comprised of participants from the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track. There was a total of 9 individuals who took the corrections/community correction/reentry/probation/parole survey track.

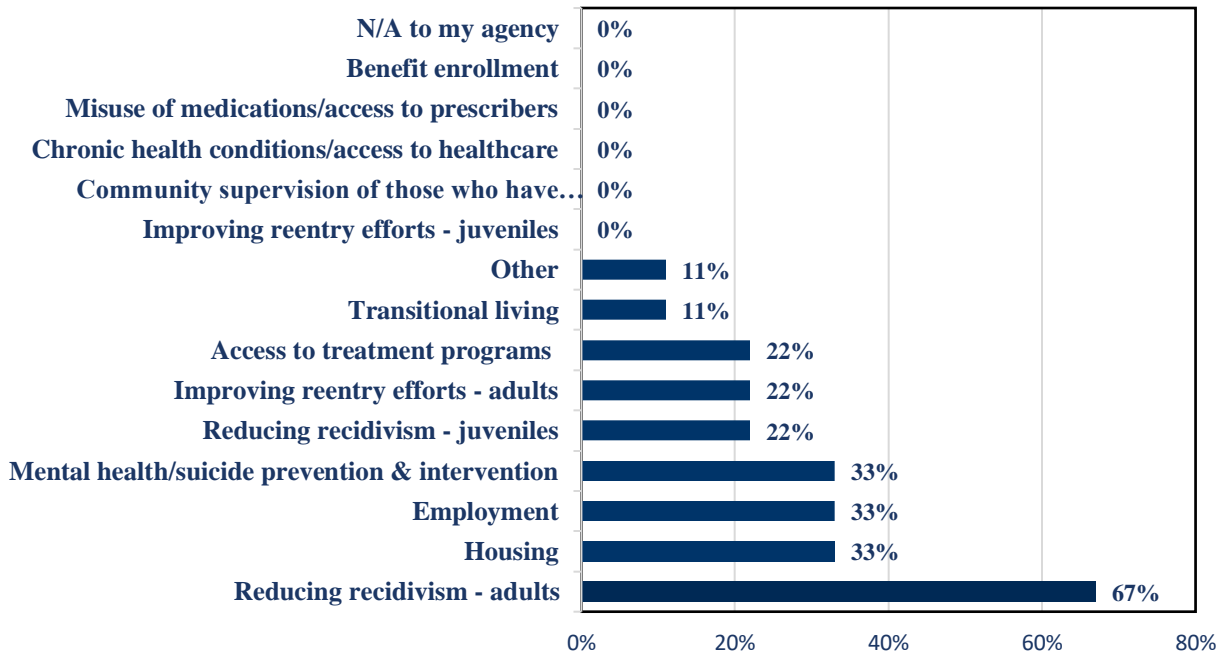
Stakeholders were asked to indicate the top areas of need for corrections and community corrections programs, and amongst the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track, the highest need was for reentry and special population programming, both at 44%. The subsequent chart depicts the top areas of need for corrections and community corrections programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for corrections/community corrections programs?



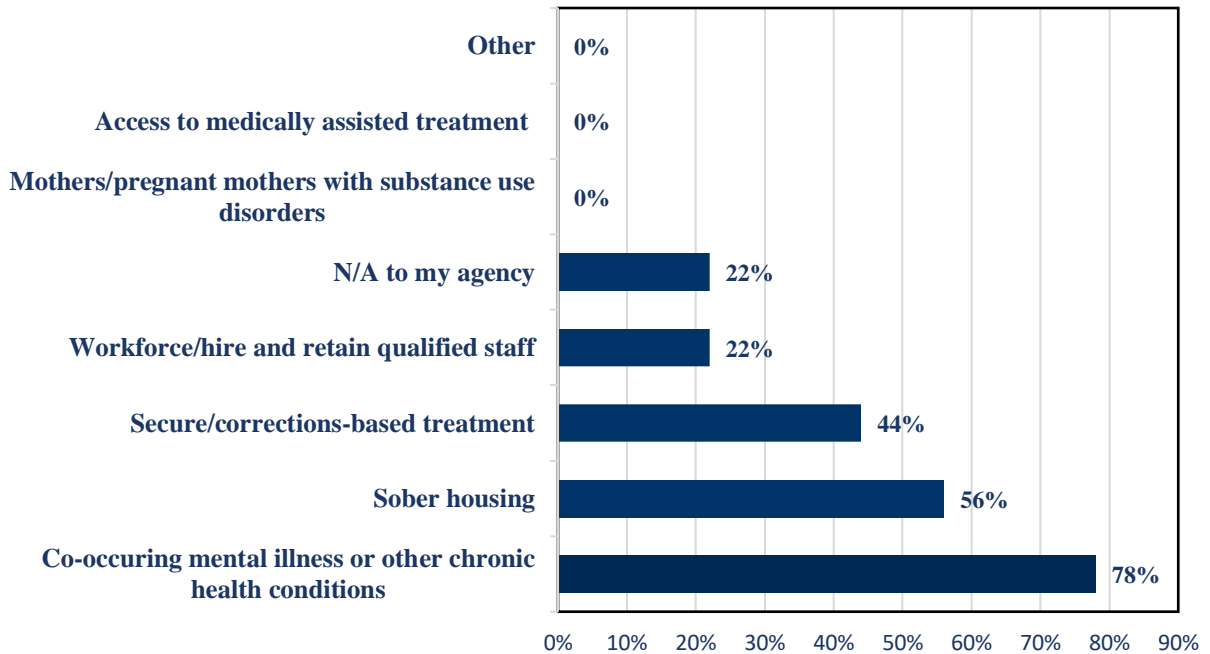
Individuals taking this survey as part of the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track indicated that the most challenging issue facing recidivism and reentry efforts was reducing recidivism for adults (67%). The following three challenges were all at 33%: housing; employment; and mental health/suicide prevention and intervention. Other responses included the need for funding to expand victim-centered programming to offenders within the facilities and during community supervision. Please see the chart depicting the most challenging issues relating to recidivism and reentry:

What are the most challenging issues facing your agency related to recidivism and reentry efforts? Please select 2-3.



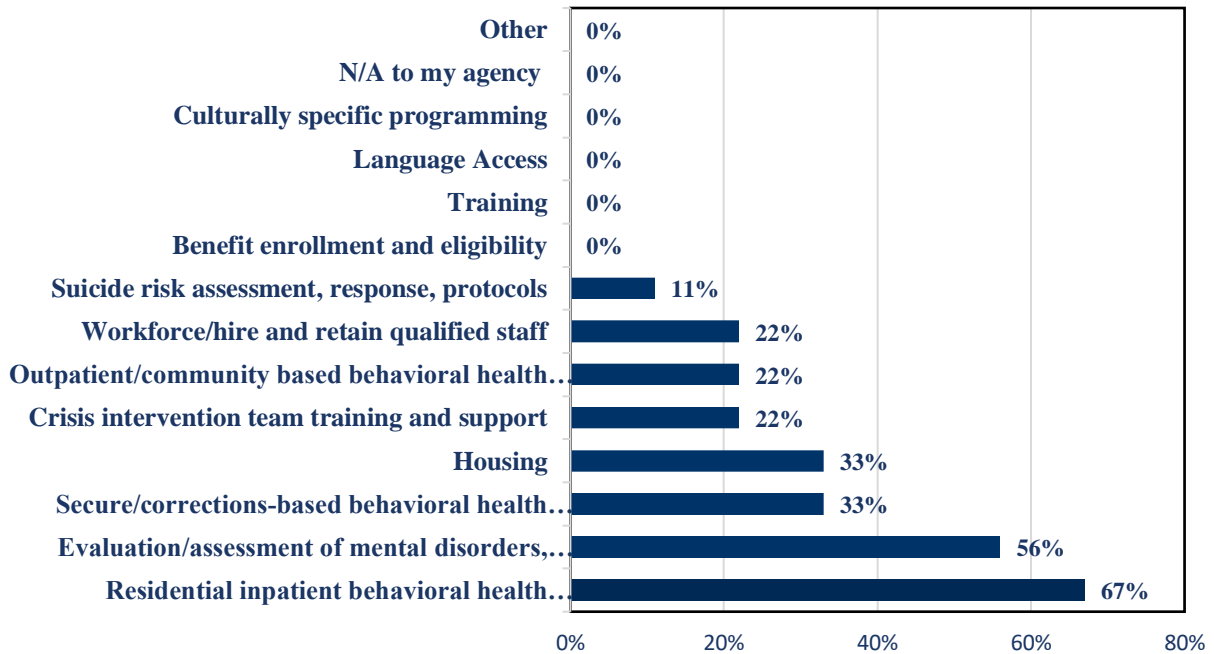
The corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need surrounding drug treatment and enforcement programs. For the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track only, the top areas of need were as follows: co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions (78%), sober housing (56%) and secure/corrections-based treatment (44%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track's assessment of the top areas of need for drug treatment and enforcement programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for drug treatment and enforcement programs?



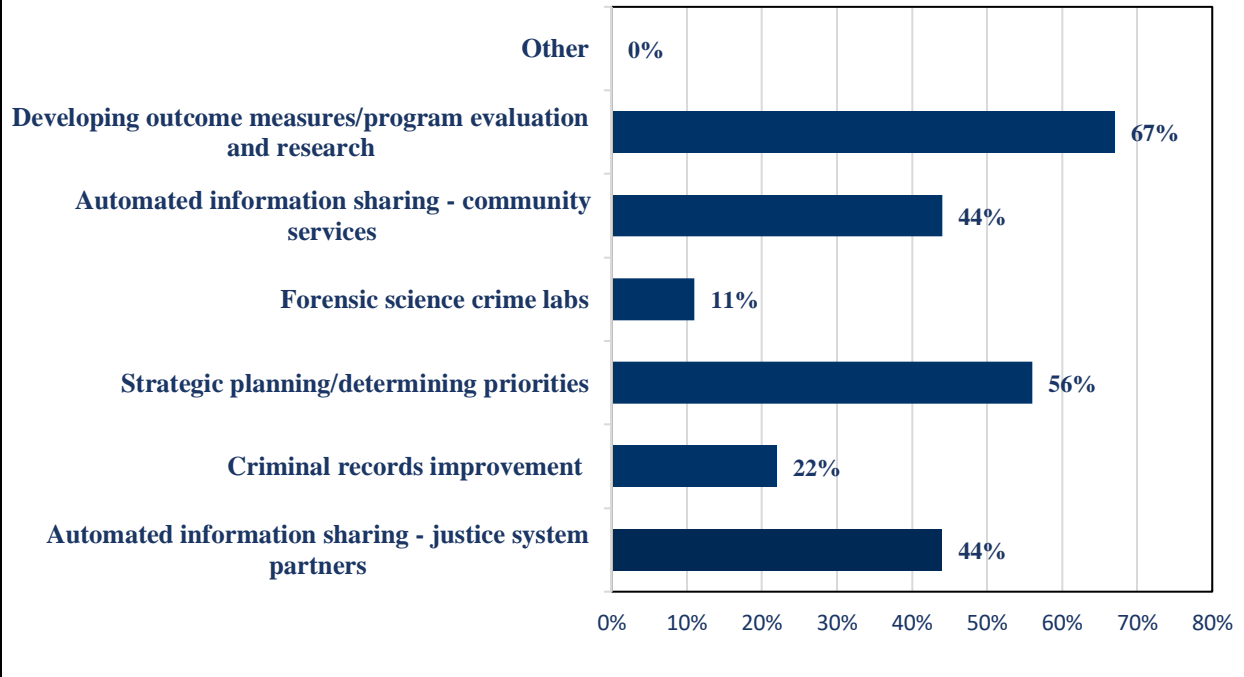
The corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for mental health and related programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams. The top responses were residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs (67%) and evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (56%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track's assessment of the top areas of need for mental health and related programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for mental health and related programs?



The corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research (67%) and strategic planning/determining priorities (56%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the prosecution/defense/court track's assessment of the top areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology:

What are the top 3 areas of need when it comes to planning, evaluation, and technology?

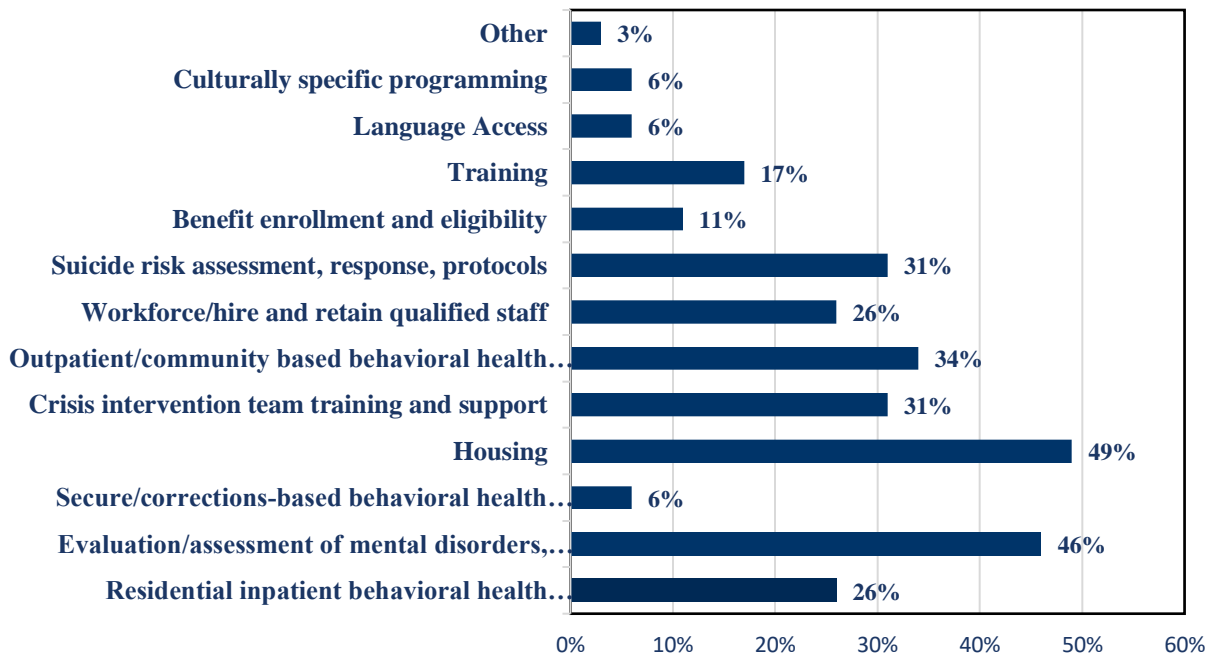


Behavioral Health/Social Services Needs

For the next section, survey responses are comprised of participants from the behavioral health/social services track. There was a total of 35 individuals who took the behavioral health/social services survey track.

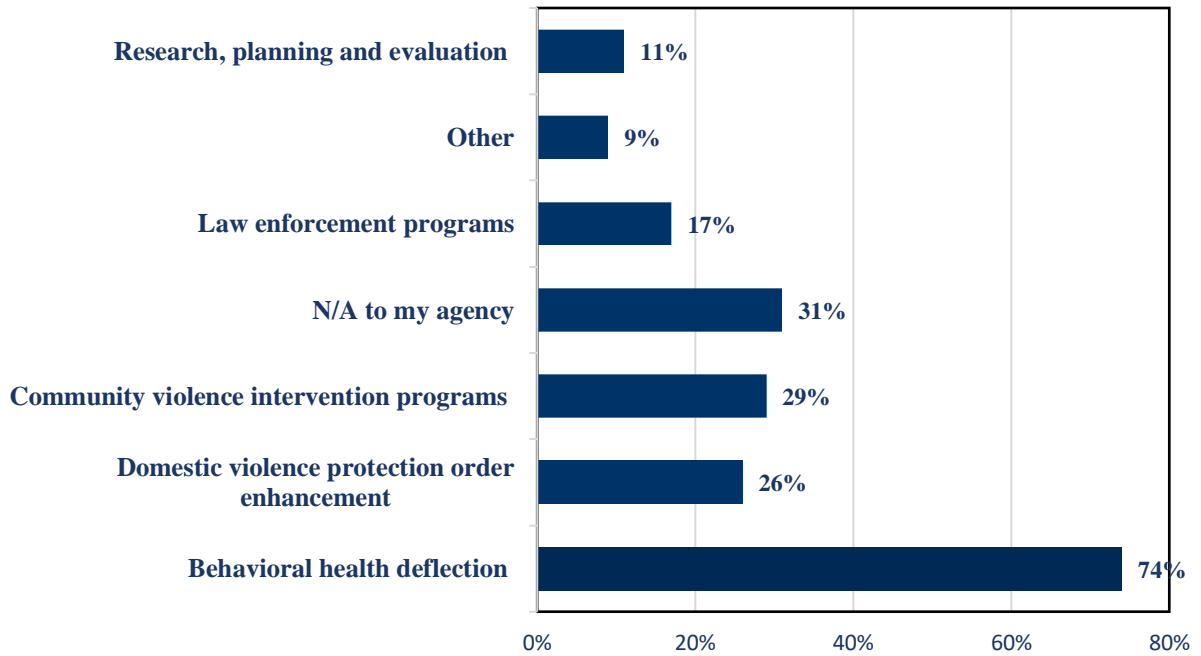
The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for mental health and related programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams. The top responses were housing (49%), evaluation/ assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (46%), and outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs (34%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the behavioral health/social services track’s assessment of the top areas of need for mental health and related programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for mental health and related programs?



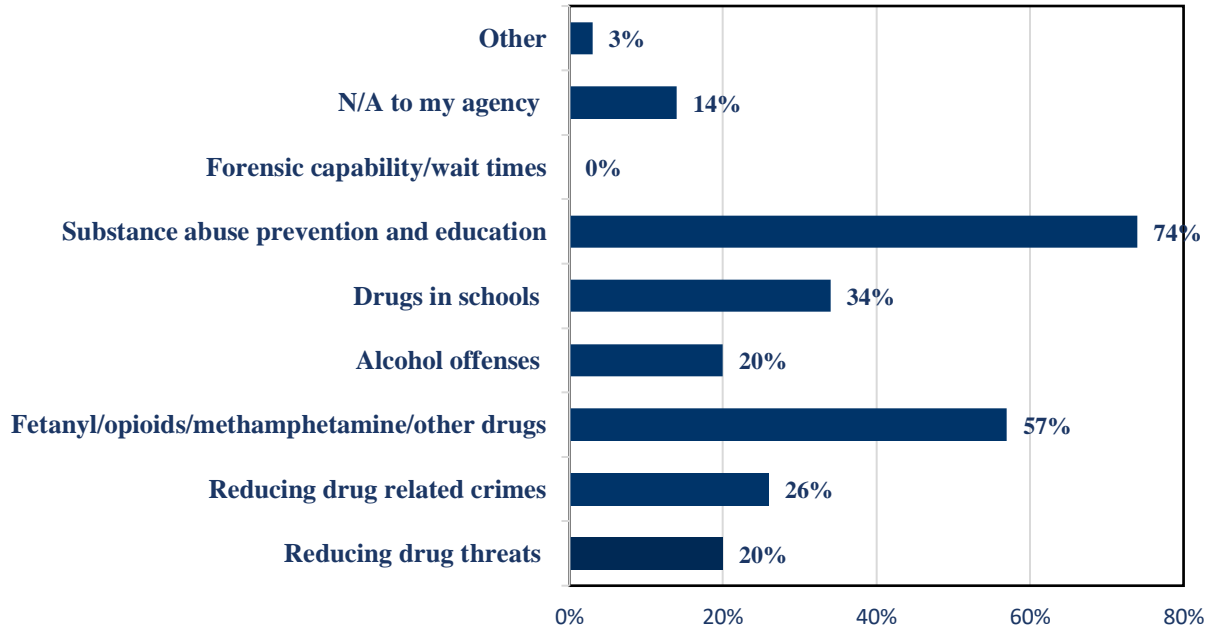
Next, the survey required participants on this stakeholder path to describe the top three areas of need for the implementation of state crisis intervention programs. The top needs, identified by these stakeholders, are as follows: behavioral health deflection to include strengthening 988, mobile crisis units, telehealth, and specialized training (74%), N/A to my agency or unsure (31%), and community violence intervention programs, to include hospital-based violence intervention programs, environmental design programs and youth gun violence prevention programs (29%). The following chart describes the top areas of need for the implementation of state crisis intervention programs, as indicated by the behavioral health/social services track:

What are the top 3 areas of need for the implementation of state crisis intervention programs?



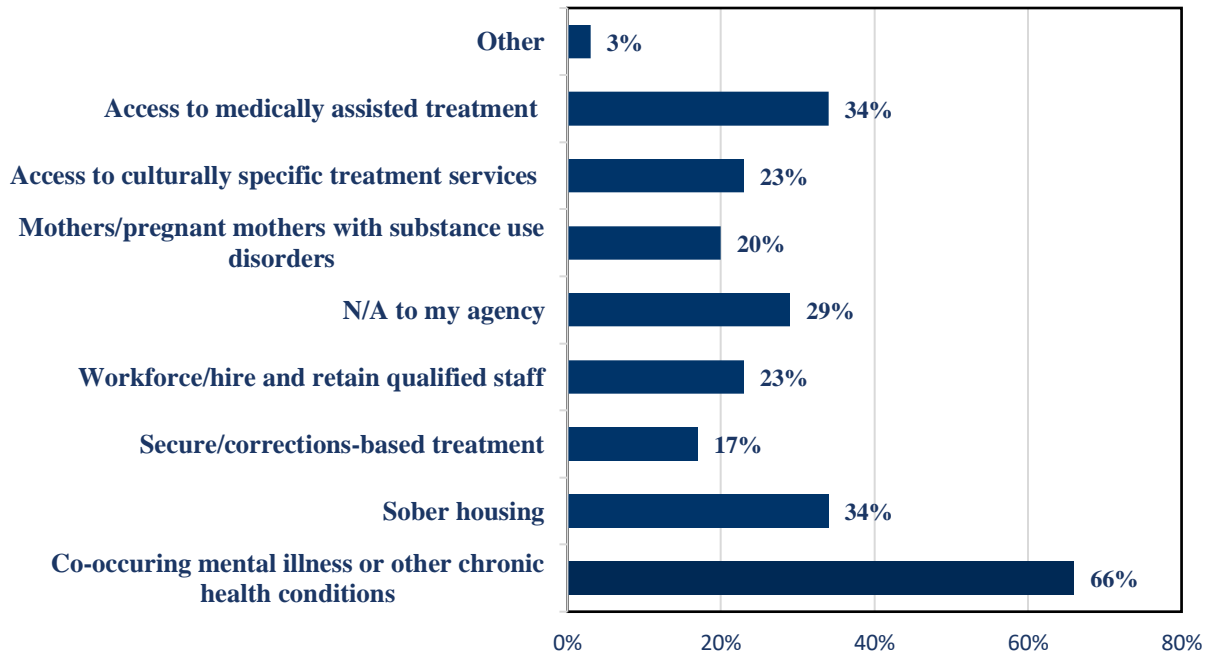
Next, those on the behavioral health/social services track were asked to describe the most challenging issues surrounding drug threats and drug-related crimes. For the behavioral health/social services track only, the top issues were as follows: substance abuse prevention and education (74%), fentanyl/opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use (57%) and drugs in schools (34%).

**What are the most challenging issues facing your agency when it comes to drug threats and drug-related crimes?
Please select the top 2-3.**



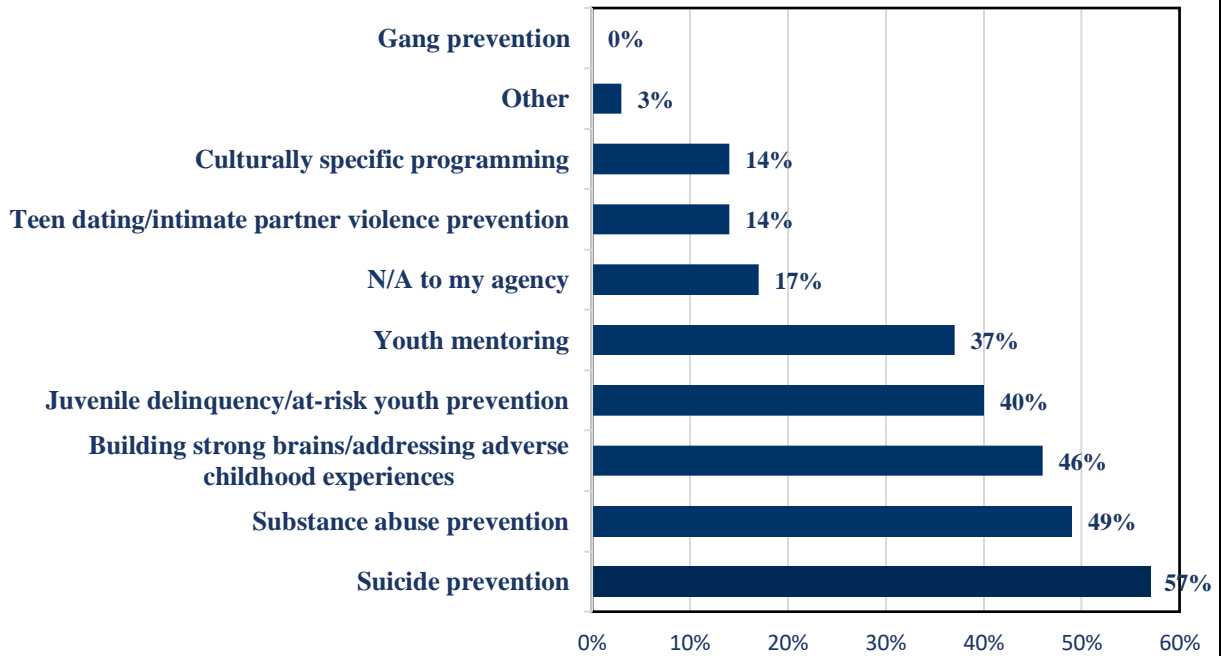
The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need surrounding drug treatment and enforcement programs. For the behavioral health/social services track only, the top areas of need were as follows: co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions (66%), sober housing (34%) and access to medically assisted treatment (MAT) (34%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the behavioral health/social services track's assessment of the top areas of need for drug treatment and enforcement programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for drug treatment and enforcement programs?



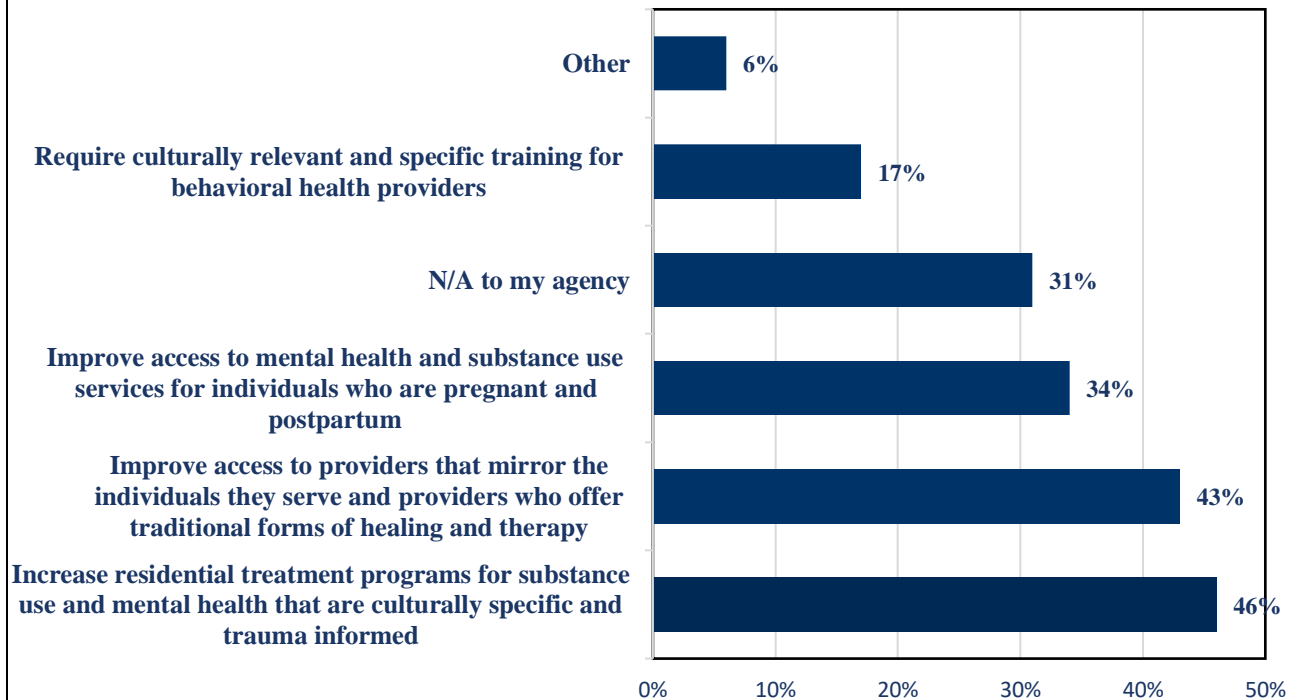
The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for prevention and education programs. The top responses were suicide prevention (57%), substance use prevention (49%), and building strong brains/addressing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (46%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the behavioral health/social services track’s assessment of the top areas of need for prevention and education programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for prevention and education programs?



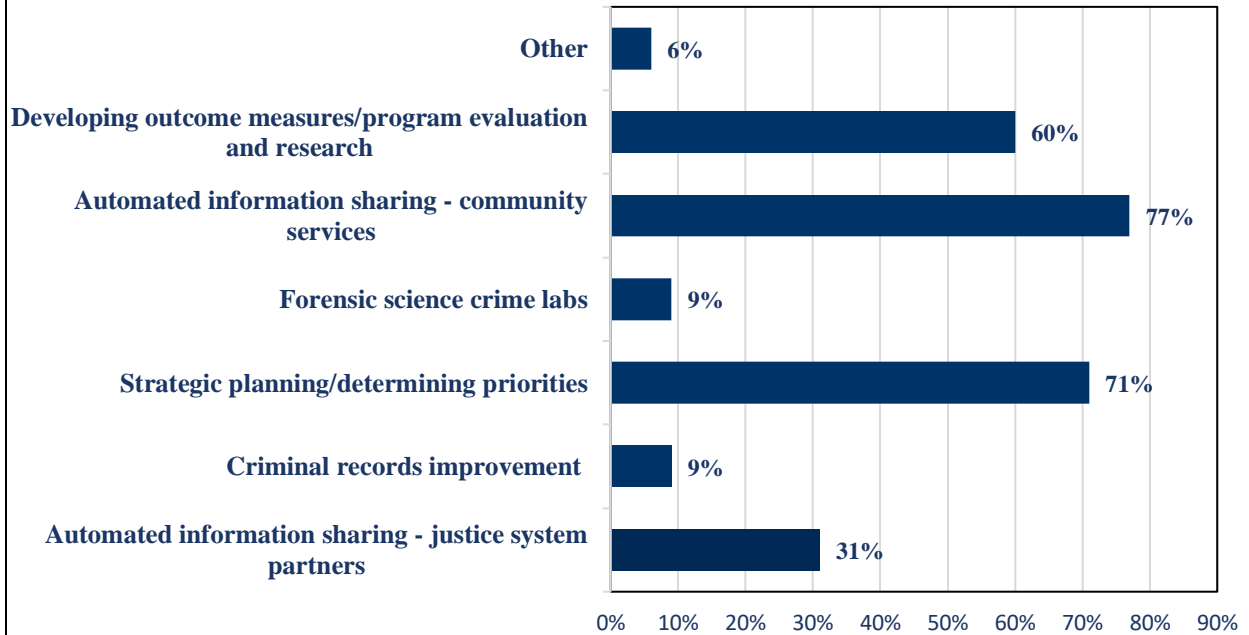
Black and Native American individuals are least likely to receive behavioral health services, including substance use and mental health services. Participants on only the behavioral health/social services track were asked how the state can help address these disparities. The top needs were to increase residential treatment programs for substance use disorders and mental health that are culturally specific and trauma-informed (46%), improve access to providers mirroring the individuals served and providers who offer traditional forms of healing and therapy (43%) and improve access to mental health and substance use services for individuals who are pregnant and postpartum (34%). Other responses included: improving access to mental health and substance misuse services for all individuals and ANS dysregulation. The following bar graph illustrates how disparities within behavioral health might be addressed, as indicated by the behavioral health/social services stakeholder group:

How can we help address disparities within behavioral health, including substance use and mental health services for individuals who are least likely to receive services, particularly for Black and Native American individuals? Please select the top 2 area



The behavioral health/social services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were automated information sharing for community services (77%), strategic planning/determining priorities (71%), and developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research (60%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the behavioral health/social services track's assessment of the top areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology:

What are the top 3 areas of need when it comes to planning, evaluation, and technology?

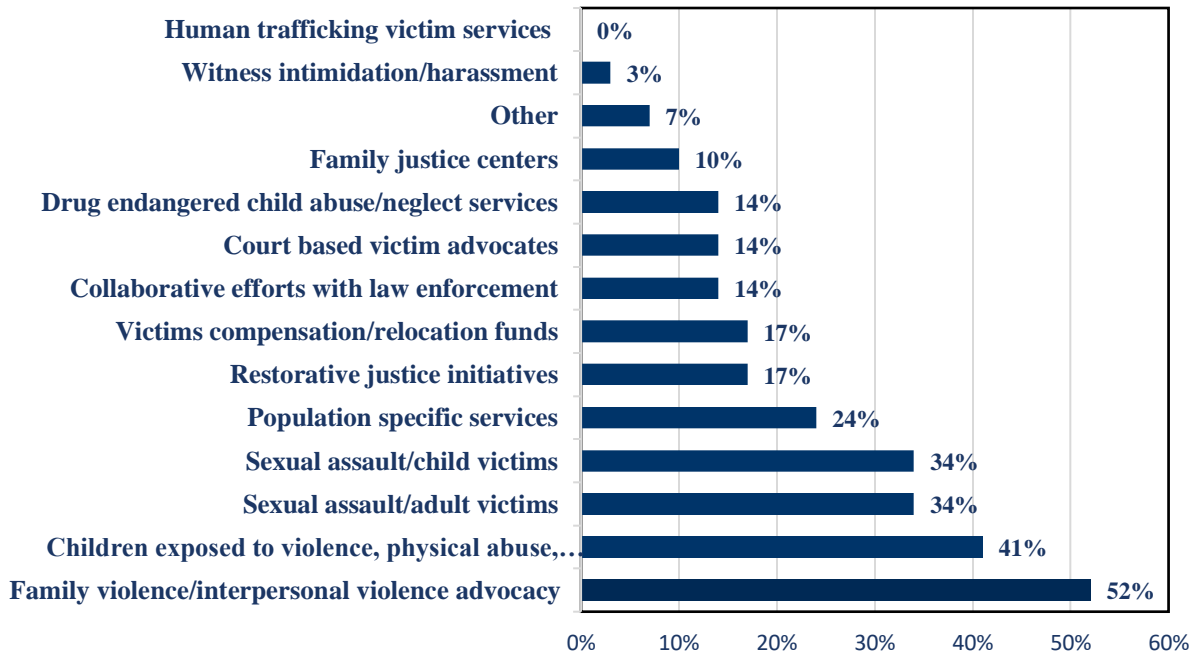


Victim Services Needs

For the next section, survey responses are comprised of participants from the victim services track. A total of 29 individuals took the victim services survey track.

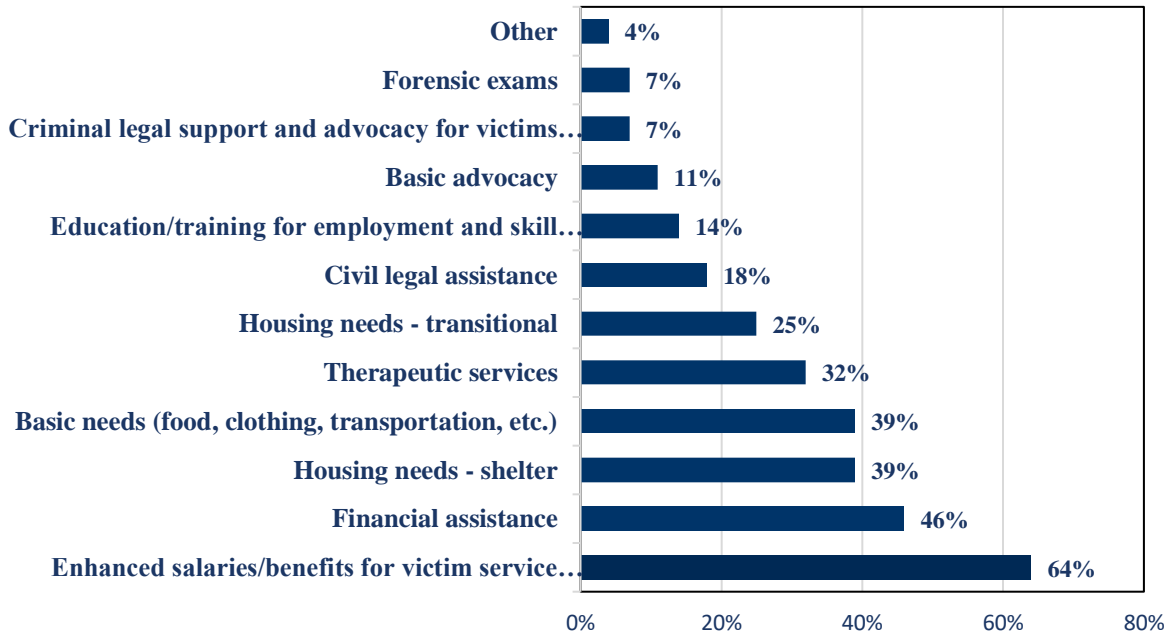
The victim services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for crime victim and witness programs. The top responses were family violence/interpersonal violence advocacy (52%) and children exposed to violence, physical abuse, and neglect (41%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the victim services track's assessment of the top areas of need for crime and witness programs:

What are the top 3 areas of need for crime victim and witness programs?



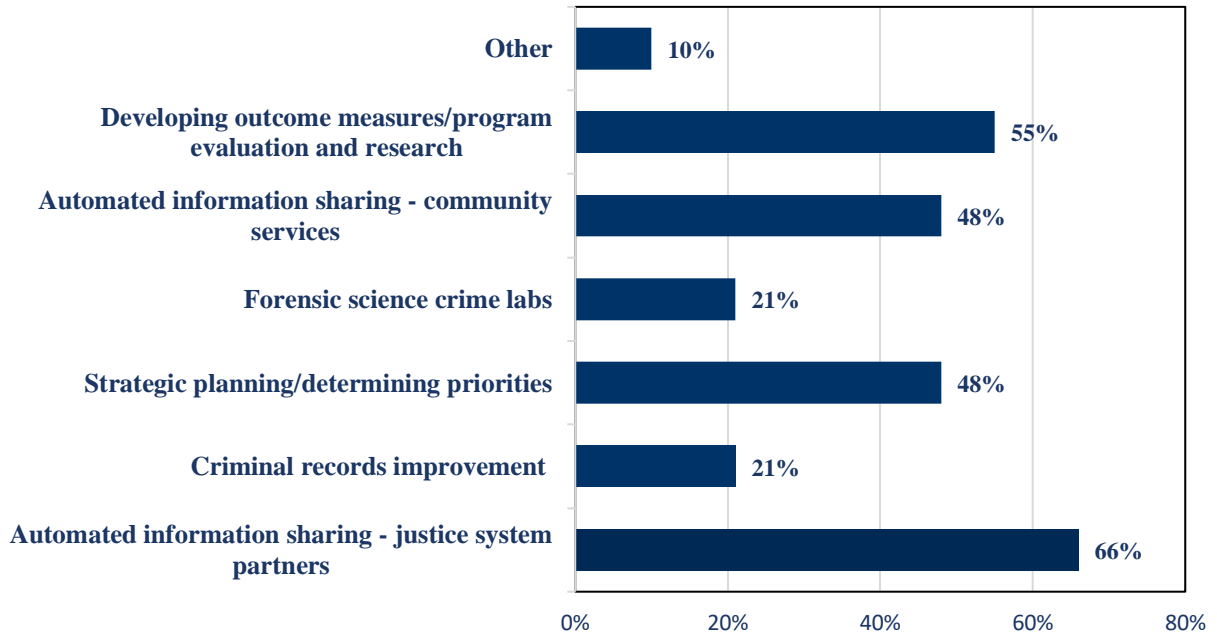
The victim services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three types of crime victim services/agencies most in need of expansion. The top responses were enhanced salaries/benefits for victim service providers to align with the going rate for this profession (64%), financial assistance (rent/utilities, medical, food, childcare) (46%), and housing needs – shelter (39%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the victim services track’s assessment of the top types of crime victim services/agencies in need of expansion:

What are the top 3 types of crime victim services/agencies most in need of expansion?



The victim services track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top responses were automated information sharing for justice system partners (66%), developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research (55%), and automated information sharing for community services (48%). The bar graph on the following page depicts the victim services track's assessment of the top areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology:

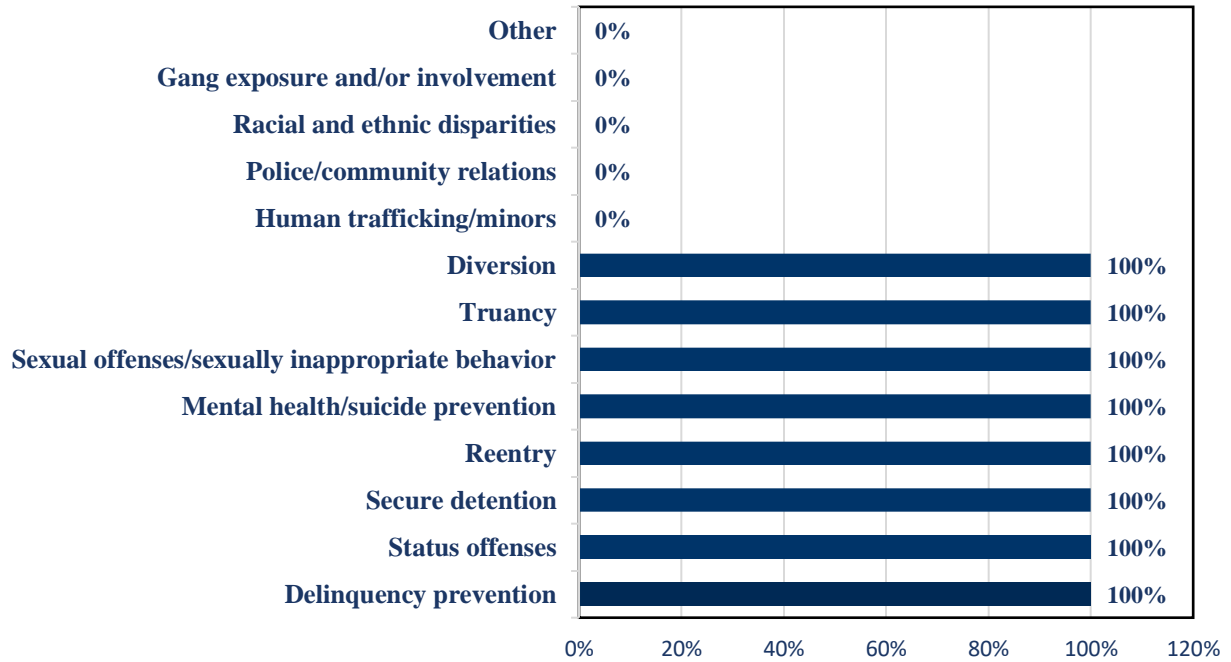
What are the top 3 areas of need when it comes to planning, evaluation, and technology?



Juvenile Justice Needs

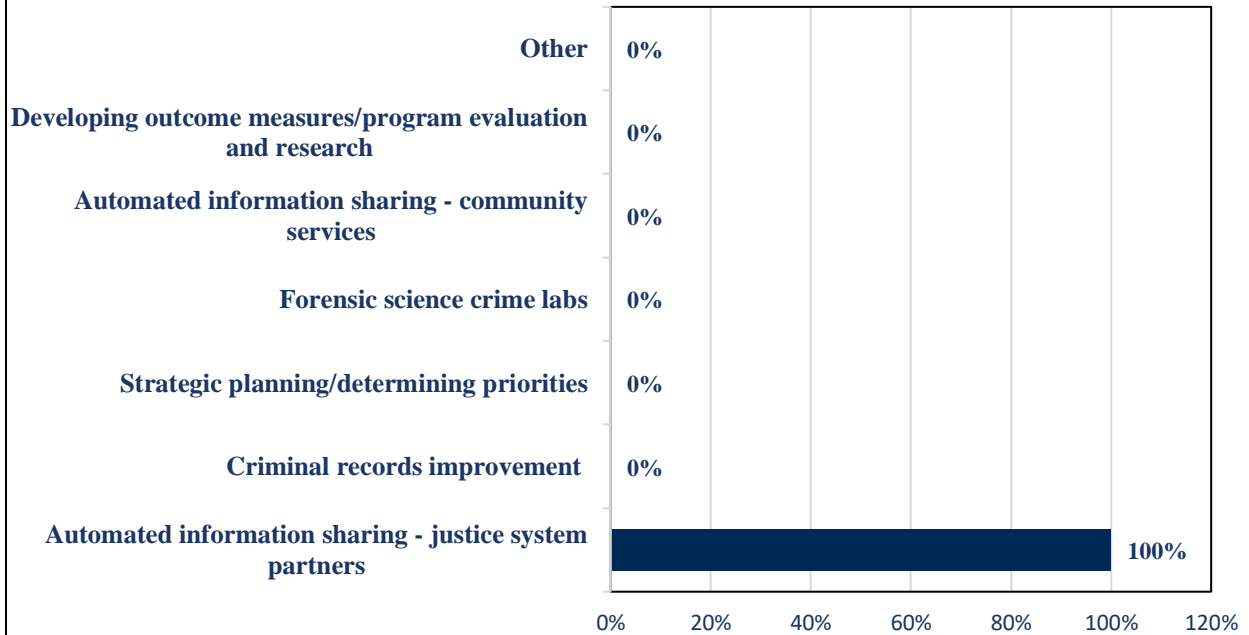
The following three questions discussed in this section were only answered by the stakeholders routed through the juvenile justice survey track. It's important to note that only one individual was routed down this path. The first question asked participants to describe the most challenging issues facing juveniles. The most challenging issues facing juveniles, as indicated by the individual on this survey track, were a 9-way tie. These challenges include delinquency prevention, status offenses, secure detention, reentry, mental health/suicide prevention, sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior, truancy, and diversion.

What are the most challenging issues facing your agency when it comes to juveniles? Please select the top 3.



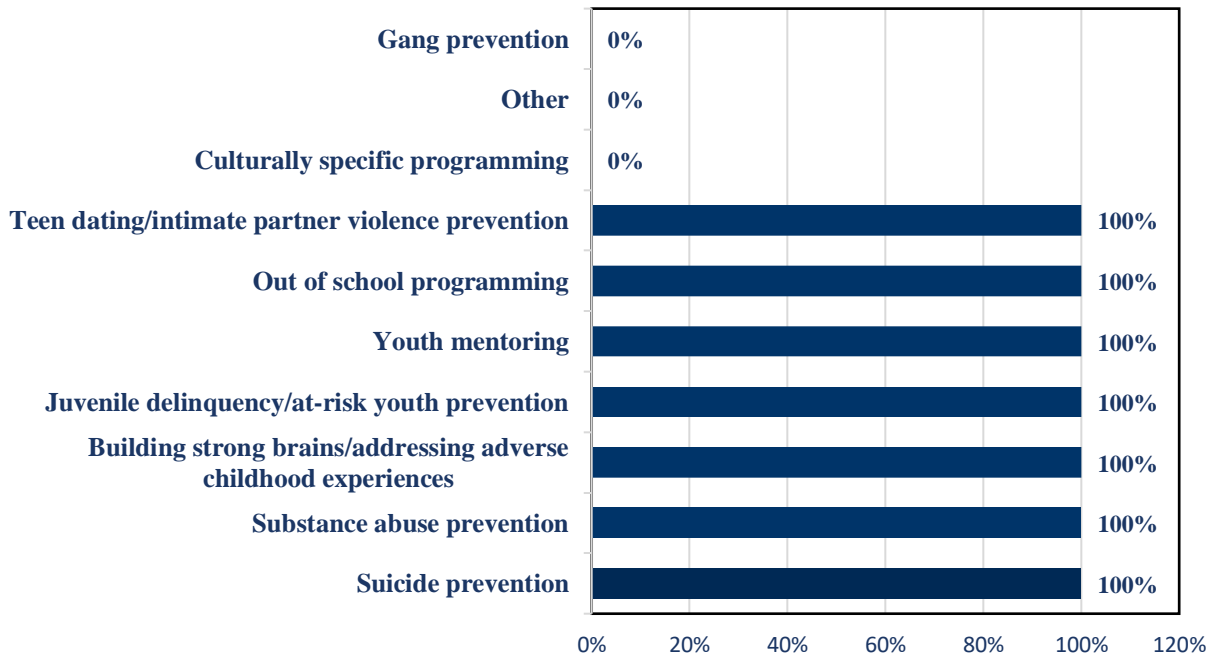
The juvenile justice track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for planning, evaluation, and technology. The top response was automated information sharing for justice system partners (100%). Please note this survey track only included one respondent.

What are the top 3 areas of need when it comes to planning, evaluation, and technology?



The juvenile justice track received a question requesting that stakeholders identify the top three areas of need for prevention and education programs. This individual selected multiple areas of need as their response therefore the following answers were all tied at 100% - juvenile delinquency/at-risk youth prevention, substance abuse prevention, suicide prevention, teen dating/intimate partner violence prevention, youth mentoring, building strong brains/addressing adverse childhood experiences, and out of school programming.

What are the top 3 areas of need for prevention and education programs?



Additional Priorities, Needs or Challenges

The survey also included a question to allow for respondents to add any other priorities, needs or challenges. Themes included:

- Need for more staffing (police departments, grant writers, administration)
- Lack of awareness for resources and programming for victims, offenders, and justice related agencies
- Grant application is too complex and creates barriers for agencies that need it the most
- Lack of resources for homeless population
- Technology and equipment
- Increased behavioral health resources
- Access to services and funding

Conclusion

NCJA thanks the criminal justice stakeholders in Kansas for their participation in this survey. This data will be used to provide input to the Kansas CJCC in their JAG investments. Additionally, stakeholders identified that Kansas CJCC focus their priorities on the following areas:

- Greatest areas of need from each stakeholder group:
 - **Law Enforcement:** Drug enforcement (66%), equipment (49%), and workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (43%).
 - **Prosecution/Defense/Courts:** Specialty courts (47%), civil/involuntary commitment (35%), and indigent defense (29%).

- **Corrections/Community Corrections:** Reentry (44%), and special population programming (44%).
- **Behavioral Health/Social Services:** Housing (49%), evaluation/ assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (46%), and outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs (34%).
- **Victim services:** Family violence/interpersonal violence advocacy (52%) and children exposed to violence, physical abuse, and neglect (41%).
- **Juvenile Justice:** Delinquency prevention, status offenses, secure detention, reentry, mental health/suicide prevention, sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior, truancy, and diversion (100%). Note: This survey track only had one individual, so survey responses may be skewed.

Appendix:

2024 Survey

1. Using the drop box below, please select the name of the county where your agency provides most of its services. If your agency serves the entire state, please select STATEWIDE (found at the top of the list). Counties are listed alphabetically.
2. Please describe the area served by your agency:
 - a. Primarily rural area
 - b. Primarily urban area
 - c. Primarily suburban area
 - d. Both urban and rural areas
3. Please indicate your type of entity:
 - a. Local (municipality, township)
 - b. State
 - c. Federal
 - d. Nonprofit (including faith-based)
 - e. Private sector
 - f. Tribal
 - g. Other (please specify)
4. If nonprofit, indicate type:
 - a. Crime victim services provider
 - b. Youth intervention program
 - c. Restorative justice program
 - d. Reentry services program
 - e. Employment program
 - f. Community violence intervention program

- g. Adult or juvenile diversion program
 - h. Other (please specify)
 - i. N/A
5. Please identify your primary role or the role of your agency (select only one category):
- a. Law enforcement
 - b. Prosecution
 - c. Defense
 - d. Courts
 - e. Juvenile justice
 - f. Corrections
 - g. Reentry
 - h. Parole/probation/community corrections
 - i. Behavioral health (mental health or substance abuse)
 - j. Social services (housing, employment, childcare, insurance benefits, etc.)
 - k. Victim services/assistance
 - l. Education/youth programs
 - m. Other (please specify)
6. In the past five years, has your agency applied for JAG funding through the Kansas Governor's Grants Program?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Do not know
7. If your agency did apply, which purpose area/s were included on the application?
Drop down menu 1-8
8. If your agency did apply, were you awarded funding?
- a. Yes, we received our full request
 - b. Yes, we received a partial award
 - c. No
 - d. Our application was not considered (incomplete, late, nonresponsive)
 - e. Do not know
9. If your agency was awarded funding, under which purpose area/s was funding awarded?
Add drop down 1-8
10. If you did not apply, please indicate the reason:
- a. A specific need for funding was not identified
 - b. Staff was not available to complete the application
 - c. The agency was not aware of the availability of funding
 - d. Requirements were too difficult to manage
 - e. Other (please specify)

- f. N/A
11. What are the most challenging issues facing the area(s) served by your agency? Please select all that apply.
- a. Violent crime
 - b. Gun violence
 - c. Property crime
 - d. Assault/other crimes against persons
 - e. Survivors of homicide
 - f. Intimate partner violence
 - g. Sexual assault
 - h. Jail/prison overcrowding
 - i. Opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs
 - j. Fentanyl
 - k. Alcohol offenses
 - l. Police/community relations
 - m. Human trafficking
 - n. Child abuse/neglect
 - o. Housing/employment for justice-involved individuals
 - p. Mental health/substance use resources
 - q. Other (please specify)

Data Collection and Sharing

12. Accurate data is essential for data driven decision-making. Do you feel your agency has adequate resources for information sharing & technology?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Do Not Know
13. Does your agency have access to electronic data to help you plan, evaluate your program or determine outcomes?
- a. Yes, we have an automated data system and it is easy to access information
 - b. Yes, we have an automated data system, but it is difficult to access information
 - c. Our data is not automated
 - d. Do not know
14. If your agency does not have adequate technology resources or access to the data you need, what is your most pressing technology or information sharing need?
15. Please select all the justice system partners that exchange data electronically with your agency:

- a. We do not have electronic information exchange with our partners
- b. Dispatch
- c. Law enforcement
- d. Detention
- e. Prosecution
- f. Defense
- g. Courts
- h. Corrections
- i. Community services (behavioral health, housing, employment, benefit eligibility)
- j. Other (please specify)

16. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to violent crimes:

- a. Comprehensive response to sexual assault
- b. Comprehensive response to elder abuse
- c. Comprehensive response to mental health emergencies
- d. Comprehensive response to substance use disorders
- e. Aggravated assault
- f. Intimate partner violence
- g. Domestic Violence
- h. Homicide
- i. Gun violence
- j. Police/community relations
- k. Jail/prison overcrowding
- l. Human trafficking
- m. Child abuse/neglect
- n. Forensic capability/wait times
- o. Other (please specify)
- p. N/A to my agency/do not know

17. Please select the top 2 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to language access:

- a. Improving language access within the criminal justice system – adults
- b. Improving language access within the criminal justice system – juveniles
- c. Improving language access within the criminal justice system – victims
- d. Police/community relations
- e. Other (please specify)
- f. N/A to my agency/do not know

18. Which of the following descriptions most accurately describes your agency's primary purpose?
- Law enforcement
 - Prosecution/defense/courts
 - Juvenile justice
 - Corrections/community corrections/reentry/probation/parole
 - Behavioral health/social services
 - Victim Services

Note: Only individuals selecting law enforcement in Q16 will receive the following questions:

19. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose

Area 1 law enforcement programs:

- Drug enforcement
 - Gang enforcement
 - Gun enforcement
 - Inter-operable communication (enhanced information sharing)
 - Violent crime reduction
 - School/youth related programs
 - Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention
 - Equipment
 - Training
 - Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
 - Multijurisdictional crime solving partnerships
 - Human trafficking
 - Labor trafficking
 - Youth diversion
 - Other (please specify)
20. Within the law enforcement purpose area, please select up to 3 types of equipment most needed in your community:
- CAD/RMS systems or system integration
 - Bullet-proof vests
 - Body worn cameras
 - In vehicle systems (MDT, police radio, digital ticketing)
 - Firearms
 - Lethal weapons
 - Non-lethal weapons
 - Tasers/less-lethal weapons
 - Surveillance equipment
 - Evaluator to access technology needs
 - Forensic equipment

- l. Other (please specify)
 - m. N/A to my agency
21. Please select the 2-3 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to drug threats and drug-related crimes:
- a. Reducing drug threats (drug enforcement, drug trafficking organizations, parcel interdiction, etc.)
 - b. Reducing drug related crimes
 - c. Fentanyl/opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
 - d. Alcohol offenses
 - e. Drugs in schools
 - f. Substance abuse prevention and education
 - g. Forensic capability/wait times
 - h. Introduction of drugs into correctional facilities
 - i. Availability of drugs to minors
 - j. Other (please specify)
22. Please select the top 3 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to property crime:
- a. Reducing property crime
 - b. Vandalism
 - c. Burglary/theft
 - d. Car theft
 - e. Police/community relations
 - f. Crimes against tourists
 - g. Forensic capabilities/wait times
 - h. Other (please specify)
23. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 6 planning, evaluation, and technology:
- a. NIBRS compliance – National Incident Based Reporting System
 - b. Criminal records improvement
 - c. Forensic science crime labs
 - d. Automated information sharing - justice system partners
 - e. Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental health, employment, housing)
 - f. Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
 - g. Strategic planning/determining priorities
 - h. Cybersecurity
 - i. Other (please specify)

*Note: Only individuals selecting **prosecution/defense/courts** in Q16 will receive the following questions:*

24. Other than general program funding, select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 2 prosecution, court, defense and indigent defense programs:

- a. Indigent defense
- b. Specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth)
- c. Court security
- d. Civil/involuntary commitment
- e. Capital prosecution
- f. Gun/violent crime/gang prosecution
- g. Property & white-collar crime prosecution
- h. Court technologies – (records/case management systems, court security, video arraignment/conferencing)
- i. Training - court/prosecution/defense
- j. Pretrial risk assessment/monitoring
- k. Specialized prosecution
- l. Forensic social workers/mental health liaisons
- m. Language access
- n. Restorative justice programs
- o. Diversion programs
- p. Other (please specify)

25. Please describe the 2 - 3 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to indigent defense services:

- a. Adequate staffing
- b. Access to community services
- c. Behavioral health services/linkage
- d. Information sharing
- e. Civil/involuntary commitment
- f. Forensic/criminal case with significant mental health challenges
- g. Other (please specify)
- h. N/A to my agency/do not know

26. Please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 9 the implementation of state crisis intervention programs, specifically for the area(s) you serve:

- a) Domestic violence protection order enhancement, to include strengthening firearm relinquishment programs
- b) Behavioral health deflection to include strengthening 988, mobile crisis units, telehealth and specialized training
- c) Law enforcement programs, to include out of the house gun storage programs, de-

- escalation training, buy-back programs and tracking of relinquished guns
- d) Research, planning and evaluation to include firearm violence landscape analyses and engaging with research partners and subject matter experts
- e) Community violence intervention programs, to include hospital-based violence intervention programs, environmental design programs and youth gun violence prevention programs
- f) Other (please specify)
- g) N/A to my agency/do not know

27. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose

Area 6 planning, evaluation, and technology:

- a. Criminal records improvement
- b. Forensic science crime labs
- c. Automated information sharing - justice system partners
- d. Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental health, employment, housing)
- e. Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
- f. Strategic planning/determining priorities
- g. Cybersecurity
- h. Other (please specify)

*Note: Only individuals selecting **corrections/reentry/parole/probation/community corrections** in Q16 will receive the following questions:*

28. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose

Area 4 corrections/community corrections programs:

- a. Diversion/alternatives to incarceration
- b. Reentry
- c. Assessment, evaluation, benefit eligibility/enrollment
- d. Special population programming: i.e., geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans, females who have committed crimes, youth who have committed crimes
- e. Smart probation/parole i.e., swift & certain sanctions
- f. Use of risk, needs and responsivity model
- g. Core workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- h. Addressing historical trauma in regard to those who have committed crimes
- i. Culturally specific programming and services
- j. Other (please specify)

29. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to recidivism and reentry efforts:

- a. Reducing recidivism—adults
- b. Reducing recidivism—juveniles

- c. Improving reentry efforts—adult
 - d. Improving reentry efforts—juvenile
 - e. Community supervision of those who have committed crimes
 - f. Housing
 - g. Employment
 - h. Access to treatment programs
 - i. Chronic health conditions/access to healthcare
 - j. Misuse of medications/access to prescribers
 - k. Mental health/suicide prevention & intervention
 - l. Transitional living
 - m. Benefit enrollment (Medicaid, TANF, etc.)
 - n. Other (please specify)
 - o. N/A to my agency/do not know
30. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 5 drug treatment and enforcement programs:
- a. Secure/corrections-based treatment
 - b. Mothers/pregnant mothers with substance use disorders
 - c. Sober housing
 - d. Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
 - e. Co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions
 - f. Access to medically assisted treatment (MAT)
 - g. Other (please specify)
 - h. N/A to my agency/do not know
31. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 8 mental health and related programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams:
- a) Suicide risk assessment, response and protocols
 - b) Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders
 - c) Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training and support
 - d) Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs
 - e) Outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs
 - f) Secure/corrections-based behavioral health programs
 - g) Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
 - h) Benefit enrollment and eligibility determination
 - i) Training
 - j) Language access
 - k) Housing

- l) Culturally specific programming
 - m) Other (please specify)
 - n) N/A to my agency/do not know
32. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 6 planning, evaluation, and technology:
- a. Criminal records improvement
 - b. Forensic science crime labs
 - c. Automated information sharing - justice system partners
 - d. Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental health, employment, housing)
 - e. Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
 - f. Strategic planning/determining priorities
 - g. Other (please specify)

*Note: Only individuals selecting **behavioral health/social services** in Q16 will receive the following questions:*

33. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 8 mental health and related programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams:
- a) Suicide risk assessment, response and protocols
 - b) Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders
 - c) Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training and support
 - d) Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs
 - e) Outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs
 - f) Secure/corrections-based behavioral health programs
 - g) Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
 - h) Benefit enrollment and eligibility determination
 - i) Training
 - j) Language access
 - k) Housing
 - l) Culturally specific programming
 - m) Other (please specify)

34. Please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 9 the implementation of state crisis intervention programs, specifically for the area(s) you serve:
- h) Domestic violence protection order enhancement, to include strengthening firearm relinquishment programs
 - i) Behavioral health deflection to include strengthening 988, mobile crisis units,

- telehealth and specialized training
- j) Law enforcement programs, to include out of the house gun storage programs, de-escalation training, buy-back programs and tracking of relinquished guns
 - k) Research, planning and evaluation to include firearm violence landscape analyses and engaging with research partners and subject matter experts
 - l) Community violence intervention programs, to include hospital-based violence intervention programs, environmental design programs and youth gun violence prevention programs
 - m) Other (please specify)
 - n) N/A to my agency/do not know

35. Please select the 2-3 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to drug threats and drug-related crimes:

- a. Reducing drug threats (drug enforcement, drug trafficking organizations, parcel interdiction, etc.)
- b. Reducing drug related crimes
- c. Fentanyl/opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
- d. Alcohol offenses
- e. Drugs in schools
- f. Substance abuse prevention and education
- g. Forensic capability/wait times
- h. Other (please specify)
- i. N/A to my agency/do not know

36. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 5 drug treatment and enforcement programs:

- a. Secure/corrections-based treatment
- b. Mothers/pregnant mothers with substance use disorders
- c. Sober housing
- d. Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- e. Co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions
- f. Access to medically assisted treatment (MAT)
- g. Access to culturally specific treatment services
- h. Other (please specify)
- i. N/A to my agency/do not know

37. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 3 prevention and education programs:

- a. Gang prevention

- b. Juvenile delinquency/ at-risk youth prevention
 - c. Substance abuse prevention (including prescription drugs)
 - d. Suicide prevention
 - e. Teen dating/Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) prevention
 - f. Youth mentoring
 - g. Building Strong Brains/addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
 - h. Culturally specific programming
 - i. Other (please specify)
 - j. N/A to my agency/do not know
38. How can we help address disparities within behavioral health, including substance use and mental health services for individuals who are least likely to receive services, particularly for Black and Native American individuals? Please select the top 2 areas of need.
- a. Increase in residential treatment programs for substance use and mental health that are culturally specific and trauma-informed
 - b. Improve access to mental health and substance use services for individuals who are pregnant and post-partum
 - c. Require culturally relevant and specific training for behavioral health providers
 - d. Improve access to providers that mirror the individuals they serve and providers who offer traditional forms of healing and therapy
 - e. Other (please specify)
 - f. N/A to my agency/do not know
39. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 6 planning, evaluation, and technology:
- a. Criminal records improvement
 - b. Forensic science crime labs
 - c. Automated information sharing - justice system partners
 - d. Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental health, employment, housing)
 - e. Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
 - f. Strategic planning/determining priorities
 - g. Other (please specify)

*Note: Only individuals selecting **victims services** in Q16 will receive the following questions:*

40. Other than general program funding, please rank the areas of need for Purpose Area 7 crime victim and witness programs within your community:

- a. Children exposed to violence, physical abuse, neglect
 - b. Sexual Assault/ Adult Victims
 - c. Sexual Assault/ Child Victims
 - d. Family Violence/Interpersonal Violence Advocacy
 - e. Collaborative efforts with law enforcement
 - f. Family Justice Centers, which includes collaborative efforts with law enforcement and judicial partners
 - g. Witness intimidation/Harassment
 - h. Population specific services (i.e. Culturally Specific and underserved populations, such as LGBTQ, elderly, Hispanic etc.)
 - i. Court based victim advocates
 - j. Human trafficking victim services
 - k. Restorative justice initiatives
 - l. Drug endangered child abuse/neglect services
 - m. Victims compensation/ relocation funds
 - n. Other (please specify)
41. Please rank the types of Crime Victim Services/Agency needs most in need of expansion in your community.
- a. Enhanced salaries/benefits for victim service providers to align with the going rate for this profession
 - b. Housing needs – Shelter
 - c. Housing needs – Transitional
 - d. Basic needs (food, clothing, transportation, employment assistance)
 - e. Financial assistance (rent/utilities, medical bills, food, child care)
 - f. Civil legal assistance (Protection from Abuse/Stalking orders, Divorce, child support enforcement, Immigration)
 - g. Criminal legal support and advocacy for victims rights
 - h. Basic advocacy
 - i. Therapeutic services (therapy, support group; trauma informed services,)
 - j. Forensic exams (Child or Adult sexual assault examinations)
 - k. Education/ training for employment and skill enhancements
 - l. Other (please specify)
42. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 6 planning, evaluation, and technology:
- a. Criminal records improvement
 - b. Forensic science crime labs
 - c. Automated information sharing - justice system partners
 - d. Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental

- health, employment, housing)
- e. Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
- f. Strategic planning/determining priorities
- g. Other (please specify)

*Note: Only individuals selecting **juvenile justice** in Q16 will receive the following questions:*

43. Please select the top 3 most challenging issues facing the area(s) you serve related to juveniles:

- a. Delinquency prevention
- b. Status offenses
- c. Human trafficking/minors
- d. Secure detention
- e. Reentry
- f. Police/community relations
- g. Mental health/suicide prevention
- h. Substance use and prevention
- i. Sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior
- j. Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED)
- k. Truancy
- l. Diversion
- m. Gang exposure and/or involvement
- n. Other (please specify)

44. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 3 prevention and education programs:

- a. Gang prevention
- b. Juvenile delinquency/ at-risk youth prevention
- c. Substance abuse prevention (including prescription drugs)
- d. Suicide prevention
- e. Teen dating/Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) prevention
- f. Youth mentoring
- g. Building Strong Brains/addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- h. Culturally specific programming
- i. Out of school programming
- j. Other (please specify)

45. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose

Area 6 planning, evaluation, and technology:

- a. Criminal records improvement
- b. Forensic science crime labs
- c. Automated information sharing - justice system partners
- d. Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental health, employment, housing)
- e. Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
- f. Strategic planning/determining priorities
- g. Other (please specify)

Note: All respondents will receive the following question:

Please write additional comments below including priorities, needs, or challenges not captured in the survey questions.