

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pete Brungardt at 10:30 a.m. on January 19, 2011, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Jason Long, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Doug Taylor, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Dennis Hodgins, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Connie Burns, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Carmen Alldritt, Kansas Department of Revenue
Keven Pellant, Kansas Department of Corrections
Curtis L. Whitten, Juvenile Justice Authority
Dennis Casarona, Juvenile Justice Authority

Others attending:

See attached list.

Carmen Alldritt, Director of Vehicles, Kansas Department of Revenue, provided the committee an update on **SB 9** (2007) Compliance Report. (Attachment 1) The bill expanded the ability of the Division to exchange identity information with other state agencies. The law provided the Division of Vehicles with limited law enforcement authority for purposes of 1) fraud prevention 2) fraud investigation and 3) assisting prosecutions for imposter fraud springing from fraudulent driver's license applications.

The KDOR Criminal Investigation is charged with:

1. Confronting driver's license fraud by identifying fraud vulnerabilities and making business process recommendations to the DL Bureau to better prevent and detect fraud.
2. Preparing fraud training for DL examiners and county treasurer employees who issue driver's licenses so that they can detect fraudulent breeder documents as well as imposters (applicants claiming to be someone they are not).
3. Investigating cases of suspected driver's license fraud. Most cases are conducted administratively. Criminal investigations are performed primarily on the criminal organizations that drive driver's license fraud – supply the breeder documents to those that want to fraudulently obtain a driver's license.
4. Investigating cases of suspected crimes committed by KDOR employees on the job.

A map was provided that reflects 261 cases of referrals of fraud documents in year 2009, and 178 in 2010. Also provided was a pamphlet "Fighting Document and Identity Fraud" targeting State-Issued Identification Documents from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. (ICE)

Keven Pellant, Acting Secretary, Kansas Department of Corrections, provided the committee with an update on the Department of Corrections. (Attachment 2) The capacity of both male and female is 9024. Capacity issue is male capacity by custody level; current male aggregate male capacity is 8,259 and is broken out as follows:

- 2,326 maximum male beds
- 2,634 high medium male beds
- 1,019 low medium male beds
- 2,280 minimum male beds
- Current aggregate male population 8,422

The custody level beds that are needed, are high security and the most expensive to build. Changes to Sentencing Policy have made changes in increased penalties, which increase the custody level and exceed the beds available.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The minutes of the Federal and State Committee at 10:30 a.m. on January 19, 2011, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

Community Corrections is a sentencing alternative to prison. Community Corrections Risk Reduction Initiative Activities:

- Facilitated Strategic Planning
- Stakeholder education
- Criminal justice collaboration (parole, court services)
- Quality Assurance
- Targeted Skills Development – coaching for quality – motivational interviewing, supervision strategies, refreshers trainings for Motivational Interviewing and LSI-R.

Parole Services primary focus is risk reduction which is public safety. Because of the need for specific supervision expertise, certain types of offenders have been assigned to specialized caseloads, primarily in the urban offices. Common Specialized Caseload Types are: DUI, Gang, Mentally Ill, Sex Offenders, Sex Predators, and Reduced Supervision.

The outcomes for Parole Absconders have gone from 739 in 2000 to 184 in 2010, and reduced monthly revocations rates by 50% from 203/month in FY 2003 to 91/month in FY 2011.

Curtis Whitten, Commissioner, Juvenile Justice Authority, (JJA) newly appointed Commissioner asked that Dennis Casarona, Deputy Commissioner of Community and Facility Programs, provide the committee with an update on JJA. (Attachment 3) There has been a significant decrease in the month-end population of the juvenile correction facility population from a high of 450 youth in July 2007 to the current average of 330 youth.

Recidivism data gathered for the youth who were released in FY 09, 128 youth (28.4%) recidivated. Of these youth, the majority returned to a correctional facility because of technical violations, 18 youth received new charges after release, and 2.2% of the youth were placed with KDOC. Recidivism data was also collected on those youth who were released from state custody; in FY 09, 1,158 youth were released and 120 (10.3%) were placed back in JJA (8.6%) supervision or KDOC (1.7%) custody.

JJA continues to promote safer Kansas communities, and has been working on the following initiatives: Community-based Standards (CbS) for Youth Residential Centers (YRC IIs), detention reform through the Annie E. Casey Foundation and implementing the Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory at the pre-disposition stage of the judicial process, this assessment is used to determine risk and need levels. This information is used to determine supervision levels and services to reduce risk.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 25, 2011. The meeting was adjourned at 11:54 a.m.

GUEST LIST

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To: Senator Pete Brungardt, Chairman, Committee on Federal and State Affairs
From: Carmen Alldritt, Director of Vehicles, Kansas Department of Revenue
Date: January 19, 2011
Subject: SB 9 ((2007) Compliance Report

Section 1. Introduction to the requirements of Senate Bill 9 (2007).

Senate Bill 9 (2007) initiated fundamental changes to the State's DL and ID issuance processes.

- Division is required to:
 1. issue temporary DL/ID to individuals with temporary lawful status;
 2. complete fingerprint-based background check on all employees;
 3. provide fraud document and imposter recognition mandatory yearly training to all employees;
 4. retain questionable breeder documents; and
 5. provide yearly report to legislature.
- Applicant is required to:
 1. submit to full facial image capture;
 2. provide a verifiable social security number, full legal name and principal residence address;
 3. provide proof of lawful presence and/or documentation allowing lawful presence; and
 4. provide proof of age and identity such as a birth certificate, passport, etc.
- SB 9 expanded the ability of the Division to exchange identity information with other state agencies. The law provided the Division of Vehicles with limited law enforcement authority for purposes of 1) fraud prevention, 2) fraud investigations; and 3) assisting prosecutions for imposter fraud springing from fraudulent driver's license applications.

Section 2. High Level Identity Credential Issuance Numbers.

Driver's Licenses

Description	CY 2010
Active Driver's Licenses as of 01/01/2011	2,022,218
Driver's Licenses Issued in CY 2010	576,435

Identification Cards

Description	CY 2010
Active Identification Cards as of 01/01/2011	241,001
Identification Cards Issued in CY 2010, estimated	80,000

Applications Denied for Insufficient Documentation

Description	CY 2010
Estimated Number of applicants denied for lack of documentation, estimated	101,219
Insufficient lawful presence documentation (8,635)	
Insufficient proof of residency and address (42,157)	
Insufficient proof of identity documentation (50,427)	

Temporary Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards

Description	CY 2010
Number of Temporary Licenses and Identification Cards Issued.	9012

Driver's License Fraud Overview

Purpose of KDOR Criminal Investigation

KDOR CI is charged with:

1. Confronting driver's license fraud by identifying fraud vulnerabilities and making business process recommendations to the DL Bureau to better prevent and detect fraud.
2. Preparing fraud training for DL examiners and county treasurer employees who issue driver's licenses so that they can detect fraudulent breeder documents as well as imposters (applicants claiming to be someone they are not).
3. Investigating cases of suspected driver's license fraud. Most cases are conducted administratively. Criminal investigations are performed primarily on the criminal organizations that drive driver's license fraud – supply the breeder documents to those that want to fraudulently obtain a driver's license.
4. Investigating cases of suspected crimes committed by KDOR employees on the job.

Investigative Partners

KDOR CI works closely with Homeland Security Investigations (formerly Immigration and Customs Enforcement), the FBI, the Social Security Administration Office of Inspector General, IRS Criminal Investigation, Kansas Attorney General's Office as well as Kansas police departments and sheriff's offices. Agents have been cross-trained by Homeland Security Investigations and have authority to enforce U.S. customs laws.

Who commits driver's license fraud?

Driver's license fraud is committed by:

- Illegal immigrants
- Foreign visitors who have overstayed their visas
- Identity thieves who profit from using the identity of victims
- Criminals wanting to commit their crimes anonymously
- Organized crime members who use false identity to commit crimes
- Wanted criminals wishing to hide their real identity
- People who have had their DL suspended or revoked

Current fraud trends

1. Present counterfeit breeder documents.
2. Present authentic breeder documents such as birth certificates and Social Security cards. These documents are typically sold as a set by a criminal organization so that the person wishing to commit driver's license fraud has two or more documents with the name of the victim on them. KDOR CI began training examiners on how to detect an imposter (person with authentic documents that were issued to someone else) in 2008. While this fraud is more difficult to detect, examiners are getting better at it.

It is not unusual now for criminal organizations to take their clients to one of our surrounding states to present breeder documents and obtain a state-issued DL or ID card there and then using that state DL or ID card in Kansas as a breeder document here. They do this for two reasons:

1. DL examiners in Kansas receive better fraud detection training and, in general, are more likely to detect fraud.

Driver's License Fraud Overview

2. DL examiners in Kansas retain breeder documents when they suspect the applicant is now who they claim to be or that the documents themselves are fraudulent. This is not the case in several other states.

Case Activity Summary for 2010

During calendar year 2010, KDOR CI conducted 305 driver's license fraud investigations. The fraud suspicion was confirmed in 286 of those cases. Cases are referred for investigation from the following sources:

- Facial recognition technology
- DL examiners suspecting breeder documents are fraudulent
- DL examiners suspecting applicant is an imposter who has authentic breeder docs
- External sources including Homeland Security Investigations, the FBI and local law enforcement agencies.

2010 Criminal Investigation Highlights

DL FRAUD, ORGANIZED CRIME AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KANSAS CITY

Prosecution was completed on a KDOR CI initiated organized crime investigation. KDOR CI initially discovered driver's license fraud committed by foreign nationals from Uzbekistan and learned that they were using the false identities to fraudulently run a contracting business that cleaned high end hotels in states across the U.S. using mostly illegal workers from countries of interest such as Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Homeland Security Investigations, the FBI, the U.S. Department of Labor OIG, IRS Criminal Investigation and the Fraud Detection and National Security branch of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, along with KDOR CI, uncovered a series of other crimes including forced labor trafficking, fraud in foreign labor contracting, money laundering, tax fraud, insurance fraud and harboring illegal aliens. A total of 14 people were charged including 9 from Uzbekistan, 2 from Moldova and three Americans. Three of the suspects fled the country just before the take down. Ten of the 11 people arrested pleaded guilty and the 11th was convicted via trial. The Uzbeks, who all overstayed their visas, used driver's license fraud to operate their criminal enterprise using false names. The case made history in the following ways:

- ~~First case in the U.S. where human trafficking was charged within a RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) conspiracy case.~~
- First time crime of fraud in foreign labor contracting has been charged.

DL FRAUDULENT DOCUMENT VENDOR IN ARKANSAS CITY

After investigating several incidents of driver's license fraud where the DL applicants purchased fraudulent breeder documents from a person in Arkansas City, KDOR CI, along with the Social Security Administration OIG, arrested the document vendor. An accomplice was also arrested in Texas and the case is now being prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Driver's License Fraud Overview

DL FRAUDULENT DOCUMENT VENDOR IN GARDEN CITY

The Garden City Police Department requested assistance dealing with a local business that they suspected of selling fraudulent breeder documents in January. We conducted a controlled buy wherein the suspect, who worked at the business, sold us (undercover) an authentic Social Security card and an El Paso County (Texas) birth certificate. The suspect pled guilty to a charge of identity theft in Finney County District Court in March.

DL FRAUD AND PASSPORT FRAUD IN ARKANSAS CITY

KDOR CI and the U.S. State Department of Diplomatic Security worked a joint investigation in which a Mexican national used the identity of deceased U.S. Citizen to first fraudulently obtain a Kansas driver's license and then attempted to attain a U.S. Passport. Our investigation showed the name and Social Security number used by Hernandez belonged to someone reported as deceased. A death claim was filed with the Social Security Administration in March, 1985. The fraudulently obtained Kansas driver's license was used by Hernandez in an effort to obtain a U.S. passport. The U.S. Attorney's office indicted Hernandez on 5 counts, including a false claim to U.S. citizenship when he applied for the Kansas driver's license.

DL FRAUD AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FRAUD IN WINFIELD

KDOR CI assisted the Social Security Administration (SSA) Office of the Inspector General in an investigation that led to the arrest of an illegal immigrant from Mexico that stole the identity of a U.S. Marine from California that was deployed overseas at the time the suspect got a DL in his name. The suspect used a Texas birth certificate and Indiana DL as breeder documents to get a Kansas DL. He also had a cell phone and utilities in the Marine's name. The victim returned from overseas to a swarm of calls and letters from collection agencies. The illegal immigrant admitted to using the identity to obtain a Kansas driver's license and to work at a meat packing plant. The suspect pled guilty in November in federal court.

DL FRAUD AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FRAUD IN DODGE CITY

KDOR CI worked an identity fraud case with the SSA OIG in February. The suspect obtained a driver's license using two different identities and was receiving Social Security benefits with both identities, fraudulently obtaining roughly \$12,000. The suspect was convicted in federal court.

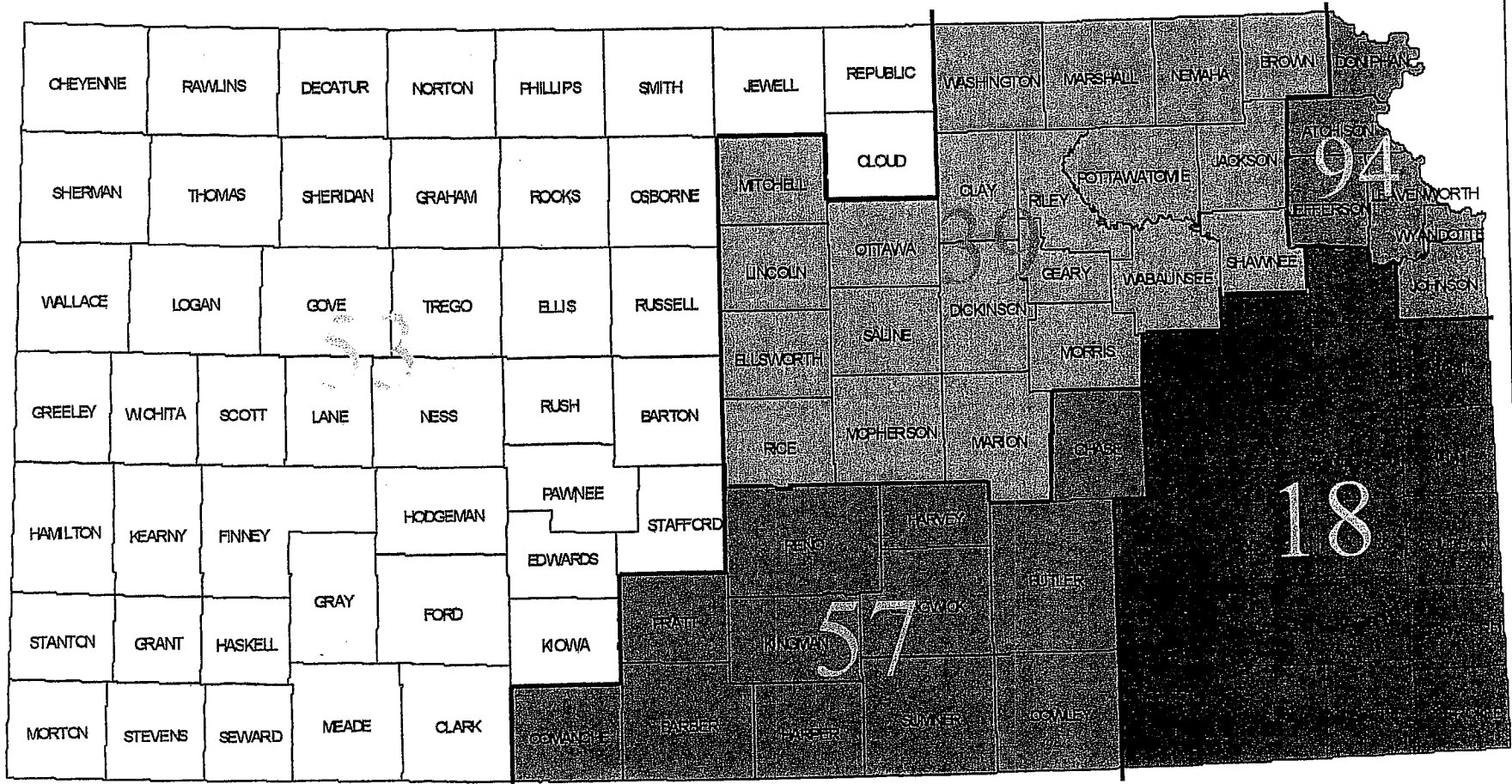
Region 1
Cecil Greer

Region 2
Julie Earnest

Region 4
Wil Raynor

Region 5
Noni Stuart

Region 7
Jim McClellan



STATE OF KANSAS



2009

2009

261

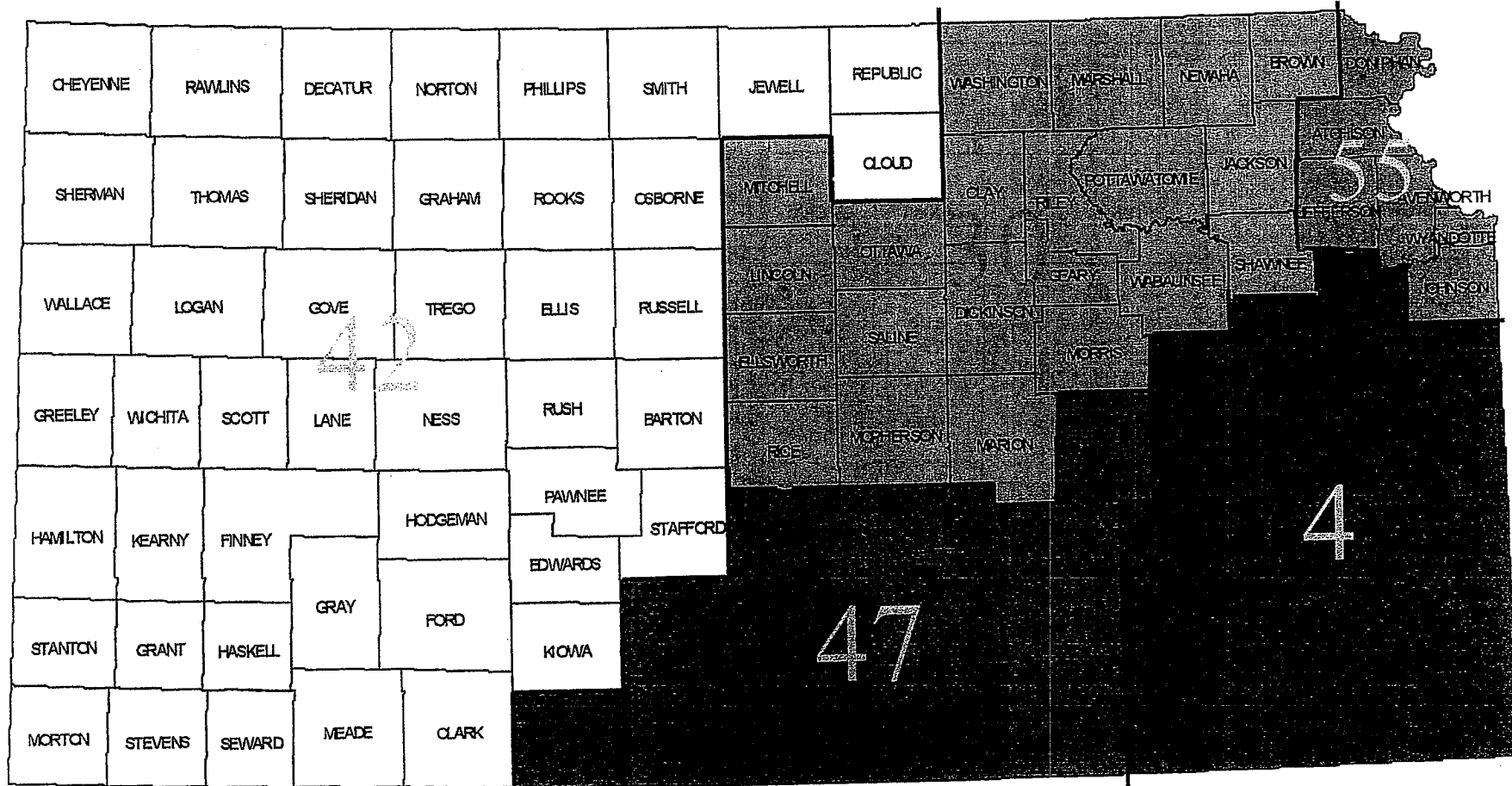
Region 1
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Jim McClellan



STATE OF KANSAS



2010

TOTAL FOR 2010

178

How You Can Help

Successful fraud cases frequently begin with tips from DMV administrators and employees. If you are a DMV employee, you may encounter:

- Suspicious activity on the part of DMV customers in an attempt to perpetrate fraud; or
- Evidence of fraud or corruption among DMV personnel.

Be alert to potential scams on both sides of the counter. Report your observations to ICE through our tipline at 1-866-DHS-2-ICE.



ICE

Report Suspicious Activity:

1-866-DHS-2-ICE

1-866-347-2423

www.ice.gov

Fighting Document and Identity Fraud

Targeting State-Issued Identification Documents



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Document and Identity Fraud: Overview

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the largest investigative agency in the Department of Homeland Security (HS), is charged with protecting national security by enforcing the nation's immigration and customs laws. One of ICE's leading priorities in this mission is combating document and identity fraud, including black market trade in fraudulently issued driver's licenses.

Document fraud is a gateway crime that paves the way for additional criminal offenses, including the following:

- Identify theft;
- Human smuggling and trafficking;
- Gang activity;
- Financial fraud;
- Terrorism and other national security threats; and
- Illegal immigration.

ICE's Identity and Benefit Fraud Unit is responsible for identifying, disrupting and dismantling document fraud operations.

The DMV Connection

ICE has identified a growing trend in which employees of state departments of motor vehicles (DMVs) exploit their positions to sell genuine DMV-issued identification documents for financial gain. These employees have access to the tools and technology—computers, cameras, laminators, government seals and card stock—that allow them to create flawless documents that can be readily passed off as legitimately-issued documents. Criminal and terrorist organizations value these high-quality fraudulently issued documents.



Making the challenge even greater, there are currently over 200 different types of driver's licenses issued in the United States, with no standardization between states and issuing agencies—making fraud more difficult to detect and track.

The scope of the document fraud problem encompasses a wide range of criminal activities, including terrorism. For example, the 9/11 Commission reported that the 19 hijackers involved in the 9/11 attacks were able to obtain a total of 26 state-issued DMV identification documents, many through fraudulent means. By acquiring these documents, these individuals were able to move freely among the American population, avoid suspicion, mask their places of residence and hide their motives.



Case Examples

ICE has been at the forefront of numerous DMV employee misconduct investigations that have resulted in the arrests, indictments and successful prosecutions of employees and criminal organizations that employ document fraud in furtherance of criminal activity. For example, recent successes include the following:

- In Maryland, more than 20 people, including several employees of the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA), have pled guilty to identity theft and narcotics distribution charges for their roles in the production and transfer of genuine MVA-issued identification documents through fraudulent means. Collaborative investigations between ICE and MVA officials have resulted in the seizure of more than \$1.2 million, along with narcotics and firearms, from individuals involved in the schemes.
- In Pennsylvania, nine people, including a Pennsylvania Department of Transportation employee, were arrested and pleaded guilty to federal violations involving the unlawful production and transfer of driver's licenses to undocumented aliens. ICE seized illicit proceeds and vehicles from the conspirators as a result of the investigation.

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Senate Federal & State Affairs

1

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

**KEVEN PELLANT
ACTING SECRETARY**

January 2011

Overview

Capacity vs. Population (reflects end of FY numbers)

3

Year	Capacity	Population
2001	8816	8540
2002	8936	8773
2003	9114	9046
2004	9244	9181
2005	9458	9068
2006	9357	8952
2007	9413	8872
2008	9317	8653
2009	8870	8611
2010	8880	8871
2011	9054	9024

Capacity issue

4

- Male capacity by custody level is the issue
- Current aggregate male capacity is 8,259
 - 2,326 maximum male beds
 - 2,634 high medium male beds
 - 1,019 low medium male beds
 - 2,280 minimum male beds
- Current aggregate male population 8,422

Changes to Sentencing Policy

Since 2005

5

- 108 statutory changes
- 97 increased penalties
- 7 decreased penalties
- 1 would have increased and 2 would have decreased penalties if funding had been provided (secure substance abuse treatment facility statute)
- 1 both increased and decreased penalties

2-6

Community Corrections

Community Corrections Population on
June 30th

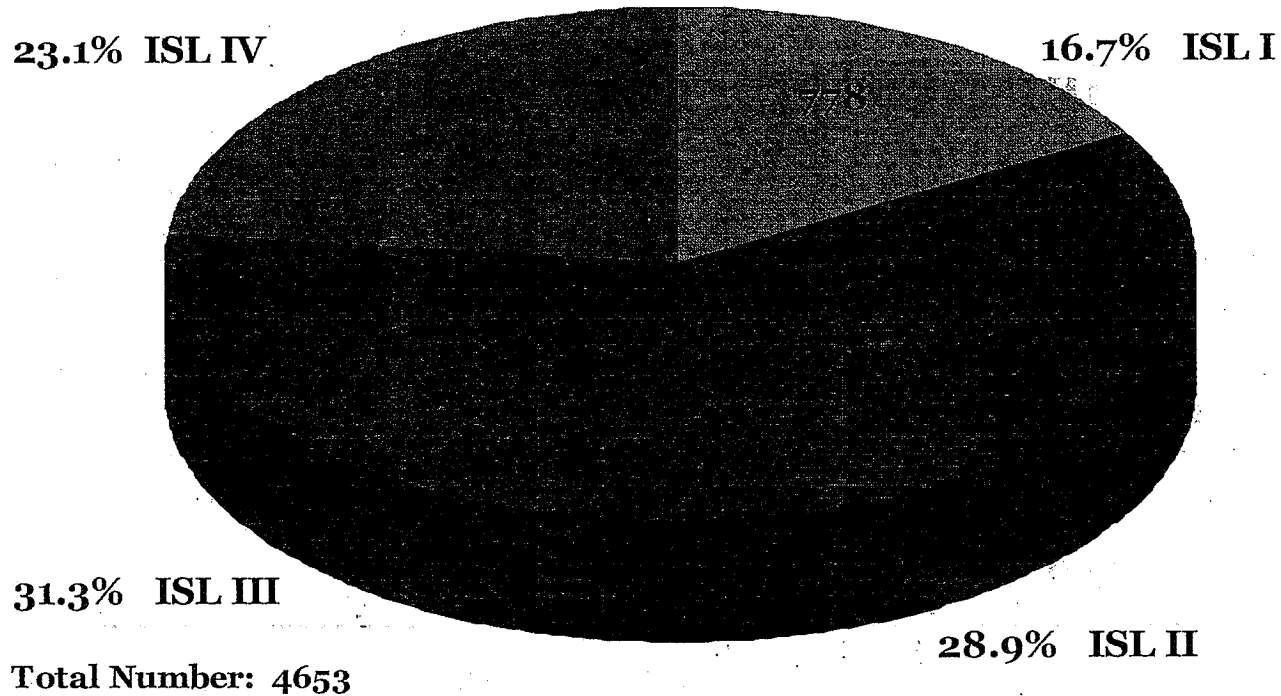
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	2009	2010
Adult Intensive Supervision	8181	7951
Residential Services	255	236
Interstate Compact	607	612
Absconders	1390	1348
Total	10433	10147

**All Offenders by LSI-R Risk Level
Pre-Sentence/Initial Assessments Only
(Risk Level 1-4 with 1 Being Highest)**

8

**Statewide Number and Percentage of All Offenders by LSI-R Risk Level
Pre-Sentence/Initial Assessments Only
Fiscal Year 2010**



Community Corrections Risk Reduction Initiative

Community Corrections Risk Reduction Initiative

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- Community Corrections Risk Reduction Activities:
 - Facilitated Strategic Planning
 - Stakeholder Education
 - Criminal Justice Collaboration (parole, court services)
 - Quality Assurance
 - Targeted Skills Development
 - ✦ Coaching for Quality – Motivational Interviewing
 - ✦ Supervision Strategies
 - ✦ Refreshers trainings for Motivational Interviewing and LSI-R

Risk Reduction Efforts Being Pursued Locally

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- Sustaining trained staff and/or reconfiguring existing staff structures.
- Delivering or contracting for cognitive groups.
- Partnering with community organizations (Mental Health Centers, Workforce Development Centers, Adult Education Centers, etc.).
- Refreshing trained staff in evidence based practices.
- Reviewing policy and procedure to align with evidence based practice.
- Developing intermediate sanctions models of supervision.
- Developing systems of reward and positive reinforcement for staff and probationers.
- Revising staff evaluation procedures.
- Developing and maintaining program monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Risk Reduction Efforts Being Pursued Locally

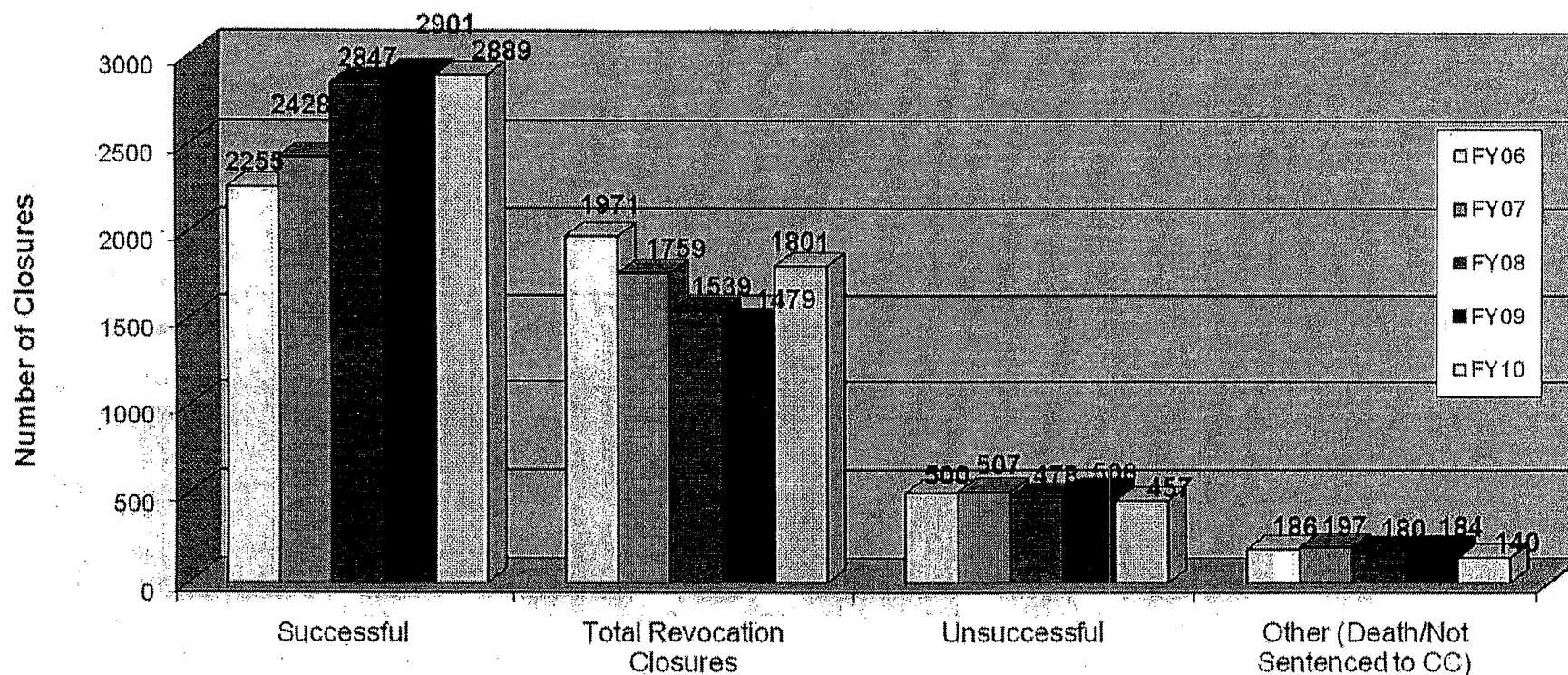
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- Developing voucher money policy and procedure to address probationer needs.
- Developing in-house offender workforce development programs.
- Developing quality assurance procedures.
- Reduction of caseloads.
- Specialization of caseloads.
- Engagement of the community, and probationer family and significant others, in the supervision process.
- Investigation and/or implementation of specialized assessment tools.
- Revision of revocation procedures.
- Revision of absconder location practices.
- Education of stakeholders (Advisory Boards, Judiciary, District Attorney's, Law Enforcement, etc.).

Risk Reduction Progress FY06 – FY10 Offender Case Closures

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STATEWIDE



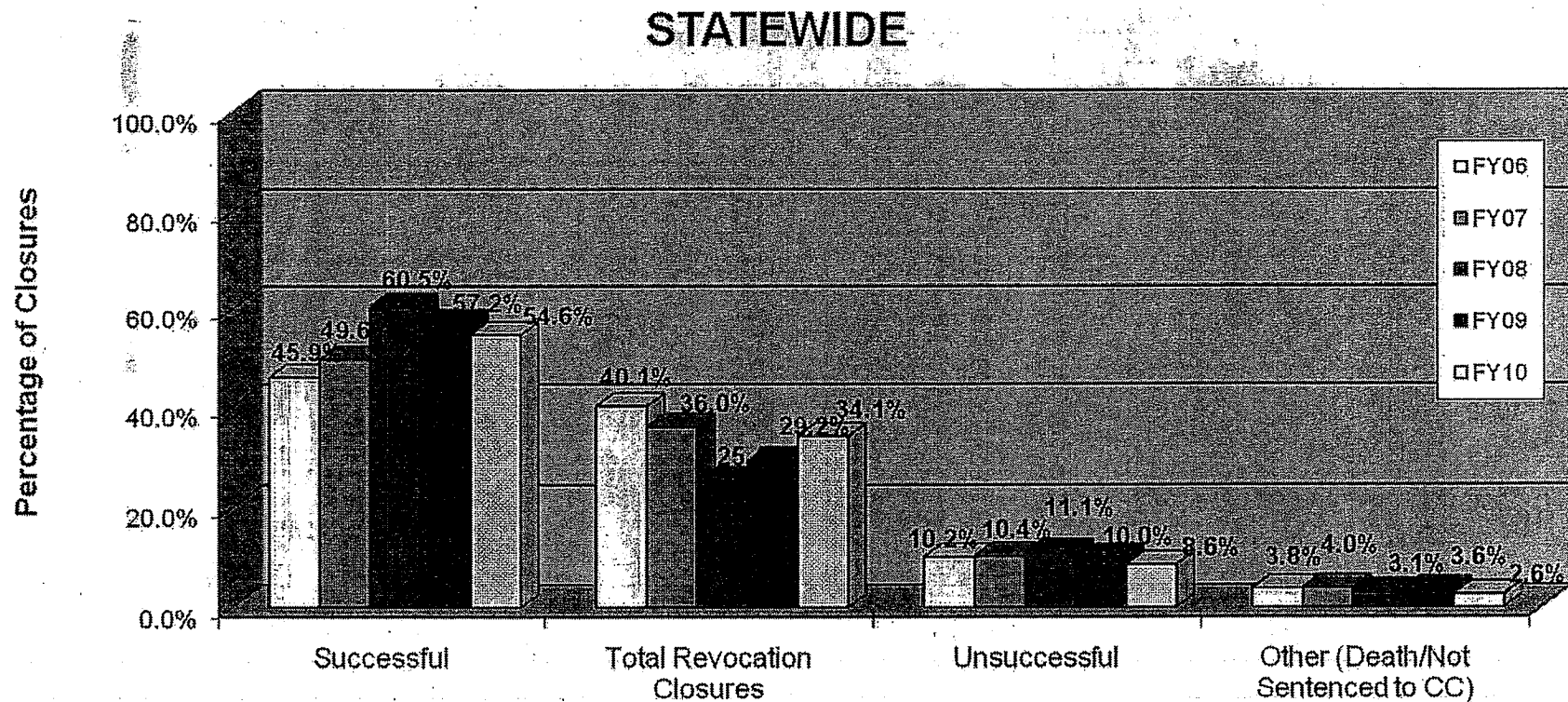
CC Closed Offender Files by Reason for Closure

FY06 (N=4912)
FY07 (N=4891)
FY08 (N=5044)
FY09 (N=5070)
FY10 (N=5287)

Risk Reduction Progress FY06 – FY10 Offender Case Closures

14

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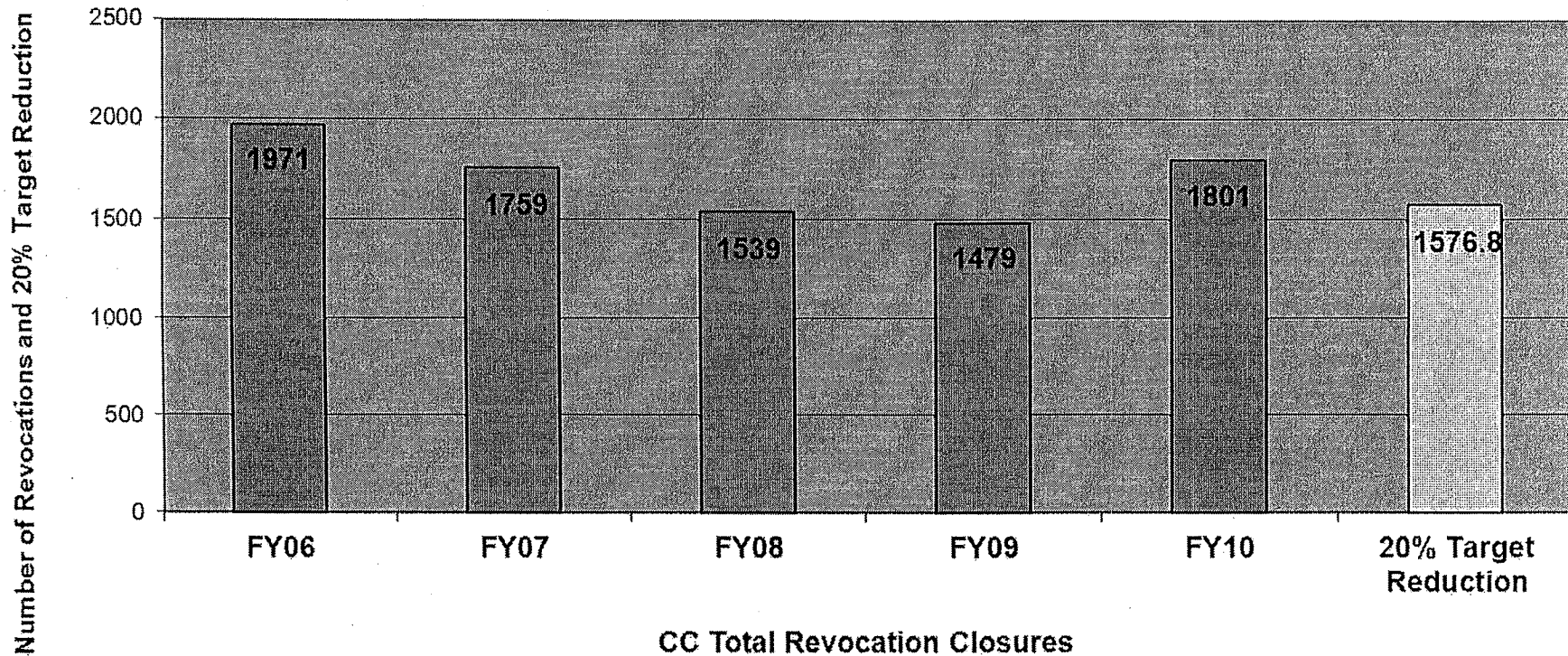


CC Closed Offender Files by Reason for Closure

Number of Revocations and 20% Targeted Reduction FY 06-10

15

STATEWIDE



*To meet the 20% reduction, the FY10 number must be smaller than the number in the 20% target reduction bar.

Training Overview

Training Participants

17

- Parole—17 staff
- Court Services—30
- Facility—19
- Juvenile—9
- Community Corrections—495

Risk Reduction Training

18

- Training initiatives completed in FY 10
 - Sex Offender Management
 - Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Tools
 - Offender Workforce Development
 - Staying in the Game (correctional fatigue and secondary trauma)
 - Stress Awareness
 - Case Management Principles and Practices
 - Breaking Down the Systems (technology infrastructure)
 - LSI-R Update Training

Risk Reduction Training

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- Training initiatives completed in FY11
 - Advanced Communication and Motivational Skills Refresher
 - Case Management Series
 - Community Supervision of Domestic Violence
 - Conflict Resolution
 - Working with Offenders from Generational Poverty
 - Case Plan Template Training
 - Case Planning Technical Assistance
 - LSI-R Assistance
 - Data/Fiscal Training

Planned for FY2011

20

- Current Training initiatives:
 - Supervision Strategies
 - Working with Low Risk Offenders
 - Working with Gang Membership
 - Working with Sex Offenders
 - Working with Female Offenders
 - Working with Alcohol/Drug Offenders
 - Working with Mentally Ill Offenders
 - Working with Domestic Violence Offenders
 - Working with High Risk Companions
 - Engaging the Family in Supervision
 - Stress Awareness
 - Coaching for Quality
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - LSI-R
 - Case Plans
 - Data/Fiscal Training
 - LSI-R Refreshers

Facilitated Strategic Planning

Facilitated Strategic Planning

22

- Continued the Facilitated Strategic Planning Initiative which was started with the Cooperative Agreement with NIC and the Criminal Justice Institute (CJI) to build KDOC Community Corrections Division Capacity to support and implement evidence based practices statewide in Community Corrections using the Integrated Model:
 - ✧ Organizational Development
 - ✧ Collaboration
 - ✧ Evidence Based Principles

Facilitated Strategic Planning Activities

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- Intensive On-Site assistance for each selected agency throughout the initiative year
- Kick-Off Meeting
 - Recognize and celebrate the selected sites
- Organizational Assessment
 - Likert Organizational Climate Survey
 - Focus Groups
 - Evidence Based Practices Checklist
 - Team Assessment
 - Myers Briggs Type Indicator

Facilitated Strategic Planning Activities

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- **Strategic Planning Retreat**

- Review of agency assessment data.
- Definition of agency vision, mission and values.
- Brainstorming and refine goals, objectives, action steps, timelines and benchmarks.
- Development of work teams to pursue completion of each objective.
- Definition of quality assurance and evaluation plans.

- **Quality Assurance and Evaluation Retreat**

- Definition of components of a QA and Evaluation Plan
- Assessment of current agency QA and its alignment with EBP
- Develop a framework for ongoing evaluation and QA

Facilitated Strategic Planning

25

- FY 2009 Participating Agencies
 - 6th Judicial District Community Corrections
 - 8th Judicial District Community Corrections
 - Harvey/McPherson Counties Community Corrections
 - Shawnee County/2nd Judicial District Community Corrections

- FY2010 Participating Agencies
 - 4th Judicial District Community Corrections
 - Central Kansas Community Corrections
 - Riley County Community Corrections

Facilitated Strategic Planning

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- Implementation of Training Seminars
 - Refresher training for agencies who have already participated
 - Available to Community Corrections, Parole, Facility and Court Services to attend to build the foundation and prepare for participation in the Facilitated Strategic Planning
 - Allows for a wider impact and delivery of strategic planning than the intensive on-site technical assistance.

Seminar Topics

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- Principles of EBP - Philosophy and Practice
- Organizational Development
- Collaboration
- Strategic Planning
- Quality Assurance
- Change Management for Organizations
- Effective Teams
- The Visionary Leader
- Process Facilitation
- Myers-Briggs Type Indicator In Action

Parole Services

Parole Services

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- Primary Focus - *Risk Reduction*
- Enhanced Release Planning
- Research Driven Supervision
- Use of Classification Instruments
- Case Planning
- Provision of Appropriate Resources
- Use of Responsivity Principle
- Intensive Training for Staff
- Parole/Reentry Collaboration

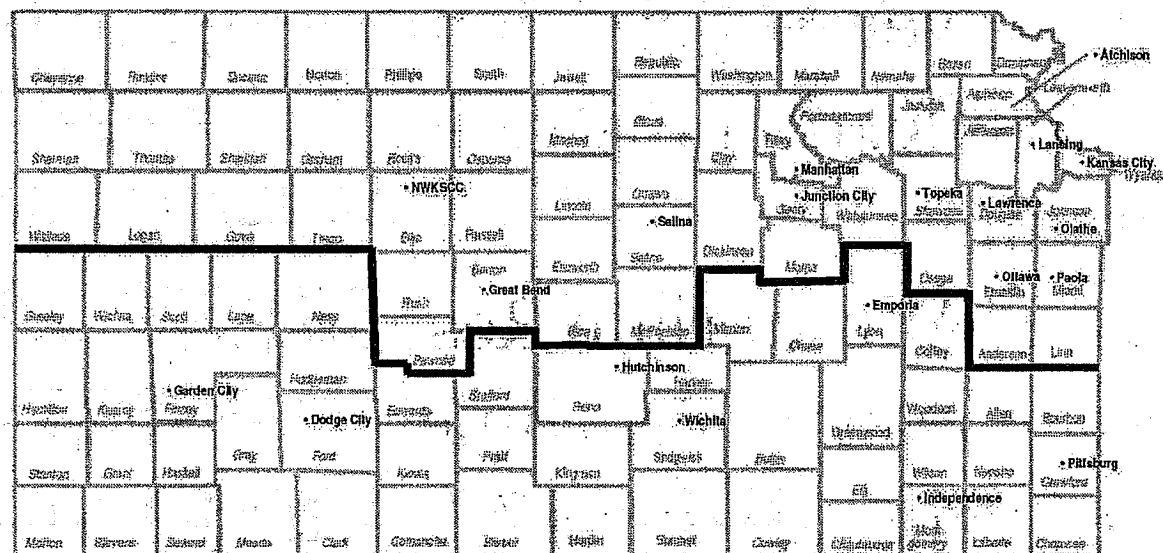
Parole Regions and Office Locations

19 Offices

30

State of Kansas

NORTHERN PAROLE REGION



SOUTHERN PAROLE REGION

Parole Services Staffing & Caseloads

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FTE staff assigned to Parole Services: 148.5

Number of Offenders supervised by Parole Staff as of 1/12/2011: 6007

Of the 6007, 1815 are offenders from other states being supervised in Kansas.

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Parole Services Staffing (Cont)

32

- 6007 Offenders Under Supervision in Kansas
 - ✧ Male Offenders: 5247
 - ✧ Female Offenders: 760
- * Not Included in the 6007 are 300 DUI offenders who haven't yet reached Post Release Supervision but are in county jails making actual supervised total at 6,307.
- 2150 Kansas offenders are being supervised out of state. Of these, 1,258 are probationers and 892 are parolees

Offender Supervision Levels

(Offenders Supervised in Kansas)

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Offenders on High Level: 543 males and 39 females – Total - 582

Offenders on Moderate Level: 2933 males and 365 females – Total - 3298

Offenders on Reduced or Low Level: 1,493 males and 327 females – Total – 1,820

Offenders not yet assessed for risk: 307

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Specialized Caseloads

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Because of the need for specific supervision expertise, certain types of offenders have been assigned to specialized caseloads, primarily in the urban offices.

Common Specialized Caseload Types are:

- DUI
- Gang
- Mentally Ill
- Sex Offenders
- Sex Predators
- Reduced Supervision

High Risk Offender-GPS Unit

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- Established In October, 2006 As A Governor's Initiative To Supervise Offenders With Two (2) Or More Counts Of Sex Offenses Against Children
- Unit Consists Of Nine (9) Staff Members Including Two Armed Officers And A Supervisor
- Located In Kansas City, Topeka, Olathe, Hutchinson And Wichita
- Unit Covers The Entire State
- All Offenders Assigned To The Unit Are On GPS Monitoring

Interstate Compact Unit

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- The Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision is mandated by federal and state law. Members include all 50 states and 2 U.S. territories
- Responsible for tracking all supervised offenders coming into and leaving the State of Kansas
- Responsible for Parole NCIC warrant entries, tracking and extradition of absconders arrested out of state
- Subscribe to the principles of controlled movement and continuous supervision to support the mission of community safety
- All states now subscribe to the national database for tracking offenders



ICOTS

Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System

chrisr@doc.ks.gov | Logout

ssistants

Compact Workload

offenders

Reports

Users

Help

Choose the process you would like to initiate

- ☐ Request for Reporting Instructions
- ☐ Request for Reporting Instructions Reply
- ☐ Transfer Request
- ☐ Transfer Request Reply
- ☐ Notification of Departure
- ☐ Notification of Arrival
- ☐ Progress Report
- ☐ Offender Violation Report
- ☐ Response to Violation Report
- ☐ Case Closure Notice
- ☐ Case Closure Notice Reply
- ☐ Compact Action Request
- ☐ Compact Action Request Reply
- ☐ Case Note

Skill Development for Parole Staff



- KDOC parole services division provides ongoing training to all staff ;
 - Basic job knowledge
 - Annual enhance existing skills
 - Specialty training to teach new skills for more effective case management
- On an annual basis, at least 40 hours of additional training is provided. This training helps staff maintain basic job knowledge and learn provide new knowledge and skills. Some of the courses that have been provided in recent years are:
 - Motivational interviewing
 - Case planning
 - Cultural assessment
 - Supervision of mentally ill offenders
 - Management of sexual offenders
 - Cognitive-Behavioral change

Services Provided for Offenders at Parole Offices

39

Resource Workshop

Workshop provides community resources for newly released offenders.

Offender Workforce Development

Workshop provides employment readiness information

Women's Support Group

Discussion of life issues relative to relationships, families and self growth

Men's Group

Discussion of life issues for men surrounding release

Batterer's Intervention

Stop Violence Group

Freedom Education Center

2-39

Outcomes

40

- Parole Absconders – End of Year

- 2000 – 739
- 2001 – 446
- 2002 – 491
- 2003 – 467
- 2004 – 389
- 2005 – 396
- 2006 – 351
- 2007 – 303
- 2008 – 248
- 2009 – 239
- 2010 – 184

Outcomes

41

- We reduced annual jail per diem expenditures by \$220,000.00
- Monthly Revocation Rates:
 - FY 2003 203/month
 - FY 2004 191/month
 - FY 2005 178/month
 - FY 2006 137/month
 - FY 2007 103/month
 - FY 2008 106/month
 - FY 2009 96/month
 - FY 2010 90/month
 - FY 2011 91/ month to date
- 50% reduction target = 90/month

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Curtis L. Whitten, Commissioner

Juvenile Justice Authority

Sam Brownback, Governor

KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY OVERVIEW TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
BY COMMISSIONER CURTIS L. WHITTEN

JANUARY 19, 2011

The number of youth removed out of home for a juvenile offender case has gradually decreased since fiscal year 2005 from a high of 3,316 youth to 2,508 youth in FY10. From July 2005 to April 2008, the month-end population for custody youth remained relatively stable with an average population of 1,880 youth. Since January 2008, the month-end population for these youth has declined steadily to an average of approximately 1,546 youth. When examining the juvenile correctional facility population, there has been a significant decrease in the month-end population from a high of 450 youth in July 2007 to the current average of 330 youth.

Recidivism data (return to a correctional facility or KDOC) were gathered for the youth who were released in FY08 and FY09. For those youth who were released in FY09, 128 youth (28.4%) recidivated. Out of these youth, the majority returned to a correctional facility because of technical violations. Only 18 youth (4.0% of the total) received new charges after release and 2.2% of the youth were placed with KDOC. Youth released in FY08 had two data outcomes – 12 month and 24 month. The total recidivism rates increased from 27.1% at the one year outcome to 36.3% at the two-year outcome. However, the majority of the youth in both years were reincarcerated for technical violations (20.7% and 22.8% respectively). At the one year outcome, only 21 youth (4.3%) were reincarcerated for new charges and that number increased slightly to 25 youth (5.1%) at the two-year outcome.

Recidivism data were also collected on those youth who were released from state custody in FY08 and FY09. In FY09, 1,158 youth were released and of these youth only 120 (10.3%) were placed back in JJA supervision (8.6%) or KDOC custody (1.7%). For the 1,156 youth released in FY08, approximately 14% (160 youth) recidivated at the two year outcome with the majority of these cases being supervised by JJA (115 youth – 71% of the recidivists).

In an effort to continue to promote safer Kansas communities, JJA has been working on the following initiatives: Community-based Standards (CbS) for Youth Residential Centers (YRC IIs), detention reform through the Annie E. Casey Foundation and implementing the Youthful Level of Service Case

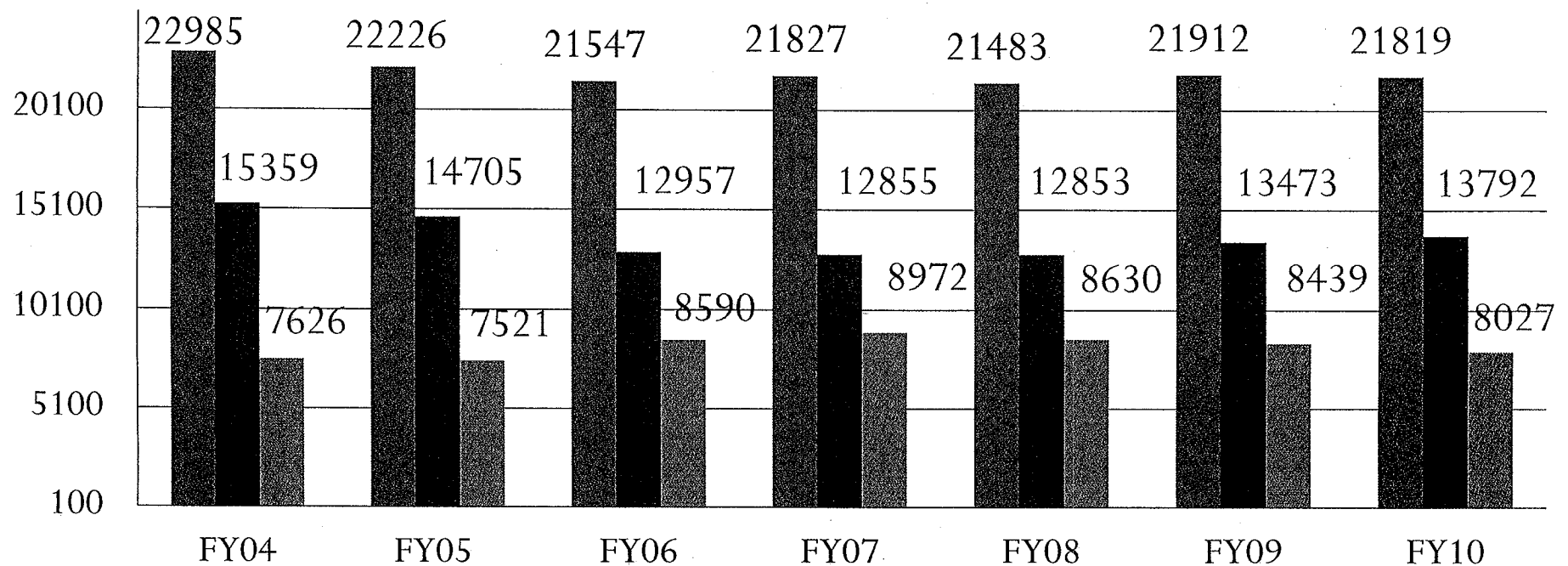
Management Inventory at the pre-disposition stage of the judicial process. Beginning July 1, 2010, all YRC IIs were contractually required to participate in the CbS process which is a model of performance evaluation for community residential programs to establish and sustain continuous improvements and accountability. Sites participate in twice yearly data collection that examines 66 outcome measures in the areas of health, mental health, order, safety, security, programming, and reintegration. The most recent data collection period had all 23 YRC IIs participating in the process and developing site improvement plans.

In addition to CbS, the YRC II refocusing project is a collaborative effort to increase implementation of evidence based practices within the residential system. During the last quarter of FY11, a workgroup comprised of YRC II agencies will develop the program models that will differentiate living and programmatic services based on the risk levels of the youth and identify training gaps and develop training curriculums to ensure successful implementation. A cost analysis of the proposed program models will be conducted to identify per diem rates.

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative developed by the Annie E. Casey Foundation is a process designed to address efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile detention through restructuring policies and practices to create system improvements. Based on eight interrelated strategies (i.e., collaboration among juvenile agencies; making data driven decisions using objective assessments to reduce inequities; improving confinement conditions), JDAI seeks to reduce detention population and improve public safety. JJA hosted an informational meeting for community leadership, facility leaders and judicial district administration in November. JJA has requested participation in JDAI through the Annie E. Casey Foundation at no cost to Kansas taxpayers. Currently, juvenile justice professionals from five counties have expressed specific interest in proceeding with JDAI. The next steps include finalization of the pilot communities/sites, best practices training for sites, and implementation of strategies.

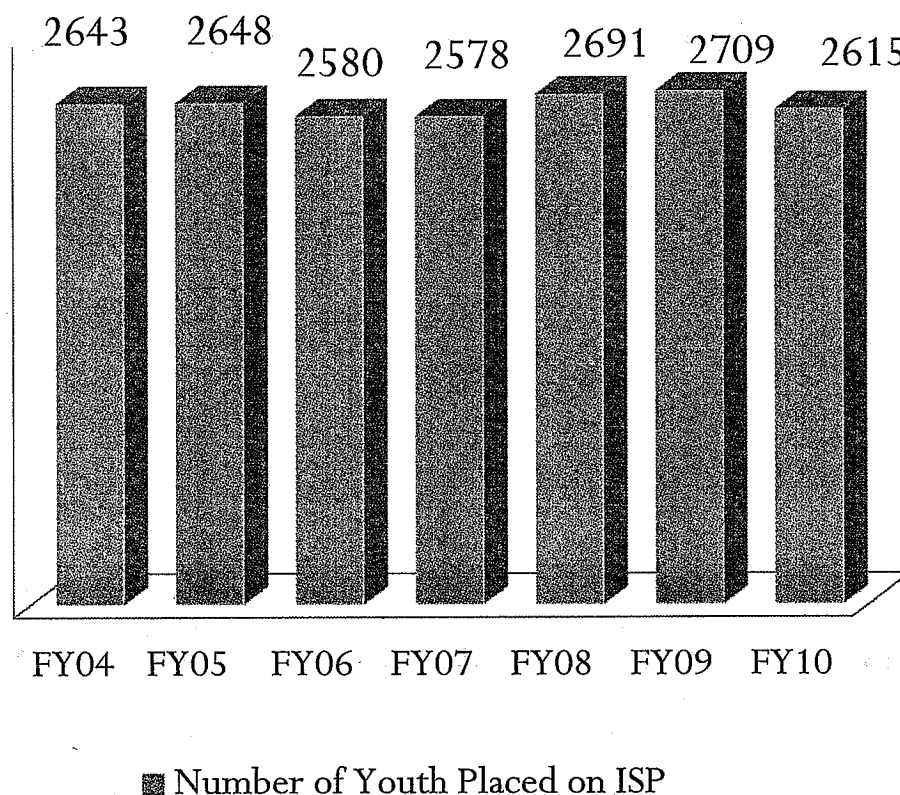
Since 2007, all youth who are placed under JJA supervision participate in the Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) assessment to determine risk and need levels. This information is used to determine supervision levels and services to reduce risk. Rather than asking for legislative action, JJA requested collaboration with the judicial districts to implement the YLS/CMI at the pre-disposition stage to assist courts in making sentencing decisions based on the risk levels of the youth. To date, five judicial districts (5th, 7th, 10th, 18th & 22nd) have implemented the YLS/CMI within the judicial system. Eight judicial districts (3rd, 4th, 8th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 25th & 29th) submitted plans for implementation of the YLS/CMI at the pre-disposition stage. JJA will be providing training to court services officers in the next few months so that implementation of the assessment instrument may occur.

Total Number of Intakes



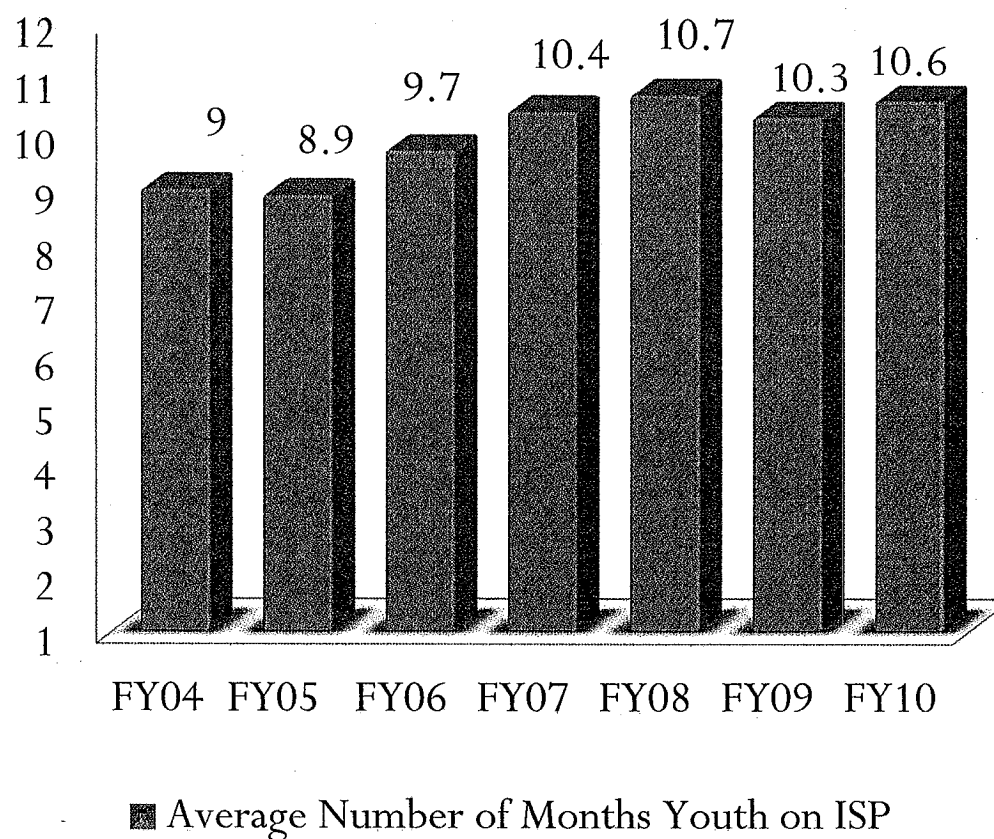
■ Total Number of Intakes ■ Number of Alleged JO Intakes ■ Number of Alleged CINC Intakes

Total Number of Youth Placed on Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)



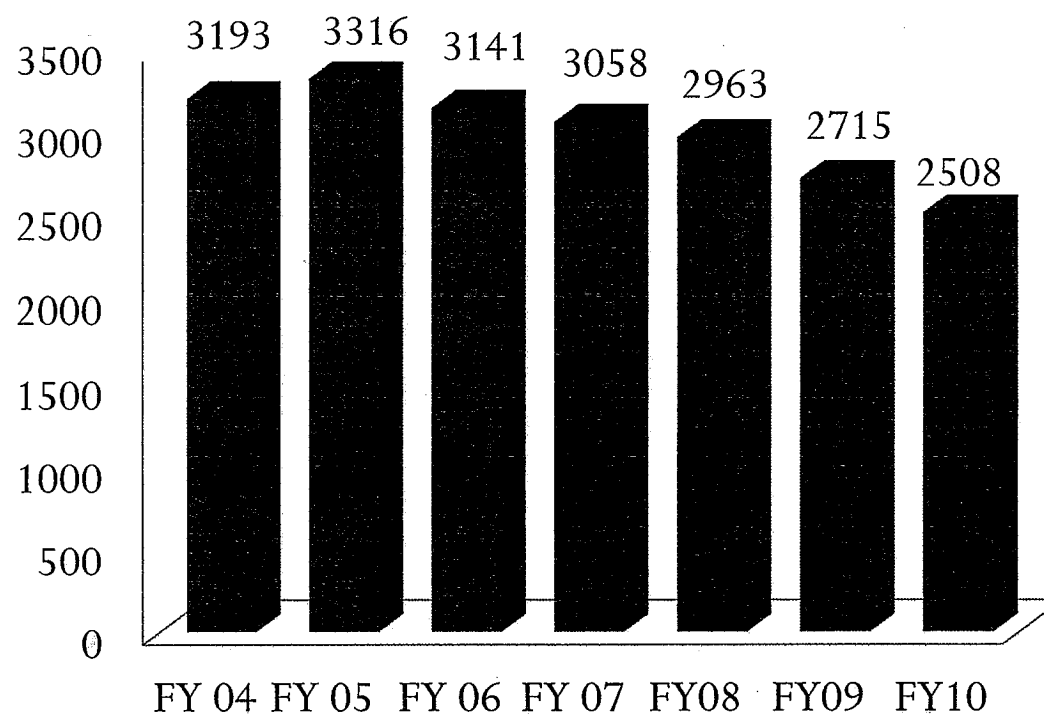
*As reported by Community Case Managers through the JJA CAISMS system.

Average Number of Months Youth Spent on ISP



*As reported by Community Case Managers - Terminations During FY

Total Number of Youth Placed on Case Management – State Custody

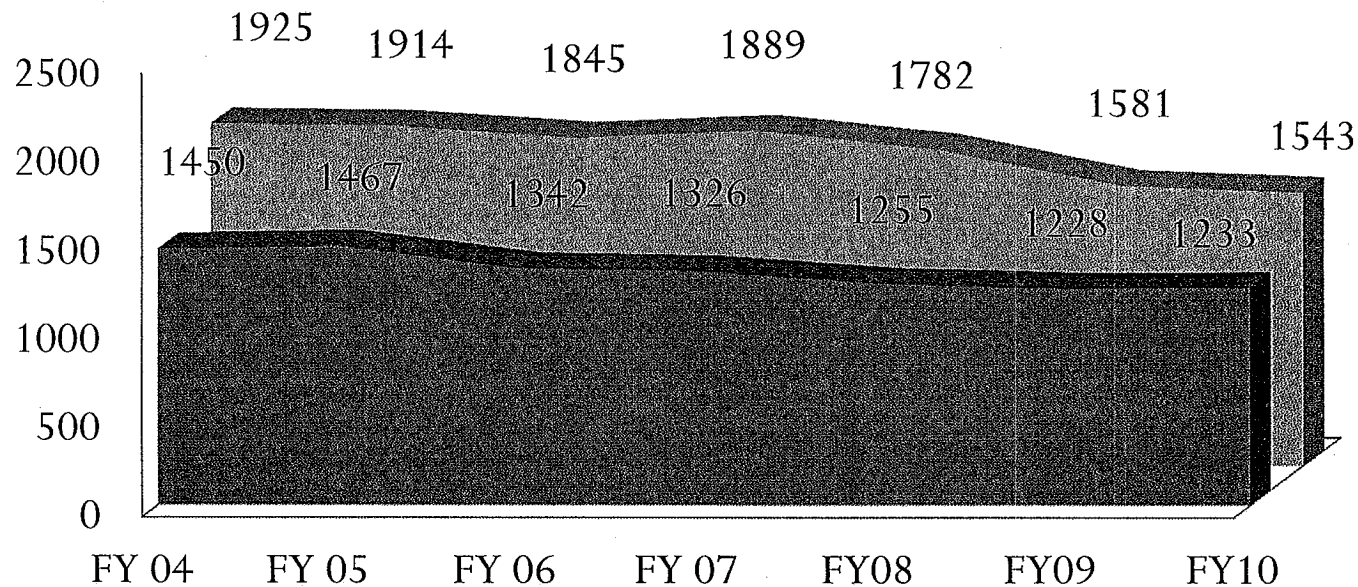


*As reported by Community Case Managers through the JJA CAISMS system.

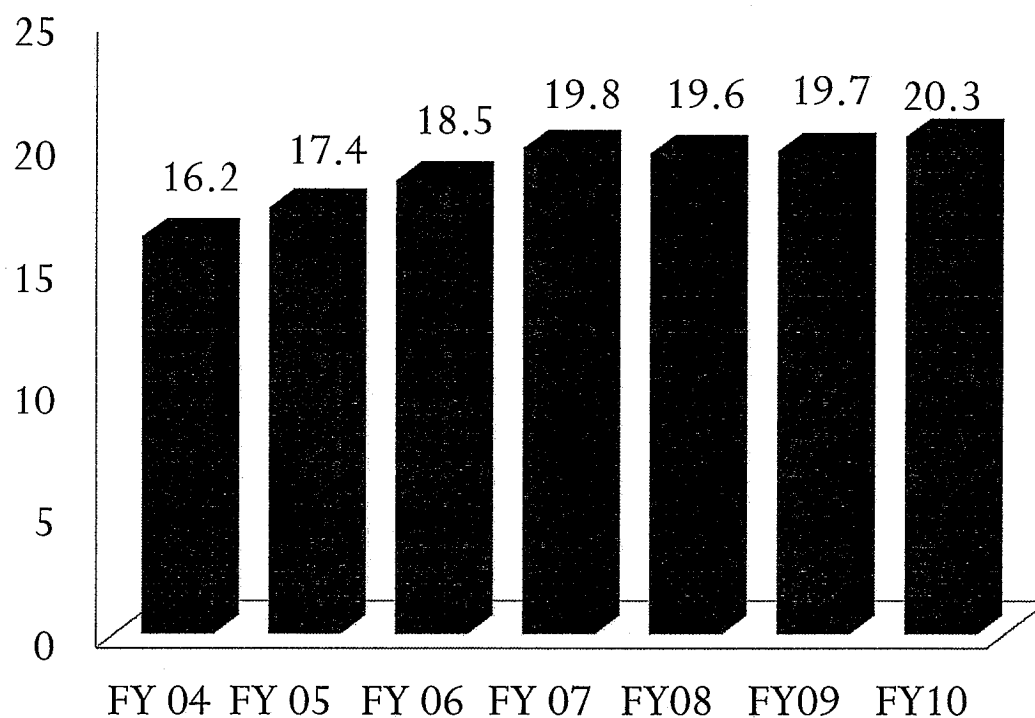
Youth on Case Management Placed Out-of-Home as of June 30th

■ Number of Youth placed out-of-home on CM as of June 30th

■ Number of Youth on CM as of June 30th



Average Length of Time Youth Spent on Case Management

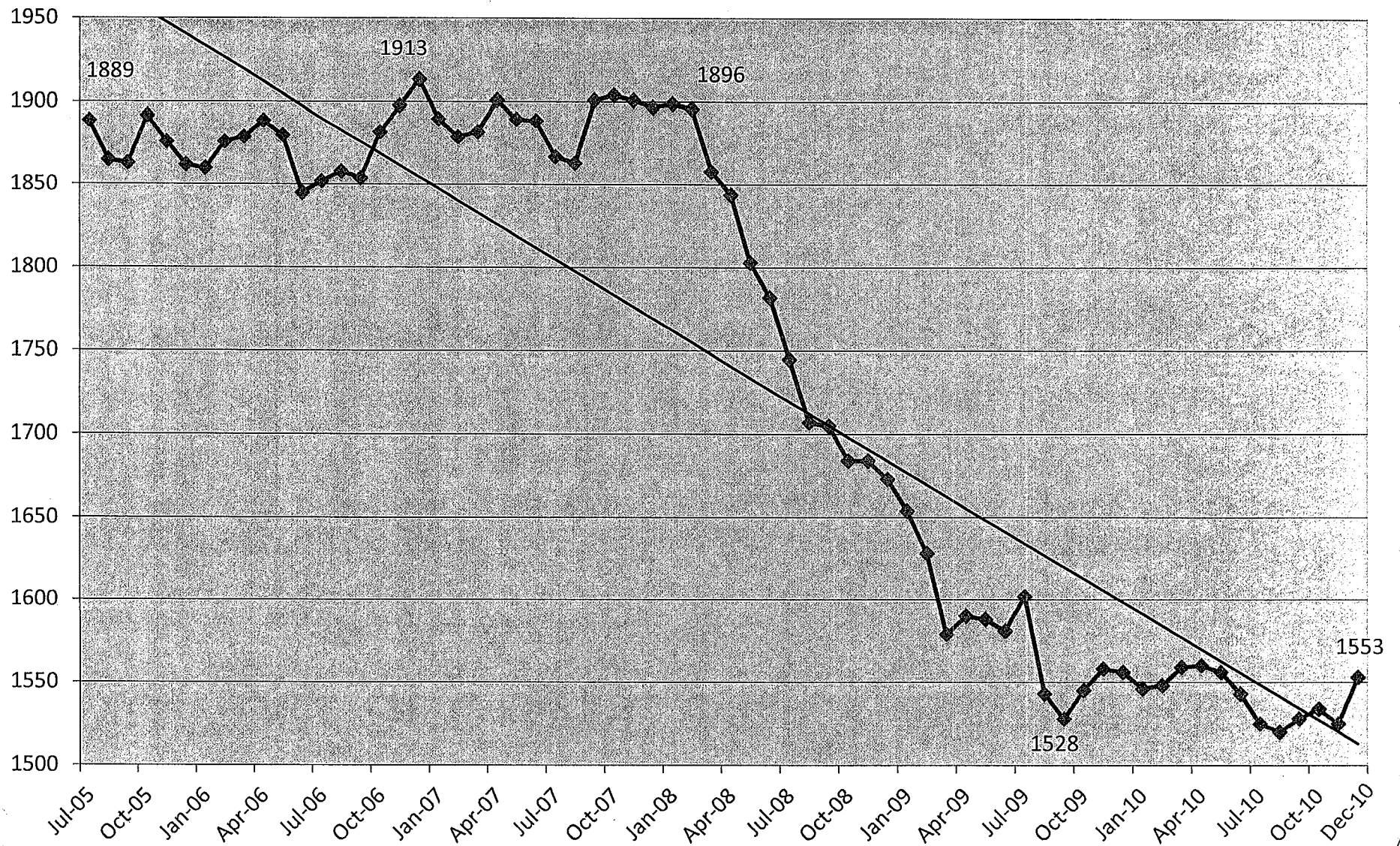


■ Average Number of Months Youth on Case Management

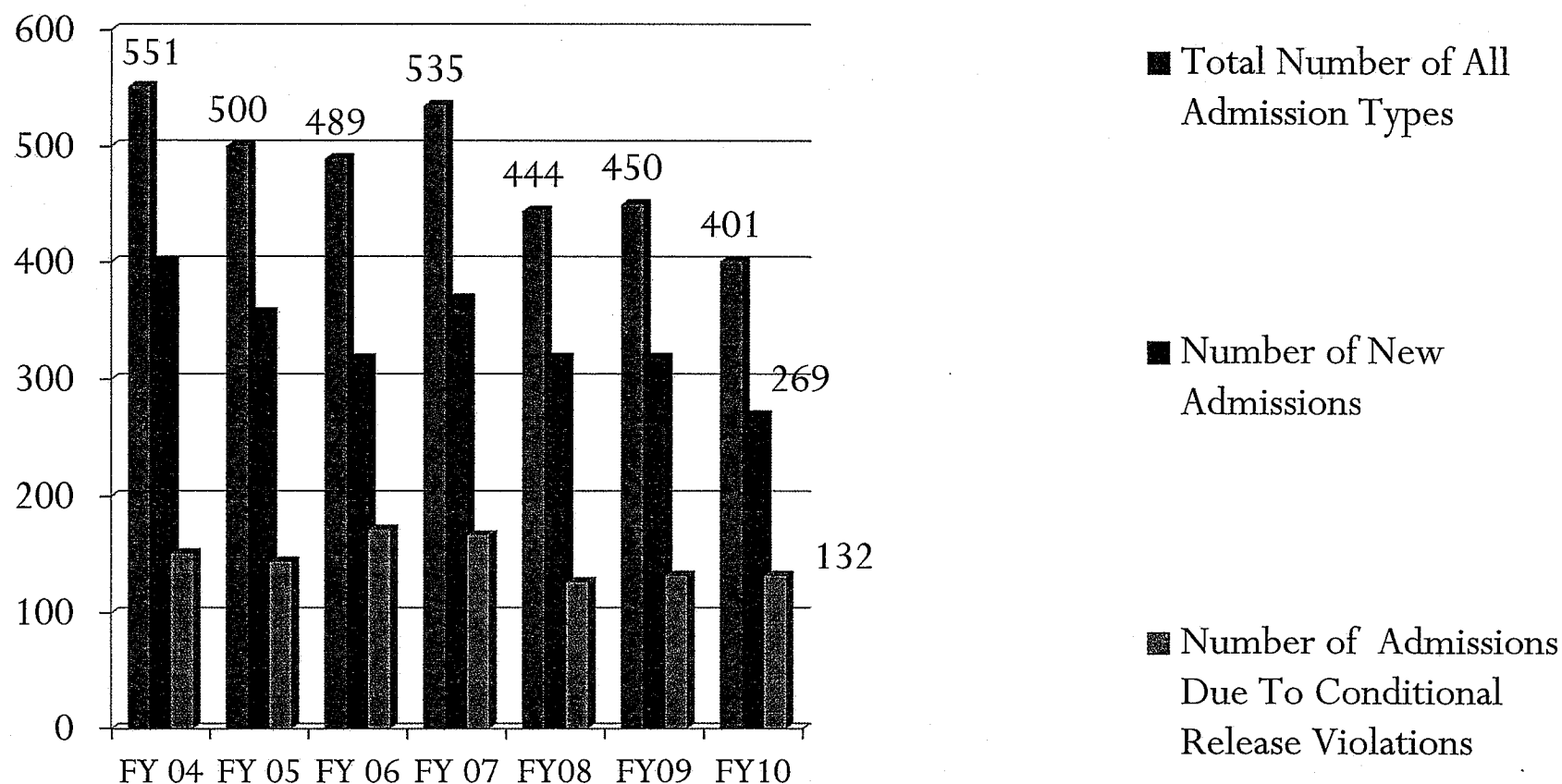
*As reported terminated during FY by Community Case Managers.

Month-End Custody Population FY06 - FY11 YTD

◆ Month-End Population

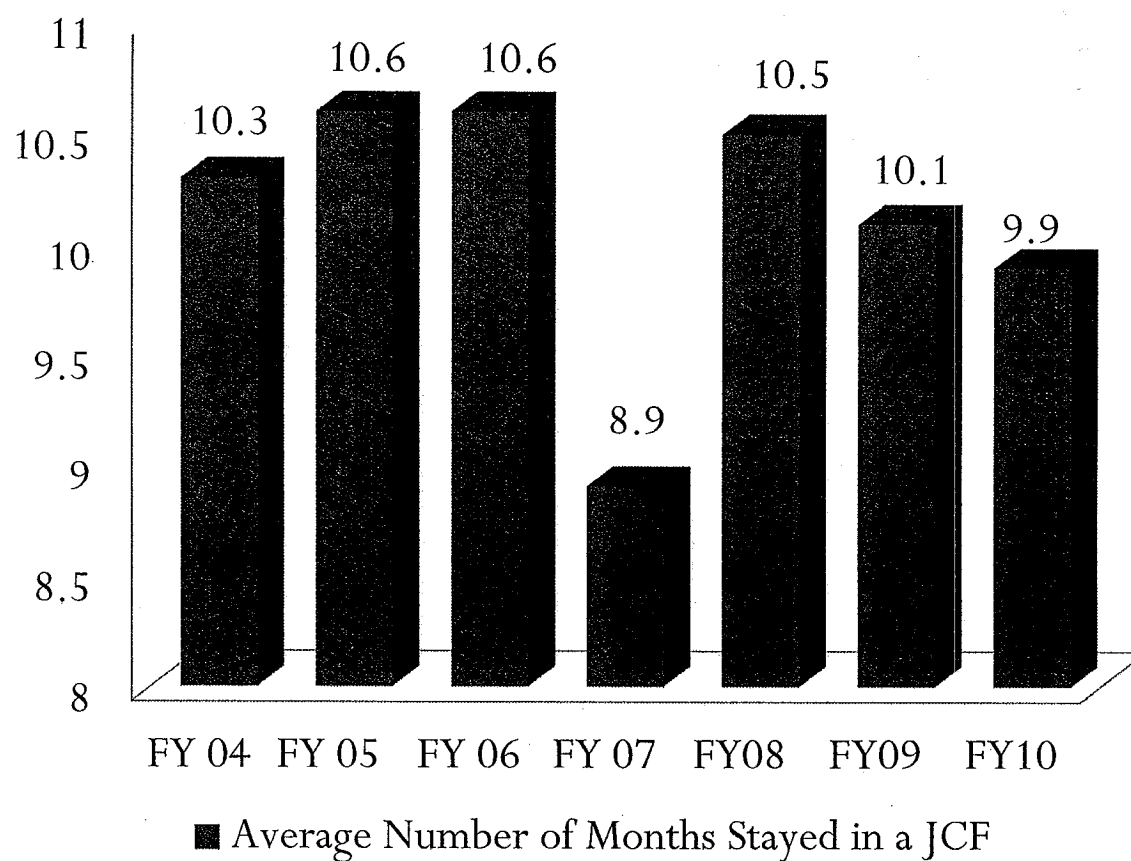


Number and Type of JCF Admission



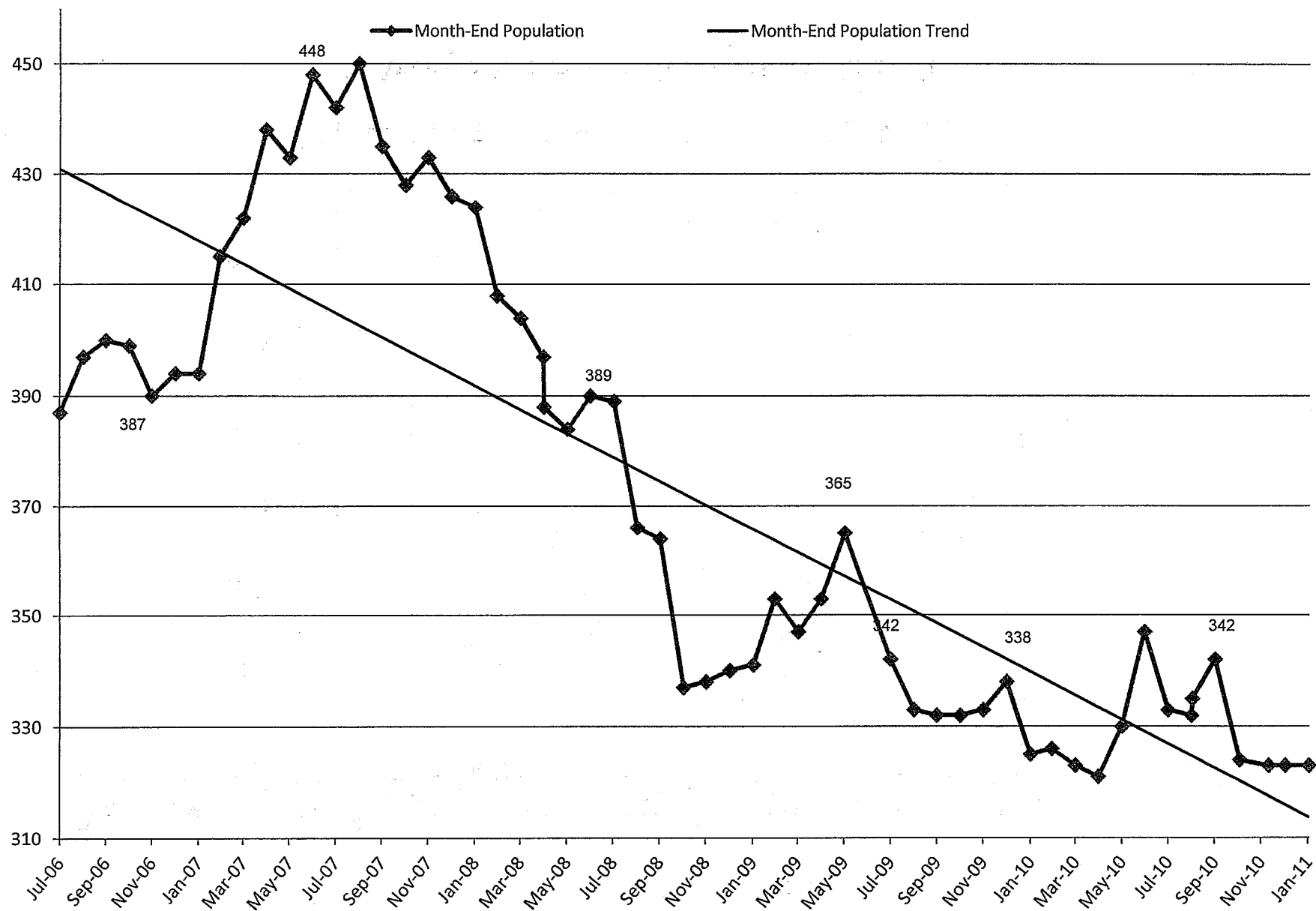
*As reported by Juvenile Correctional Facility staff through the JJA JCFS system.

Average Length of Stay in JCF

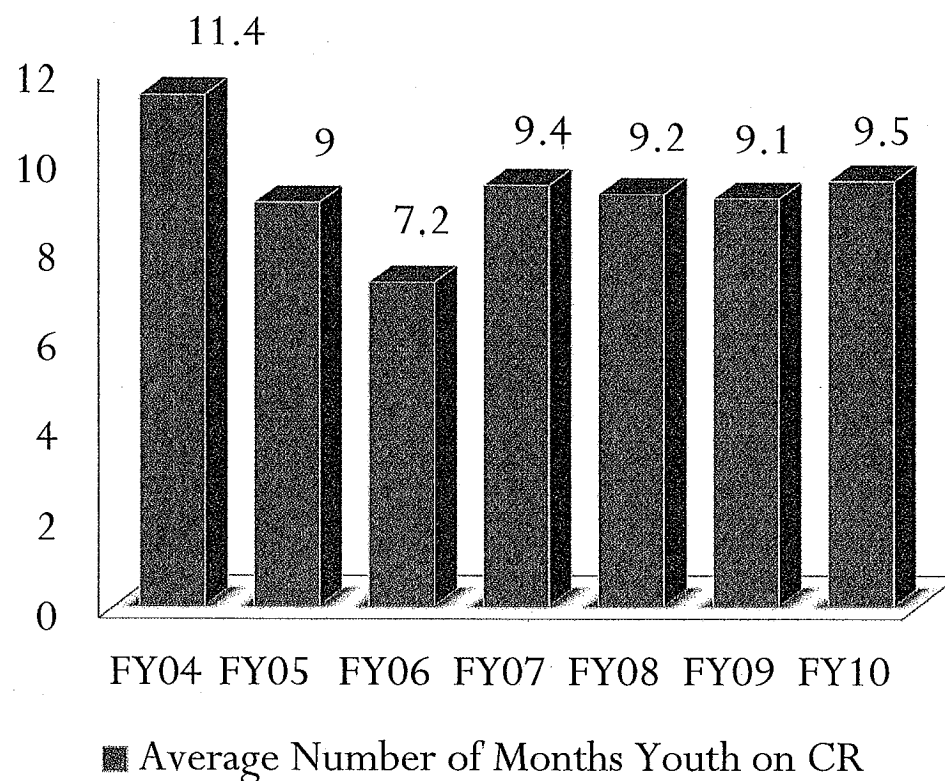


*Calculated according to releases during the fiscal year

JCF Population Trend

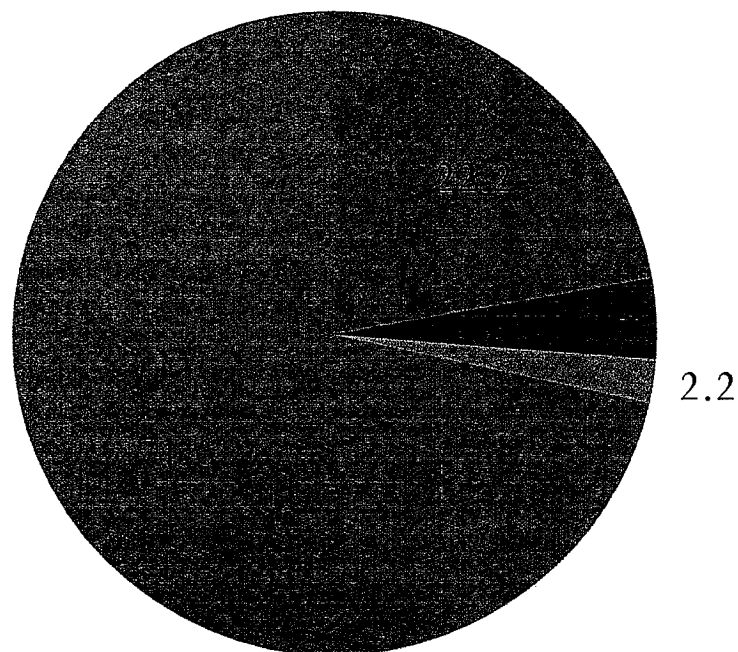


Average Length of Stay in Months on Conditional Release



*As reported terminated during FY by Community Case Managers.

12 Month Recidivism JCF Releases FY09

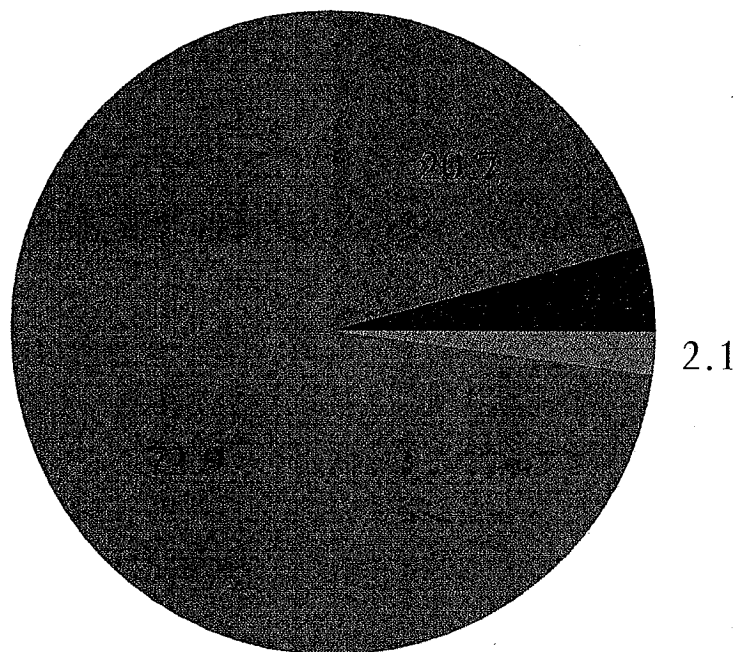


■ Technical Violations ■ New Charges
■ KDOC ■ No Recidivism

	N	%
Technical violation	100	22.2
New charges	18	4.0
KDOC	10	2.2
Total recidivism	128	28.4
No recidivism	322	71.6

N = 450 releases

12 Month Recidivism JCF Releases FY08

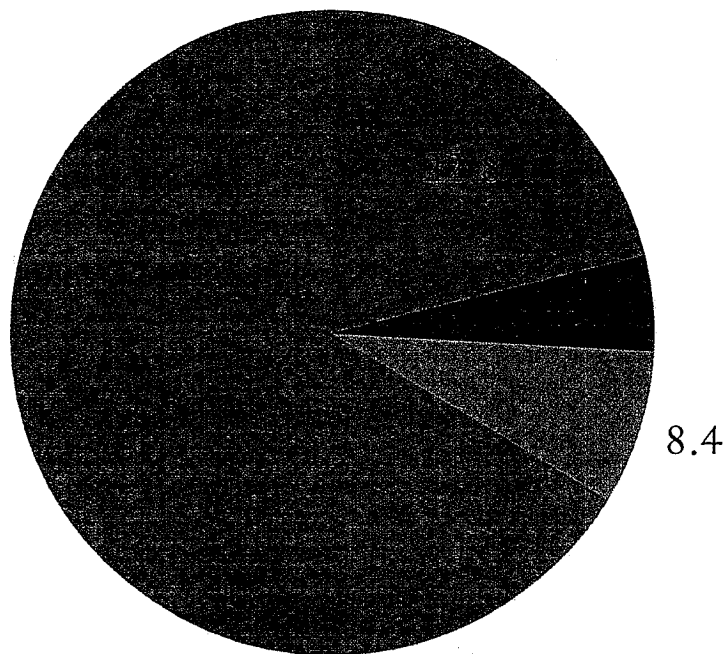


■ Technical Violations ■ New Charges
■ KDOC ■ No Recidivism

	N	%
Technical violation	101	20.7
New charges	21	4.3
KDOC	10	2.1
Total recidivism	132	27.1
No recidivism	355	72.9

N = 487 releases

24 Month Recidivism JCF Releases FY08

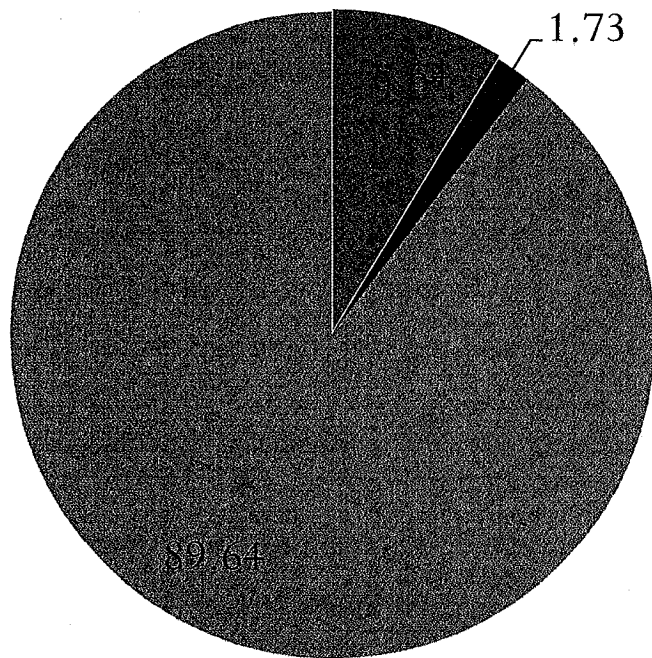


■ Technical Violations ■ New Charges
■ KDOC ■ No Recidivism

	N	%
Technical violation	111	22.8
New charges	25	5.1
KDOC	41	8.4
Total recidivism	177	36.3
No recidivism	310	63.7

N = 487 releases

Youth Discharged from State Custody in FY09 12 Month Recidivism



■ Juvenile Reccommitment ■ Adult Commitment
■ No Recidivism

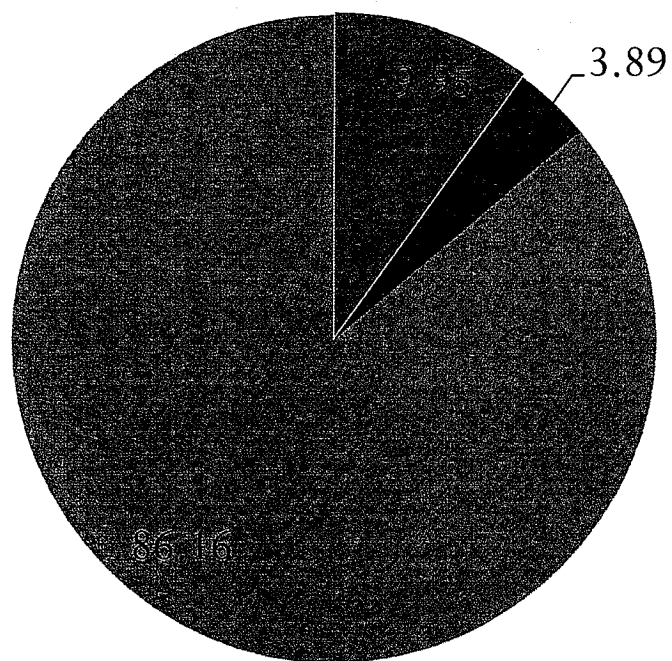
	N	%
Juvenile recommitment	100	8.6
Adult commitment	20	1.7
Total commitment	120	10.3
*No recidivism	1038	89.6

* Youth did not return to ISP, JJA custody, or KDOC

N = 1158 releases

Youth Discharged from State Custody in FY08

24 Month Recidivism



■ Juvenile Recommitment ■ Adult Commitment
■ No Recidivism

	1 Year		2 Year	
	N	%	N	%
Juvenile recommitment	85	7.4	115	9.9
Adult commitment	37	3.2	45	3.8
Total commitment	122	10.6	160	13.8
*No recidivism	1034	89.4	996	86.2

* Youth did not return to ISP, JJA custody, or KDOC

N = 1156 releases

Current Initiatives

- Youth Residential Center II's
 - Contract requirement through agency standards regarding written policy for classification and assignment of youth to multiple occupancy rooms
 - CbS at Youth Residential Centers – Contract requirement effective July 1, 2010
 - September – Training for participants
 - October – First round of data submission
 - January 2011 – All 23 facilities submitted a Site Improvement Plan
- YRC II category service (Refocus)
 - Collaborative effort with providers
 - Work group to be established (4th quarter FY11)
 - Develop program models
 - Identify training gaps and develop training curriculum
 - Conduct cost analysis

- Annie Casey Foundation – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
 - 75% participation based on licensed beds
 - October – National Conference Kansas City
 - November
 - Agency and community leadership orientation
 - Facility/judicial district orientation
 - Targeted meetings at community level
 - Final commitment of facility/community/Casey Foundation
 - Data gathering and assessment
 - Best practice training
 - Implementation of change
 - o Legal/system process – structured decision making instrument development
 - o Alternatives to detention

- Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)
 - Goal - Implementation of YLS/CMI – post adjudication pre disposition
 - District resource assessment submitted October 2010
 - Previously implemented in 5 judicial districts
 - 5th, 7th, 10th, 18th & 22nd
 - 8 judicial districts interested in implementation
 - 3rd, 4th, 8th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 25th & 29th
 - Next steps involve training the court services officers