

2006 Corrections Briefing Report

Kansas Department of Corrections
January 2006

Kathleen Sebelius
Governor

Roger Werholtz
Secretary



A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

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KDOC
2006

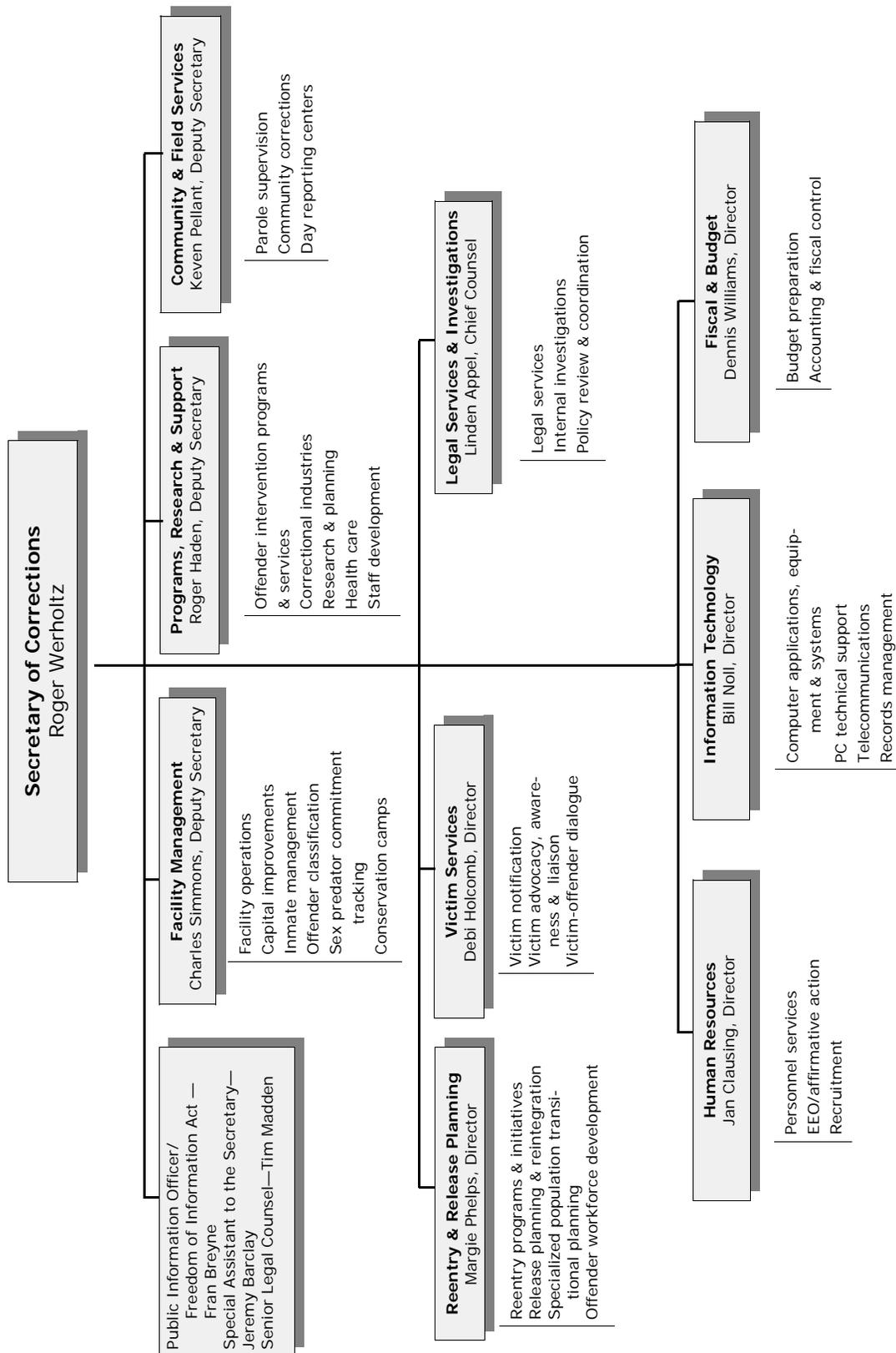
KDOC: The Organization

Mission, Vision, Goals and Responsibilities

Vision	A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.
Mission	The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to public safety and supports victims of crime by exercising safe and effective containment and supervision of inmates, by managing offenders in the community, and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.
Strategic Goals	<p>Increase offenders' abilities and motivations to practice responsible crime-free behaviors through correctional management consistent with the research driven principles of effective intervention.</p> <p>Improve the safety and security of correctional facilities by incorporating the principles of effective risk management.</p> <p>Manage offenders in the community using risk reduction strategies that assist them in acquiring pro-social behaviors and ultimately achieve successful reintegration.</p> <p>Recruit and retain the quality workforce needed to provide effective services.</p> <p>Become a Department in which we all function as a single team.</p> <p>Manage accurate, timely and complete information.</p> <p>Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.</p>
Duties & Responsibilities	<p>The Kansas Department of Corrections is a cabinet-level agency responsible for administering the state correctional system. The department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administers felony sentences of adult offenders committed to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections.• Operates correctional facilities for incarceration of adult felony offenders.• Provides community supervision of offenders released from prison.• Provides program services to offenders to assist them in preparing for successful return to the community.• Administers grants to local governments pursuant to the Community Corrections Act and for operation of a correctional conservation camp.• Provides services to crime victims. <p><i>Statutory authority for the Department of Corrections is found in Chapter 75, Article 52 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.</i></p>

KDOC: The Organization

Organization Chart—KDOC Central Office



Management

The Secretary of Corrections is responsible for the overall management and supervision of departmental operations. The agency's central office is located in Topeka, and has three major divisions with line responsibility, including:

- Facility Management...oversees operations of 8 correctional facilities located in 12 communities and Labette County for the male and female conservation camps;
- Community and Field Services...supervises parole field operations in 17 communities and administers grants to 31 local community corrections programs; and,
- Programs, Research, and Support Services...manages and oversees offender programs and services (including inmate medical care and food service), most of which are contracted. This division also includes staff development, Kansas Correctional Industries, research, and planning.

System-wide, the department has a FY 2006 budget of \$264 million, and has 3,142.7 staff positions, including 1,994 uniformed staff.

The department has two groups of managers that meet on a regular basis to coordinate system-wide operations—the Management Team, which includes central office personnel, and the System Management Team, which includes the central office Management Team plus the facility wardens, the regional parole directors, the director of correctional industries, and the director of Enforcement, Apprehension, and Investigations.

	ROGER WERHOLTZ	SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS	
System Management Team	Charles Simmons	Deputy Secretary of Facility Management	Management Team
	Roger Haden	Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research & Support Services	
	Keven Pellant	Deputy Secretary of Community & Field Services	
	Tim Madden	Senior Counsel to the Secretary	
	Linden Appel	Chief Legal Counsel	
	Jeremy Barclay	Special Assistant to the Secretary	
	Fran Breyne	Public Information Officer	
	Dennis Williams	Director of Fiscal Services	
	Jan Clausang	Director of Human Resources	
	Bill Noll	Director of Information Technology	
	Margie Phelps	Director of Offender Reentry & Release Planning	
	Debi Holcomb	Director of Victim Services	
	Ray Roberts	Warden, El Dorado Correctional Facility	
	Sam Cline	Warden, Ellsworth Correctional Facility	
	Louis Bruce	Warden, Hutchinson Correctional Facility	
	David McKune	Warden, Lansing Correctional Facility	
	Karen Rohling	Warden, Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	
	Jay Shelton	Warden, Norton Correctional Facility	
	Richard Koerner	Warden, Topeka Correctional Facility	
	Emmalee Conover	Warden, Winfield Correctional Facility	
Peggy Lero	Director, Northern Parole Region		
Kent Sisson	Director, Southern Parole Region		
Rod Crawford	Director of Kansas Correctional Industries		
John Lamb	Director of Enforcement, Apprehension, and Investigation		

KDOC: The Organization

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System-wide Management & Support Initiatives

STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING

The Department of Corrections continues to use the strategic action planning process to guide short- and long-term planning. The process allows the Department to focus on those areas believed to be the most important to its ability to support the vision of a safer Kansas.

In recent years, the Department has responded to evolving best practices by emphasizing risk reduction, the principle that criminal behavior can be reduced by addressing the individual cognitive processes that lead to anti-social behavior in offenders. In FY 05, the Department succeeded in incorporating risk reduction principles into virtually every element of statewide operations.

The Department's FY 06 Strategic Action Plan represents our goals of maintaining effective risk containment, continuing to enhance our proficiency at risk reduction, and providing services to crime victims. The Department has also amended our Mission Statement to further emphasize our commitment to serving crime victims. Our Strategic Plan serves to further our vision of "A Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services."

The Department's risk reduction strategies operate in conjunction with our ongoing efforts focused on risk containment. To maintain our position at the forefront of the corrections system, the Department has established seven major goals with supporting objectives and strategies to assist in achieving each of the goals. Projected strategy completion dates for each of the plan's goals are summarized in the table below.

A summary of the department's Strategic Action Plan is posted on the department's web site at <http://www.docnet.dc.state.ks.us>.

Strategic Action Plan Goal	# of Strategies Slated for Completion			Total
	FY 06	FY 07	ongoing	
Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free behavior through correctional management consistent with the research driven principles of effective intervention.	22	0	0	22
Improve the safety and security of correctional facilities by incorporating the principles of effective risk management.	9	0	4	13
Manage offenders in the community using risk reduction strategies that assist them in acquiring pro-social behaviors and ultimately successful reintegration.	9	1	0	10
Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.	9	0	2	11
Become a department in which we all function as a single team.	4	1	0	5
Manage accurate, timely and complete information.	17	3	0	20
Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.	11	0	0	11
Totals	81	5	6	92

CRIMINAL RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

A substantial body of research promoted by the federal Department of Justice agencies as well as the Canadian Correctional Service, has identified several key principles and practices common to effective public safety and concepts related to effective correctional practice. The Department of Corrections has recognized the applicability of these concepts, sometimes referred to as the "What Works" or Effective Interventions research, and has been incorporating them into its correctional policy and practice for several years. In order to further its vision of a "Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services," the KDOC recognizes that public safety is promoted through both short-term risk containment and long-term risk reduction strategies. Simply put, risk containment seeks to limit the environment in which negative offender behavior can occur; risk reduction seeks to reduce the likelihood of negative offender behavior regardless of the environment.

There has been considerable effort spent at developing, maintaining, and improving effective risk containment strategies. The KDOC has a well-trained staff who are guided by established policy and practices in maintaining order, security, and surveillance. Considerable resources have also been invested in the technology of security, and the department continues to review innovations in this technology as they become known. While emphasizing containment, the DOC has been implementing risk reduction strategies as well, through program interventions, improved risk-need assessments, and increased emphasis on release planning and re-entry services. However, the Department has also recognized that a systematic and focused approach is required to move to the next step of communicating and enhancing risk reduction strategies so that they are as effective with those as they have become with containment.

The following are among the key concepts of effective criminal risk management:

- Effective corrections policy and practice is guided by the concept of criminal risk management which includes both **risk containment** and **risk reduction** strategies to assist the offender in reducing his or her risk for criminal behavior.
- An effective correctional environment includes all the resources of the agency: assessment, custody, support, supervision, treatment, education, and work programs in an **integrated system of sanctions and interventions** focused on public safety and offender change.
- Effective correctional interventions are grounded in objective, validated risk and needs assessment which then guides resource allocation based on principles of criminal risk, criminogenic need, client responsivity, and professional discretion.
 - The criminal risk principle is based on the assumption that criminal behavior can be predicted based on the presence of certain factors and that the risk of committing criminal acts increases in direct proportion to the number and severity of these risk factors.
 - The criminogenic need principle holds that when dynamic risk factors, or criminogenic needs, are changed the probability for continued criminal offending declines.
 - The client responsivity principle refers to the delivery of correctional intervention programs in a manner that is based in social cognition theory and cognitive-behavioral principles.
 - The professional discretion principle refers to the exercise of reasonable judgment by professional staff when interpreting and applying assessment data and risk-need principles to individual cases. No assessment can account for all variables, such as information gathered from different sources that may conflict, and individual characteristics may conflict and mitigate or aggravate assessment information. Professional discretion is neither "gut instinct" nor intuition, but rather implies a logical, reasoned approach to reconciling these issues in the case management decisions by correctional staff.

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CRIMINAL RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY (CONTINUED)

Research can tell with whom to intervene (criminal risk principle), what to target in the interventions (criminogenic need principle), and which methods have the most potential for positive change with offender populations (client responsiveness principle).

The major point to this brief discussion is this: based on research from the last decade, correctional agencies now have access to evidence-based practices that can assess criminal factors and identify those dynamic factors which, when changed positively, can reduce the risk of criminal behavior. Moreover, research on effective correctional programming has identified program components and characteristics which can positively impact those dynamic risk factors. Conversely, with no intervention or with inappropriate interventions, the risk for further criminal behavior not only remains high, but can actually increase. As noted above, to develop an effective criminal risk management strategy, an agency must integrate various resources and functions toward that goal, including appropriate and adequate program interventions. While the Department clearly has developed and maintains effective risk containment practices, research clearly demonstrates that containment strategies alone, without appropriate, complementary risk reduction interventions cannot effect long-term reduction in criminal risk and often may increase that risk. The Department has begun a renewed effort toward enhancing the risk reduction component of its mission so that as an organization we become as proficient at those as we have at containment.

SERVICES TO VICTIMS

The department received a fifth year of funding through a Byrne grant, which continues to fund a full-time Director of Victim Services position. The position of Victim Services Coordinator, now in its fourth year, was originally funded by the Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) grant until October 2004, at which time it became self-funded.

A Victim Services Advisory Council, consisting of crime victims and local and state victim service providers, was developed and began meeting in January of 2002. Council members provide support and guidance to the department as programs and policies are developed, as well as serve as a liaison to Kansas crime victims and victim assistance programs. The council formed five sub-committees, which meet on a regular basis, to address policy and procedure, staff victimization, victim resources, survivor of homicide, and the special populations of domestic violence, sexual assault and children victims.

Current Services

Victim Notification. The department currently maintains a confidential database of crime victim information that is used to provide notification to registered crime victims of certain changes in offender status. The circumstances under which these notifications are made – as mandated by state law and departmental policy – include, but are not limited to:

- Release to post-incarceration supervision
- Conditional release
- Expiration of sentence
- Impending public comment session
- Clemency applications
- Transfers to work release and community service work programs
- Death
- Escape
- Return to incarceration due to a parole condition violation

SERVICES TO VICTIMS (CONTINUED)

During FY 2005, the department's victim notification officers sent 10,475 written notices of changes in offender status. In addition to the letters sent each month, the notification officers also provide direct assistance to an average of 131 crime victims each month. Some examples of the information crime victims request include information about the offender's home plan, public comment sessions, the offender's disciplinary history during incarceration, the offender's custody level, a current picture of the offender, and parole conditions. Notification officers also assist crime victims in requesting special conditions of parole and post release supervision and provide information about resources available to crime victims across the state.

Public Comment Session Advocacy. Crime victims/survivors are offered support, information and advocacy before, during and after public comment sessions.

Apology Repository. A mechanism is in place which allows those offenders who wish to do so, to write an apology letter and send it to the Office of Victim Services. The letter is stored and presented to the victim upon request.

Victim Offender Dialogue. This is a victim-initiated program for victims/survivors of severe violence who want to have dialogue with the offender. The program was developed and implemented in 2002. Each case takes an average of eighty (80) hours for preparation, facilitating the meeting, and follow-up with each participant.

KDOC Facility Tours for Victims and Survivors. This program was developed and implemented in FY 2002. Tours are designed specifically for crime victims/survivors. The warden of each facility facilitates the scheduled tours, while victim service staff provide support and information before, during and after each tour.

Facility Reentry Positions. There are victim service reentry liaison positions established at Lansing Correctional Facility and the Topeka parole office with plans to implement and facilitate victim impact classes at LCF and TCF. These positions are to focus on issues of domestic violence and successful offender reentry. Funding is through Byrne Grant monies. In 2005, 553 victims received services through the liaisons.

Safety and Accountability Audit. A safety and accountability audit was conducted within the Topeka parole office to examine the responses to domestic violence by the parole system. The recommendations and final report will be available in January 2006.

Collaborative Victim Notification. In FY 2005, the KDOC victim services unit began a collaborative effort of victim notification with the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), community corrections, and court services. The KDOC is currently working on preparation of an agreement with the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) to begin victim notifications on their agency's behalf. In FY 2005, 473 victim notifications occurred.

Personalized web pages. Personalized web pages have been developed and implemented for crime victims. Victims and survivors can now look at offender specific information 24 hours a day and view any movement, disciplinary history, conviction history, supervising parole office or correctional facility locations, and have the option to view a picture of the offender.

Victim of Crime Act (VOCA). A VOCA grant was awarded to establish a victim service reentry liaison position in the Wichita parole office to serve victims in the Southern Parole Region.

KDOC: The Organization

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The department's Information Technology division is responsible for coordinating all system-wide information technology, telecommunications, and records management functions—including services to correctional facilities and parole offices. The division also provides IT services to community corrections agencies.

The department's general strategy is to modernize the existing infrastructure that will allow its users to:

- Participate in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) network
- Perform routine data input, storage, retrieval and manipulation functions
- Improve the services provided by productivity software and specialized applications
- Acquire the skills necessary to employ appropriate information systems services
- Properly secure the information network from unauthorized users
- Move towards a common interface for all users to employ in performing their daily duties and responsibilities
- Optimize the use of innovative techniques to enhance communications within the department.

In support of this general strategy, the department will continue to:

- Enhance its internet presence in making information available to the public and, in the case of Kansas Correctional Industries, the development of e-commerce capabilities.
- Continued development of the intranet to improve internal communications.
- Work to modernize and improve the Offender Management Information System, especially the interface between the user and the database system.
- Protect network security and maintain compliance with CJIS security protocols.
- Emphasize electronic storage for management and retention of records.
- Meet its obligations for contributing to CJIS development and support, particularly those related to the ongoing support and enhancement of the supervision repository.
- Improve contingency planning, training and testing for all major systems and sites.
- Participate in homeland security initiatives to improve exchange of information with other agencies.

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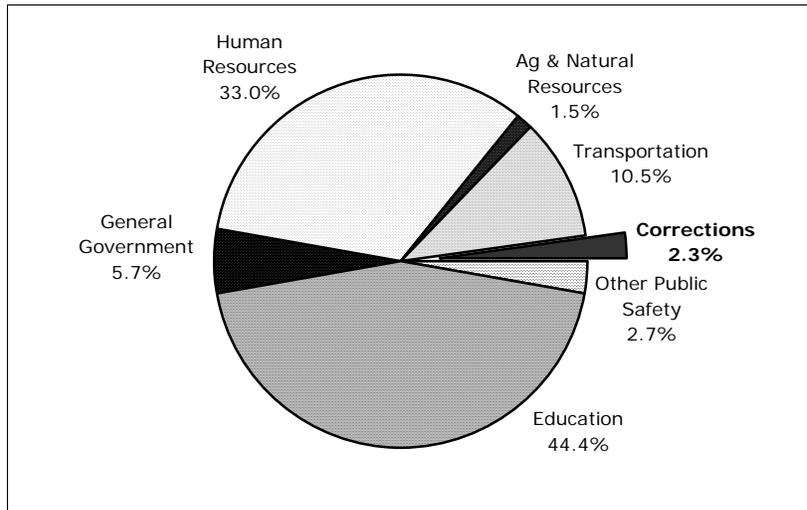
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: MAJOR KDOC APPLICATIONS & INITIATIVES

Application	Description
Offender Management Information System (OMIS)	<i>Offender tracking, sentence computation, custody classification, inmate banking, inmate payroll, inmate grievances.</i>
Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS)	<i>Field supervision case management system; data repository and user interface for parole and community corrections services.</i>
KDOC Internet (DOCNET)	<i>Internet sites for facilities and offices; includes general information as well as some offender-specific information, such as offenders under KDOC supervision in the community.</i>
JOBTECH	<i>Provides manufacturing information systems database storage and retrieval for Kansas Correctional Industries; estimates material requirements for manufacturing functions.</i>
Photographic Image Management System	<i>Centralized photographic imaging system containing photographs of inmates, staff and visitors.</i>
Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository (KASPER)	<i>Electronic data repository stores data relating to adult offenders supervised in the community. Provides public access to offender information via the Internet and also provides an exchange of information to state and local law enforcement agencies and social service agencies.</i>
Document Imaging	<i>The department is increasing its use of and reliance on document imaging for storage of offender and other records, both as a long-term records management strategy and to improve accessibility of information.</i>
KDOC Intranet (INDOCNET)	<i>The department has developed and continues to enhance a browser-based intranet for internal KDOC communications.</i>
Electronic Medical Records (EMR)	<i>The purpose of the system is to provide for full automation of inmate medical records.</i>
Training Reporting and Information Network (TRAIN)	<i>This database system provides centralized storage and management of staff training related information. The enterprise-wide system enables staff development personnel access to training records and other qualifications.</i>

KDOC
2006

Budget & Staffing

KDOC in the Context of the State Budget



**THE GOVERNOR'S FY 2007 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS—ALL FUNDS
BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**

The Governor's Budget Report includes total recommended expenditures of \$11.7 billion from all funding sources. Of the total:

\$579.4 million or 5.0% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$267.0 million or 2.3% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Expenditures from the State General Fund (SGF) are recommended at \$5.3 billion or 45.4% of the total. Of the total SGF amount:

\$377.8 million or 7.1% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$244.0 million or 4.6% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Budget & Staffing

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
Operating Expenditures	<i>\$258.0 million system-wide in FY 2007, representing an increase of \$5.8 million, or 2.3%, over the estimated expenditures of \$252.2 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
Positions	<i>3,147.7 FTE in FY 2007, a net increase of 5.0 FTE from the number of positions authorized for FY 2006. This net increase reflects the recommended addition of 12 new positions offset by the elimination of seven positions funded for FY 2006. Forty-one of the 3,147.7 positions are not funded.</i>
Average Daily Population	<i>An average daily population (ADP) of 9,100 system-wide in FY 2006, which is an increase of 48 from the actual FY 2005 ADP of 9,052 and a reduction of 180 from the originally estimated ADP of 9,280 for FY 2006. An ADP of 9,215 system-wide in FY 2007, which is an increase of 115 above the projected ADP for FY 2006.</i>
Facilities	<i>Facility operating budgets totaling \$138.8 million for FY 2006 and FY 2007. FY 2007 amount includes enhanced funding of \$453,379 for Winfield Correctional Facility.</i>
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp	<i>\$2,202,300 in FY 2006 and FY 2007 for the 191-bed conservation camp for male offenders.</i>
Labette Women's Correctional Camp	<i>\$969,674 in FY 2006 and \$1,008,451 in FY 2007 for the privatized 32-bed conservation camp for female offenders.</i>
Food Service	<i>\$13,230,488 in FY 2006 and \$13,595,076 in FY 2007 to finance the contract with Aramark Correctional Services for food service operations at KDOC facilities.</i>
Local Jail Costs	<i>\$1,861,000 in FY 2006 and in FY 2007 to reimburse counties for costs incurred for housing post-incarceration supervision condition violators.</i>

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Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation																				
Community Corrections	<i>\$15,548,912 in FY 2006 and in FY 2007 to support local community corrections programs.</i>																				
Offender Programs	<p><i>\$7,171,513 in FY 2007, including: State General Fund expenditures of \$2,103,535 and special revenue fund expenditures of \$5,067,978. Total recommended funding is a net reduction of \$435,292 from the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year. The decrease of \$635,382 in expenditures from other funds is due entirely to reductions in federal funding.</i></p> <p><i>Recommended expenditures for offender programs are summarized in the table below.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>FY 2006</th> <th>FY 2007</th> <th>+ / (-)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>State General Fund</td> <td>\$2,103,535</td> <td>\$2,103,535</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOC Inmate Benefit Fund</td> <td>3,117,888</td> <td>3,317,978</td> <td>200,090</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Funds</td> <td>2,385,382</td> <td>1,750,000</td> <td>(635,382)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Expenditures</td> <td>\$7,606,805</td> <td>\$7,171,513</td> <td>(\$435,292)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		FY 2006	FY 2007	+ / (-)	State General Fund	\$2,103,535	\$2,103,535	-	DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	3,117,888	3,317,978	200,090	Other Funds	2,385,382	1,750,000	(635,382)	Total Expenditures	\$7,606,805	\$7,171,513	(\$435,292)
	FY 2006	FY 2007	+ / (-)																		
State General Fund	\$2,103,535	\$2,103,535	-																		
DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	3,117,888	3,317,978	200,090																		
Other Funds	2,385,382	1,750,000	(635,382)																		
Total Expenditures	\$7,606,805	\$7,171,513	(\$435,292)																		
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	<i>\$40,951,502 in FY 2006 and \$42,808,064 in FY 2007 to finance the costs of contractual obligations with Correct Care Solutions, Inc. and Kansas University Physicians, Inc. for the delivery and oversight of medical and mental health care services to inmates.</i>																				
Kansas Correctional Industries	<i>\$9,752,452 in FY 2006 and \$9,280,376 in FY 2007 for support of Kansas Correctional Industries. These amounts are financed from the Correctional Industries Fund. Transfers from the Correctional Industries Fund to finance offender programs total \$869,000 for FY 2006 and for FY 2007.</i>																				
Day Reporting Centers	<i>\$2,193,000 in FY 2006 and \$2,151,373 in FY 2007 to finance the operations of day reporting centers at Topeka and Wichita.</i>																				
Reentry Programs	<i>\$1,567,041 in FY 2006 and \$1,306,888 in FY 2007 to finance operations of reentry programs in Shawnee, Sedgwick, and Wyandotte counties.</i>																				
Debt Service	<i>\$6.6 million in FY 2006 and \$5.4 million in FY 2007. Amounts are based on established debt service schedules.</i>																				
Bed Space Contracts	<i>\$728,300 in FY 2006 and \$842,122 in FY 2007 for the lease of contract beds.</i>																				

Budget & Staffing

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
Sex Offender Monitoring	<i>\$1,131,228, including nine positions, in FY 2007 to finance costs associated with a new sex offender global positioning satellite monitoring project. This project will place approximately 225 sex offenders, whose victims are children, under 24-hour electronic surveillance.</i>
Sex Offender Database	<i>\$73,254 for two new positions in FY 2007 to assist in updating the sex offender database maintained by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation with the most recent information from the KDOC offender supervision database.</i>
CJIS Enhancements	<i>\$472,500, including one position, in FY 2007 for Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) enhancements. Amount would finance replacement of the Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS) with a new system that will improve functionality and reduce out-year costs for maintenance and software licensing.</i>
Corrections Officer Compensation	<i>\$3,174,263 for compensation enhancements by combining the Corrections Officer IA, IB, and II position classes into a single Corrections Officer class on pay range 20 of the civil service pay matrix, resulting in salary increases ranging from 2.5 percent to 15 percent. These increases would be in addition to the 2.5 percent increase recommended for all state employees.</i>
Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF)	<i>Percentage of state gaming revenues credited to the CIBF is maintained at 10%. Status of the CIBF is summarized below:</i>

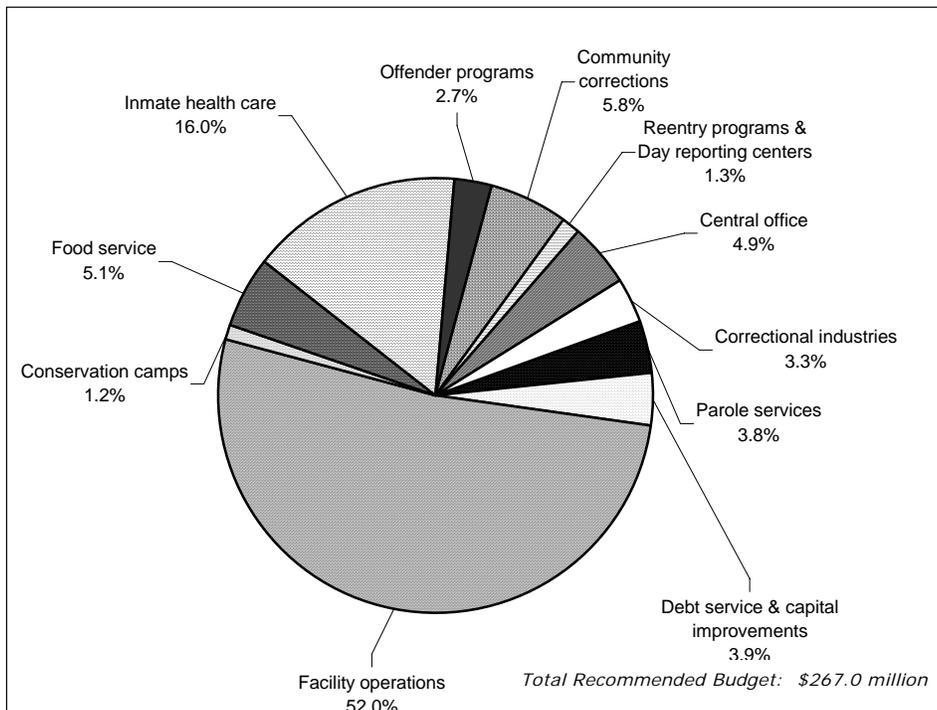
	FY 2006	FY 2007
Beginning balance	\$1,477,937	\$ 22,362
Gaming revenues	4,992,000	4,992,000
Resources Available	\$6,469,937	\$5,014,362
Less:		
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—Shifts	1,455,575	
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—New	3,246,170	3,246,170
State Building Insurance Premium	56,133	60,000
Debt service	1,689,697	1,689,697
Total Expenditures	\$6,447,575	\$4,992,000
Ending Balance	\$22,362	\$18,495

System-wide Expenditure Summary: All Funds

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2005	Estimated FY 2006	Requested FY 2007	Governor's Rec FY 2007
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	4,976,147	5,685,717	6,469,275	5,783,059
Information Systems	1,715,297	1,877,886	4,894,747	2,370,042
Parole Services	9,618,726	10,250,943	10,187,397	10,238,703
Reentry Programs and Day Reporting Centers	2,358,946	3,498,799	3,796,327	3,458,261
Community Corrections	15,539,357	15,548,912	16,203,891	15,548,912
Conservation Camps	3,106,738	3,171,974	3,356,951	3,210,751
Offender Programs	7,335,640	7,606,805	7,171,513	7,171,513
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	27,117,151	40,951,502	42,796,278	42,808,064
Food Service Contract	12,887,951	13,230,488	13,595,076	13,595,076
Special Programs	1,698,386	1,021,768	2,789,199	4,945,028
Kansas Correctional Industries	9,180,457	8,937,452	8,694,030	8,750,376
Debt Service	1,784,212	1,605,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
<i>Subtotal - Department of Corrections</i>	97,319,008	113,387,246	121,354,684	119,279,785
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	10,854,965	11,216,854	11,379,350	11,234,321
El Dorado Correctional Facility	21,320,010	22,052,550	22,241,287	22,002,761
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	25,032,576	26,223,472	26,274,913	26,166,373
Lansing Correctional Facility	32,698,070	33,974,610	34,437,171	33,936,516
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	8,305,704	8,728,557	8,710,848	8,719,367
Norton Correctional Facility	12,616,905	13,122,746	13,135,672	13,106,580
Topeka Correctional Facility	11,669,830	12,188,265	12,488,198	12,259,923
Winfield Correctional Facility	10,649,950	11,330,037	11,331,018	11,339,547
<i>Subtotal - Facilities</i>	133,148,010	138,837,091	139,998,457	138,765,388
<i>Subtotal - Operating Expenditures</i>	230,467,018	252,224,337	261,353,141	258,045,173
% Change	-	9.4%	3.6%	2.3%
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	198,611	124,300	77,097	77,097
El Dorado Correctional Facility	213,495	183,384	171,431	171,431
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,290,735	381,603	248,112	248,112
Lansing Correctional Facility	2,086,731	808,057	6,326,205	328,842
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	70,708	14,877	14,762	14,762
Norton Correctional Facility	266,500	596,872	744,535	149,535
Topeka Correctional Facility	145,482	368,507	64,015	64,015
Winfield Correctional Facility	329,358	488,694	125,202	125,202
<i>Subtotal - Capital Improvements</i>	12,585,804	11,622,590	17,217,226	8,935,166
<i>Total - Budgeted Expenditures</i>	\$ 243,052,822	\$ 263,846,927	\$ 278,570,367	\$ 266,980,339
<i>Total - Positions</i>	3,140.2	3,142.7	3,144.7	3,147.7

Budget & Staffing

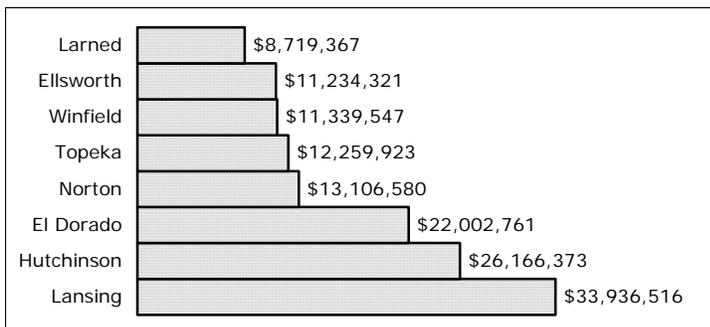
GOVERNOR'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FY 2007 - ALL FUNDS



Note: Capital improvements includes debt service payments for principal & interest.

The Governor's budget recommendations for FY 2007 include \$267.0 million for the Department of Corrections from all funding sources. Individual facility operating budgets represent 52.0% of the total KDOC budget for FY 2007 as recommended by the Governor. However, significant expenditures are also made by KDOC on a system-wide basis in support of facility operations and infrastructure. These categories of expenditure include: inmate health care; food service; debt service and capital improvements; correctional industries; and a portion of offender programs.

Facility Operating Budgets—FY 2007



Of the total \$139 million recommended by the Governor for appropriation to individual correctional facilities, \$82 million or 59% is the combined recommendation for the three largest facilities.

Budget & Staffing

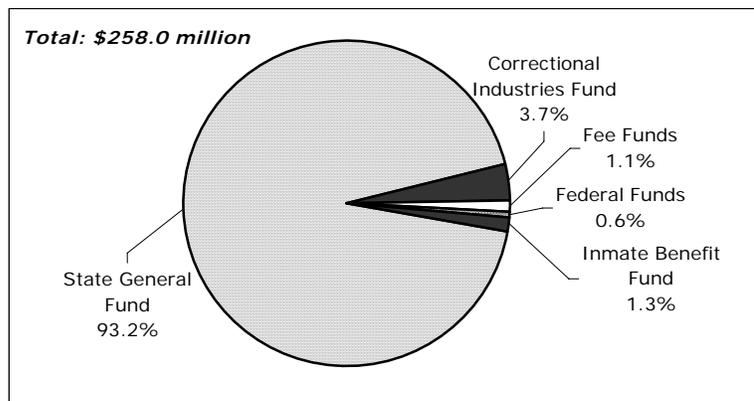
System-wide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2005	Estimated FY 2006	Requested FY 2007	Governor's Rec FY 2007
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	4,515,562	5,511,748	6,335,475	5,647,718
Information Systems	1,645,412	1,789,886	4,828,547	2,303,842
Parole Services	9,052,068	9,474,289	9,442,240	9,489,754
Reentry Programs and Day Reporting Centers	238,077	1,989,810	3,796,327	3,458,261
Community Corrections	15,539,357	15,548,912	16,203,891	15,548,912
Conservation Camps	2,669,571	3,171,974	3,356,951	3,210,751
Offender Programs	4,562,859	2,103,535	2,103,535	2,103,535
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	26,698,956	40,523,902	42,375,678	42,387,464
Food Service Contract	10,220,428	13,230,488	13,595,076	13,595,076
Special Programs	317,568	388,466	2,721,906	4,876,199
Debt Service	1,784,212	1,535,303	1,400,000	1,400,000
<i>Subtotal - Department of Corrections</i>	77,244,070	95,268,313	106,159,626	104,021,512
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	10,797,437	11,162,196	11,340,022	11,194,156
El Dorado Correctional Facility	21,111,808	21,919,832	22,113,284	21,874,758
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	24,770,839	25,852,865	25,907,421	25,743,966
Lansing Correctional Facility	32,538,070	33,789,610	34,252,171	33,669,762
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	8,305,433	8,723,907	8,709,198	8,717,717
Norton Correctional Facility	12,421,352	12,941,867	12,954,793	12,923,070
Topeka Correctional Facility	10,337,023	11,252,190	11,556,702	11,313,191
Winfield Correctional Facility	10,407,015	11,102,330	11,105,399	11,096,074
<i>Subtotal - Facilities</i>	130,688,977	136,744,797	137,938,990	136,532,694
<i>Subtotal - Operating Expenditures</i>	207,933,047	232,013,110	244,098,616	240,554,206
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	6,055,303	3,345,000	3,980,000	2,290,303
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	33,378	74,353	77,097	77,097
El Dorado Correctional Facility	56,994	171,431	171,431	171,431
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	218,834	237,777	248,112	248,112
Lansing Correctional Facility	306,253	317,347	6,326,205	328,842
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	1,163	14,236	14,762	14,762
Norton Correctional Facility	138,039	143,672	744,535	149,535
Topeka Correctional Facility	8,544	61,736	64,015	64,015
Winfield Correctional Facility	115,576	120,293	125,202	125,202
<i>Subtotal - Capital Improvements</i>	6,934,084	4,485,845	11,751,359	3,469,299
<i>Total - Budgeted Expenditures</i>	\$ 214,867,131	\$ 236,498,955	\$ 255,849,975	\$ 244,023,505
% Change	-	10.1%	8.2%	3.2%

Budget & Staffing

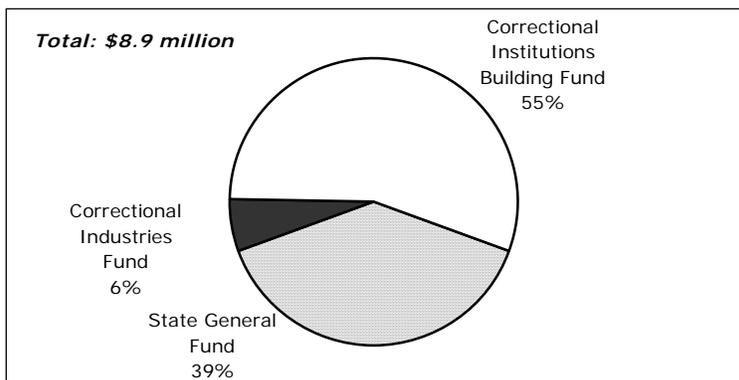
KDOC FY 2007 Budget, by Funding Source

THE OPERATING BUDGET



The principal funding source for the department's operating budget is, by far, the State General Fund, representing 93% of all operating expenditures.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



Major sources of funding for FY 2007 capital improvements expenditures include the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (financed with transfers from the Gaming Revenues Fund) and the State General Fund. Together, these two funding sources account for 94% of the budgeted capital improvements.

All of the State General Fund amount of \$3.5 million and \$1.7 million of the \$4.9 million CIBF amount will be expended for the principal portion of debt service payments which, for budgeting purposes, are considered to be capital improvements expenditures. The chart does not include \$1.4 million in debt service payments for interest, which are budgeted as operating expenditures.

Per Capita Operating Costs: KDOC Facilities (based on Governor's budget recommendations)

FY 2006	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,470	\$33,974,610	\$13,755	\$37.68
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,830	26,223,472	14,330	39.26
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,358	22,052,550	16,239	44.49
	Topeka Correctional Facility	664	12,188,265	18,356	50.29
	Norton Correctional Facility	790	13,122,746	16,611	45.51
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	825	11,216,854	13,596	37.25
	Winfield Correctional Facility	760	11,330,037	14,908	40.84
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	350	8,728,557	24,939	68.33
	Subtotal	9,047	\$138,837,091	\$15,346	\$42.04
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	9,047	40,951,502	4,527	12.40
	Inmate Programs	9,047	5,509,320	609	1.67
	Food Service	9,047	13,230,488	1,462	4.01
	Total Expenditures	9,047	\$198,528,401	\$21,944	\$60.12

FY 2007	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,470	\$33,936,516	\$13,739	\$37.64
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,830	26,166,373	14,299	39.18
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,365	22,002,761	16,119	44.16
	Topeka Correctional Facility	680	12,259,923	18,029	49.39
	Norton Correctional Facility	805	13,106,580	16,281	44.61
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	825	11,234,321	13,617	37.31
	Winfield Correctional Facility	790	11,339,547	14,354	39.33
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	350	8,719,367	24,912	68.25
	Subtotal	9,115	\$138,765,388	\$15,224	\$41.71
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	9,115	42,808,064	4,696	12.87
	Inmate Programs	9,115	5,101,238	560	1.53
	Food Service	9,115	13,595,076	1,492	4.09
	Total Expenditures	9,115	\$200,269,766	\$21,972	\$60.20

System-wide annual per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the recommended expenditures for facility operations, health care, inmate programs, and food service by the system-wide average daily population (ADP) housed in KDOC facilities. Daily per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the annual cost by 365 days. Per capita costs do not include costs associated with central office administration, correctional industries, debt service, and capital improvements.

Budget & Staffing

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VOI/TIS Violent Offender Incarceration/ Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program

Between 1996 and 2001, the state received \$27.2 million in federal VOI/TIS funds, a grant program authorized under federal law for the purpose of expanding correctional capacity for violent offenders. VOI/TIS funds have been used or committed for several major projects in the state, including: a new medium security housing unit at Norton; a renovation project at Lansing; a 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp; a new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility; a new female conservation camp; day reporting centers; JJA's maximum security facility for juveniles; contract placement of medium custody males in a private facility; and, contract operation of day reporting centers. Grant expenditure status is summarized below. Congress has not appropriated funds for the VOI/TIS program since federal fiscal year 2001.

Status of VOI/TIS Grant Award Expenditures in Kansas

Total Amount Awarded (FFY 96-01)		\$27,245,469
Project		VOI/TIS Amount
Completed Projects		
NCF housing unit - 200 medium security beds	\$	4,190,379
Labette expansion - 100 conservation camp beds		718,889
LCF-East expansion - 100 minimum security beds		179,159
Programming for drug testing		133,747
Hair specimen testing		32,680
Medium security juvenile facility - 150 juvenile offender beds		5,500,000
ECF housing unit - 200 medium security beds		5,483,471
Lease of medium security male beds		1,555,486
Female conservation camp - 17 private facility beds		1,480,089
Day reporting centers (through FY 2005)		6,462,580
<i>Funds expended on completed projects</i>	\$	25,736,480
Total Expended or Committed to Date	\$	25,736,480
Planned Expenditures - FY 2006		
Day reporting centers	\$	1,508,989
Amounts included in FY 06 budget	\$	1,508,989
Total Expended, Committed & Planned	\$	27,245,469

Authorized FTE in FY 2006

By Location and Uniformed vs. Non-Uniformed

90% of the total authorized positions for the Department of Corrections are in correctional facilities.

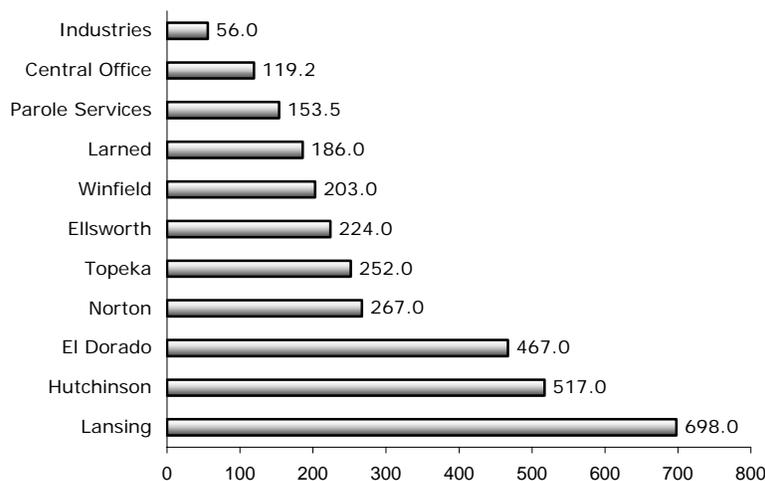
Nearly two-thirds of the total system wide FTE are uniformed security staff.

The department's position count does not include employees of contract providers who deliver services such as medical and mental health care, offender programs, and food service.

KDOC Authorized Staffing FY 2006

Location	Total FTE	Uniformed	Non-Uniformed
Facilities			
El Dorado	467.0	352.0	115.0
Ellsworth	224.0	149.0	75.0
Hutchinson	517.0	354.0	163.0
Lansing	698.0	523.0	175.0
Larned	186.0	133.0	53.0
Norton	267.0	191.0	76.0
Topeka	252.0	159.0	93.0
Winfield	203.0	133.0	70.0
Subtotal-Facilities	2814.0	1994.0	820.0
Parole Services	153.5		153.5
Correctional Industries	56.0		56.0
Central Office	119.2		119.2
Total	3142.7	1994.0	1148.7
<i>% of Total</i>		63.4%	36.6%

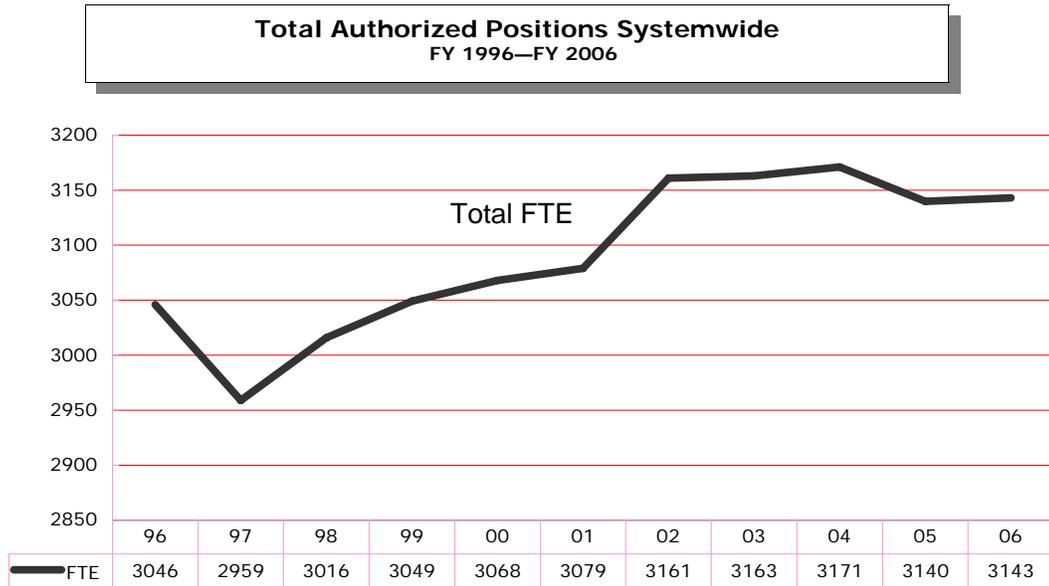
Authorized FTE in FY 2006, by Location



The three largest correctional facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson and El Dorado—have over 50% of the department's authorized staffing.

Budget & Staffing

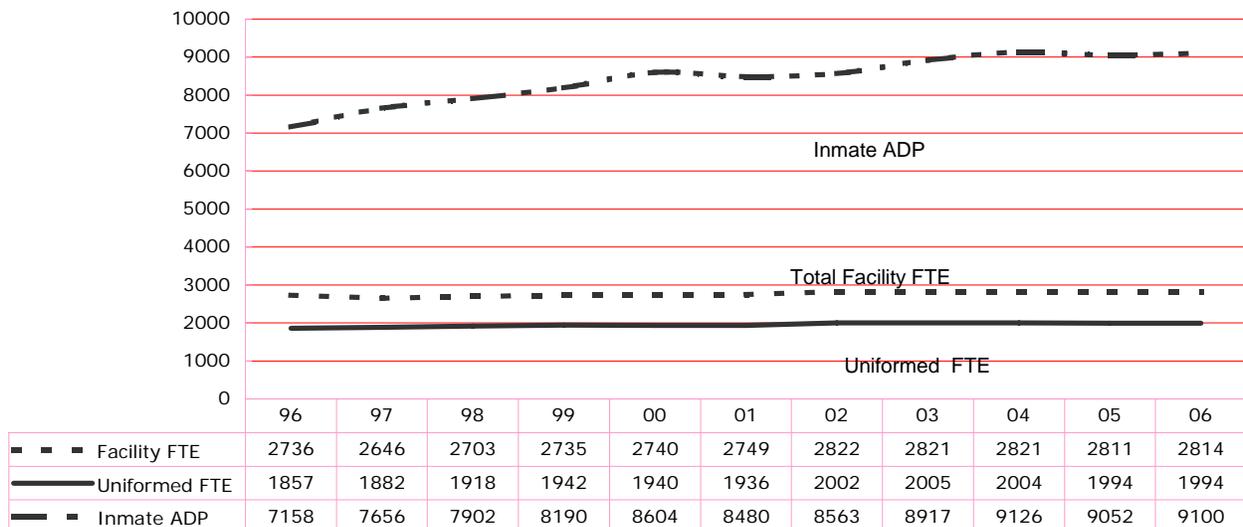
KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1996



- A slight dip occurred in FY 1997, reflecting the department's decision to privatize food service.
- Fractional FTE have been rounded.

KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1996 (cont)

Facility Staffing vs. Inmate Average Daily Population



Inmate ADP includes KDOC facility and non-KDOC facility placements. Fractional FTE have been rounded. Beginning in FY 04, the FTE breakdown counts majors as uniformed staff. In prior years, some facilities may have counted majors as non-uniformed.

Correctional facility staffing trends are presented in the graph above, which includes data on total facility staffing and uniformed security staffing levels as compared to the average daily inmate population.

Between FY 1996 and FY 2006:

- the inmate ADP increased by 27.1%
- total facility staffing increased by 2.9%
- total uniformed security staffing increased by 7.4%

Budget & Staffing

Workforce Profile

Based on the November 2005 KDOC Workforce

Total KDOC Workforce includes all filled positions, including temporary positions, in November 2005.

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
43.2	887	2,143	2,686	171	78	15	39	40	3,029
	29.3%	70.7%	88.7%	5.6%	2.6%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	100.0%

Uniformed Staff includes Corrections Officers I's and II's, and Corrections Specialist I's (sergeants), II's (lieutenants) and III's (captains).

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
40.6	371	1,523	1,661	114	53	12	23	31	1,894
	19.6%	80.4%	87.7%	6.0%	2.8%	0.6%	1.2%	1.6%	100.0%

Of the total uniformed staff: 1,115 were Corrections Officer I's, 379 were Corrections Officer II's, and the balance were Corrections Specialists.

Parole Officers and Supervisors includes Parole Officer I's and II's and Parole Supervisors.

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
42.7	54	58	91	14	4	-	3	-	112
	48.2%	51.8%	81.3%	12.5%	3.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	100.0%

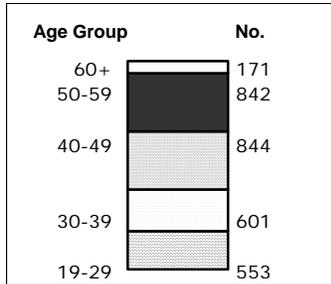
The total includes 76 Parole Officer I's, 21 Parole Officer II's and 15 Parole Supervisors.

Kansas Statewide Statistics Based upon the 2000 US Census Report

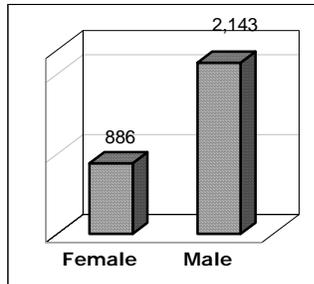
Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
35.2	1,359,944	1,328,474	2,313,944	154,198	48,119	24,936	147,221		2,688,418
	50.6%	49.4%	86.1%	5.7%	1.8%	0.9%	5.5%		100.0%

Workforce Profile (cont)

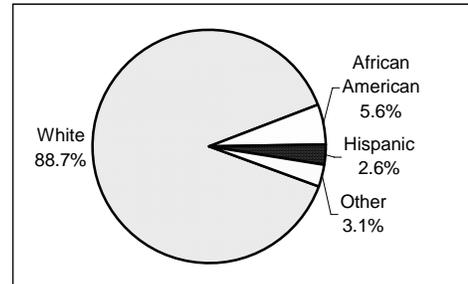
Age



Gender

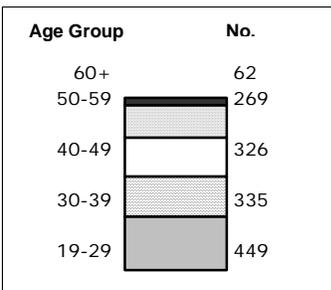


Race

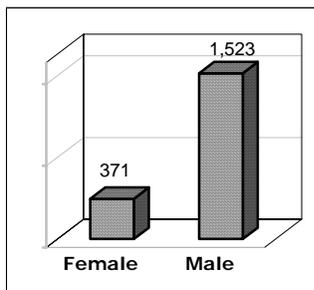


TOTAL KDOC WORKFORCE

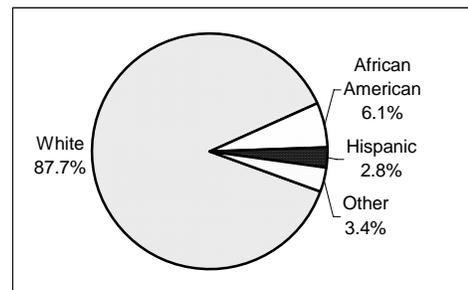
Age Group



Gender

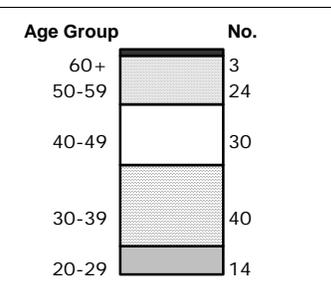


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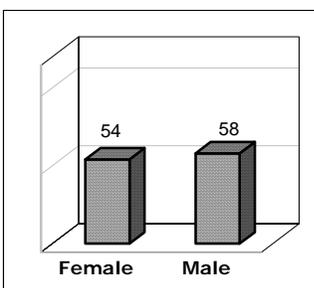


UNIFORMED STAFF

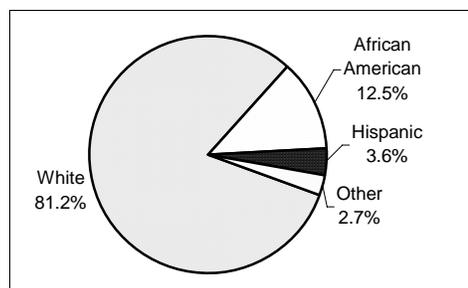
Age Group



Gender



Race



PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS

Budget & Staffing

Salary Comparisons—Autumn 2005

The ability to recruit and retain qualified staff continues to be a concern for the department. Because salary levels are critical in recruitment and retention of staff, the department periodically surveys other corrections and law enforcement agencies to compare our salaries with those offered by agencies performing similar functions. In 2005, we surveyed corrections departments in five nearby states (Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa), as well as several corrections and law enforcement agencies in Kansas, particularly those located near the larger KDOC facilities. Salary information was collected for starting, mid-point, and maximum salaries for several position classes (or their equivalent in other agencies), including: Corrections Officers I's and II's, Corrections Specialists I's, II's and III's, Unit Team Managers, Parole Officers I's and II's, and Parole Supervisors. Survey results for three of those position classes in facilities (both uniformed) and two position classes in the parole offices are presented here.

Uniformed positions represent nearly two-thirds of the department's authorized staffing.

Corrections Officer I's and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$ 35,220	\$ 43,128	\$ 51,036
Iowa	31,675	38,295	44,033
Nebraska	25,078	29,427	33,114
Kansas	24,211	27,331	31,678
Missouri	23,520	27,636	31,752
Oklahoma	20,675	21,798	31,556
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$ 26,730</i>	<i>\$ 31,269</i>	<i>\$ 37,195</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$ 24,645</i>	<i>\$ 28,532</i>	<i>\$ 32,433</i>
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>5th</i>	<i>5th</i>

When compared to other state corrections departments in this region, KDOC ranks fourth out of six states in the starting salary and fifth out of six in mid-point salary and maximum salary paid to Corrections Officer I's.

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
SG Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	\$ 38,850	\$ 47,837	\$ 56,824
Corr.Corp. of America	35,963	N/A	N/A
US Penitentiary	34,966	41,080	46,346
Johnson Co. (CO)	28,995	35,443	48,318
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	27,290	32,926	38,563
City of Atchison (Pol Ofr)	26,083	N/A	N/A
RL Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	25,709	30,098	34,507
Riley Co. Jail (CO)	25,709	30,098	34,507
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	25,465	31,405	37,346
Reno Co. (Jail Ofr)	25,230	30,420	35,610
KDOC	24,211	27,311	31,678
Atchison Co. (Ptrl Ofr)	22,963	N/A	N/A
US Army Pvt. E1	13,712	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$ 27,319</i>	<i>\$ 34,069</i>	<i>\$ 40,411</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$ 25,709</i>	<i>\$ 31,405</i>	<i>\$ 37,346</i>
<i>KDOC Rank</i>	<i>11th of 13</i>	<i>9th of 9</i>	<i>9th of 9</i>

KDOC also ranks low when compared to other corrections and law enforcement agencies located near some of our larger facilities. These are some of the agencies with whom we compete directly in the recruitment and retention of uniformed line staff.

KDOC ranked near, or at, the bottom in each of the three salary comparisons made for COI and equivalent positions.

Salary Comparisons—Autumn 2005 (cont)

Corrections Specialists I's (Sergeants) and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Oklahoma	31,556	N/A	N/A
Kansas	\$ 30,888	\$ 34,882	\$ 40,352
Nebraska	29,957	34,307	38,656
Missouri	27,157	31,909	36,661
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	\$ 29,890	\$ 33,699	\$ 38,556
<i>Median</i>	\$ 30,423	\$ 34,307	\$ 38,656
<i>KDOC Rank (of 4)</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>1st</i>

CSI's have a rank of sergeant, and are first line supervisors within correctional facilities. Kansas' salary for Corrections Specialist I is ranked second for minimum, and first for mid-point and maximum. However, the two highest paying states for other classifications, Colorado and Iowa, did not report salaries for comparable positions.

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
SG Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	\$ 44,892	\$ 55,255	\$ 65,618
US Penitentiary	41,483	46,668	53,149
RL Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	32,531	38,105	43,680
Riley Co. Jail (CO)	32,531	38,105	43,680
Reno Co. (Jail Ofr)	31,990	38,584	45,178
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	31,641	38,983	46,326
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	29,557	35,641	41,725
KDOC	30,888	34,882	40,352
Atchison Co. (Ptrl Ofr)	25,105	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	\$ 33,402	\$ 40,778	\$ 47,464
<i>Median</i>	\$ 31,990	\$ 38,345	\$ 44,429
<i>KDOC Rank</i>	<i>8th of 9</i>	<i>8th of 8</i>	<i>8th of 8</i>

As with the COI rankings, KDOC salaries for CSI's ranked low when compared to equivalent positions in other corrections and law enforcement agencies with which we are in direct competition with respect to recruitment of staff.

Budget & Staffing

Salary Comparisons—Autumn 2005 (cont)

Parole Officer I's			
State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$36,156	\$51,546	\$66,936
Iowa	33,818	41,096	48,372
Kansas	30,888	34,882	40,352
Oklahoma	26,208	28,309	46,488
Nebraska	25,693	31,453	37,213
Missouri	23,520	27,363	31,752
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$29,381</i>	<i>\$35,775</i>	<i>\$45,186</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$28,548</i>	<i>\$33,168</i>	<i>\$43,420</i>
<i>KDOC Rank (of 4)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>

Kansas' starting salary for Parole Officer I ranks third in the region for minimum and mid-point, and fourth for maximum.

Parole Supervisors and Equivalent Positions			
State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$53,424	\$65,448	\$77,472
Iowa	42,198	55,533	68,867
Kansas	37,544	42,432	49,109
Oklahoma	33,821	42,478	51,135
Missouri	30,960	36,378	41,796
Nebraska	25,693	31,453	37,213
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$37,273</i>	<i>\$45,620</i>	<i>\$54,265</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$35,683</i>	<i>\$42,455</i>	<i>\$50,122</i>
<i>KDOC Rank (of 4)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>4th</i>

Kansas' starting salary for Parole Supervisor ranks third in the region for minimum, and fourth for mid-point and maximum.

Vacancies in Uniformed Staff As of December 31, 2005

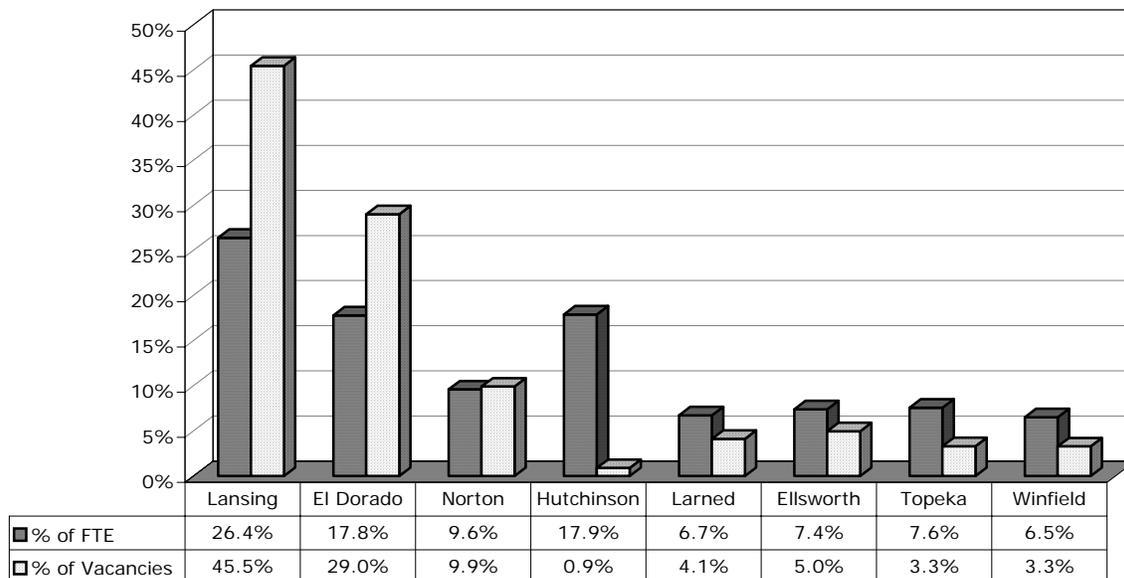
Facility	FTE	Vacancies
Lansing	523	55
El Dorado	352	35
Norton	191	12
Hutchinson	354	1
Larned	133	5
Ellsworth	149	6
Topeka	159	4
Winfield	133	3
1994		121

On December 31, 2005 there were 121 vacancies in uniformed staff positions, representing 6.1% of uniformed FTE system-wide.

This is an increase of 36 from the number of vacancies existing on December 31, 2004. At that time, the system-wide uniformed staff vacancy total was 85.

At year-end 2005, the largest number of vacancies existed at Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF). LCF has 26% of the department's uniformed staff FTE, and had 45.4% of the uniformed staff vacancies at the end of 2005.

**KDOC FACILITIES: % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED FTE VS. % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED VACANCIES
December 2005**



Budget & Staffing

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Turnover

TURNOVER IN UNIFORMED STAFF POSITIONS BY FACILITY— FY 2005

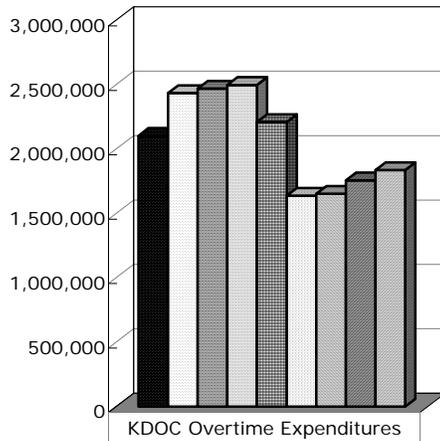
	FTE *	FY 05 Separations	Turnover Rate
El Dorado	352	81	23.0%
Lansing	524	165	31.5%
Hutchinson	353	69	19.5%
Larned	133	35	26.3%
Winfield	130	30	23.1%
Ellsworth	147	46	31.3%
Topeka	159	14	8.8%
Norton	190	33	17.4%
	1988	473	23.8%

**FTE reflects count at beginning of fiscal year.*

In FY 2005, the turnover rate in KDOC uniformed staff positions was 23.8%. The department's highest turnover rates in FY 2005 were experienced at Ellsworth and Lansing with approximately one-third of all separations from uniformed staff positions system-wide occurred at both Lansing and Ellsworth.

Turnover is calculated by dividing the number of separations by the total number of authorized uniformed FTE. The turnover rate includes all employee exits from positions, *except* those occurring when an employee is promoted within the same KDOC facility.

OVERTIME EXPENDITURES FOR UNIFORMED STAFF, FY 1997-FY 2005

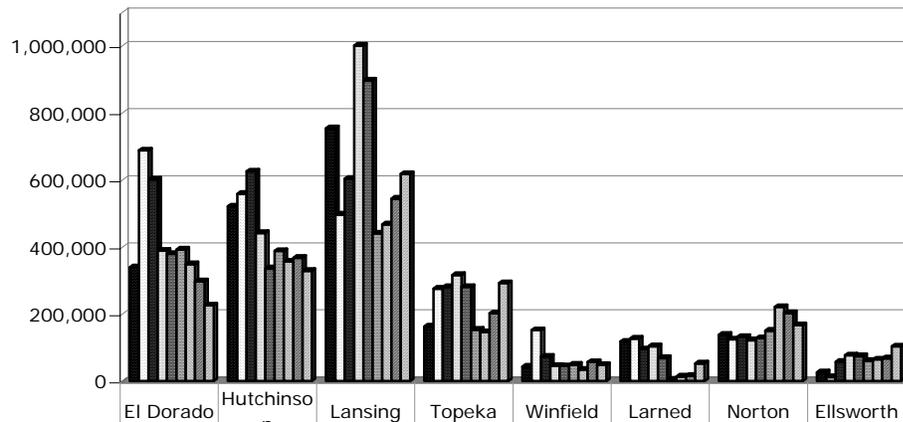


Staffing shortages at KDOC facilities have resulted in significant increases in overtime expenditures in recent years.

Note: Expenditure amounts include base wages only, and do not include fringe benefits. Amounts include overtime paid to all uniformed staff, including transportation officers.

Fiscal Year	Expenditure Amount
97	2,101,864
98	2,433,903
99	2,467,944
00	2,497,272
01	2,209,611
02	1,639,019
03	1,653,276
04	1,756,584
05	1,836,225

OVERTIME EXPENDITURES BY FACILITY, FY 1997-FY 2005



Fiscal Year	El Dorado	Hutchinson	Lansing	Topeka	Winfield	Larned	Norton	Ellsworth
97	339,311	520,949	754,022	162,700	43,108	117,675	137,822	26,277
98	688,083	558,624	496,994	275,448	151,763	126,788	124,207	11,996
99	601,337	625,304	603,575	280,477	73,134	94,833	131,853	57,431
00	389,275	441,967	1,001,051	316,503	45,639	104,135	121,879	76,823
01	379,743	336,391	896,984	280,951	44,577	68,638	127,972	74,355
02	392,386	388,382	440,278	153,284	48,680	4,535	150,643	60,831
03	348,849	356,968	467,446	146,177	34,355	13,843	220,977	64,661
04	297,792	368,045	544,458	202,338	57,030	16,293	202,677	67,951
05	225,880	328,970	617,770	292,149	48,285	52,568	167,215	103,388

Budget & Staffing

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Operational Staffing Levels

If a KDOC facility does not have sufficient staff in a given shift to fill all of the facility's posts (i.e. duty assignments), the facility implements its operational staffing plan—which identifies the posts that are to be left vacant during all or part of that shift. Operational staffing levels represent the minimum staffing required for safe facility operation *during the short term*. Operational staffing levels are not adequate for safe facility operation on a sustained basis.

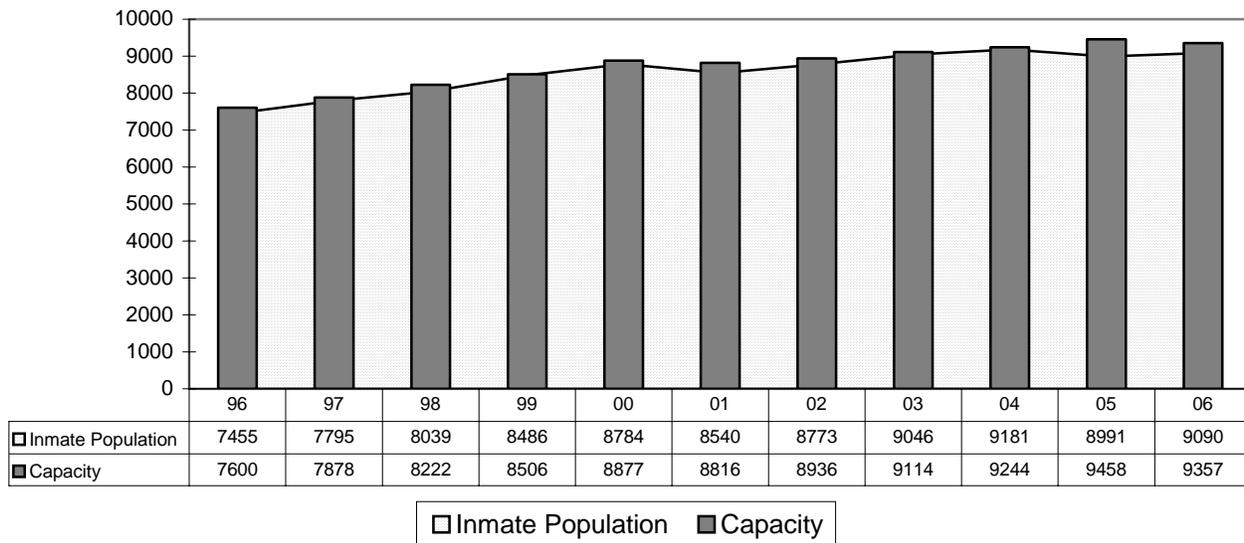
The table below identifies the extent to which KDOC facilities operated at, above, or below the operational staffing level during FY 2005.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL SHIFTS WHICH OPERATED ABOVE, AT AND BELOW OPERATIONAL STAFFING LEVELS BY FACILITY — FY 2005			
Facility	% Above Operational Staffing	% At Operational Staffing	% Below Operational Staffing
El Dorado	41.8	48.7	9.5
Ellsworth	32.8	24.0	43.2
Hutchinson	51.4	46.6	2.0
Lansing			
Central	26.0	61.0	13.0
South	36.0	58.0	6.0
Larned	99.0	1.0	0
Norton			
Central	26.1	35.3	38.6
East	73.8	26.2	0
Topeka	9.9	90.1	0
Winfield			
Central	70.0	29.0	1.0
Wichita Work Release	42.0	57.0	1.0

KDOC
2006

Population & Capacity

Capacity vs. Inmate Population FY 1996— FY 2006 (through December 31, 2005)



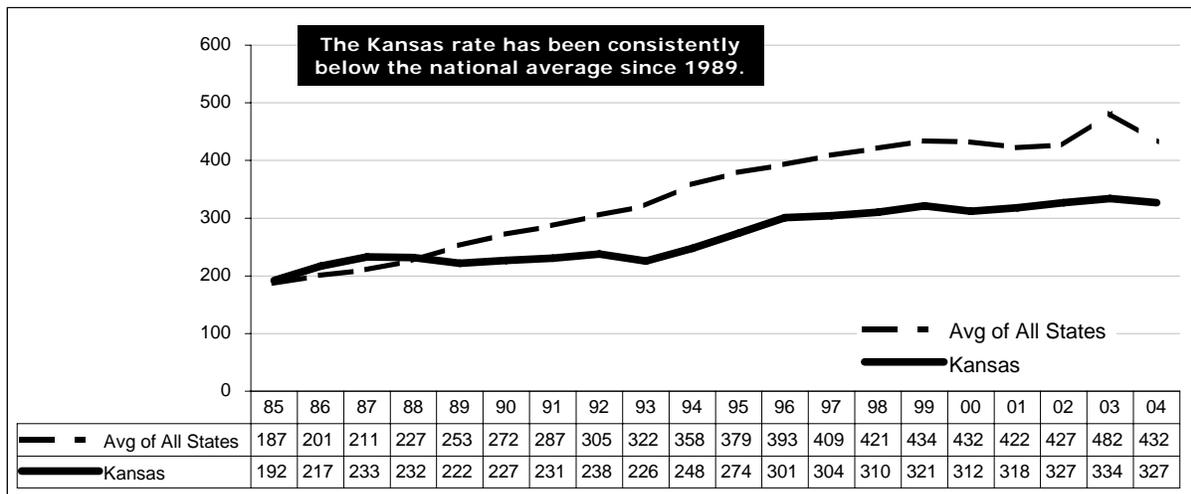
During much of the past 11 years, KDOC managers and state policymakers have had to address the issue of providing adequate correctional capacity for steady and prolonged growth in the inmate population. In the late 1980s, capacity did not keep pace with the population—which, along with related issues, resulted in a federal court order in 1989. The order was terminated in 1996 following numerous changes to the correctional system. During the last half of the 1990s, increases in the inmate population were matched by capacity increases, but capacity utilization rates remained consistently high.

- Since FY 1996, the inmate population has increased by 21.9% and capacity has increased by 23.1%.
- Of the 10 complete fiscal years represented in the chart above, the June 30 inmate population represented 98% or more of capacity on 7 occasions. (90—95% is generally considered best practice.)
- Since 1996, the average June 30 capacity utilization percentage has been 98.2%.
- During the twelve month period beginning January 1, 2005 and ending December 31, 2005, the inmate population increased by 99.

Population & Capacity

Incarceration Rates: Kansas vs. Other States (number incarcerated per 100,000 population)

Kansas Rate vs. Average for All States: 1985-2004 (Dec 31st each year)



State Incarceration Rates: December 31, 2004					
Rank			Rank		Rank
1	Louisiana	816	18	Colorado	438
2	Texas	694	19	Tennessee	438
3	Mississippi	669	20	Montana	416
4	Oklahoma	649	21	Kentucky	412
5	Georgia	574	22	Maryland	406
6	Alabama	556	23	South Dakota	399
7	South Carolina	539	24	Alaska	398
8	Missouri	538	25	Ohio	391
9	Arizona	534	26	Wisconsin	390
10	Arkansas	495	27	Wyoming	389
11	Delaware	488	28	Indiana	383
12	Florida	486	29	Connecticut	377
13	Michigan	483	30	Oregon	365
14	Nevada	474	31	North Carolina	357
15	Virginia	473	32	Illinois	346
16	California	456	33	New York	331
17	Idaho	454	34	Hawaii	329
			35	Pennsylvania	329
			36	Kansas	327
			37	New Mexico	318
			38	New Jersey	306
			39	Iowa	288
			40	West Virginia	277
			41	Washington	264
			42	Utah	246
			43	Vermont	233
			44	Massachusetts	232
			45	Nebraska	230
			46	North Dakota	195
			47	New Hampshire	187
			48	Rhode Island	175
			49	Minnesota	171
			50	Maine	148
Average for all states: 432					

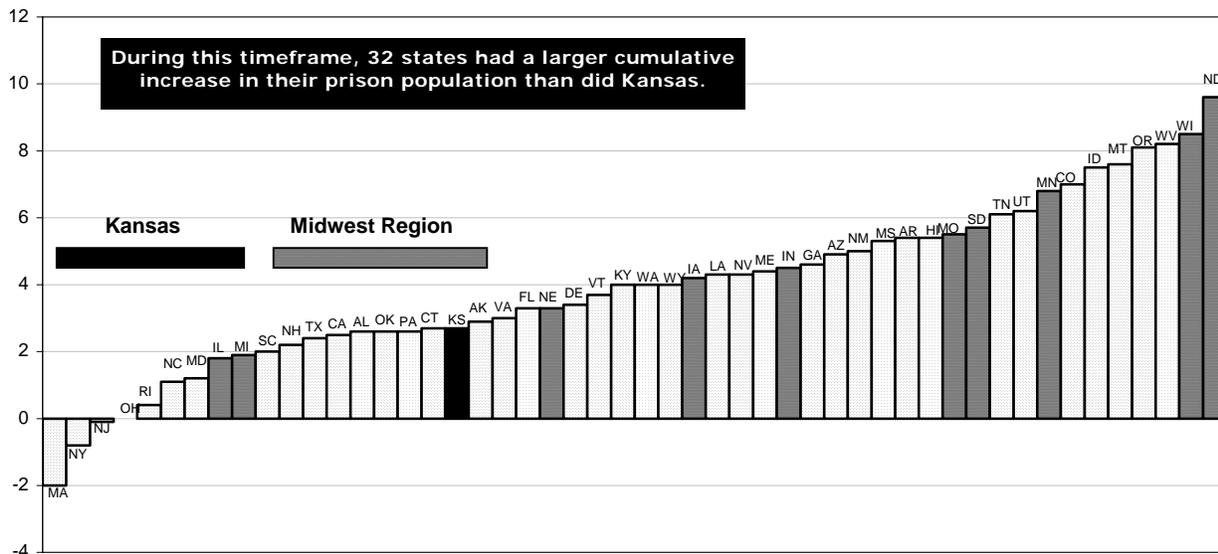
Notes: The following jurisdictions have integrated prison and jail systems: Delaware; Connecticut; Alaska; Hawaii; Vermont; and, Rhode Island. Rates exclude federal prisoners.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations: 1995-2004

Kansas' Rank Relative to All Other States and to Midwest Region States

Average Annual Change, 1995-2004



Percentage Change in State Inmate Populations

Average Annual Change, by State, 1995-2004

Rank		Total % Change	Rank		Total % Change	Rank		Total % Change
1	North Dakota	9.6	18	Georgia	4.6	35	Alabama	2.6
2	Wisconsin	8.5	19	Indiana	4.5	36	Oklahoma	2.6
3	West Virginia	8.2	20	Maine	4.4	37	Pennsylvania	2.6
4	Oregon	8.1	21	Louisiana	4.3	38	California	2.5
5	Montana	7.6	22	Nevada	4.3	39	Texas	2.4
6	Idaho	7.5	23	Iowa	4.2	40	New Hampshire	2.2
7	Colorado	7.0	24	Kentucky	4.0	41	South Carolina	2.0
8	Minnesota	6.8	25	Washington	4.0	42	Michigan	1.9
9	Utah	6.2	26	Wyoming	4.0	43	Illinois	1.8
10	Tennessee	6.1	27	Vermont	3.7	44	Maryland	1.2
11	South Dakota	5.7	28	Delaware	3.4	45	North Carolina	1.1
12	Missouri	5.5	29	Florida	3.3	46	Rhode Island	0.4
13	Arkansas	5.4	30	Nebraska	3.3	47	Ohio	0.0
14	Hawaii	5.4	31	Virginia	3.0	48	New Jersey	-0.1
15	Mississippi	5.3	32	Alaska	2.9	49	New York	-0.8
16	New Mexico	5.0	33	Connecticut	2.7	50	Massachusetts	-2.0
17	Arizona	4.9	34	Kansas	2.7		All States	2.7

Source: Prisoners in 2004, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Population & Capacity

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Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2006 Inmate Population Projections Population as of June 30 each year

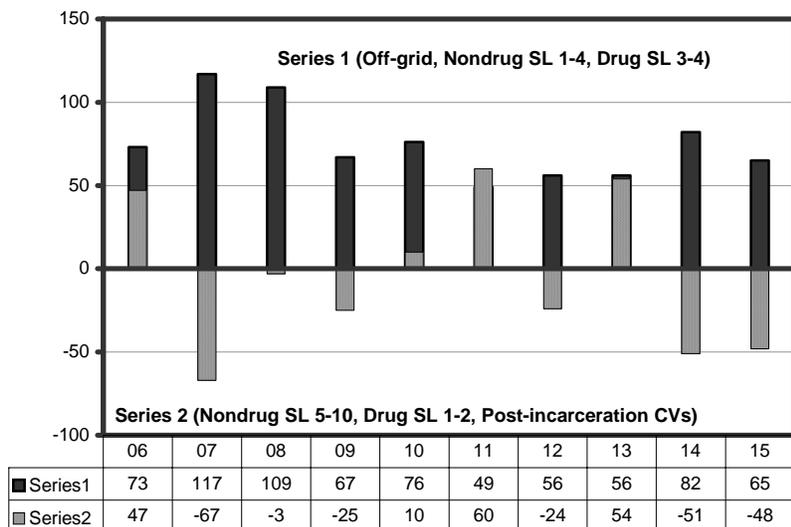
ID Group	<i>fiscal year (population as of June 30 each year)</i>											Total Change	% Change
	Actual 05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Off Grid	697	716	723	738	739	736	747	748	748	763	772	75	10.8%
Non-Drug													
Level 1	765	792	805	823	855	875	885	900	914	935	947	182	23.8%
Level 2	454	459	461	468	482	488	484	489	479	476	481	27	5.9%
Level 3	1337	1337	1352	1355	1379	1387	1404	1424	1445	1468	1507	170	12.7%
Level 4	265	247	253	264	262	273	278	287	288	287	294	29	10.9%
Level 5	993	989	960	954	956	977	993	978	968	994	950	-43	-4.3%
Level 6	147	144	149	145	155	158	139	152	151	168	161	14	9.5%
Level 7	817	851	874	899	850	837	821	843	867	839	858	41	5.0%
Level 8	232	261	256	266	253	245	264	270	308	279	262	30	12.9%
Level 9	268	293	271	289	294	294	313	290	319	306	297	29	10.8%
Level 10	44	59	67	61	69	77	71	70	71	71	70	26	59.1%
Drug													
Level D1	635	595	579	560	563	564	562	548	525	524	508	-127	-20.0%
Level D2	303	248	243	229	228	235	224	230	231	224	235	-68	-22.4%
Level D3	452	465	459	471	461	468	490	492	509	528	524	72	15.9%
Level D4	578	605	685	728	736	763	751	755	768	776	773	195	33.7%
Parole CVs	1059	1105	1079	1072	1082	1073	1133	1115	1110	1094	1110	51	4.8%
Total	9,046	9,166	9,216	9,322	9,364	9,450	9,559	9,591	9,701	9,732	9,749	703	7.8%

FY 2006 PROJECTIONS COMPARED TO EXISTING POPULATION Amount of Increase/Decrease from June 30, 2005 Population, by ID Group

ID Group	fiscal year									
	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Off Grid	19	7	15	1	-3	11	1	0	15	9
Non-Drug										
Level 1	27	13	18	32	20	10	15	14	21	12
Level 2	5	2	7	14	6	-4	5	-10	-3	5
Level 3	0	15	3	24	8	17	20	21	23	39
Level 4	-18	6	11	-2	11	5	9	1	-1	7
Level 5	-4	-29	-6	2	21	16	-15	-10	26	-44
Level 6	-3	5	-4	10	3	-19	13	-1	17	-7
Level 7	34	23	25	-49	-13	-16	22	24	-28	19
Level 8	29	-5	10	-13	-8	19	6	38	-29	-17
Level 9	25	-22	18	5	0	19	-23	29	-13	-9
Level 10	15	8	-6	8	8	-6	-1	1	0	-1
Drug										
Level D1	-40	-16	-19	3	1	-2	-14	-23	-1	-16
Level D2	-55	-5	-14	-1	7	-11	6	1	-7	11
Level D3	13	-6	12	-10	7	22	2	17	19	-4
Level D4	27	80	43	8	27	-12	4	13	8	-3
Parole CVs	46	-26	-7	10	-9	60	-18	-5	-16	16
Total	-9	27	15	10	33	57	-20	3	3	4

Increase is equal to or greater than 100
 Decrease is equal to or greater than 100

Aggregate Change from June 30, 2005: Higher Severity Level Inmates vs. Other ID Groups



As compared to the June 30, 2005 population—

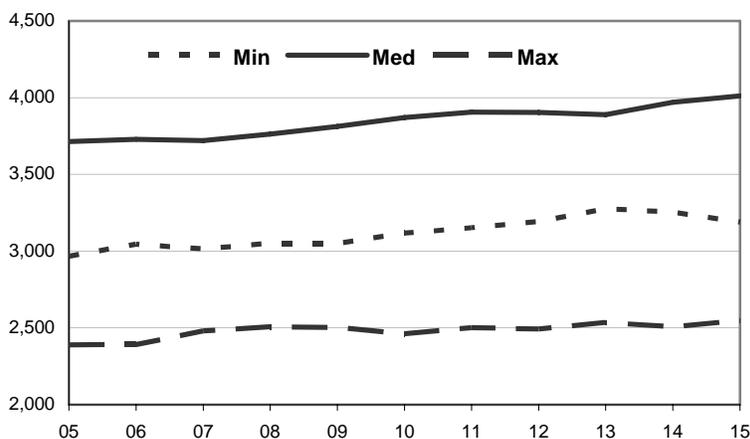
- Inmates convicted of crimes in the higher non-drug severity levels and lower drug severity levels are projected to increase throughout the projection period, while
- The combined total in the other ID groups is expected to fluctuate during the projection period.

Population & Capacity

Projections by Custody

Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
2005 actual	2,966	3,713	1,409	713	267	2,389	9,068
2006	3,046	3,729	1,413	748	230	2,391	9,166
2007	3,015	3,720	1,458	799	224	2,481	9,216
2008	3,051	3,764	1,458	830	220	2,508	9,323
2009	3,049	3,812	1,458	813	232	2,503	9,364
2010	3,118	3,871	1,442	780	239	2,461	9,450
2011	3,152	3,907	1,454	804	242	2,500	9,559
2012	3,194	3,904	1,433	824	236	2,493	9,591
2013	3,276	3,889	1,435	836	265	2,536	9,701
2014	3,254	3,970	1,456	831	221	2,508	9,732
2015	3,189	4,011	1,477	821	251	2,549	9,749
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
2005 actual	32.7%	40.9%	15.5%	7.9%	2.9%	26.3%	100%
2006	33.2%	40.7%	15.4%	8.2%	2.5%	26.1%	100%
2007	32.7%	40.4%	15.8%	8.7%	2.4%	26.9%	100%
2008	32.7%	40.4%	15.6%	8.9%	2.4%	26.9%	100%
2009	32.6%	40.7%	15.6%	8.7%	2.5%	26.7%	100%
2010	33.0%	41.0%	15.3%	8.3%	2.5%	26.0%	100%
2011	33.0%	40.9%	15.2%	8.4%	2.5%	26.2%	100%
2012	33.3%	40.7%	14.9%	8.6%	2.5%	26.0%	100%
2013	33.8%	40.1%	14.8%	8.6%	2.7%	26.1%	100%
2014	33.4%	40.8%	15.0%	8.5%	2.3%	25.8%	100%
2015	32.7%	41.1%	15.2%	8.4%	2.6%	26.1%	100%



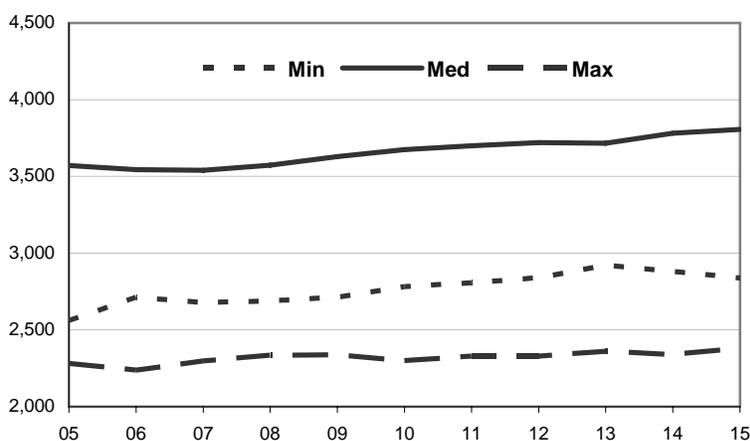
Compared to actual June 30, 2005, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:

- 223 minimum custody inmates.
- 298 medium custody inmates.
- 160 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

Projections by Custody (cont'd)

Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody-Males

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
2005 actual	2,561	3,570	1,351	691	240	2,282	8,413
2006	2,711	3,543	1,341	693	205	2,239	8,493
2007	2,679	3,539	1,366	732	200	2,298	8,516
2008	2,690	3,572	1,380	763	192	2,335	8,597
2009	2,714	3,628	1,378	753	206	2,337	8,679
2010	2,782	3,674	1,369	718	213	2,300	8,756
2011	2,808	3,700	1,383	730	216	2,329	8,837
2012	2,841	3,719	1,364	751	215	2,330	8,890
2013	2,921	3,715	1,366	762	232	2,360	8,996
2014	2,882	3,781	1,392	750	198	2,340	9,003
2015	2,838	3,806	1,406	749	226	2,381	9,025
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
2005 actual	30.4%	42.4%	16.1%	8.2%	2.9%	27.1%	100%
2006	31.9%	41.7%	15.8%	8.2%	2.4%	26.4%	100%
2007	31.5%	41.6%	16.0%	8.6%	2.3%	27.0%	100%
2008	31.3%	41.5%	16.1%	8.9%	2.2%	27.2%	100%
2009	31.3%	41.8%	15.9%	8.7%	2.4%	26.9%	100%
2010	31.8%	42.0%	15.6%	8.2%	2.4%	26.3%	100%
2011	31.8%	41.9%	15.7%	8.3%	2.4%	26.4%	100%
2012	32.0%	41.8%	15.3%	8.4%	2.4%	26.2%	100%
2013	32.5%	41.3%	15.2%	8.5%	2.6%	26.2%	100%
2014	32.0%	42.0%	15.5%	8.3%	2.2%	26.0%	100%
2015	31.4%	42.2%	15.6%	8.3%	2.5%	26.4%	100%



Compared to actual June 30, 2005, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:

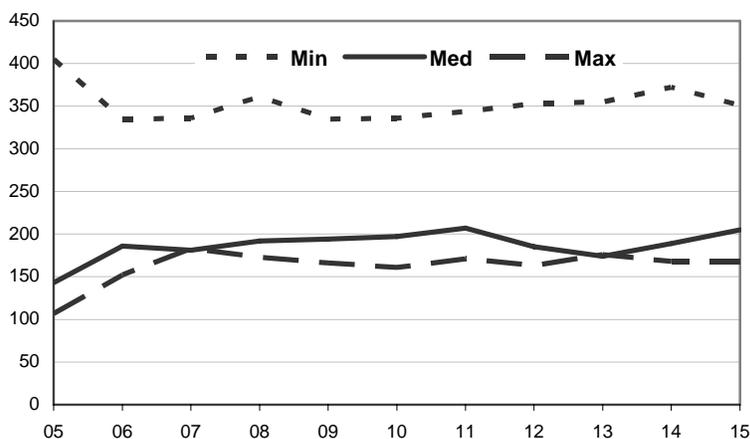
- 277 minimum custody inmates.
- 236 medium custody inmates.
- 99 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

Population & Capacity

Projections by Custody (cont'd)

Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody-Females

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
2005 actual	405	143	58	22	27	107	655
2006	335	186	72	55	25	152	673
2007	336	181	92	67	24	183	700
2008	361	192	78	67	28	173	726
2009	335	184	80	60	26	166	685
2010	336	197	73	62	26	161	694
2011	344	207	71	74	26	171	722
2012	353	185	69	73	21	163	701
2013	355	174	69	74	33	176	705
2014	372	189	64	81	23	168	729
2015	351	205	71	72	25	168	724
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
2005 actual	61.8%	21.8%	8.9%	3.4%	4.1%	16.3%	100%
2006	49.8%	27.6%	10.7%	8.2%	3.7%	22.6%	100%
2007	48.0%	25.9%	13.1%	9.6%	3.4%	26.1%	100%
2008	49.7%	26.4%	10.7%	9.2%	3.9%	23.8%	100%
2009	48.9%	26.9%	11.7%	8.8%	3.8%	24.2%	100%
2010	48.4%	28.4%	10.5%	8.9%	3.7%	23.2%	100%
2011	47.6%	28.7%	9.8%	10.2%	3.6%	23.7%	100%
2012	50.4%	26.4%	9.8%	10.4%	3.0%	23.3%	100%
2013	50.4%	24.7%	9.8%	10.5%	4.7%	25.0%	100%
2014	51.0%	25.9%	8.8%	11.1%	3.2%	23.0%	100%
2015	48.5%	28.3%	9.8%	9.9%	3.5%	23.2%	100%



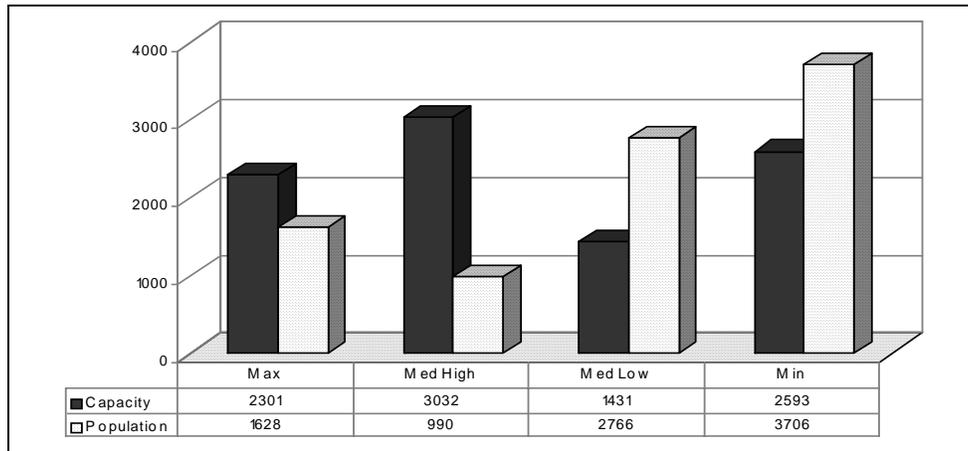
Compared to actual June 30, 2005, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to decrease by:

- 54 minimum custody inmates.

And increase by:

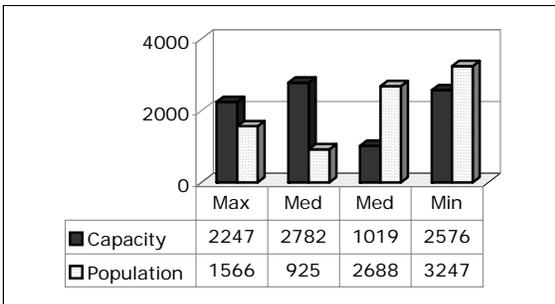
- 62 medium custody inmates.
- 61 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody December 31, 2005



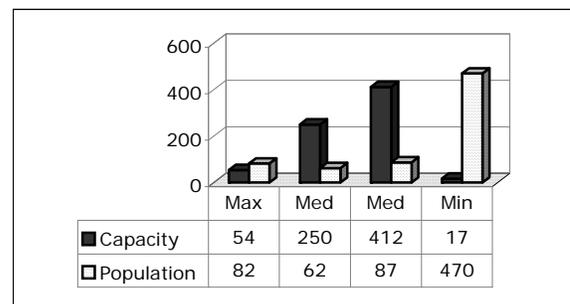
CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — SYSTEMWIDE TOTAL

Capacity = 9,357 Population = 9,090



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — MALES

Capacity = 8,624 Population = 8,426



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — FEMALES

Capacity = 733 Population = 701

While system-wide totals provide general information regarding trends and correctional system status, analysis of capacity requirements cannot be based on system-wide totals, but must take into account both inmate gender and custody requirements. Inmates can be placed in higher security locations than their custody classification level would indicate (minimum custody inmates in medium security housing, for example) but the reverse cannot happen. Inmates with higher custody classifications cannot be placed in locations with a lower security designation. Moreover, capacity in an all male or all female facility is not available for housing inmates of the opposite gender. Finally, there are facility-specific considerations which come into play. As an example, the security designation of much of the female capacity at TCF's Central Unit is medium security. While this capacity is suitable for housing medium custody females, it would not be appropriate for housing medium custody males. Under the revised classification system, the KDOC reclassified all inmates between the dates of November 1 and December 31, 2005. There are now four levels of classification as opposed to the three prior to the revised system being implemented.

Population & Capacity

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Adjusted Baseline Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Male Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	2,247	3,801	2,576	8,624
Utilization Adjustments	(48)	(106)	84	(70)
(Adjusted) Baseline Capacity	2,199	3,695	2,660	8,554
Projected Male Population				
June 30, 2006	2,239	3,543	2,711	8,493
June 30, 2007	2,298	3,539	2,679	8,516
June 30, 2008	2,335	3,572	2,690	8,597
June 30, 2009	2,337	3,628	2,714	8,679
June 30, 2010	2,300	3,674	2,782	8,756
June 30, 2011	2,329	3,700	2,808	8,837
June 30, 2012	2,330	3,719	2,841	8,890
June 30, 2013	2,360	3,715	2,921	8,996
June 30, 2014	2,340	3,781	2,882	9,003
June 30, 2015	2,381	3,806	2,838	9,025

Population projections

The population numbers are based on the Kansas Sentencing Commission's FY 2006 projections. In addition to its basic projections by inmate ID group, the commission also prepared a separate breakdown by custody and a separate breakdown by gender. The numbers above correspond with the commission's total projections for male inmates; the custody distribution by gender was calculated by first estimating the custody breakdown for women, and then subtracting those from the totals to derive an estimate for males. At this time, the projections provided by the Kansas Sentencing Commission do not distinguish between medium-high and medium-low custody inmates.

Adjusted Baseline Capacity

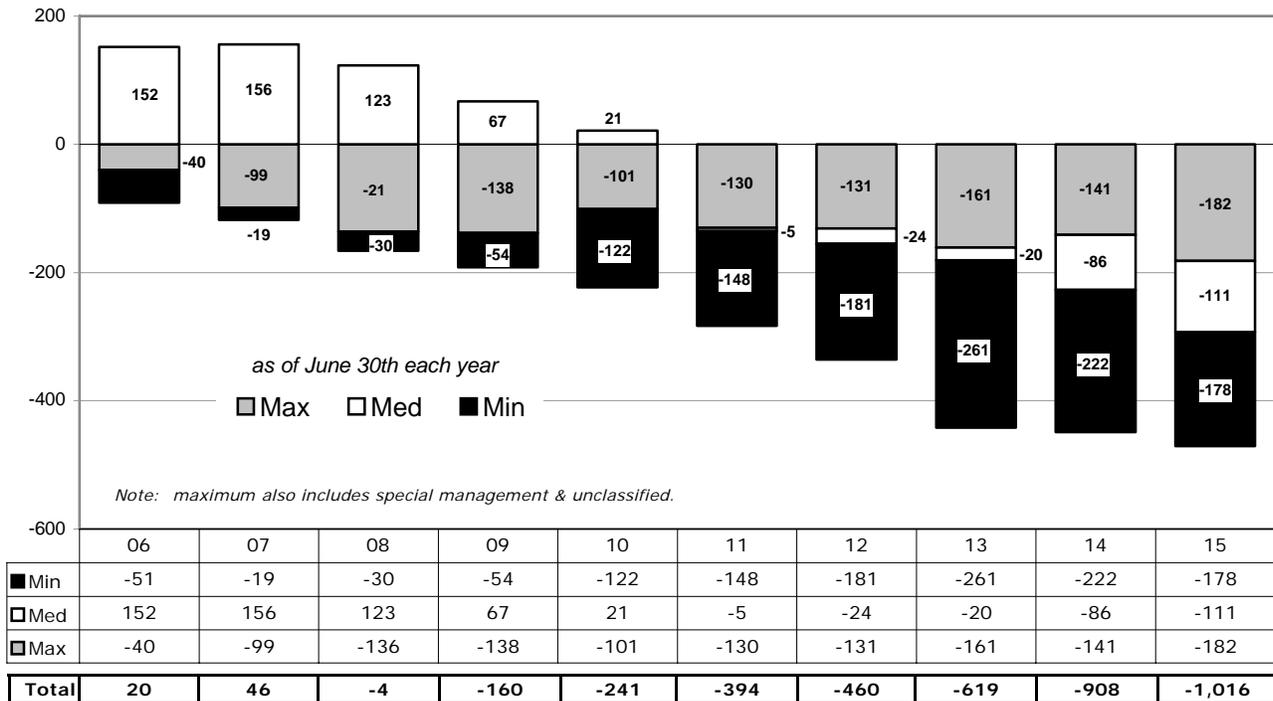
The capacity numbers are based on the department's existing capacity for male inmates of 8,624 beds. The raw capacity numbers have been adjusted, however, to reflect certain utilization and operational factors to provide a more accurate estimate of bed availability at each custody level. With the implementation of the new inmate custody classification system, utilization rates may change. **It will not be possible to identify the change until the new system has been in operation for four to six months.** These *utilization adjustments* reflect the following:

- (1) non-KDOC beds counted in the system-wide capacity are special purpose beds (such as those at Larned State Hospital) and their utilization depends on the number of inmates suitable for placement; and,
- (2) on any given day, some lower custody inmates occupy higher custody beds. Examples of situations where the latter occurs include: inmates who have received their initial custody classification but who are still undergoing evaluation as part of the intake process; inmates who have just received a lower custody classification and are waiting transfer to a lower custody bed; and, inmates whose medical condition requires close proximity to a level of medical care that is only available within a higher security unit.

The net effect of the utilization adjustments is as follows:

- -70 total beds.
- -48 maximum custody beds.
- -106 medium custody beds.
- +84 minimum custody beds.

Difference Between Adjusted Baseline Capacity and Projected Male Inmate Population, by Custody Level



This chart summarizes the difference between available capacity for male inmates and the projected male inmate population, by custody, for the end of each fiscal year through FY 2015.

With the exception of medium custody beds from FY 06 through FY 10, capacity deficits are projected at all custody levels during all fiscal years of the projection period. The total deficit ranges from a low of -4 in FY 08 to a high of -1,016 at the end of FY 15.

Population & Capacity

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Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Female Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	54	662	17	733
Projected Female Population				
June 30, 2006	152	186	335	673
June 30, 2007	183	181	336	700
June 30, 2008	173	192	361	726
June 30, 2009	166	184	335	685
June 30, 2010	161	197	336	694
June 30, 2011	171	207	344	722
June 30, 2012	163	185	353	701
June 30, 2013	176	174	355	705
June 30, 2014	168	189	372	729
June 30, 2015	168	205	351	724

The security designation of capacity for females is heavily weighted towards medium custody because medium and minimum custody inmates are housed together at Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit. All of the beds in these living units are classified as medium. (The I Cellhouse compound and J dormitory are also part of TCF-Central, but they have their own perimeter and are physically separated from the rest of the facility.)

For the second year, an overall bed surplus is no longer expected throughout the projection period. The department is expected to expend capacity by the end of FY 08. Because of the existing bed surplus for females, the department has entered into a contract with the federal Bureau of Prisons whereby state capacity will be used for placement of up to 28 female inmates from the federal system. The agreement became effective January 1, 2002. Under the terms of the agreement, the state is reimbursed \$70.89 per day for each inmate.

KDOC
2006

Offender Responsibility

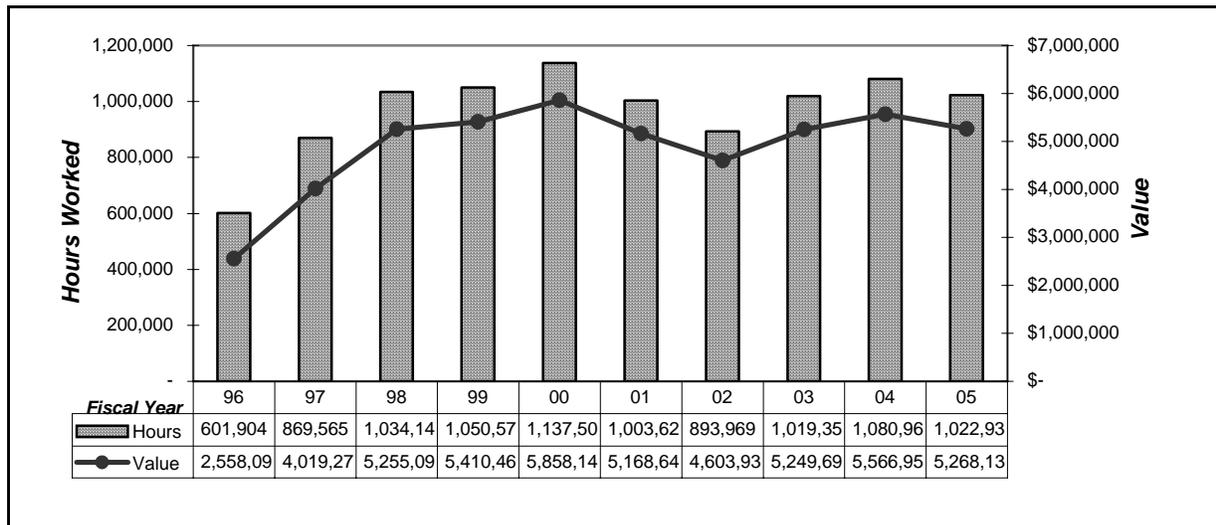
Introduction

In recent years, the Department of Corrections has increased the emphasis placed on offender accountability and responsibility. A number of policies and operational practices have been implemented or revised with this goal in mind. In this section, information is provided on the results of several of these initiatives. These include:

- community service work
- offender fees and payments
 - ...by all inmates*
 - ...by work release inmates*
 - ...by inmates employed in private correctional industries*
- the privileges and incentives system

Offender Responsibility

Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work FY 1996—FY 2005

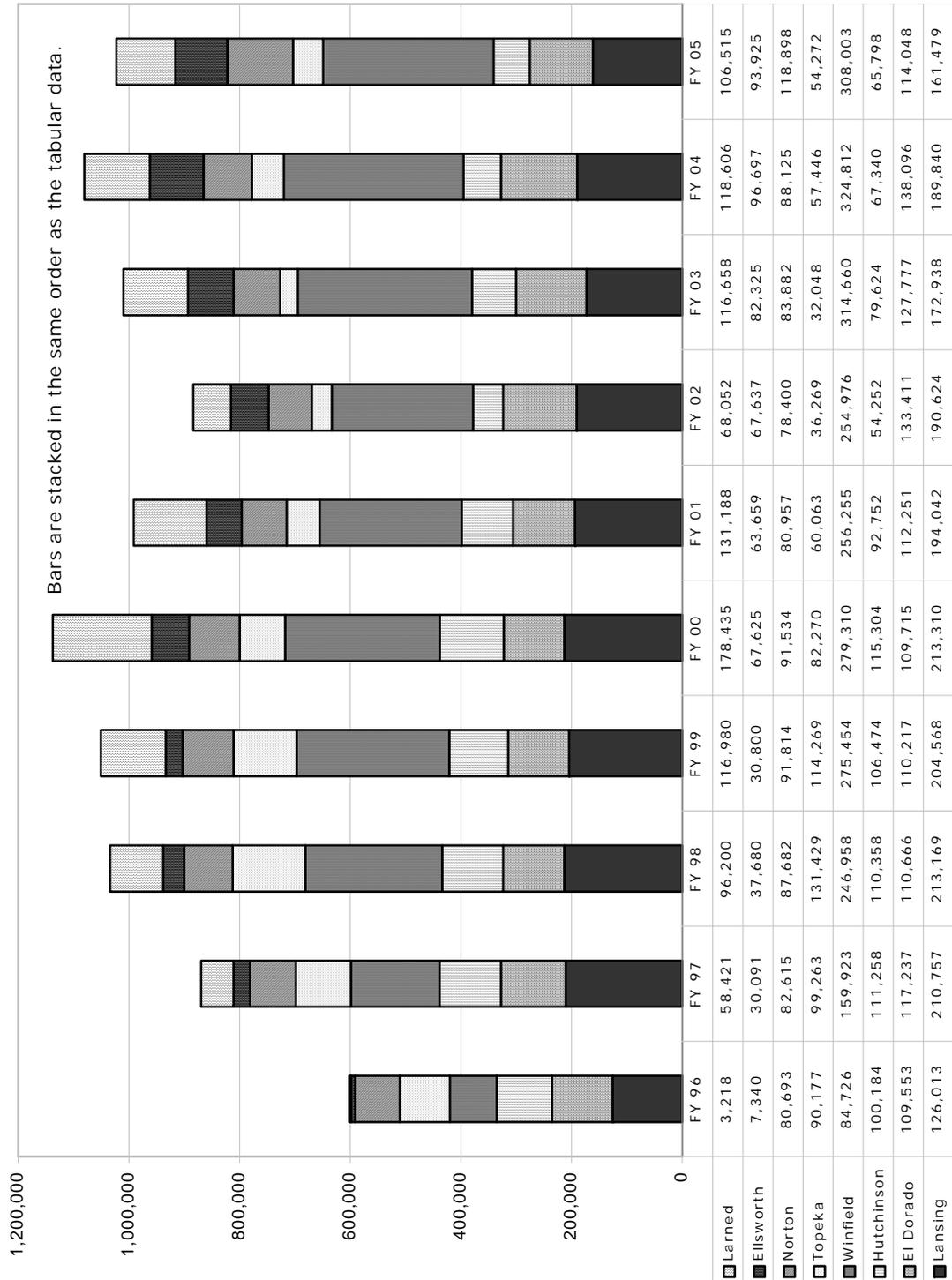


COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

KDOC inmates are expected to participate in work and/or program assignments. Minimum custody inmates may be assigned to a community service work crew. Each year, KDOC work details perform a variety of tasks for eligible public and non-profit agencies that these agencies would not be able to accomplish otherwise.

- The 1,022,938 hours worked in FY 2005 represents the third consecutive year that Kansas inmates have performed more than one million hours of community service work.
- If calculated at the minimum wage rate of \$5.15/hour, the total value of community service work performed by KDOC offenders was approximately \$5.27 million in FY 2005.

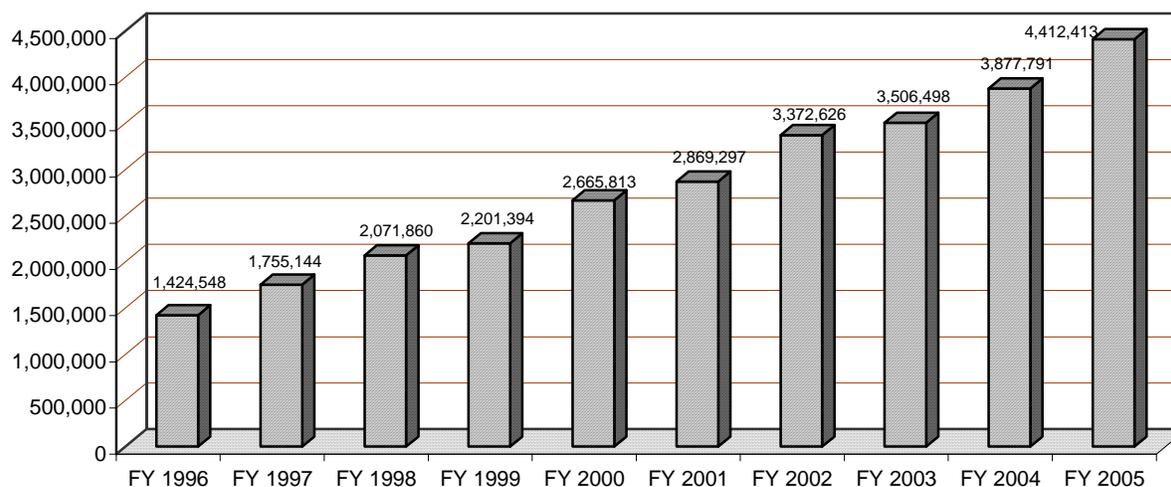
Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility FY 1996—FY 2005



Offender Responsibility

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Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations FY 1996—FY 2005



In 1995 the department greatly expanded its use of fees as part of a larger initiative to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Between FY 1996 and FY 2005, total offender payments for KDOC fees and court-related payments more than tripled, increasing from \$1,424,548 to \$4,412,413. Cumulative payments by offenders over the ten-year period totaled \$28.2 million. KDOC fees and assessments now include the following:

Reimbursement for room, board and transportation. Work release inmates and inmates employed by private correctional industries pay 25% of their gross wages in partial reimbursement for room and board. The reimbursement rate changed during FY 2001; previously, the rate was \$52.40 per week. Where applicable, these inmates also reimburse the state, private employer, or third party for costs incurred in transporting them to their work site.

Administrative fee. Inmates pay \$1 per month for administration of their inmate trust account. Proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

Supervision fee. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision pay a supervision fee of \$25 per month. *(The fee policy was revised, effective January 1, 2002. Prior to this date, offenders paid either \$25 or \$15 per month, depending on incentive level.)* 25% of fee proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund; the balance is used to improve supervision services.

Sick call fee. Inmates are charged a fee of \$2 for each sick call visit initiated by the inmate (although no inmate is denied medical treatment because of an inability to pay).

Drug test fee. Inmates are charged \$5.35 for the cost of conducting a drug test if the drug test result is positive. They are also charged \$15 for a follow-up confirmation test if one is requested. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision are charged a fee of \$10 for a positive drug test and \$30 for a follow-up confirmation test.

In addition to KDOC fees and charges, offenders pay court-ordered restitution, dependent support, court filing fees, attorney fees and other court-ordered payments. Private correctional industry inmates make payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund if they do not owe court-ordered restitution. Work release and private correctional industry inmates also pay federal and state taxes.

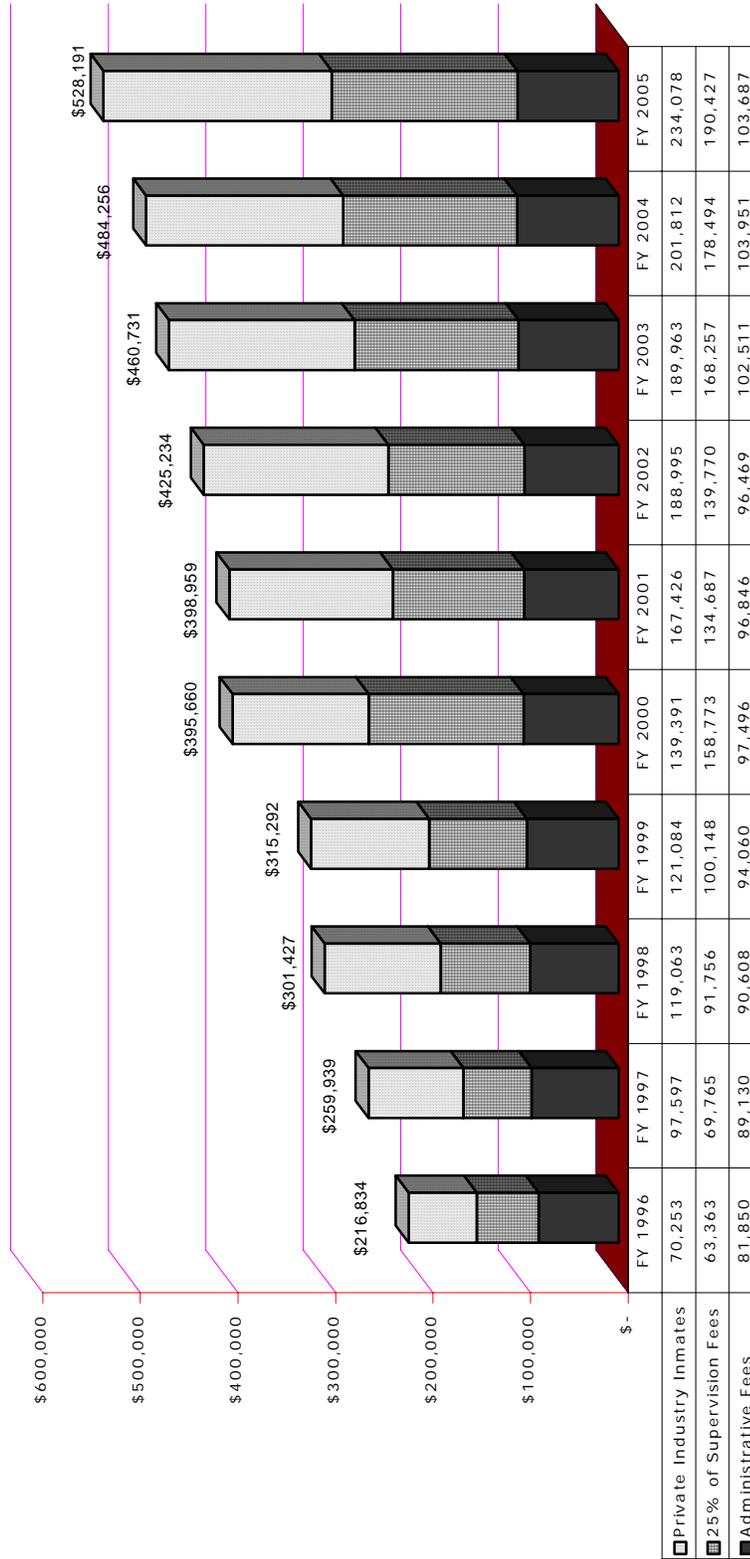
Offender Payments Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1996—FY 2005

Type of Payment	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
Room and Board	\$ 749,561	\$ 907,603	\$1,079,142	\$ 1,147,969	\$ 1,330,076	\$ 1,592,046	\$ 2,166,425	\$ 2,208,169	\$ 2,501,432	\$ 2,905,664	\$ 16,588,087
Transportation	17,709	41,176	49,381	66,334	73,967	73,264	73,968	45,828	20,856	21,930	484,413
Administrative Fees	81,850	89,130	90,608	94,060	97,496	96,646	96,469	102,511	103,951	103,685	956,606
Sick Call Fees	31,397	30,189	31,730	32,384	34,644	37,384	34,274	36,571	41,031	41,810	351,414
UA Fees	9,112	11,484	8,601	22,140	19,223	23,067	19,785	26,833	23,723	15,765	179,731
Supervision Fees	253,450	279,058	367,024	400,590	635,093	538,769	563,944	664,586	705,905	761,139	5,169,458
Dependent Support	46,032	32,612	17,953	11,249	16,068	17,019	6,234	3,931	5,122	6,927	163,147
Court-Ordered Restitution	121,407	209,459	249,042	239,599	257,811	295,331	189,601	191,067	227,007	286,209	2,246,533
Medical Payments	32,801	35,171	41,196	46,654	44,645	12,243	14,203	13,414	15,884	13,706	269,917
Crime Victims (see note)	71,622	101,044	119,063	121,084	139,391	167,426	188,985	189,963	201,812	234,078	1,534,477
Filing Fees	1,408	8,109	12,413	8,456	8,782	12,736	15,293	18,431	24,126	36,147	145,901
Attorney Fees Paid	8,201	10,109	5,708	10,875	8,617	3,166	3,436	5,194	7,043	5,353	67,701
	\$ 1,424,548	\$ 1,755,144	\$ 2,071,860	\$ 2,201,394	\$ 2,665,813	\$ 2,869,297	\$ 3,372,626	\$ 3,506,498	\$ 3,877,791	\$ 4,412,413	\$ 28,157,385

Note: To avoid double-counting, the amount shown for Crime Victims includes only those payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund which did not originate from Administrative Fees and Supervision Fees. Therefore, the table understates the total amount transferred from all KDOC offender-generated revenues to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. During the ten-year period, the total was \$3.8 million.

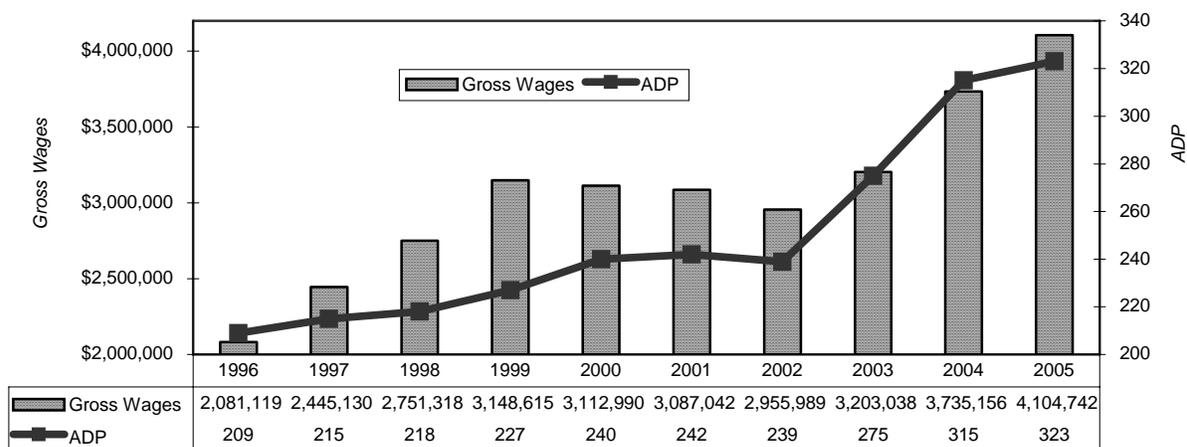
Offender Responsibility

Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund By source of revenue FY 1996—FY 2005



Since January 1, 1995, the Department of Corrections has transferred funds from various inmate revenue sources to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These transfers originate from: (1) entire proceeds from a \$1 monthly fee paid by inmates for administration of their inmate trust accounts; (2) 25% of the proceeds of the monthly supervision fee paid by offenders on post-incarceration supervision; and (3) amounts deducted for this purpose from wages of inmates employed by private correctional industries.

Work Release Inmates: ADP and Gross Wages Earned FY 1996—FY 2005

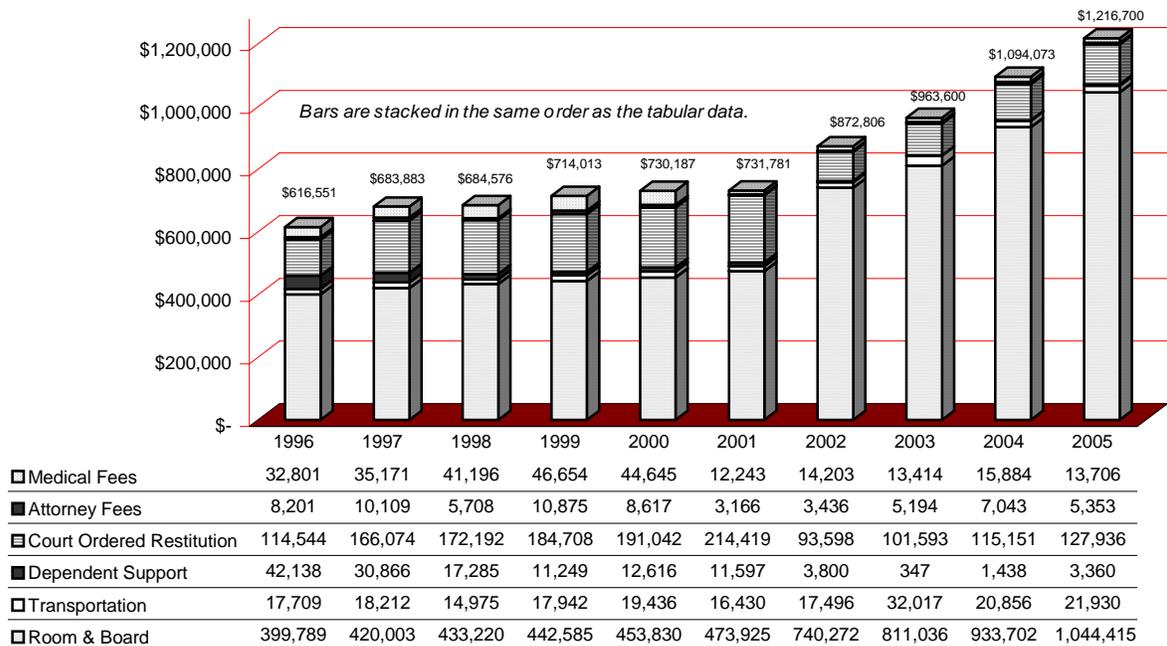


The department has work release programs in Wichita, Hutchinson, Topeka, and Ellsworth, with capacities of 250 (including some permanent party inmates), 48, 20, and 12, respectively.

The total work release ADP was 323 in FY 2005, compared to 209 in FY 1996. Gross wages earned by work release inmates totaled \$4,104,742 in FY 2005—an increase of 97% from FY 1996.

Offender Responsibility

Payments by Work Release Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1996—FY 2005



Work release inmates pay:

Room and board reimbursement at a rate equal to 25% of their gross wages. This rate took effect July 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state, private employer, or third party for transportation to and from work, if located off prison grounds.

Medical expenses. Prescriptions are at actual cost.

Court-ordered payments such as restitution, dependent support, and attorney fees.

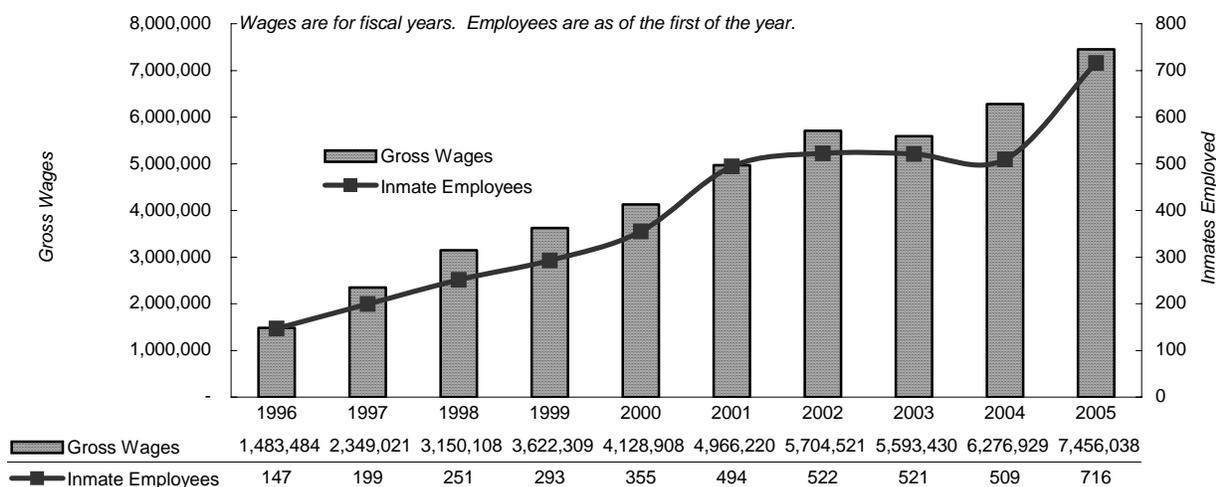
State and federal taxes.

Payments made by work release inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$1,216,700 in FY 2005, including \$1,044,415 for room and board and \$127,936 for court-ordered restitution.

In FY 2005, the average reimbursement to the state by each work release inmate was approximately \$3,301*.

*Amounts do not include an estimate for taxes. While we have information on withholding amounts for state and federal taxes on earnings by work release inmates, we do not maintain data on their actual tax liability.

Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned 1996—2005



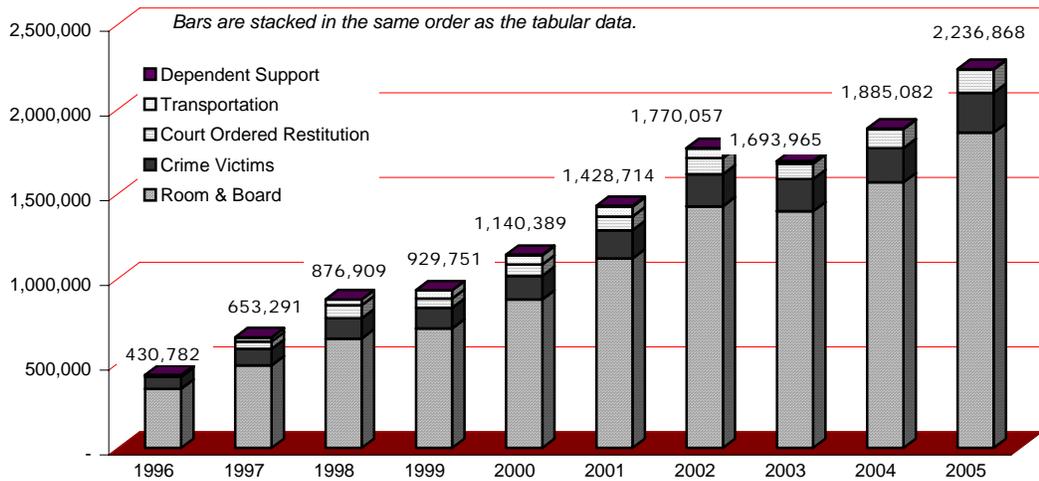
KDOC has significantly increased its emphasis on recruiting private correctional industry in the past several years. The department currently has 21 agreements with private companies for employment of inmates in or near KDOC facilities.

The number of inmates employed by private correctional industries on December 31, 2004 was slightly less than five times the 1996 level.

Gross wages earned by these inmates totaled \$7.5 million in FY 2005—more than five times the estimated wages in FY 1996. Inmates employed by private correctional industries must earn at least minimum wage.

Offender Responsibility

Payments by Private Industry Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1996—FY 2005



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
■ Dependent Support	3,894	1,745	668	-	3,452	5,422	2,434	3,583	3,684	3,267
□ Transportation	-	22,964	34,406	48,392	54,531	56,834	56,472	13,811	-	-
▣ Court Ordered Restitution	6,863	43,385	76,850	54,891	66,769	80,912	96,003	89,474	111,856	138,273
■ Crime Victims	70,253	97,597	119,063	121,084	139,391	167,426	188,995	189,963	201,812	234,078
■ Room & Board	349,772	487,600	645,922	705,384	876,246	1,118,121	1,426,153	1,397,133	1,567,730	1,861,250

**In FY 2004, the private employers at LCF began transporting inmates; thereby, removing the need to have inmates reimburse transportation costs.*

Inmates employed by private correctional industries pay:

Room and board reimbursement to the state at a rate equal to 25% of gross wages. This rate became effective February 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Either court-ordered restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

State and federal taxes.

Payments made by these inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$2,236,868 in FY 2005, including \$1,861,250 for room and board and \$372,351 for restitution and victim compensation.

Privileges and Incentives

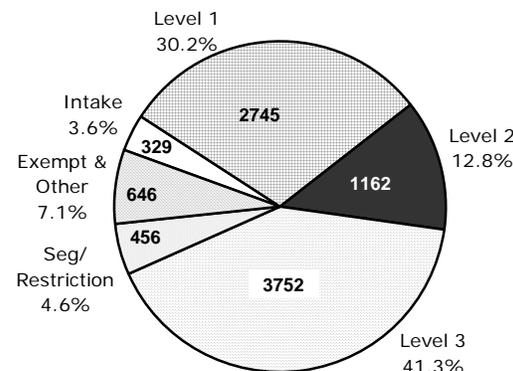
Inmate Privilege Levels

Incentive Type	Intake	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
TV/electronics ownership	no	no	yes	yes
Handicrafts	no	no	no	yes
Participate in organizations	no	limited	limited	yes
Canteen limit (per monthly pay period)	10	40	110	180
Property	intake only	limited	max allowed by policy	
Incentive pay eligibility	none	\$.60/day	max allowed by policy	
Visitation	none	clergy, atty, immediate family, & approved mentor	max allowed by policy	

In January 1996, the Department of Corrections implemented a new system of privileges and incentives to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Offenders must earn privileges in several major incentive categories, including property, canteen purchase limits, visitation, and eligibility for higher pay rates/better jobs, including correctional industry jobs. Privileges must be earned, and they also can be lost. Offender behavior resulting in disciplinary convictions or loss of custody may result in a reduction in privilege level.

As summarized in the table above, there are four privilege levels for inmates—intake, plus three graduated incentive levels. Effective January 1, 2002, post-incarceration offenders were no longer assigned an incentive level.

Inmate Population, by Privilege Level



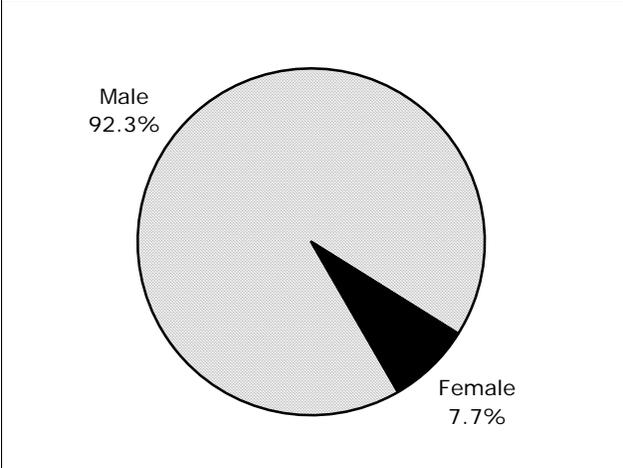
Inmate population as of January 3, 2006

The two largest incentive level groups for inmates are Level 3 and Level 1—representing 71.5% of the inmate population. A small percentage of inmates are exempt from the level system—such as work release inmates, inmates participating in therapeutic treatment communities, and inmates housed at the central unit of Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

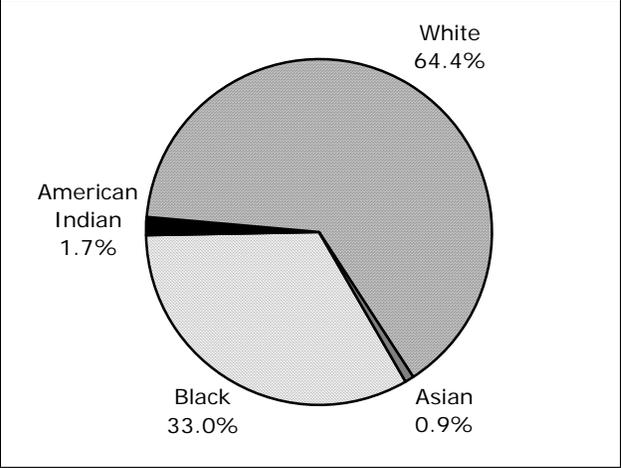
KDOC
2006

Offender Trends

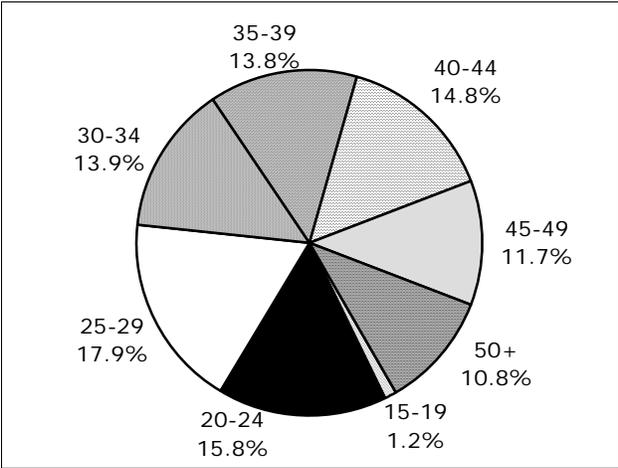
Demographics: December 31, 2005 Inmate Population



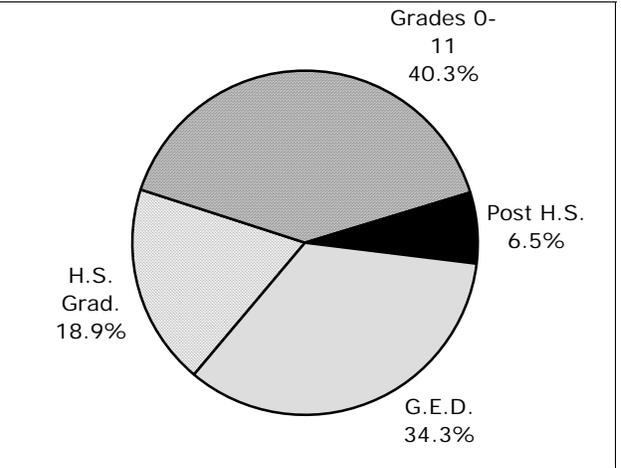
Gender



Race



Current Age



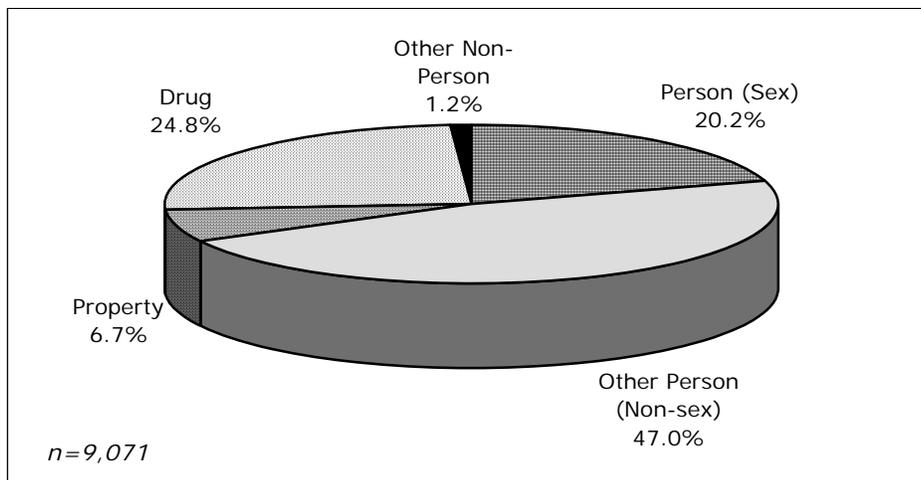
Educational Level

N=9,090 inmates. Information unavailable as follows: Education Level (n=194). Not included as a separate racial category is "Hispanic", of which there were 808 inmates, including 773 in the "White" category, 22 in "Black", and 13 in other racial groups.

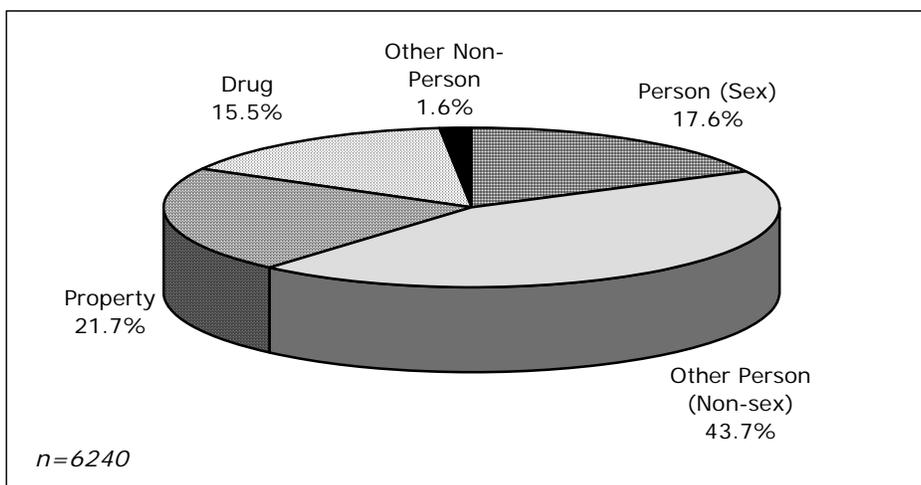
Offender Trends

Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense) 12-31-2005 Compared to 6-30-1993*

December 31, 2005



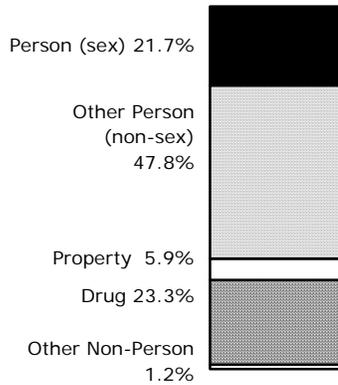
June 30, 1993



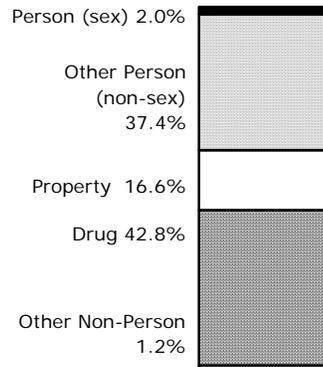
Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for 92 offenders in 1993 and 19 offenders in 2005.

Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime (most serious offense) 12-31-05 Compared to 6-30-93

Males (n=8394)

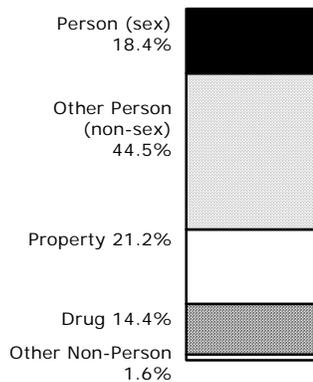


Females (n=696)

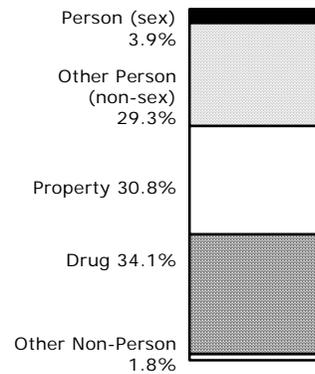


December 31, 2005

Males (n=5905)



Females (n=335)

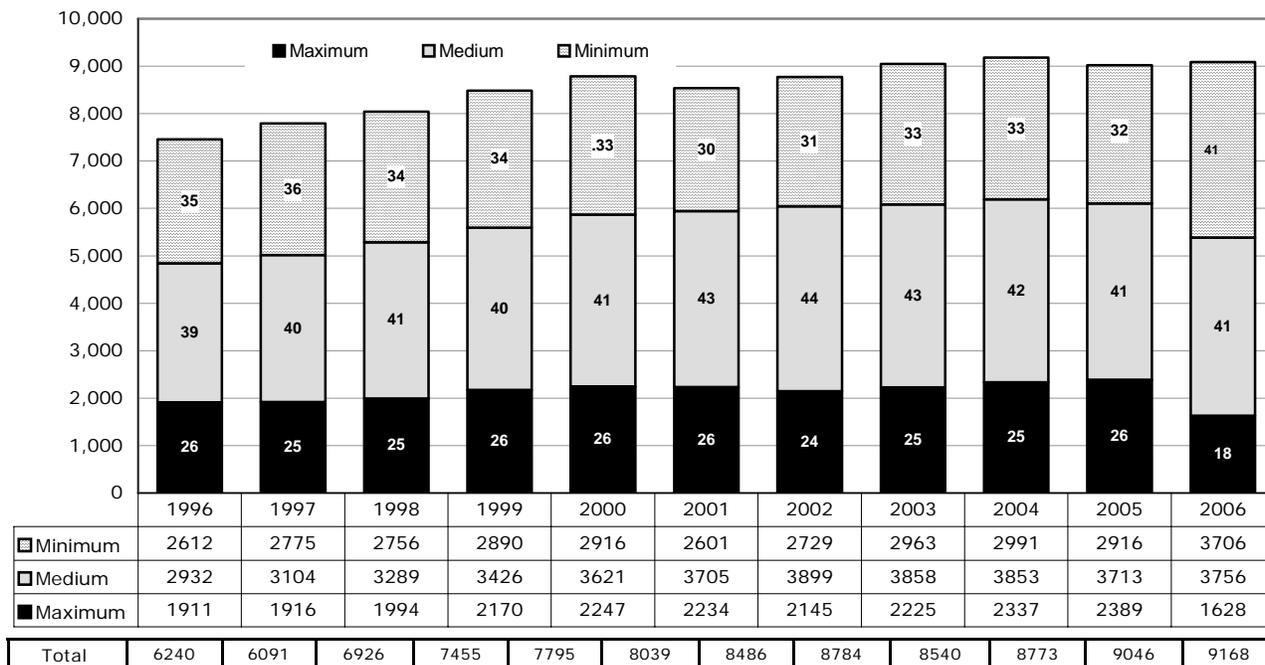


June 30, 1993

Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for: 4 female offenders in 1993; 4 female offenders in 2005; 88 male offenders in 1993; and, 15 male offenders in 2005.

Offender Trends

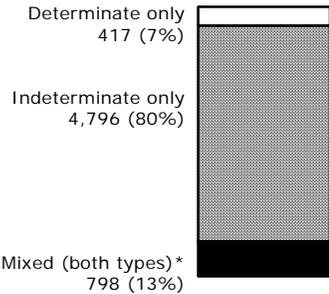
Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level Fiscal Years 1996—2006 (12-31-05)



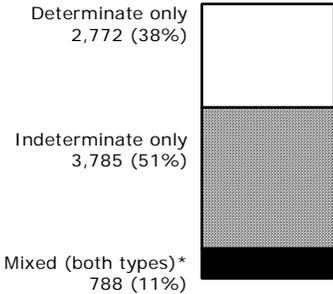
Numbers in bar segments represent % of total.

- This graph presents trend information on the custody composition of the inmate population since FY 1996.
- The figures for 2006 (12-31-2005) reflects the redistribution resulting from the implementation of the newly adopted custody classification system.
- Note that the totals for maximum custody include special management and unclassified inmates, as well as regular maximum custody.

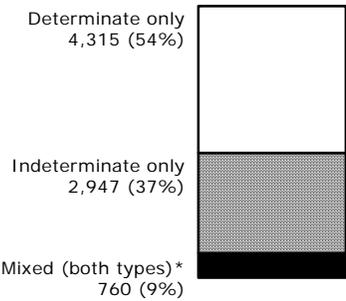
**Distribution of the Inmate Population by Type of Sentencing Structure:
Comparison on Selected Dates (after passage of Sentencing Guidelines Act)**



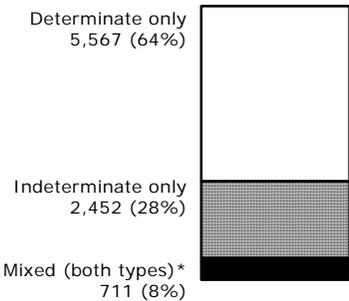
June 30, 1994



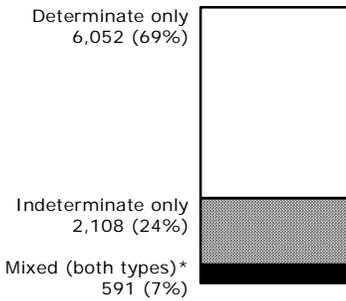
June 30, 1996



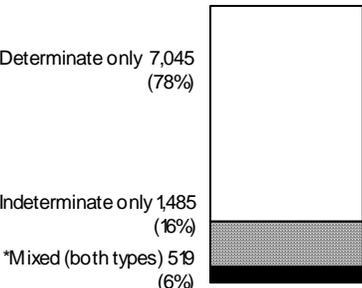
June 30, 1998



June 30, 2000



June 30, 2002

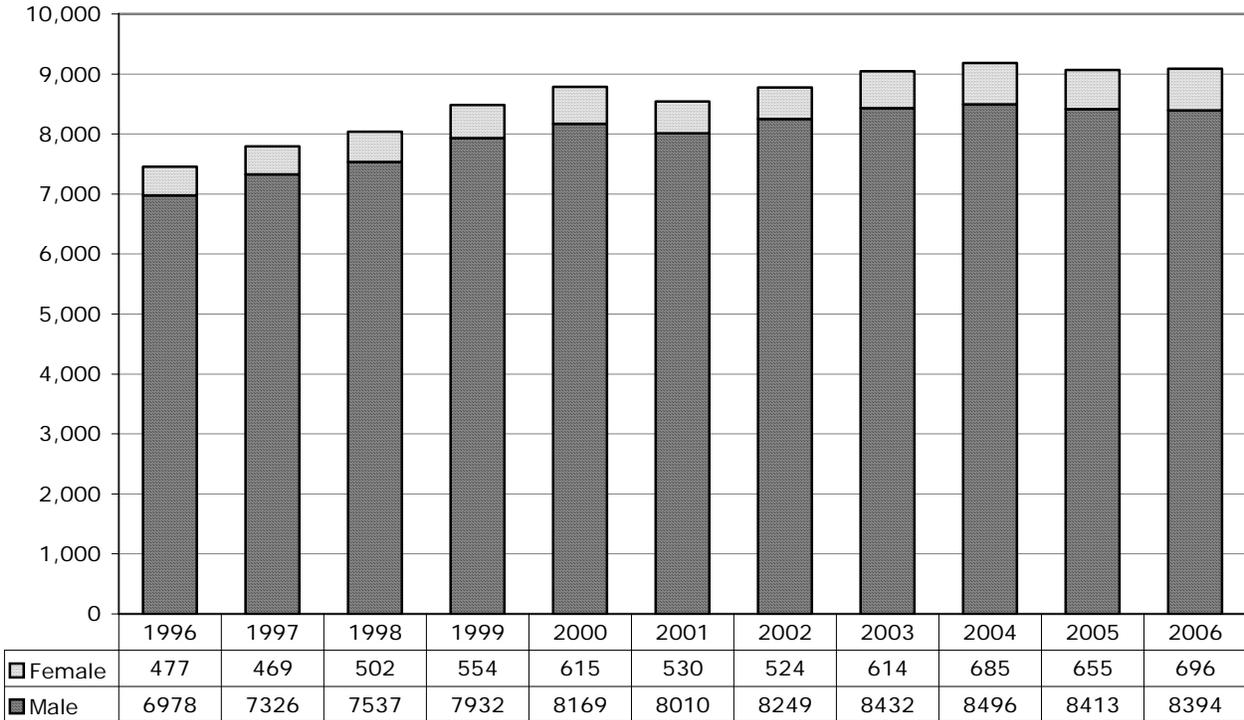


June 30, 2005

*"Mixed" indicates that both determinate and indeterminate sentencing are involved. It includes offenders who have active sentences for crimes committed both before and after July 1, 1993, as well as offenders with "old" sentences that were converted to a guidelines sentence. Sentence structure information was unavailable for 80 offenders in FY 94, 110 in FY 96, 17 in FY 98, 54 in FY 00, 22 in FY 02, and 19 on June 30, 2005.

Offender Trends

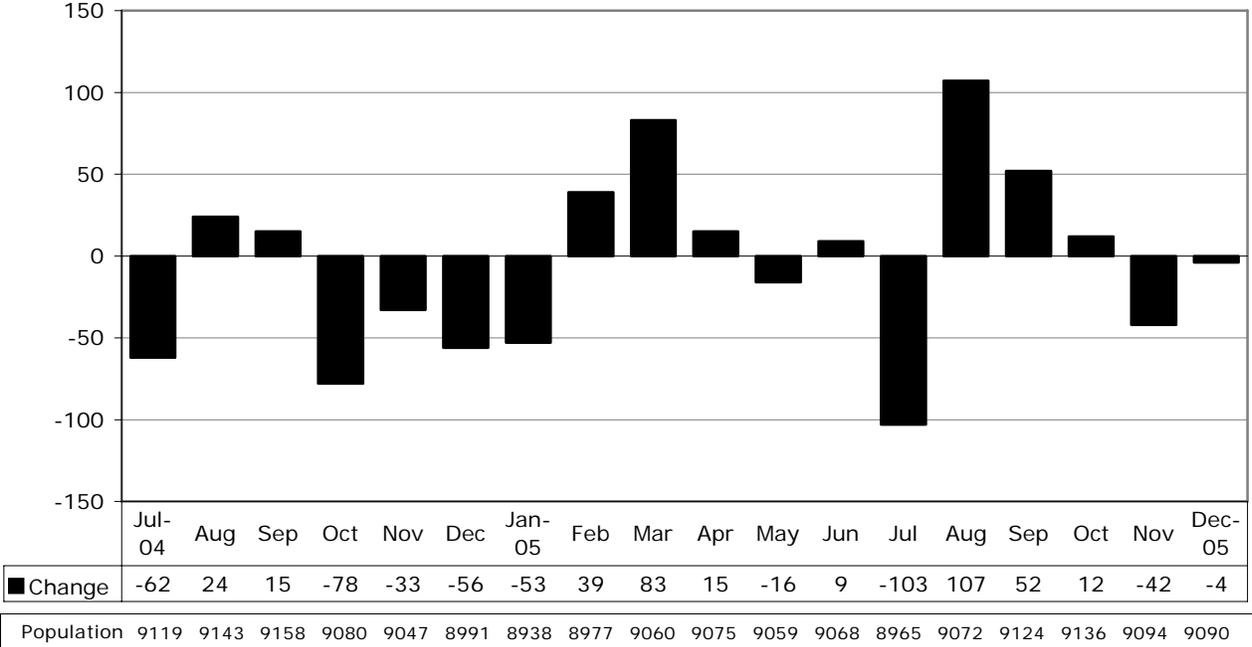
**Total Inmate Population: FY 1996—2005 and FY 2006
(through 12-31-05)**



Population is as of June 30th each year except FY 2006, which is as of December 31, 2005.

- During the first six months of FY 2006, the inmate population increased by 22 (0.2%).
- The decrease in the inmate population from FY 2000 to FY 2001 is primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

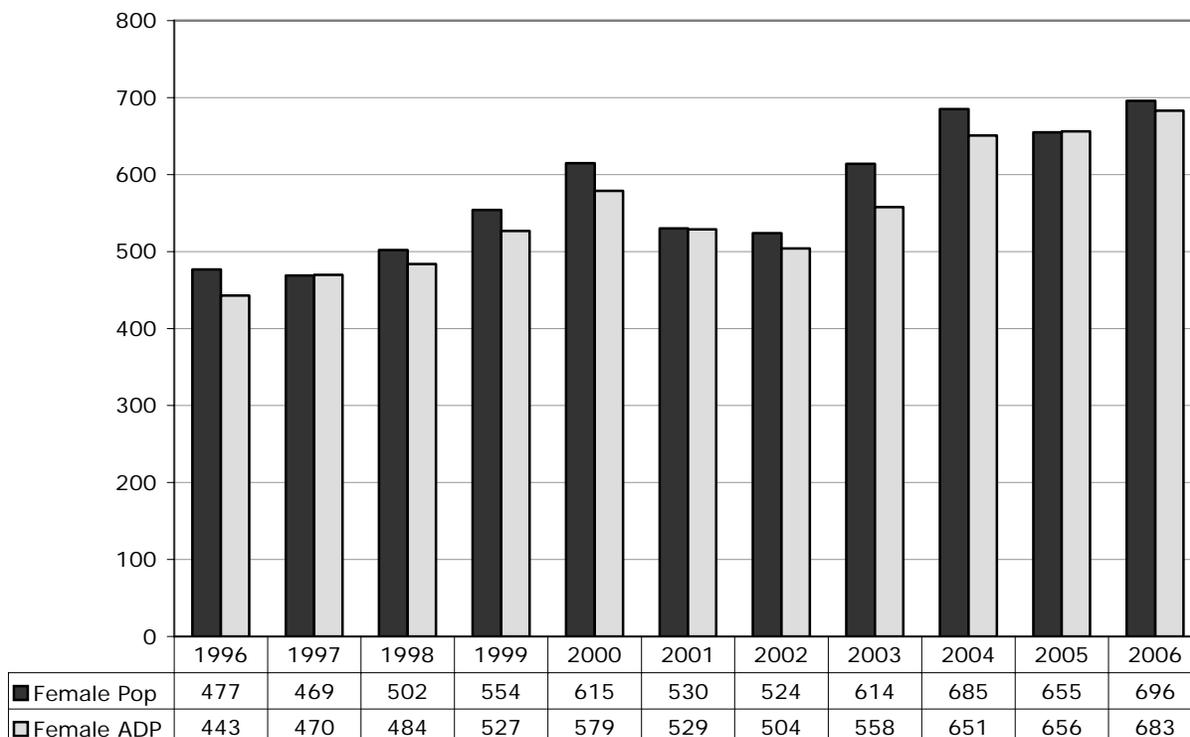
**Change in Month-end Inmate Population During 18-Month Period:
July 2004 Through December 2005**



- The month-end inmate population fluctuated considerably during the 18-month period, with the monthly change ranging from +107 to -103. There were increases in 9 of the months and decreases in 9 of the months.

Offender Trends

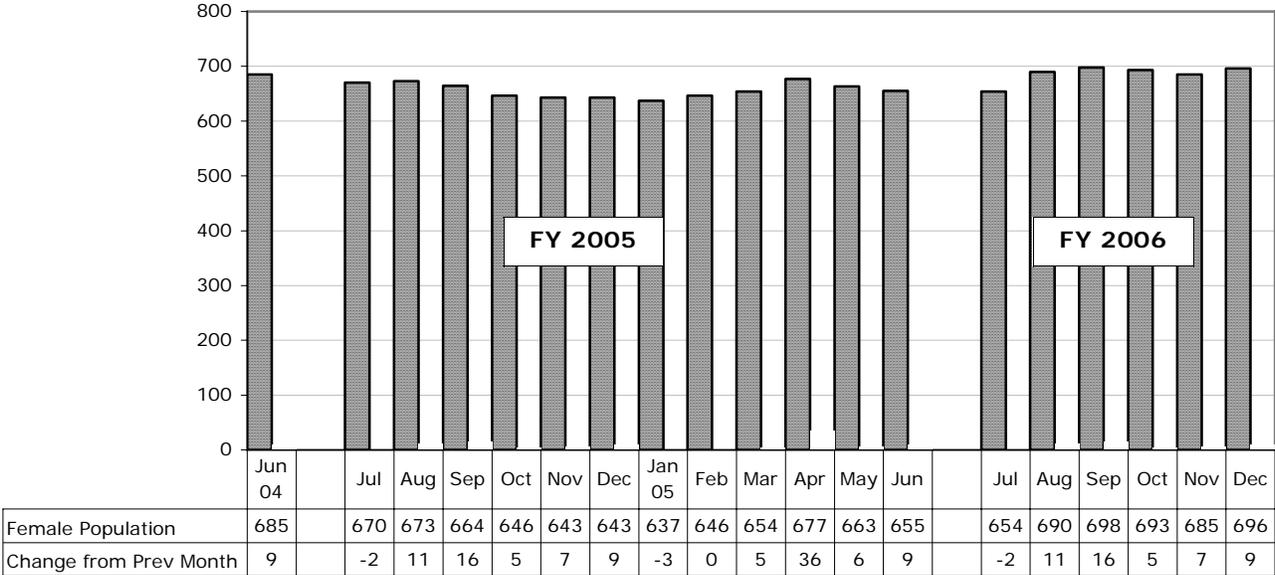
**Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population:
FY 1996—2005 and FY 2006
(through 12-31-05)**



The population figures reflect the number of female inmates as of June 30 each year except FY 2006 to date, which is December 31, 2005. The average daily population (ADP) is the average daily count for the fiscal year, except for FY 2006 to date, which is for the first six months of the fiscal year.

- The December 31, 2005 female population of 696 is larger by 41 (6.2%) than at the end of FY 2005, and is 45.9% greater than FY 1996.
- The decreases in the female inmate population and ADP for FY 2001 and 2002 are primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population reported since FY 2002 includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. There were 21 federal inmates at TCF on December 31, 2005.

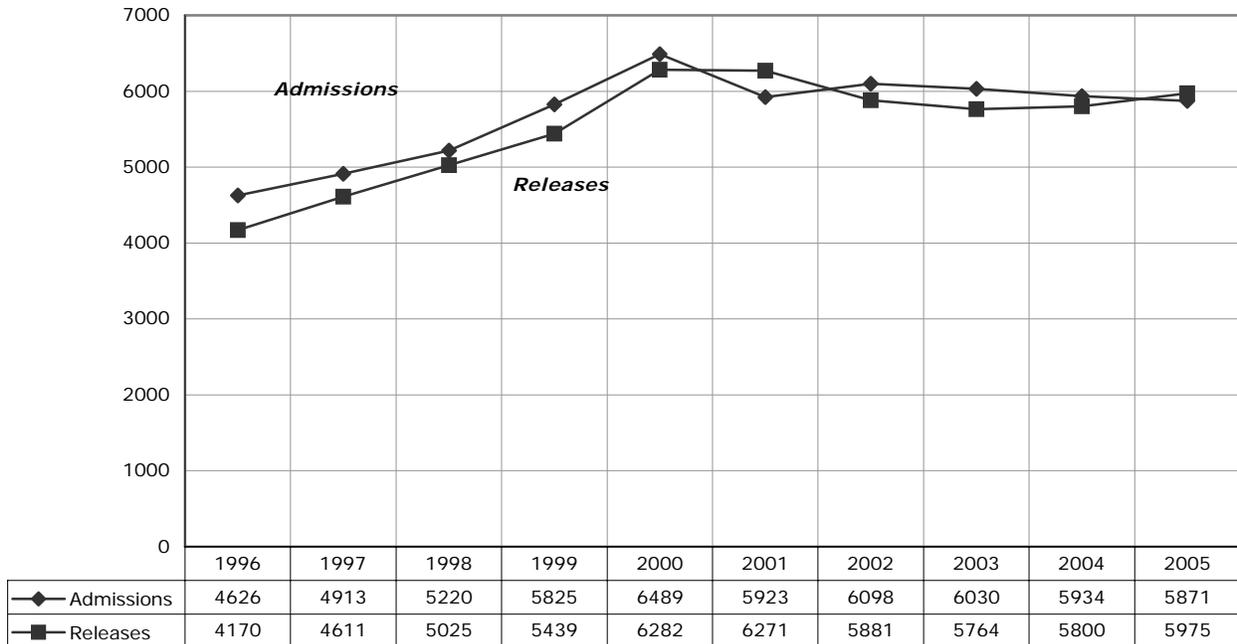
**End-of-Month Female Inmate Population:
FY 2005 and FY 2006
(through 12-31-05)**



- The number of females on December 31, 2005 (696) is greater by only 11 (1.6%) than 18 months before, on June 30, 2004.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. The number of federal inmates was 21 as of December 31, 2005.

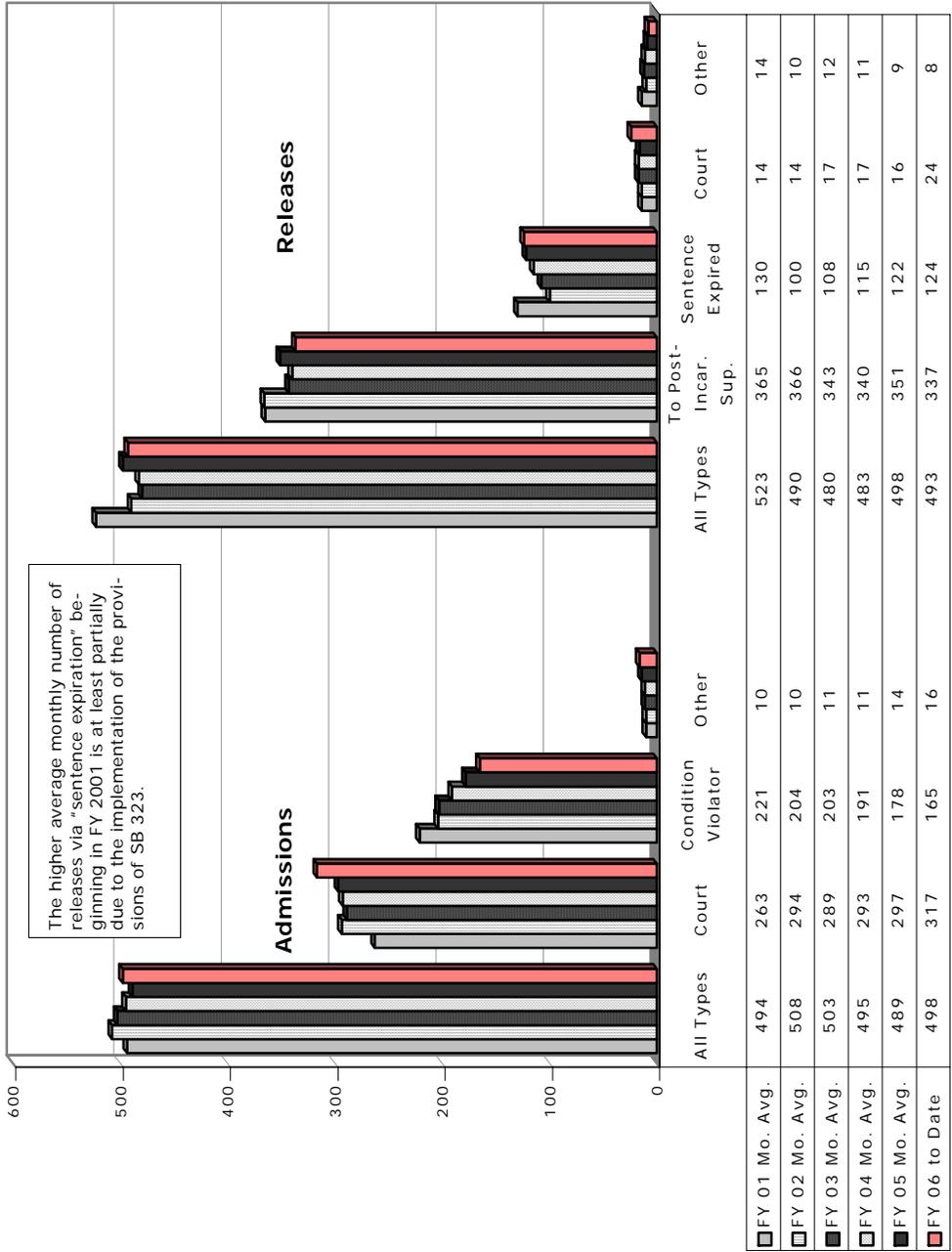
Offender Trends

**Yearly Admissions and Releases:
Fiscal Years 1996—2005**



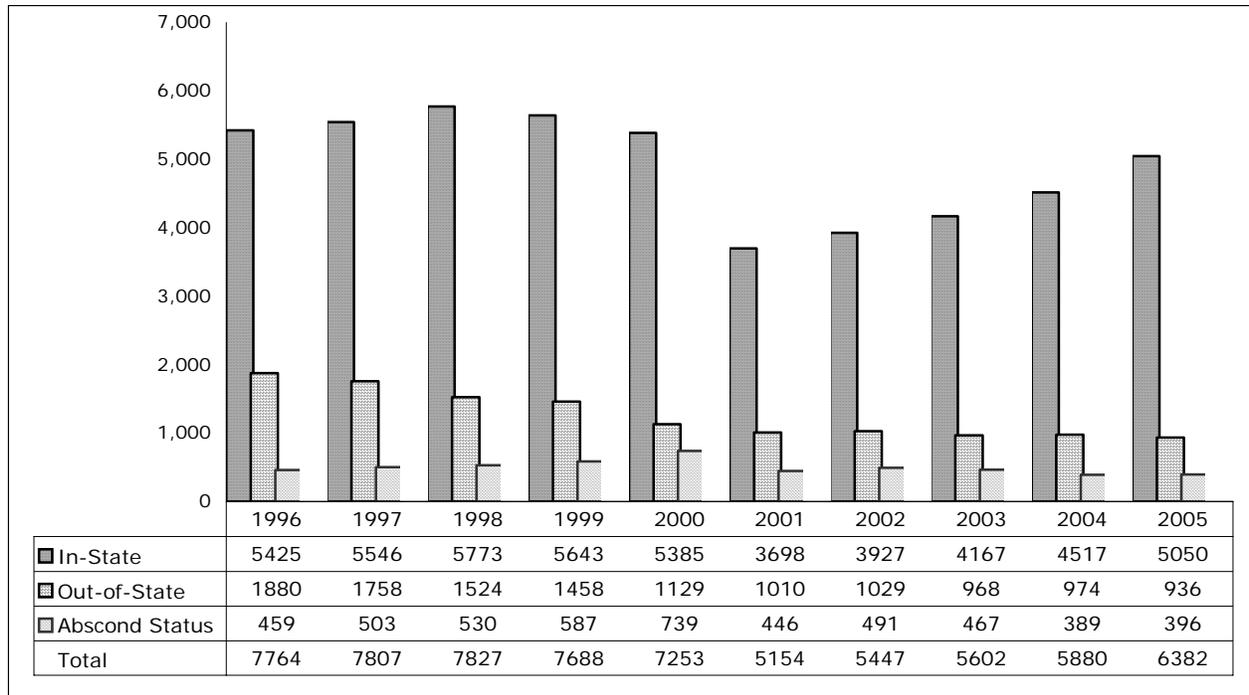
- Admissions in FY 2005 numbered 5,871—down 63 (-1.1%) from 5,934 in FY 2004.
- Releases in FY 2005 numbered 5,975—up 175 (3.0%) from 5,800 in FY 2004.

Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category: Comparison of Selected Years FY 2001—FY 2006 (through 12-31-05)



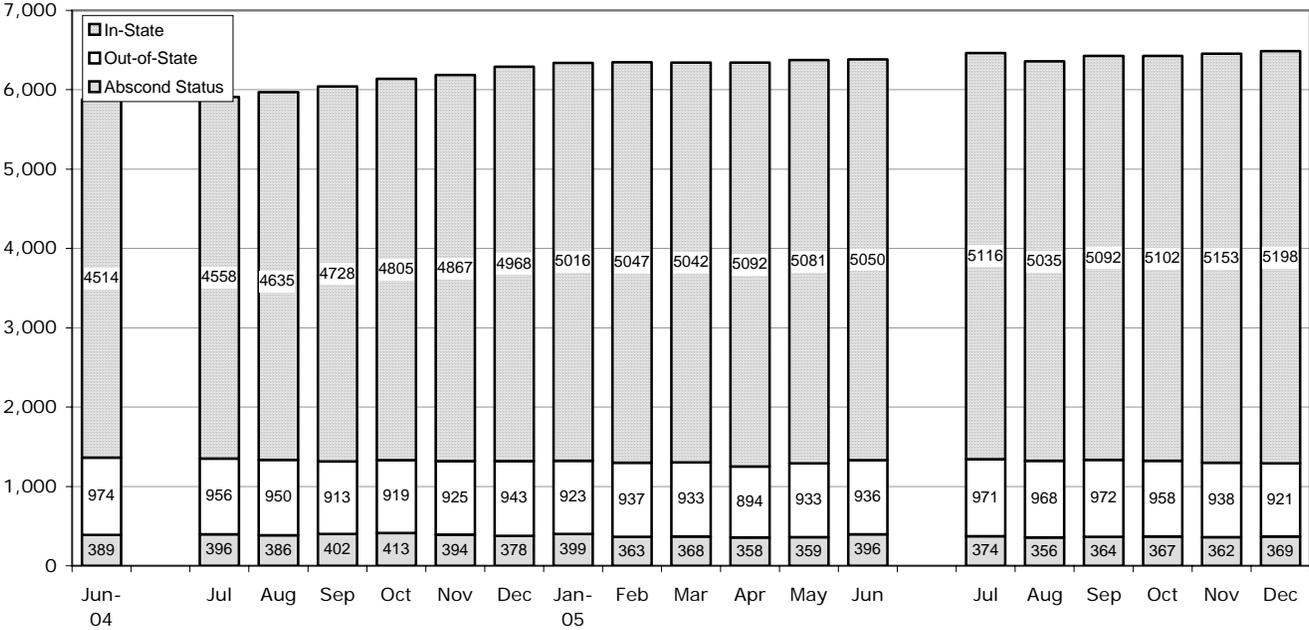
Offender Trends

Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1996-2005

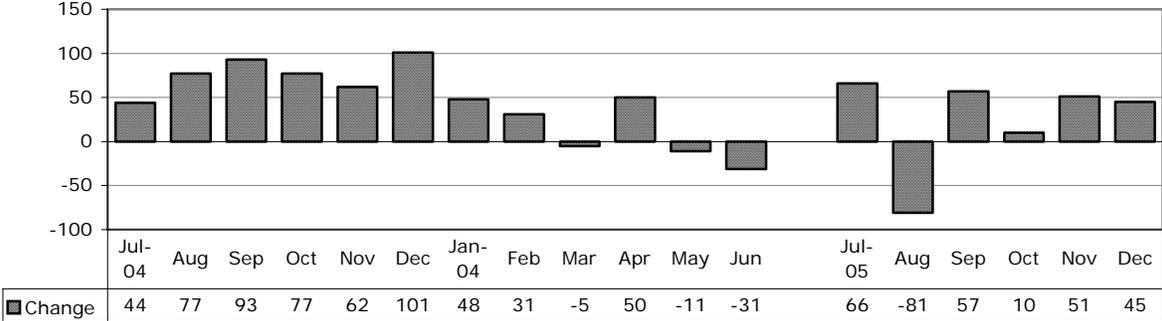


- The large decrease in the post-incarceration population components which occurred during FY 2001 is at least partially due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

Components of the End-of-Month Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2005 and FY 2006 to Date* (by month)



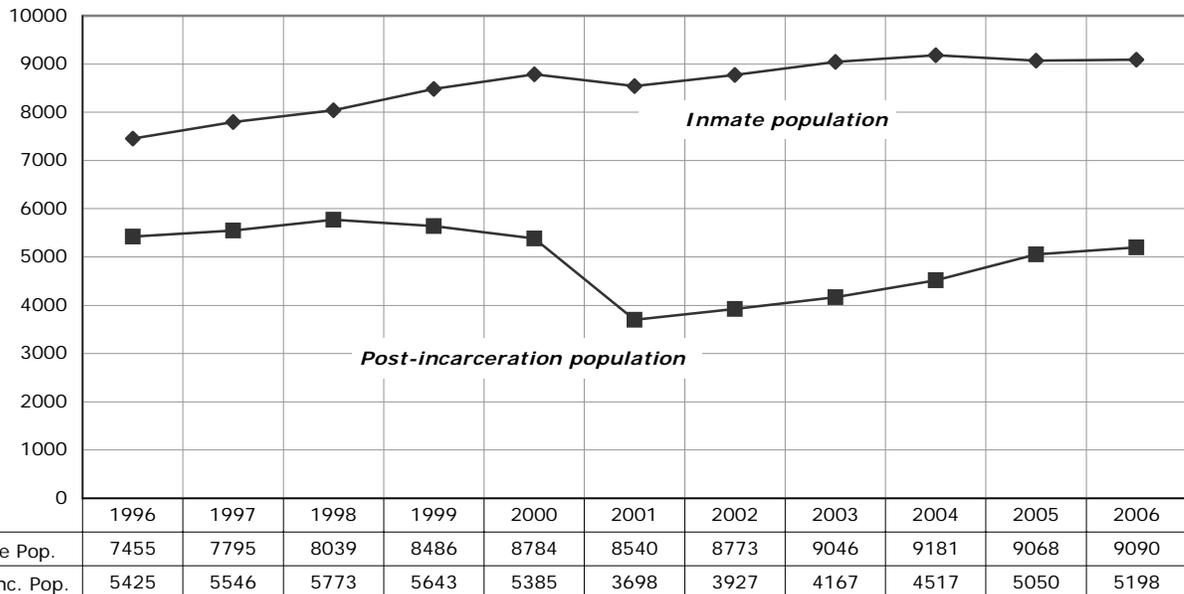
Change in the End-of-Month In-State Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2004 and FY 2005 to Date* (by month)



*In-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas and out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas. Out-of-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state. Those on abscond status have active warrants because their current location is unknown.

Offender Trends

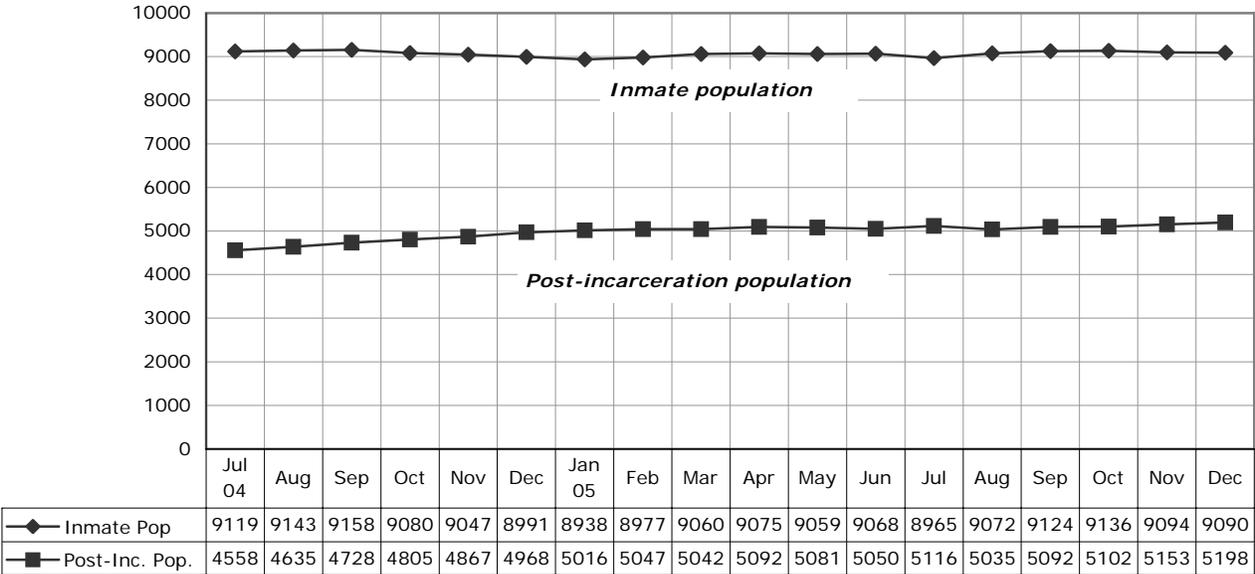
Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision *FY 1996-2005 and FY 2006 to Date (through 12-31-05)*



All numbers are as of June 30 each year except FY 2006, which is December 31, 2005.

- The June 30, 2005 inmate population of 9,068 is about 31% greater than ten years previously (6,926 in 1995).
- The post-incarceration population of 5,050 is about 7% smaller than the 1996 population (5,425).
- The decreases in the inmate and post-incarceration populations in FY 2001 are primarily due to the implementation of provisions of SB 323.
- Note that the term "post-incarceration population" is used to encompass the traditional "parole population" (Kansas offenders on parole/conditional release in Kansas and compact cases supervised in Kansas), as well as offenders released under the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act who are serving a designated period of supervised release.

Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision
FY 2005 and FY 2006 to Date (through 12-31-05)



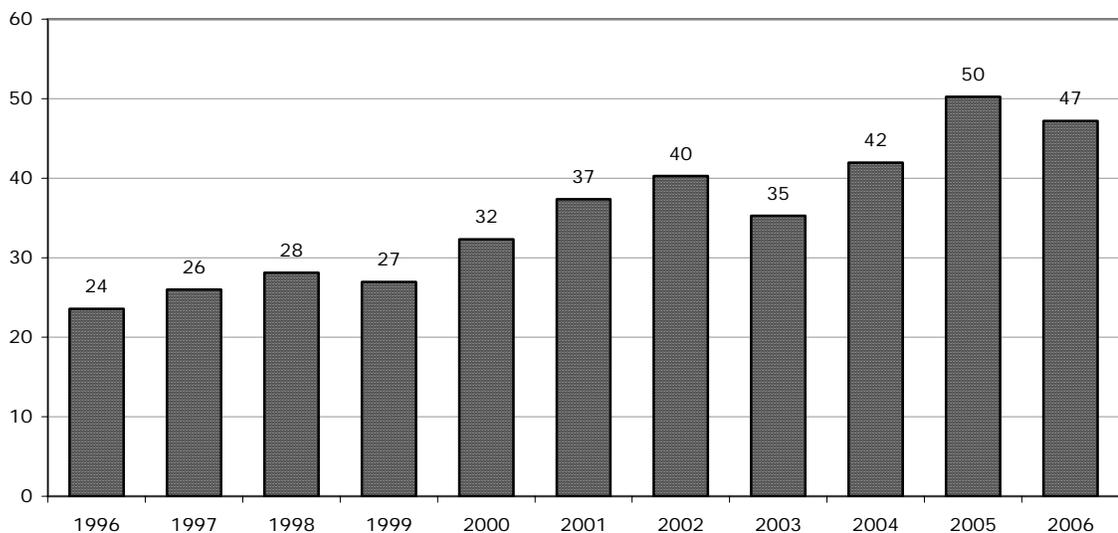
Figures reflect end-of-month population. The June 30, 2004 figures are 9,181 (inmate) and 4,514 (post-incarceration).

- During FY 2005, the inmate population decreased by 113 (an average of -9.4 per month), while the post-incarceration population under in-state supervision increased by 536 (an average of 44.7 per month).
- During the first six months of FY 2006, the inmate population increased by 22 (an average of 3.7 per month) while the post-incarceration population increased by 148 (an average of 24.7 per month).

Offender Trends

Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a Proportion of Total Decisions

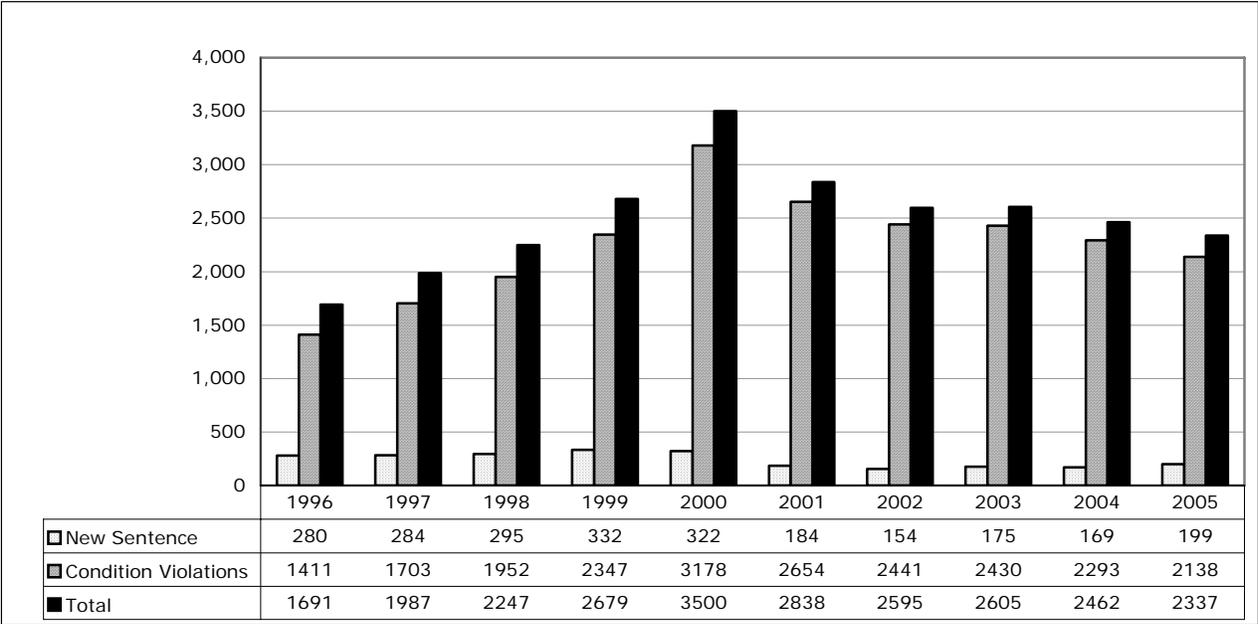
Fiscal Years 1996-2006 to date (through 12-31-05)



Decisions to Parole	781	743	693	591	710	756	753	499	509	533	169
Total Decisions	3317	2856	2466	2193	2197	2023	1870	1414	1213	1061	358

- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of regular hearing decisions that are grants of parole.
- The parole rate was 47.2% for the first six months of FY 2006— slightly higher than the 50.2% rate for FY 2005.
- For most offenders sentenced for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993, the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines Act provide for release directly to post-incarceration supervision, rather than being considered for parole through the parole hearing process. This has resulted in the gradual decline in total cases considered for parole in recent years—as reflected in the “Total Decisions” figures.

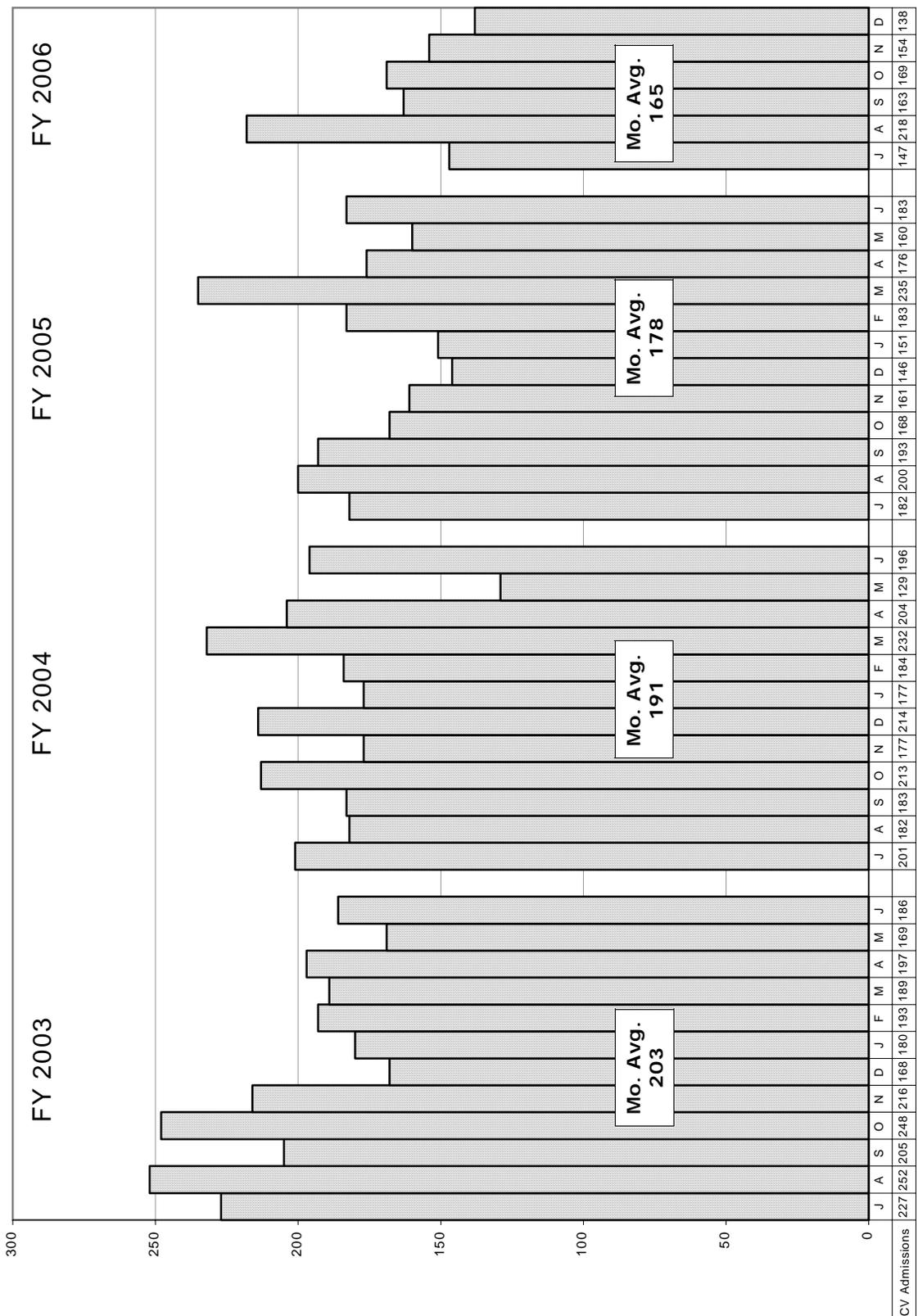
**Yearly Return Admissions for Violation
While on Post-incarceration Status: Fiscal Years 1996—2005**



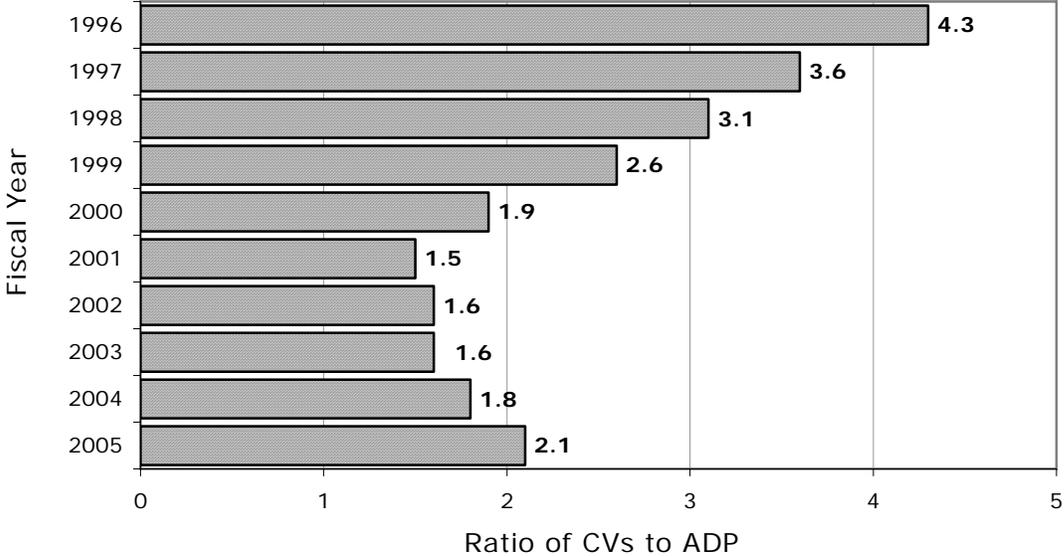
- “Condition violation” reflects the number of return admissions for violation of the conditions of release with no new felony offense involved. “New sentence” reflects the number of return admissions resulting from new felony convictions while on release status.
- For new sentence returns, the number in FY 2005 was 199, up 17.7% from 169 in FY 2004.
- For condition violator returns, the number of returns in FY 2005 (2,138) was down 6.7% from the FY 2004 number of 2,293.

Offender Trends

Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month
 Fiscal Years 2003—2006 to date (through 12-31-05)



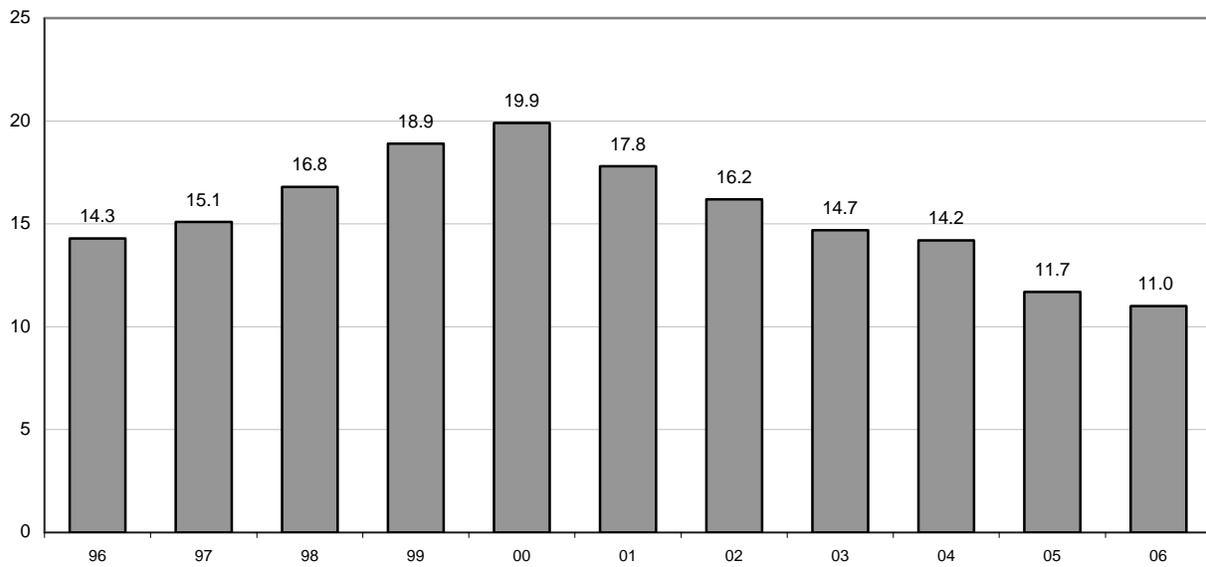
**Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP)
of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release
Fiscal Years 1996—2005**



- This indicator reflects the number of condition violator returns per the average daily number of Kansas offenders under supervision, whether in-state or out-of-state. The lower the ratio figure, the higher the rate of condition violation returns.
- The proportion of offenders returned as a result of condition violations has been markedly higher during the past several years.

Offender Trends

Proportion of Total Inmate Population Whose Latest Admission Was as a Post-incarceration Supervision Condition Violator: FY 1996 — FY 2006 (12-31-05)

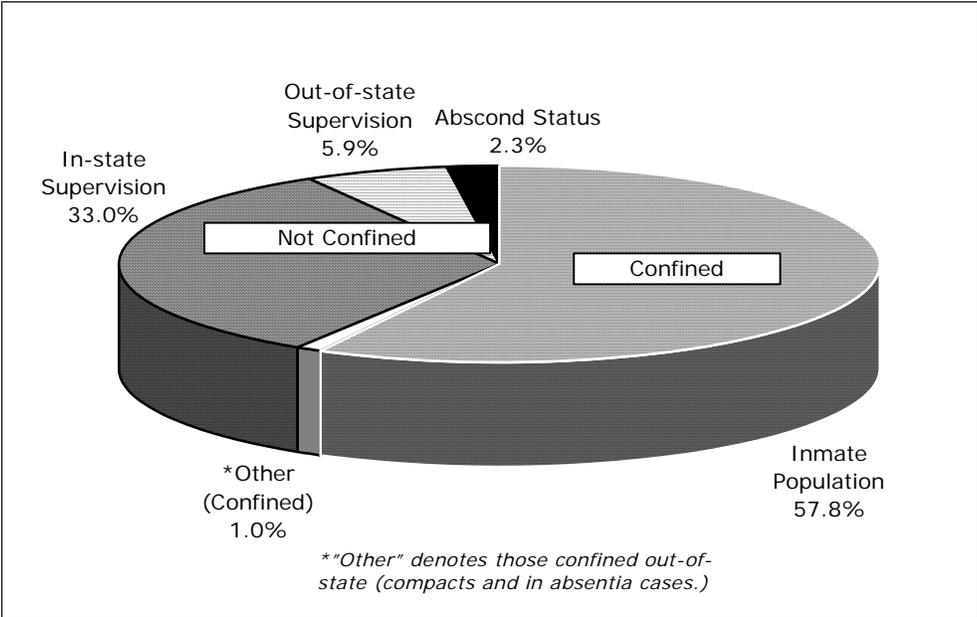


CVs	1068	1176	1351	1601	1749	1520	1418	1328	1215	1058	997
Total	7455	7795	8039	8486	8784	8540	8773	9046	9181	9068	9090

- This graph reflects the proportion of the total inmate population most recently admitted as a result of violation of the conditions of release (no new felony sentence involved). The information is presented as of June 30th for fiscal years 1996-2005, and as of December 31, 2005 for fiscal year 2006.
- Some of the decrease occurring since FY 2000 is likely due to implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

Offender Population Under KDOC Management: December 31, 2005

Status of Offenders	Number	Percent of Total
Offenders Confined:		
Inmate Population	9,090	57.8%
*Other (Confined)	156	1.0%
Subtotal	9,246	58.8%
Offenders Not Confined:		
In-state Supervision	5,198	33.0%
Out-of-state Supervision	921	5.9%
Abscond Status	369	2.3%
Subtotal	6,488	41.2%
Grand Total	15,734	100.0%



Offender Trends

**Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities During FY 1997-2004
by Type of Readmission and Length of Follow-up Period***

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
	No.							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
One-Year Follow-up								
No return to KDOC	2,142	2,200	2,054	2,632	1,705	1,535	1,587	1,619
Violation, New Sentence	136	135	140	94	55	55	52	61
Violation, No New Sentence	1,063	1,276	1,632	2,070	1,795	1,722	1,553	1,502
New Commitment (After Discharge)	15	14	14	41	13	30	13	11
Active Warrant (End of Period)	342	420	477	259	237	213	245	187
	57.9%	54.4%	47.6%	51.6%	44.8%	43.2%	46.0%	47.9%
	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
	28.7%	31.5%	37.8%	40.6%	47.2%	48.4%	45.0%	44.4%
	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
	9.2%	10.4%	11.0%	5.1%	6.2%	6.0%	7.1%	5.5%
Total (All Cases)	3,698	4,045	4,317	5,096	3,805	3,555	3,450	3,380
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Two-year Follow-up								
No return to KDOC	1,865	1,822	1,779	2,365	1,476	1,324	1,411	1,411
Violation, New Sentence	210	223	222	131	86	87	91	91
Violation, No New Sentence	1,438	1,788	2,140	2,347	2,097	1,987	1,816	1,816
New Commitment (After Discharge)	65	64	85	171	77	92	62	62
Active Warrant (End of Period)	120	148	91	82	69	65	70	70
	50.4%	45.0%	41.2%	46.4%	38.8%	37.2%	40.9%	40.9%
	5.7%	5.5%	5.1%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%
	38.9%	44.2%	49.6%	46.1%	55.1%	55.9%	52.6%	52.6%
	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	3.4%	2.0%	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%
	3.2%	3.7%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%
Total (All Cases)	3,698	4,045	4,317	5,096	3,805	3,555	3,450	3,450
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Three-year Follow-up								
No return to KDOC	1,722	1,711	1,676	2,211	1,372	1,238	1,238	1,238
Violation, New Sentence	223	237	229	136	97	97	97	97
Violation, No New Sentence	1,560	1,917	2,228	2,420	2,175	2,049	2,049	2,049
New Commitment (After Discharge)	146	128	147	288	133	139	139	139
Active Warrant (End of Period)	47	52	37	41	28	32	32	32
	46.6%	42.3%	38.8%	43.4%	36.1%	34.8%	34.8%	34.8%
	6.0%	5.9%	5.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
	42.2%	47.4%	51.6%	47.5%	57.2%	57.6%	57.6%	57.6%
	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%	5.7%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Total (All Cases)	3,698	4,045	4,317	5,096	3,805	3,555	3,450	3,450
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Four-year Follow-up								
No return to KDOC	1,603	1,642	1,594	2,101	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280
Violation, New Sentence	229	238	232	138	99	99	99	99
Violation, No New Sentence	1,610	1,942	2,261	2,442	2,196	2,049	2,049	2,049
New Commitment (After Discharge)	231	187	210	388	204	139	139	139
Active Warrant (End of Period)	25	36	20	27	26	32	32	32
	43.3%	40.6%	36.9%	41.2%	33.6%	34.8%	34.8%	34.8%
	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
	43.5%	48.0%	52.4%	47.9%	57.7%	57.6%	57.6%	57.6%
	6.2%	4.6%	4.9%	7.6%	5.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Total (All Cases)	3,698	4,045	4,317	5,096	3,805	3,555	3,450	3,450
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Five-year Follow-up								
No return to KDOC	1,532	1,578	1,541	2,030	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280
Violation, New Sentence	231	243	231	138	99	99	99	99
Violation, No New Sentence	1,623	1,958	2,270	2,454	2,196	2,049	2,049	2,049
New Commitment (After Discharge)	293	248	258	459	204	139	139	139
Active Warrant (End of Period)	19	18	17	15	15	15	15	15
	41.4%	39.0%	35.7%	39.8%	33.6%	34.8%	34.8%	34.8%
	6.2%	6.0%	5.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
	43.9%	48.4%	52.6%	48.2%	57.7%	57.6%	57.6%	57.6%
	7.9%	6.1%	6.0%	9.0%	6.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Total (All Cases)	3,698	4,045	4,317	5,096	3,805	3,555	3,450	3,450
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note. The category "Violation, No New Sentence" includes a significant number of cases in which the offender was officially returned with no new sentence, but actually had been convicted of a new felony offense, the date of offense for which was before the return to prison. Documentation for the new sentence did not become available until after the offender was admitted.

* See additional footnotes next page.

Footnotes

* *The release population includes all offenders released via parole, conditional release, or release to post-incarceration supervision (via the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of July 1, 1993) during the fiscal year specified. Excluded are releases to detainees. The follow-up is applied individually for each inmate (release date plus the specified number of years in the follow-up period).*

Explanation of row headings:

No Return to KDOC = no readmission to KDOC facilities during the follow-up period;

Violation, New Sentence = readmission to KDOC for a new felony offense;

Violation, No New Sentence = "condition violation" - readmission to KDOC for violation of the conditions of release that did not involve a new felony sentence;

New Commitment (After Discharge) = new admission to KDOC (after discharge from sentence obligation, but before the end of the follow-up period);

Active Warrant (End of Period) = offender had an active warrant as of the end of the follow-up period.

** *Blank cells in table: Information not yet available (end date of follow-up period has not yet passed).*

*** *In some instances it is possible for the number of "No Returns" during the year to be greater than that of a preceding year. Such instances arise in cases where the offenders are on abscond status for a long period of time (counted in "Active Warrant" group), but later are reinstated on supervision in good standing and then discharged. When such reinstatements occur, the affected offenders move from the absconder group to the "No Return" group for the latest year.*

NOTE: Each percentage total is given as 100 even though the sums may vary slightly due to rounding.

KDOC
2006

Offender Programs

Introduction

KDOC provides direct program services to inmates and offenders on post-incarceration supervision. The underlying objective common to all offender programs is to better equip the offender for a successful return to the community by providing appropriate educational and treatment opportunities.

Major program and service areas include:

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Sex offender treatment
Community residential beds

FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Medical & mental health services
Sex offender treatment
Substance abuse treatment
Special education
Vocational education
Academic education
Values-based pre-release
Pre-release
Work release
Self-help

- Nearly all KDOC programs are delivered by contract providers, an approach which provides professional services from those who specialize in each of the respective service areas. Contracts are awarded through a competitive selection process coordinated through the Division of Purchases in the Department of Administration.
- KDOC staff provide program development and oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness. Responsibility for contract procurement, administration and monitoring resides with the department's Division of Programs, Research and Support Services, headed by the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research and Support Services.
- In FY 2006, this division is responsible for administering approximately \$7.1 million in contracts for offender programs and services. The division is also responsible for administering funds received for providing community-based treatment of fourth and subsequent DUI offenders pursuant to legislation passed by the 2001 Legislature.
- SB 123, passed by the 2003 Legislature, provides mandatory certified drug abuse treatment and supervision programs for non-violent adult drug offenders who have been convicted of a drug offense.

¹ This division also administers most other KDOC contracts, including the medical services contract at \$41.0 million and the food service contract at \$13.2 million. Altogether, the division's contract oversight responsibility in FY 2006 totals approximately \$61.2 million, or 24.3% of the department's system-wide operating budget.

Offender Programs

page 79

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2005

The department began using the Corrections Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) for all Therapeutic Communities (TC)s, substance abuse and sex offender programs.

The department received National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) reaccreditation at all seven of the correctional facilities that were eligible for reaccreditation. EDCF is due for reaccreditation in FY 2006.

The department initiated a statewide emphasis on crisis intervention and suicide intervention. The DOC also enhanced departmental policies and procedures that included a multi-disciplinary approach to crisis and suicide prevention.

The department participated in two BEST team initiatives that researched and developed strategies for improving collaboration in health care and mental health services throughout Kansas. The department also joined the Governor's Health Care Commission as an active member to enhance the KDOC's awareness of available services throughout the state.

The department applied for and received renewal on the \$225,000 Byrne Grant to fund a 60-bed medium custody TC at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. The intensive substance abuse treatment program was implemented and began accepting participants in August 2003.

The department received a grant from the Department of Education for \$245,000 (over two years) to implement a Life Skills program.

The department utilized the CPAI to audit all community and facility based treatment programs, and began a treatment workgroup including contract staff and KDOC staff to assist contractors in integrating cognitive-behavioral elements into existing group processes with inmates/offenders.

The department completed LSI-R training for facility unit team staff, began administering the LSI-R for release planning purposes, and used the instrument for treatment planning by contracted treatment programs.

FY 2006

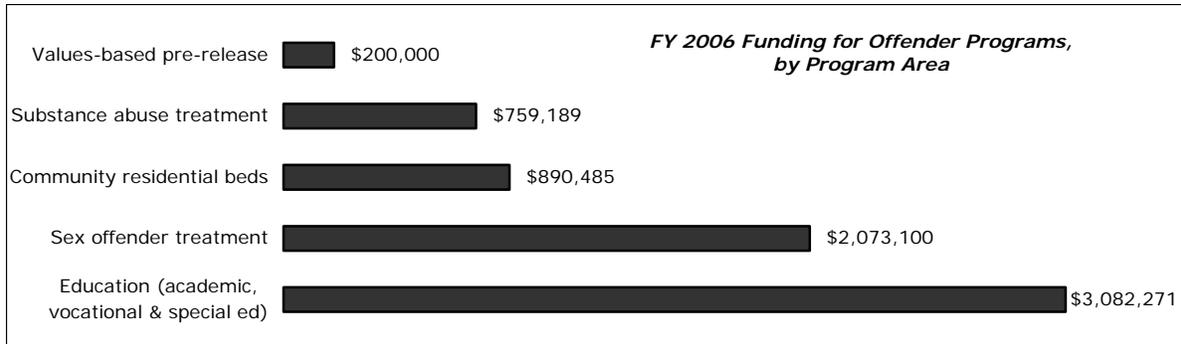
The Department received a Technical Assistance Grant from NIC to provide training in the blending and integration of a traditional Therapeutic Community model with a cognitive-behavioral change model.

The Department was represented on the Kansas Policy Academy Team, sponsored by SAMHSA, to develop a strategic plan for improving the infrastructure for addressing co-occurring disorder (COD) issues from the policy, systems, and services perspectives. The ultimate goal for each team is to improve the efficacy and coordination among existing systems and services for individuals for co-occurring disorders (i.e., mental health and addiction).

Department staff developed a partnership with the Council of Arts and Humanities to enhance the reading skills and interest in reading of the inmate population.

The Department has developed a working partnership with the Kansas School for the Blind to implement a Braille Transcription program at the El Dorado Correctional Facility.

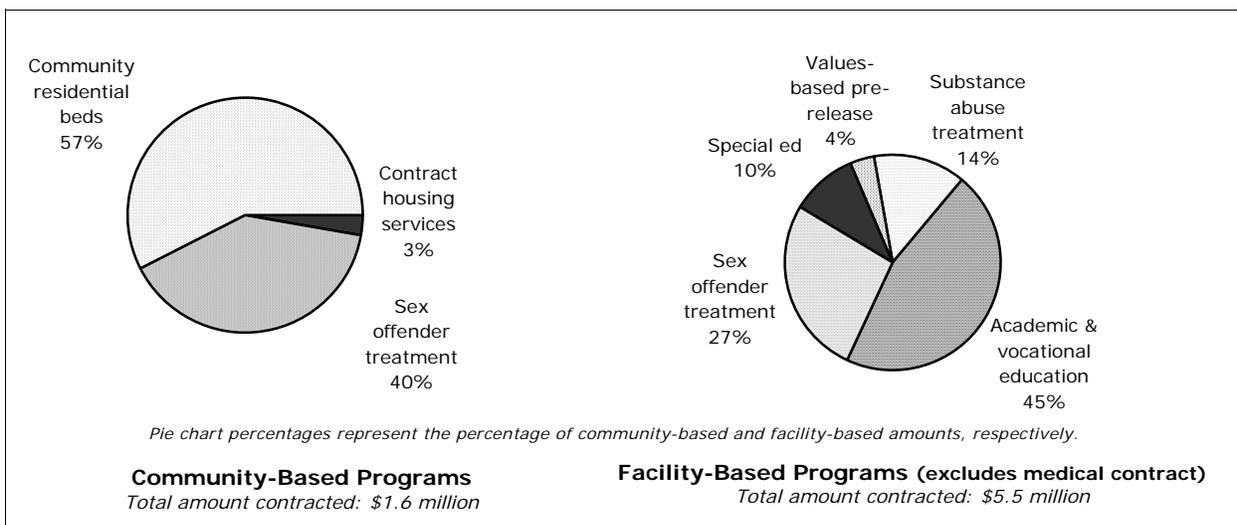
Allocation of FY 2006 Program Funds¹



KDOC has \$7.1 million budgeted for offender program contract services in FY 2006. Of the total....

- 43.7% will be expended for academic, vocational and special education programs.
- 29.4% will be expended for sex offender treatment programs.
- 10.8% will be expended for substance abuse treatment programs.
- 12.6% will be expended for community residential beds.
- 2.8% will be expended for values-based prerelease
- 0.7% will be expended for other programs
- 78% will be expended for facility-based programs and 22% for community-based programs.

Of the offender program total, \$1.6 million will be expended for community-based programs and \$5.5 million for facility-based programs. Allocations within these categories are presented below.



¹Amounts do not include \$215,967 in the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility budget for direct delivery of substance abuse treatment services; \$407,000 in funds for community-based treatment of DUI offenders; \$35,000 for grant writing services; and \$108,500 for risk needs assessment/other.

Offender Programs

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Contracts for facility-based programs & services			
Program/Service	Contractor	FY 06 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Medical/mental health	Correct Care Solutions, Inc.	\$40,645,281	6-30-14
Food service	Aramark Correctional Services, Inc.	13,230,488	6-30-12
Medical services management	Kansas University Physicians, Inc.	306,221	6-30-06
Substance abuse treatment			
Therapeutic community (LCF)	Mirror, Inc.	316,229	6-30-10
Therapeutic community (HCF)	Mirror, Inc.	300,000	6-30-10
Therapeutic community (TCF)	Mirror, Inc.	142,960	6-30-10
Education			
Academic & vocational	Southeast KS Education Service Center	2,531,397	6-30-06
Special education	Southeast KS Education Service Center	550,874	6-30-06
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	1,458,100	6-30-07
Values-based prerelease	Prison Fellowship Ministries (InnerChange)	200,000	6-30-10
Misc. service contracts (dietician; religious advisors)		9,760	6-30-06

Facility-based total: \$59,691,310

Contracts for community-based programs			
Program or Service	Contractor	FY 06 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Community residential beds (CRBs)	Mirror, Inc.	\$785,000	6-30-09
	Shield of Service	105,485	6-30-06
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	615,000	6-30-07
Housing services	Kansas Housing Resources Corp.	41,500	6-30-06

Community-based total: \$1,546,985

Grand Total: \$61,238,295

Offender Programs

Number of program slots, by facility — FY 2006									
	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	Totals
Academic education	15	15	30	30	10	15	15	15	145
Life skills	30						15		45
Special education			10	30			10	10	60
Substance abuse treatment									
Standard program					40		16		56
Therapeutic community			60	80			24		164
Sex offender treatment			120	140		40	12		312
Values-based pre-release		203							203
Vocational education									256
Barbering			10						
Building maintenance							12	12	
Business support							12		
Construction						15			
Drafting			12						
Food service	10		12	12		12			
Homebuilding		12	20						
Horticulture			12			12			
Industries technology			20						
Manufacture technology			12						
Masonry	12								
Transitional training program			10						
Woodworking			15						
Welding				12					
	67	230	343	304	50	94	116	37	1241

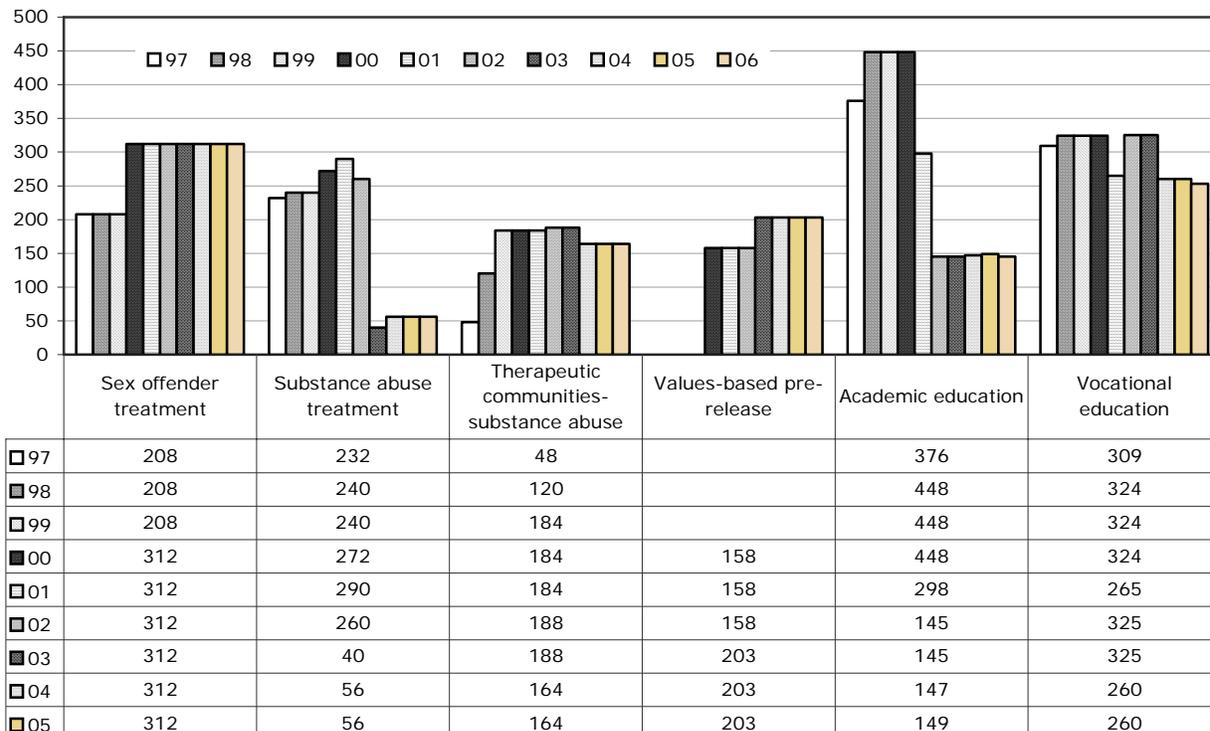
Note: All of the program slots are contracted except the 40 substance abuse treatment slots at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, and the barbering and horticulture slots at Hutchinson Correctional Facility (HCF), where services are provided by KDOC staff.

Number of community program slots, by parole region — FY 2006			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Community residential beds	40	36	76
Sex offender treatment	325	325	650
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			As needed

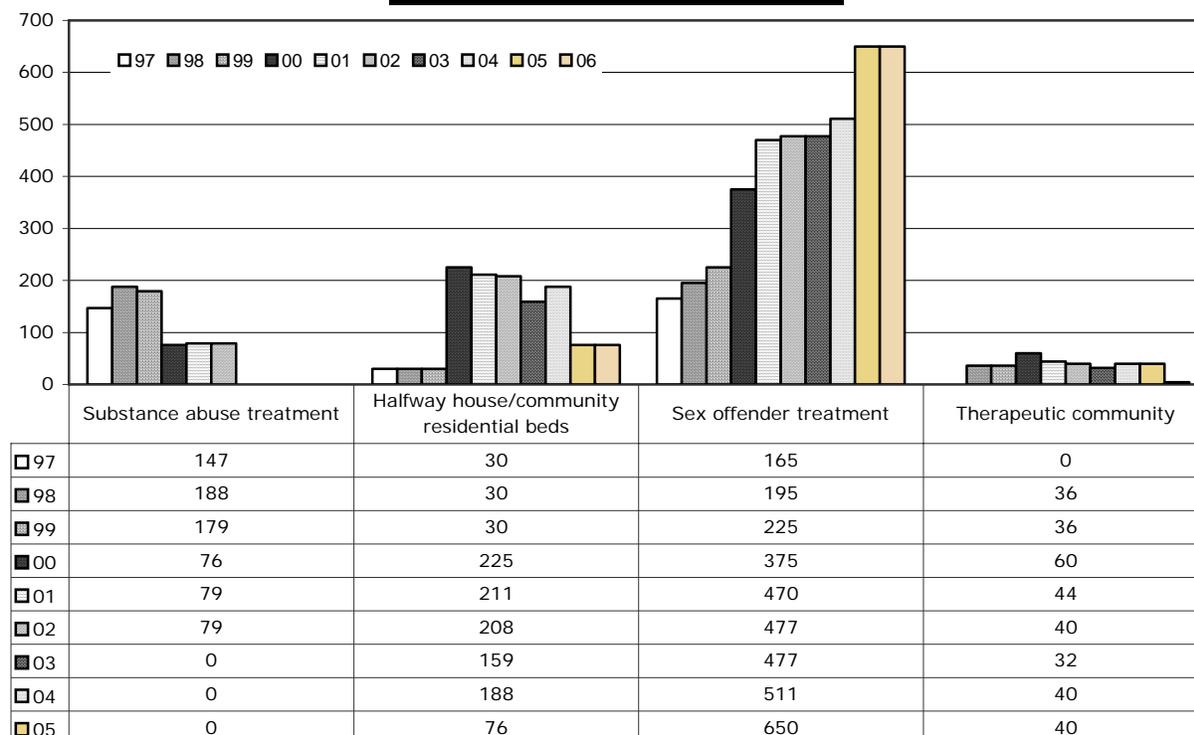
Offender Programs

KDOC Program Capacity: FY 1997—FY 2006 (reflects mid-year adjustments in FY 06)

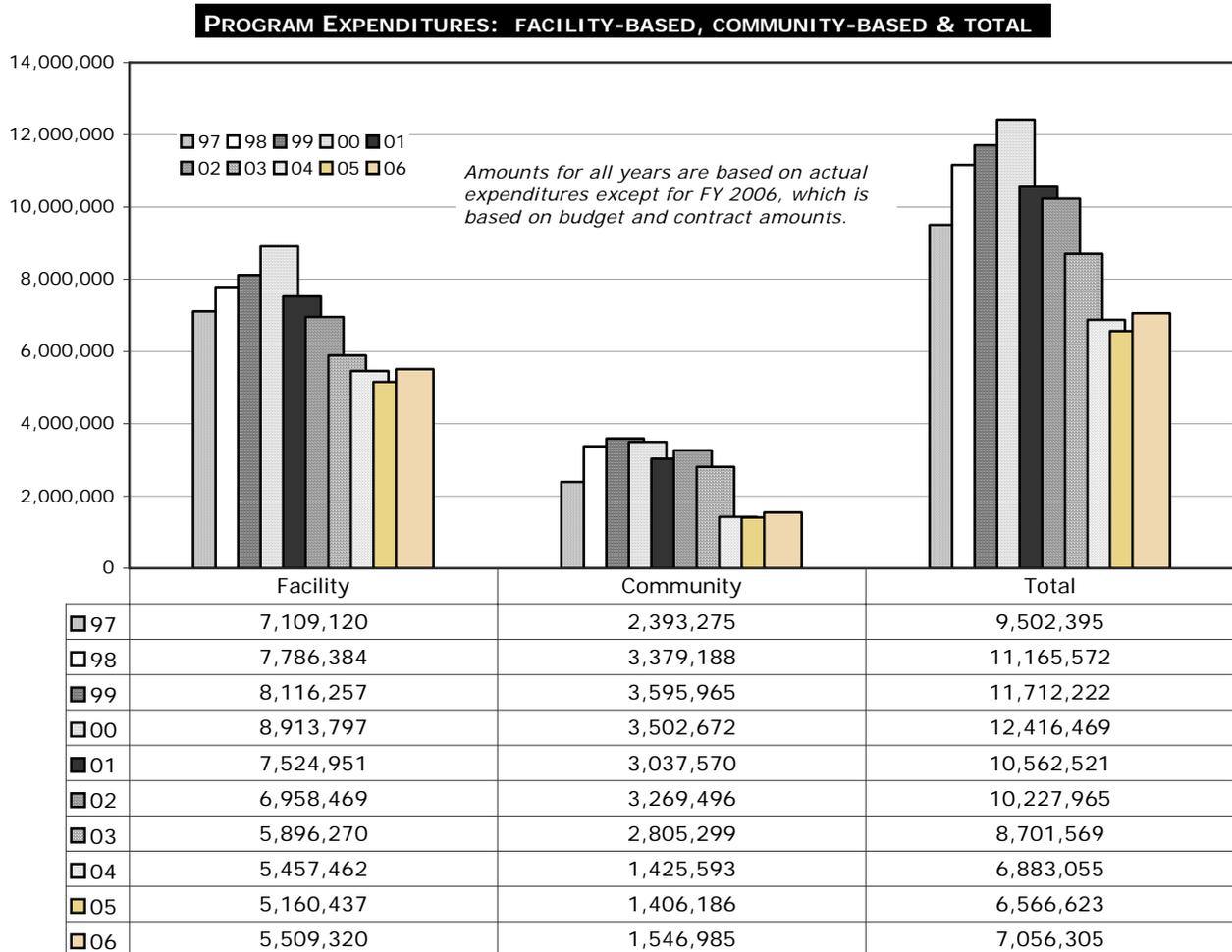
FACILITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



Program Expenditures FY 1997—FY 2006



Amounts do not include funding for: CDRP substance abuse treatment program at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility; treatment services for fourth and subsequent DUI offenders; grant writing services; and risk needs assessment.

During the FY 1997 - FY 2006 period—

There was a proportional shift in expenditures between facility and community-based programs. Over this timeframe, expenditures for facility-based programs increased from 75% to 78% of the total program expenditures.

Emphasis was placed on sex offender treatment, both in facilities and in the community. Facility-based sex offender program capacity increased by 77%, while community-based capacity more than tripled for sex offender treatment.

Because of budget reductions, funding for all facility-based and community-based programs combined has decreased by 43% since FY 2000. As a result, significant reductions have been implemented in the department's capacity to provide program services, particularly in substance abuse treatment and academic education.

Offender Programs

academic & special education (facility)

purpose

Provide a curriculum that relates literacy skills to specific performance competencies required of adults for successful employment and independent, responsible community living.

Provide GED certification services.

Provide appropriate services to inmates under the age of 22 who have special learning problems to assist them in meeting the completion requirements of the educational and vocational programs provided by the department.

providers

Contractor	FY 06 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,843,979	6-30-06

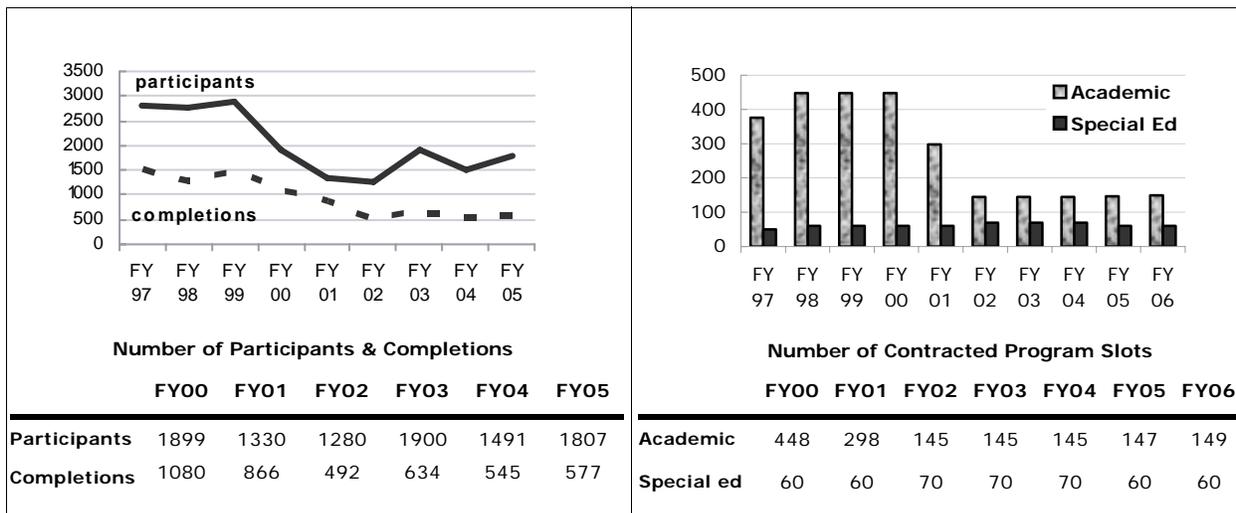
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Literacy/GED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Special ed			✓	✓			✓	✓

in FY 2005

- 330 inmates obtained a GED.
- 247 inmates completed the literacy course.

education program trends



vocational education (facility)

purpose

Provide comprehensive and occupationally viable training to help inmates acquire marketable job skills and develop work attitudes conducive to successful employment.

provider

Contractor	FY 06 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,238,292	6-30-06

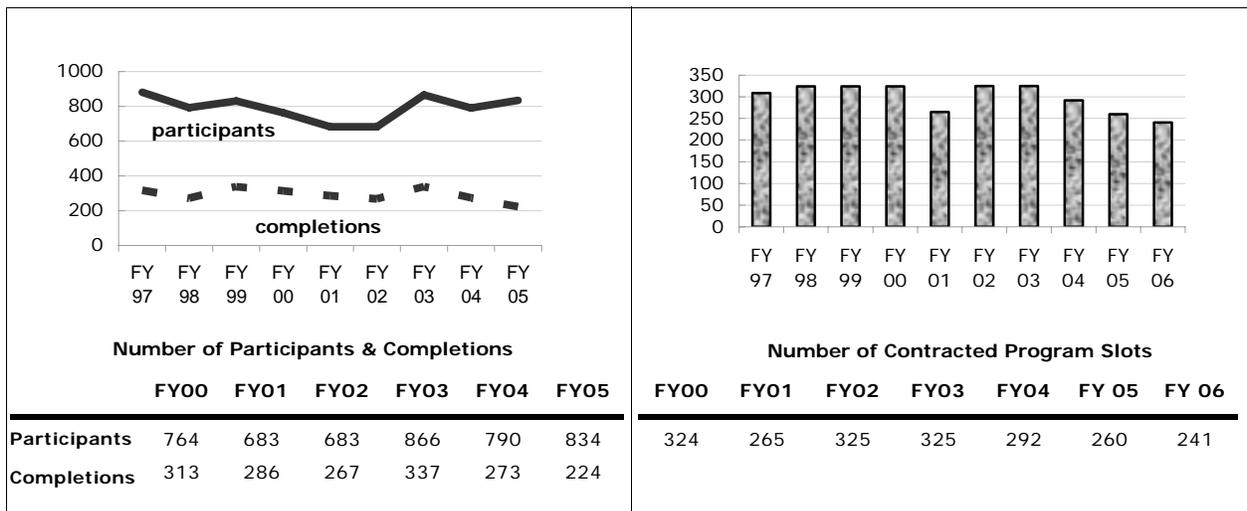
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Barbering			✓					
Building maintenance							✓	
Business support							✓	
Computer tech								✓
Construction			✓			✓		
Drafting			✓					
Food service	✓		✓	✓		✓		
Home building		✓	✓					
Horticulture		✓	✓			✓		
Industries technology			✓					
Manuf. technology			✓					
Masonry	✓							
Transitional training		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Welding			✓	✓				

in FY 2005

- 606 inmates participated in vocational education programs.

..... ***vocational education program trends***



Offender Programs

sex offender treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide a three-phase approach of evaluating and treating sexual offenders committed to the custody of the KDOC. Candidates for the program are inmates who have been convicted of a sex offense or a sexually motivated offense. The program is 18 months in duration, and is based on a cognitive, relapse prevention model. The three phases of the program are: orientation; treatment; and transition.

provider

Contractor	FY 06 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
DCCCA, Inc.	\$1,458,100	6-30-07

locations

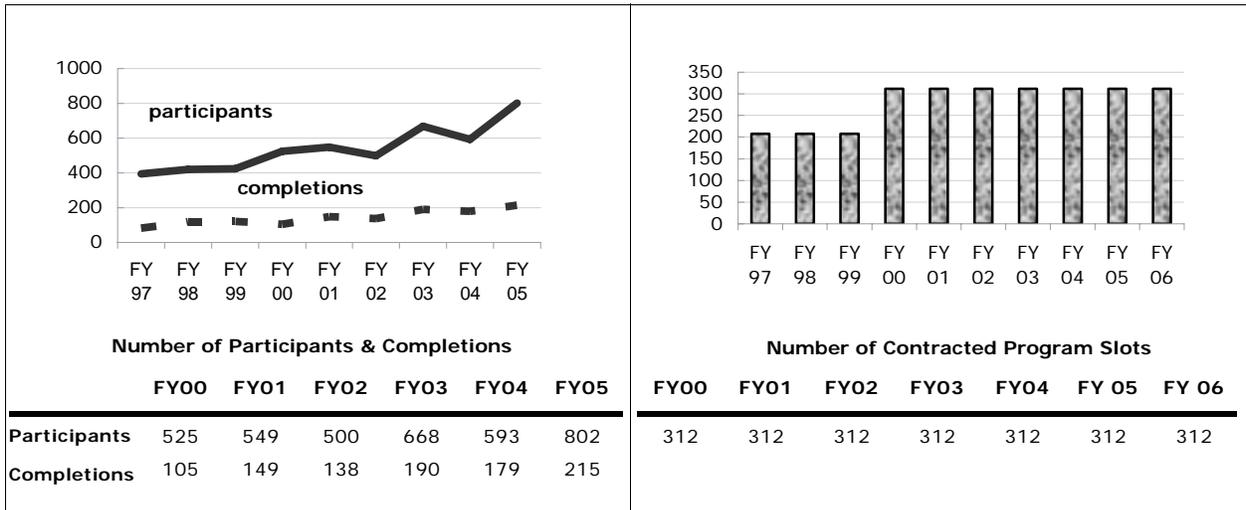
EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
		✓	✓		✓	✓	

Note: the sex offender treatment program at TCF is part of the mental health/medical contract with Correct Care Solutions.

in FY 2005

Sex offender treatment continues to be the department's highest priority in terms of programming resources. During FY 02, a substance abuse component was incorporated into the program. Research shows that the use of substances is a common theme and a precursor to offending.

.....sex offender treatment program trends.....



substance abuse treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide offenders with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers two levels of substance abuse treatment: therapeutic communities and CDRP.

providers

Contractor	FY 06 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Therapeutic community (LCF & TCF) Mirror, Inc.	\$459,189	6-30-10
Therapeutic community (HCF) Mirror, Inc.	\$300,000	6-30-10

Note: the program at Larned is delivered by KDOC staff, not contract staff.

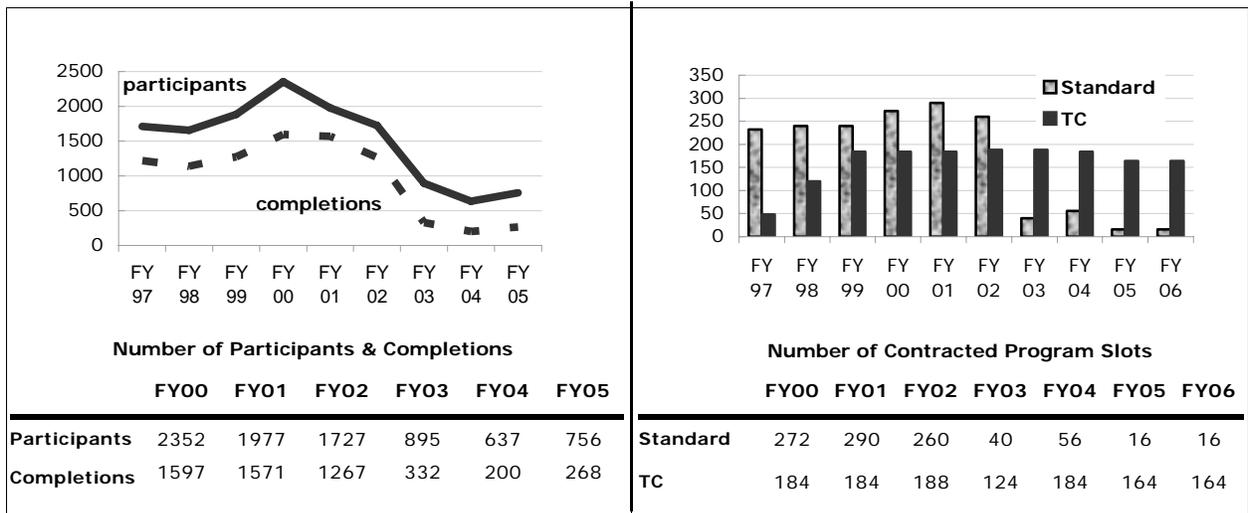
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Standard treatment					✓			
Therapeutic community			✓	✓			✓	

in FY 2005

- 283 inmates participated in standard substance abuse treatment, including the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned, and female treatment at the Labette Women's Correctional Camp. CDRP services previously provided to KDOC inmates at Larned State Hospital were transferred to the department in FY 01. CDRP was the only substance abuse treatment program delivered directly by KDOC staff rather than contract staff.
- 473 inmates participated in therapeutic communities.
- Due to budget cuts, facility-based substance abuse programming was significantly reduced at the end of FY 02 and into FY 03. ADAPT was terminated at the end of FY 02. However, substance abuse treatment is now available in the department's sex offender treatment, when needed, as well as the InnerChange Program.

substance abuse treatment program trends



Offender Programs

page 89

other facility programs

InnerChange

The InnerChange program is a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program at Ellsworth Correctional Facility. The program transferred from Winfield Correctional Facility in June 2002, allowing medium custody inmates the opportunity to participate. The program's capacity also increased in conjunction with the transfer, increasing from 158 beds to 203 beds. Of the total, 148 beds are medium custody and 55 are minimum custody. Placements are made on a volunteer basis. Programming also includes therapeutic substance abuse treatment, and GED and literacy courses. Program services are delivered by the InnerChange Freedom Initiative, an affiliate of Prison Fellowship.

Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC)

This program provides parenting skills instruction to female offenders who are mothers (and grandmothers with parenting responsibility), and also provides them an opportunity to visit with their children in an environment that is more home-like than the regular visiting area. Services include classes, workshops and support groups which address parenting issues. Services are delivered by Topeka Correctional Facility staff and by volunteers.

Second Chance Program

This program provides intensive counseling for female offenders who have experienced abusive situations, either as a child or as an adult. The program is delivered through the department's medical and mental health services contract.

Canine Programs

Most KDOC facilities now participate in programs designed to either help prepare dogs for assuming specialty assistance type roles or to improve the chances of adoption for dogs that have been abandoned. These programs utilize no state funding.

Self-help Programs

All KDOC facilities provide offenders with the opportunity for participation in special group and/or individual support organizations for self-development or improvement. Kansas inmates participate in numerous self-help or special purpose organizations and groups that are not sponsored or financially supported by the department. Examples of these types of groups include AA/NA, Stop Violence Coalition, Native American Culture Group, M2W2, Jaycees, and Life Skills classes. Inmates also participate in a variety of religious activities and services.

community-based programs

sex offender treatment

The community-based sex offender treatment program focuses on relapse prevention skills training, and provides both basic treatment and aftercare protocols.

Services are currently delivered in 11 communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Garden City, Salina, Great Bend, Hays, Olathe, Pittsburg, and Lawrence. Program participation averages 525.

community residential beds (CRBs)

The CRBs provide structured living for offenders who are just being released from prison and who lack a suitable parole plan or for those on post-incarceration supervision who have encountered difficulties. The focus of the CRBs is to encourage the offender's successful return to the community.

Community residential beds are located in three communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka. Total placement capacity is 76 statewide.

Two contractors provide CRB services, including: Mirror, Inc., whose FY 2006 contract is \$785,000; and Salvation Army Shield of Service, whose FY 2006 contract amount is \$105,485.

KDOC
2006

Correctional Industries

Introduction

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) has two distinct components: (1) traditional correctional industries, which are operated directly by KCI; and (2) private correctional industries, whereby the department enters into agreements with private firms who locate their operations in or near KDOC facilities. In both cases, the objective is to provide meaningful employment for inmates to develop both work skills and appreciation for the work ethic.

KCI is headquartered at Lansing Correctional Facility under the direction of Rod Crawford, the KCI director. The director reports to the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research and Support Services.

The Correctional Industries operating budget is \$9.5 million in FY 2006, all of which is financed with special revenues generated through KCI operations. With the elimination of KCI's control of state and federal surplus, KCI has an authorized staffing level of 54.0 FTE. 33 of the 54.0 FTE are employed to operate the 9 traditional industry divisions, while the remaining 21 are support and administrative staff located in Lansing, Hutchinson, and Topeka.

Traditional Industries (as of January 1, 2006)

Location	Industry	Inmate Workers
Hutchinson	Agri-Business	11
	Industrial Technology	8
	Furniture Division	74
	Office Systems	29
	Clothing	87
	Warehouse	5
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>214</u>
Lansing	Agri-Business	13
	Chemical Division	37
	Data Entry	15
	Private Sector Porters	27
	Metal Products	67
	Warehouse	12
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>171</u>
Norton	Microfilm	27
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>27</u>
	Total	<u><u>412</u></u>

- There are 10 traditional industry divisions and 2 warehouse operations that are located in three KDOC facilities. Lansing and Hutchinson have 92% of the traditional industry jobs for inmates.
- The products and services of KCI's traditional industries are marketed to eligible public and non-profit agencies as authorized by KSA 75-5275.
- Inmates working for traditional industries receive wages ranging from \$0.25-\$0.60 per hour, depending on work performance, longevity, and availability of an open position. This compares to a maximum of \$1.05 per day that inmates may receive in incentive pay for regular work and program assignments.

Correctional Industries

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Private Correctional Industries (as of January 1, 2006)

Location	Industry	Product/Service	Inmates Employed
El Dorado	Aramark	food service	1
	Century Mfg.	tap handles/awards	104
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>105</u>
Ellsworth	A-Plus Galvanizing	custom coater	-
	Cal-Maine	poultry/egg producer	11
	Great Plains Mfg	farm equipment	-
	Maico	metal products	11
	Tescott Mfg	cabinet doors	22
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>44</u>	
Hutchinson	Aramark	food service	4
	Hubco	cloth bags	11
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>15</u>	
Lansing	Aramark	food service	4
	BAC	leather products	27
	Heatron, Inc.	heating elements	13
	Henke Mfg.	snow plows	42
	Impact Design	screen-printed & embroidered clothing	260
	Jensen Engineering	computer-assisted drafting	4
	Prime Wood	cabinet doors & other wood products	31
	RFM	office seating	4
	United Rotary Brush	street sweeper brushes	6
	VW Services	heating elements	20
	Zephyr Products	metal fabrication	46
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>457</u>	
Norton	Aramark	food service	1
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>1</u>
Topeka	Aramark	food service	1
	Heartland	novelty products	6
	Koch & Co.	cabinet doors	12
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>19</u>	
Winfield	Aramark	food service	6
	Northern Contours	cabinet doors & other wood products	-
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>6</u>	
	Total		<u><u>647</u></u>

The department currently has agreements with 21 private firms for employment of inmates in private correctional industries located in or near KDOC facilities. These inmates earn at least the minimum wage of \$5.15/hr. In FY 2005, private industry inmates earned \$7.5 million in gross wages, and made payments of \$1.9 million for: reimbursement to the state for room and board; transportation to work sites (if located outside of a KDOC facility); and restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These inmates also paid state and federal taxes. (See the section on Offender Responsibility for more information on private industry trends, including inmate wages and payments.) State law authorizes private firms to assist in financing construction projects at KDOC to expand private correctional industry space. To date, private financing has been used on projects at El Dorado, Ellsworth and Hutchinson Correctional Facilities. Three private sector companies show no inmate workers for the following reasons: Northern Contours and A-Plus Galvanizing staff are currently in training and Great Plains Mfg building is not yet completed.

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2005

Private Industries

In FY 2005, KCI saw a slight reduction in the growth of the private industry jobs. However, even with that slow down Kansas moved from third to second in the nation in inmate cumulative earnings, with over \$35.3 million being earned since 1979. Only South Carolina's private industry inmates have earned more in the same period.

KCI started refurbishing the former federal surplus building in an effort to get it ready for the expansion needs of Koch and Company. When completed, KCI will be leasing a part of the building while plans are firmed up on building a Product Showroom and Warehouse for the Topeka area.

Traditional Industries

KCI developed and sent out four informational flyers that were used by the sales force as opportunities to develop additional customers.

KCI developed, and is moving forward with, a new web site that should make it easier for potential customers to locate the large product offering and understand their various options. The first phase of the web site should be completed by mid-FY 2006. The second phase of providing shopping carts, where approved customers can order and pay online will be reviewed in late 2006 and early 2007.

FY 2006

Private Industries

Three private industries are in negotiations with KCI, and one additional company has already signed a lease agreement. Once all four are operational, it is estimated that an additional 120 inmates could be working in jobs such as welding, embroidery machine operators, and a number of wood working related opportunities.

Traditional Industries

KCI is constructing one new 8,400 square foot work space for an expansion of the metal products division. All painting work will be moved from inside the wall to minimum custody work in Lansing Correctional Facility. KCI will be able to paint or powder coat all metal products developed and built in the metals division. In addition, KCI staff is reviewing other products that can be produced in the work space when painting work is not available.

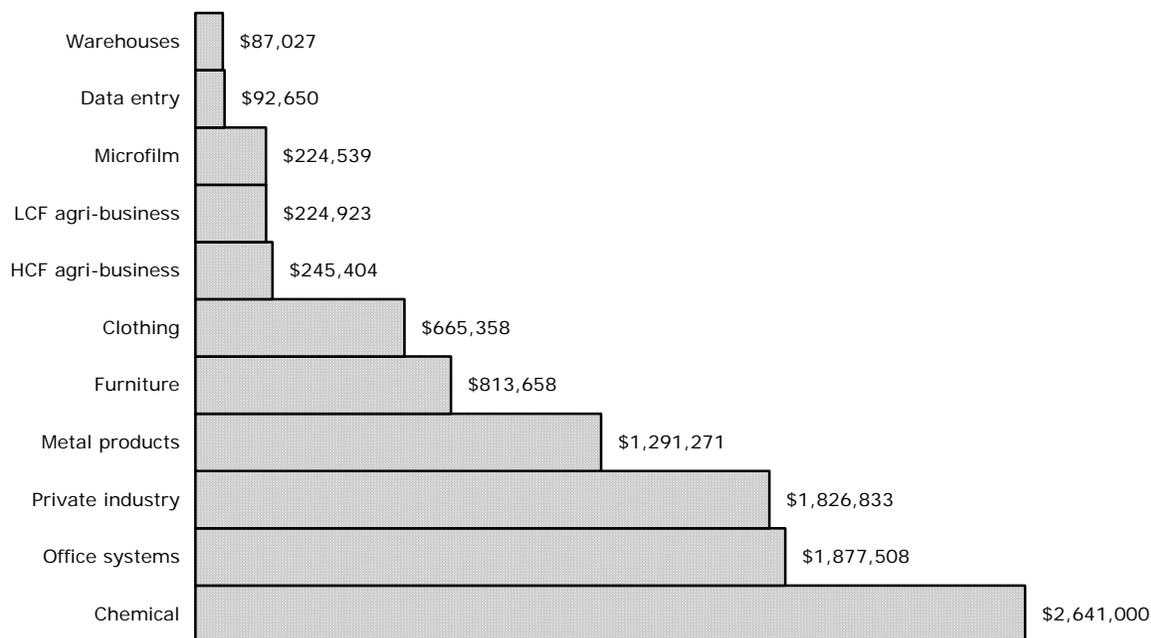
Correctional Industries

KCI Revenues & Earnings in FY 2005

Division	Revenue	Earnings (Loss)
Chemical	\$ 2,654,059	\$ 118,050
Metal products	1,291,271	42,751
Warehouses	87,027	-
Furniture	813,658	(125,690)
LCF agri-business	224,923	23,150
Data entry	92,650	7,839
Private industry income	1,826,533	1,458,756
Microfilm	224,539	(34,764)
Clothing	665,358	(99,759)
Office systems	1,877,508	200,294
HCF agri-business	245,404	(90,324)
	<u>\$ 10,002,930</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,303</u>

- KCI generated revenues of \$10 million in FY 2005—an increase of 7% from the FY 2004 level.
- Net earnings in FY 2005 reached \$1.5 million, a 37% increase from FY 2004.
- The source of private industry revenue is the reimbursement made by inmate workers to the state for room and board.
- Not included in the table is \$253,426 deposited in the Correctional Industries Fund from proceeds received through the lease of KDOC land and buildings to private parties. FY 2005 farm lease receipts totaled \$115,820 and building lease receipts, \$137,643.
- Higher administrative overhead, low sales volume, and higher than expected material costs combined to create earnings losses in four divisions.

KCI REVENUES, BY SOURCE — FY 2005



KDOC
2006

Parole Services

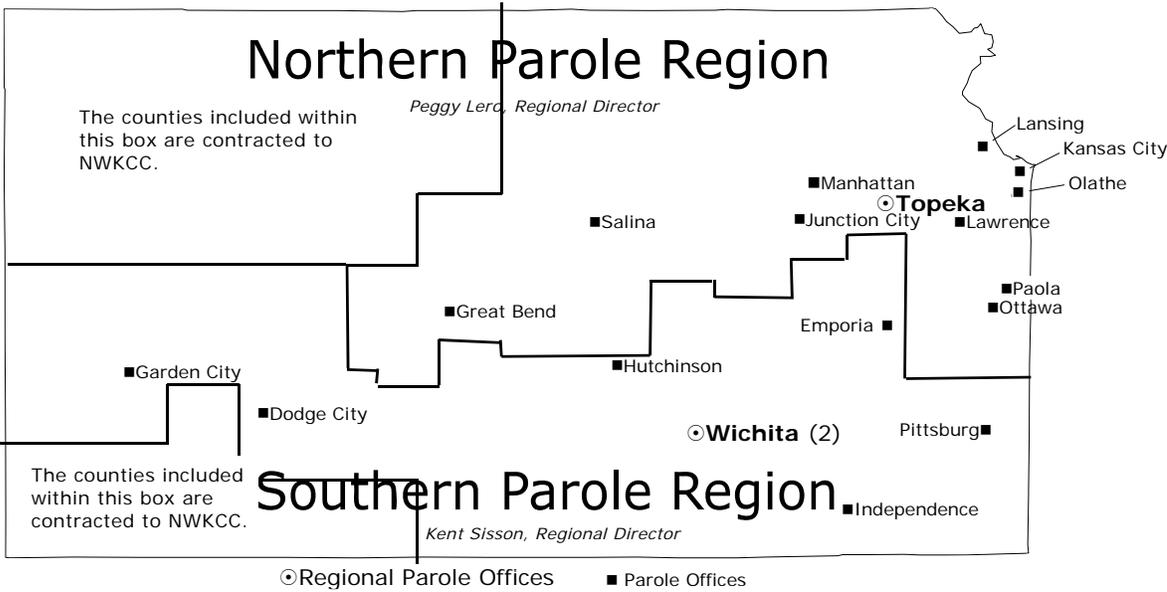
Introduction

The Parole Services section within the department’s Division of Community and Field Services is responsible for community-based supervision of offenders who have been released from correctional facilities on parole, post release supervision, or conditional release, but who have not yet been discharged from their sentences. The purposes of post-incarceration supervision are to further the public safety and to provide services to the offender in order to reduce the offender’s involvement in future criminal behavior.

Field supervision functions are organized into two parole regions, as illustrated below. Each region is administered by a regional parole director. The regional directors report to the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services.

The department has parole offices in 18 Kansas communities. Since 1994, the department has contracted with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 17 northwestern Kansas counties. In October 2003, the department entered into an agreement with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 10 southwestern Kansas counties.

KDOC PAROLE REGIONS AND PAROLE OFFICE LOCATIONS



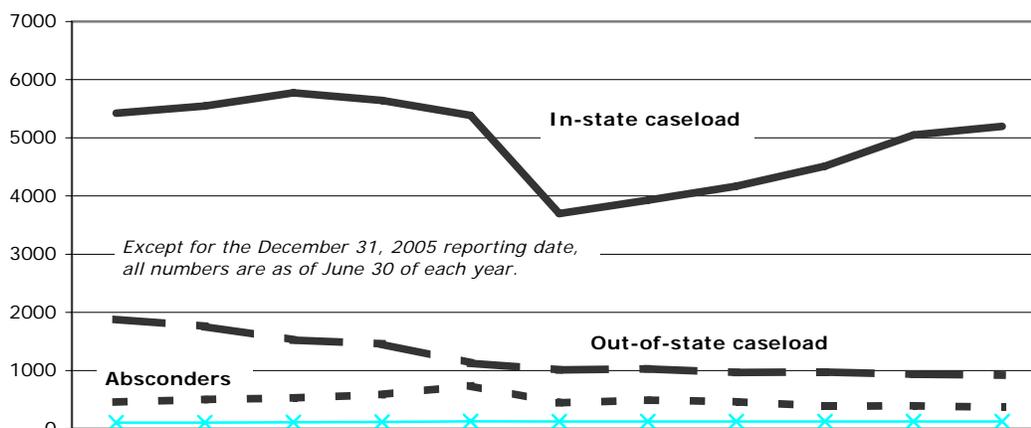
Parole Services

Caseload Composition

Parole Services has jurisdiction over:

- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences on post-incarceration supervision (in-state caseload).
- Felony offenders convicted in other states who are supervised in Kansas pursuant to inter-state probation and parole compact provisions (in-state caseload).
- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences who are supervised by other state jurisdictions pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (out-of-state caseload).
- Felony offenders who absconded from post-incarceration supervision prior to discharge of their Kansas sentence (absconders).

**COMPONENTS OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION UNDER KDOC'S
POST-INCARCERATION JURISDICTION
FY 1996—FY 2006 to date (12-31-05)**



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
In-State	5425	5546	5773	5643	5385	3698	3927	4167	4514	5050	5198
Out-of-State	1880	1758	1524	1458	1129	1010	1029	968	974	936	921
Absconders	459	503	530	587	739	446	491	467	389	396	369
Parole Staffing	106	106	113	117	128	126	125	125	125	125	125

Implementation of SB 323, a bill passed during the 2000 legislative session which adjusted post release supervision periods for offenders in several offense severity levels, had a marked impact on the size of the in-state caseload component of the post-incarceration jurisdictional population. The in-state caseload declined 31.3% between June 30, 2000 and June 30, 2001. In-state caseload has increased 40.6%, however, since June 30, 2001.

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2005

The Interstate Compact unit implemented the new interstate compact statewide, including the provision of training for Parole, Community Corrections, and Court Service staff.

Supervision responsibility for interstate compact misdemeanants was shifted to the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA).

Parole Services implemented a statewide training coordinator position.

The staff training plan was extended to continue to provide parole staff with training in best practices related to case management, including training in motivational interviewing, and communication techniques in conjunction with the risk reduction supervision model.

An automated case plan was developed for use by parole staff to assist with offender case management.

FY 2006

The Topeka Parole Office was moved to the Topeka Workforce Center. Parole functions were combined with Reentry Program staff to provide more efficient operations. Placing both Parole and Reentry in close proximity to Workforce Staff has provided easier access to services for offenders.

Parole and Programs staff began providing community forums on sex offender management on a statewide basis.

Initiatives continued to utilize more efficient case management as a mechanism to reduce revocations and enhance community safety.

Multiple training initiatives continued for parole staff providing for more effective case management.

Enhancements were made to the Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS), providing easier documentation of offender activities.

Parole Services

Staffing

Parole Services has a total authorized staffing level of 151.5 FTE. The total includes: parole officers and supervisors, including those who have specialized duty assignments; administrative support staff; and, central office staff who have either management responsibilities or responsibilities related to the supervision of interstate compact transfers. Also included is the Director of Reentry and Release Planning and the staff who provide administrative support to the Kansas Parole Board.

Of the 140.5 FTE assigned to field parole offices—

- 96 are parole officers who carry caseloads (of which nine positions are currently vacant due to budgetary constraints). Thirty-three officers have specialized caseloads, including those officers who supervise sex offenders, gang members, mentally ill offenders, 4th or greater DUI offenders, interstate compact, offenders residing in residential halfway house settings, or those on a low risk supervision caseload. The average caseload for officers supervising sex offenders and identified gang members is 39 and 56 for those carrying regular caseloads.
- 13 are members of the division's Special Enforcement Unit, which focuses on locating absconders, arresting condition violators, and conducting surveillance and high-risk field contacts. In FY 2005, the special enforcement unit apprehended 669 absconders and arrested 887 condition violators.

AUTHORIZED PAROLE OFFICER POSITIONS, BY REGION & CITY (officers who carry caseloads)

Northern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE	Southern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE
Kansas City	14	Wichita (2 offices)	36
Topeka	11	Hutchinson	4
Olathe	8	Pittsburg	4
Salina	4	Garden City	2
Lansing	2	Independence	2
Lawrence	2	Emporia	2
Junction City	2	Dodge City	1
Manhattan	1		
Paola	1		
Ottawa	1		
Great Bend	1		
Total	47	Total	51

Community-Based Programs & Services

The department contracts directly with providers for the delivery of sex offender treatment and community residential bed services for offenders on post-incarceration supervision. In FY 2005—

- 1,088 offenders received sex offender treatment services in the community.

Program resource availability in FY 2006, by location, is given below.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY PROGRAM SLOTS, By parole region — FY 2006			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Community residential beds			
Wichita (male)		36	
Kansas City (male)	17		
Topeka (male)	23		
subtotal	40	36	76
Transitional therapeutic community			
Hoisington (female)	4		
Topeka (male)	24		
subtotal	28	0	28
Sex offender treatment ¹	325	325	650
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			As needed
<i>¹Location of sex offender slots varies throughout the year based on need.</i>			

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Release Planning and Reentry

The KDOC in partnership with agencies and organizations at the local, state and national level, has made reentry, risk reduction and justice reinvestment a priority, and continues to strive to make Kansas a national model in demonstrating the implementation of these principles and practices. This will enable Kansas to comprehensively prepare offenders for safe return to the communities, as productive, law-abiding, contributing members, and to attract resources to the state to support these efforts.

The goal of reentry is to ensure that offenders begin preparing for reintegration upon entry into the prison system, with particular attention on offenders with high levels of risk and need. The ultimate goal is public safety through the safe and successful return of offenders to Kansas communities upon completion of prison sentences.

The goal of risk reduction is to identify the areas of risk and need in the offender population, and individual offenders, that correlate with the likelihood of re-offending, and to work with offenders, through programs, case management, and reentry practices in ways that target risk levels, and reduce risk of re-offending, to enhance public safety.

The goal of justice reinvestment is to reduce the need to return parolees to prison or send probationers to prison, for violation of conditions of supervision; and to use the savings realized by these reductions to increase the capacity of communities to work with and receive returning offenders. At the same time, by stabilizing offenders in the community, the likelihood of them engaging in further criminal activity is reduced.

The key objectives of reentry, risk reduction and justice reinvestment work are to:

- Assess offenders to determine levels of risk and areas of need, including specialized assessments for special needs populations (e.g, mentally ill, developmentally disabled) or particular areas of risk (e.g., substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment);
- Engage in individual risk reduction case planning and case management, and program assignment, to address risk and needs during incarceration;
- Prepare individual release plans that ensure offenders are prepared for reintegration, ensuring a continuum of care, and addressing family, victim and neighborhood issues;
- Ensure offenders' needs are addressed in the areas of housing, employment, transportation, community identification, financial issues, treatment needs and other areas of need that relate to successful reintegration;
- Integrate systems related to offenders needs, rather than establishing duplicate tracks of services, through partnerships, collaboration, cross-training, cross-dialogue, resource sharing and common missions related to the offender population;
- Manage, deploy, develop and access resources necessary to address offenders' needs, as well as the needs of families, victims and communities related to offender reentry;
- Establish programs and services that are research-based, effective, and timely deployed in targeted ways to address areas of risk and need with offenders, to reduce their risk of re-offending upon return to the community;
- Collect and analyze relevant data to evaluate the effectiveness of programs, services and practices; and engage in ongoing evaluation to ensure best practices are in place;
- Provide information to and engage in dialogue with communities to ensure that accurate and timely information is available to the public about offenders, reentry, and the policies, practices and programs of the KDOC regarding risk reduction, reentry and justice reinvestment. Appropriate marketing and public relations strategies are employed to increase public education and interaction with the KDOC related to returning offenders.

To achieve these goals, during the last year, the following progress was made:

- Through a partnership with the Council of State Governments, Kansas hosted a reentry

legislative policy conference in Wichita in April 2005, attended by lawmakers, policy makers, and community members, with keynote addresses by Governor Kathleen Sebelius and Senator Sam Brownback, to engage in strategic planning for implementing statewide re-entry, risk reduction and justice reinvestment practices.

- Kansas was selected as one of four sites to receive technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections and Council of State Governments, based on an application by KDOC and SRS, to interface the mental health and corrections systems to address the needs of offenders with mental illness. During this year, through this technical assistance, initiatives have occurred to establish in-reaching for offenders returning to Wyandotte County by the community mental health center; data review regarding current practices; enhanced transitional planning services through KDOC and its mental health services contractor; and information-sharing between mental health and corrections.
- Community Offender Reentry Pathways (COR-Pathways). This program was established through a partnership and joint funding between KDOC and SRS, to establish a position at El Dorado Correctional Facility to coordinate transitional planning for special needs or disabled offenders, particularly those with significant mental illness. After two years this program's results led to the creation of another position at Lansing Correctional Facility. In addition, the KDOC and SRS have established a working relationship with the Wyandotte Center (the community mental health center for Wyandotte County), which will provide in-reaching services for offenders who are severely and persistently mentally ill, and who are scheduled for release to Wyandotte County. The Bureau of Justice Assistance agreed to fund research of the results of the COR-Pathways and related work, and results of that research are expected in early 2006. Parole services has worked closely with these specialists, together with mental health services and unit team counselors, to ensure a continuum of care, through specialized parole officers in the larger counties.
- Housing. KDOC established a partnership with the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, placing a Reentry Housing Specialist in that organization. During the upcoming year this position will provide training of trainers to staff and volunteers in the corrections system, who will in turn train offenders in good tenant and credit practices, to address the concerns of property managers related to housing returning offenders. In addition this position will network with housing providers, authorities and property managers throughout the state to increase housing options for offenders, and work with federal and state funding streams and initiatives to identify safe and affordable housing options that can be made available to offenders. At the same time, KDOC has established relationships with local housing organizations to establish similar housing specialists in local communities, who will do similar work at the local level, and also work with case managers to identify housing plans for offenders. This is part of an ongoing effort by KDOC to address the fact that nearly a third of returning offenders have no housing available at all, or lack safe, appropriate housing.

In addition, with the support of the Council of State Governments, a community advisory group has been established in Wichita (with representatives from the City Council, state legislature, police department, housing department and faith community), to oversee the development and implementation of a neighborhood-based housing project. A contract is being negotiated with the Self Help Network of Wichita State University for project development. This project will target one or more neighborhoods where there is a high concentration of offenders and families of offenders. The project will visibly improve the housing stock in the neighborhood, with inmate labor, and overall improve connections to services and the capacity of the neighborhood to work with returning offenders.

- Offender Employment. During 2005 KDOC made progress in the area of offender employment, to increase job preparedness and employment options for offenders. Through a partnership with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), by the end of 2005 KDOC provided training in the Offender Workforce Development Specialist (OWDS) model to an additional 30 people, including corrections workers, and employees of local community,

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faith and government organizations providing job services. Today there are a total of 56 trained OWDSs in the state, which provides an infrastructure of services for offenders in terms of job preparedness. The NIC has agreed to fund additional training, and an evaluation of the services to demonstrate their effectiveness with offenders who are high risk for unemployment and recidivism.

In addition, KDOC has partnered with the Department of Commerce's Kansas 1st initiative, to identify opportunities with Kansas businesses to develop a) apprenticeships, private industry or job training programs in the facilities, to develop a needed workforce, b) establish certifications with local colleges (technical and community) for existing vocational programs in the facilities, or c) establish protocols for referrals to businesses for employment and job assignments that meets the employers' needs and promote public safety.

Also, the KDOC and Department of Commerce have partnered to identify offenders eligible for certification for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), and certify them prior to release. This provides another tool to offenders for use in job search efforts. Also the two agencies are working together to conduct informational sessions with employers about the use of the WOTC, and also address issues related to hiring returning offenders.

- Case planning. An integral part of effective risk reduction is case planning and case management. During this year KDOC undertook review of existing case planning and management practices in the facility (having implemented comprehensive case management in parole). A work group was formed to identify automation strategies to enable case planning; a few staff were deployed within the larger facilities to begin implementing case planning; and case management training is now being developed. This will be a multi-year process, providing tools, training and an overall plan to facility staff to augment custody, classification and containment strategies with risk-reduction case planning and case management.
- Shawnee County Reentry Program (SCRP). The SCRCP continues to work with high risk offenders returning to Shawnee County. The program has reached its full capacity, serving over eighty offenders at a time. A cognitive specialist position was added to the program, as well as a housing specialist (discussed under housing above). Over thirty of the offenders receiving services under this program have returned to the community, and thus far the return rate has been less than twenty percent. Also, the SCRCP has continued to work closely with parole, making services available to the general parole population; working with a volunteer specialist who is developing volunteer-based risk reduction services in parole; and relocating office space along with parole so they are both in the workforce development center building in Topeka.
- Sedgwick County Reentry Program (SgCRP). After the legislature provided two-thirds of the funding for a reentry program in Sedgwick County, KDOC reached an agreement with Sedgwick County for the county to provide one-third of the funding. A formal memorandum of agreement was established between KDOC and Sedgwick County, and after a comprehensive recruitment effort, a director was selected for the program. The director will be putting the components of the program in place, working closely with community partners, including hiring staff, identifying offenders eligible for the program, establishing services in the facilities and community, and enrolling offenders. The KDOC anticipates that offenders will be enrolled in the program by early spring 2006, and the program expects to be able to serve at least 150 high-risk offenders when at its full capacity. Data will be collected and an evaluation done, with regular reports on progress being made to the state, county and city. The City of Wichita is also working with the KDOC, particularly in the area of housing and law enforcement. This program will work closely with parole services, the Day Reporting Center, and the ongoing justice reinvestment neighborhood and housing project also underway in Wichita.
- Representatives of release planning have made numerous presentations at various conferences, including the topics of housing, mentally ill offenders, job services for incarcerated

veterans, public housing, mentoring and other volunteer activities, and offender job preparedness. These presentations help advance reentry and justice reinvestment practices through education, dialogue and establishing new partnerships.

These activities are all ongoing, and additional initiatives are being planned related to various aspects of reentry, risk reduction and justice reinvestment. The KDOC is moving toward a more comprehensive set of services, with the support of the Council of State Governments, to engage in system wide and statewide practices to reduce revocations, increase the ability of offenders to safely and successfully return to communities after incarceration, and build the capacity of local communities and their state partners to effectively work with and reintegrate returning offenders. During 2006 additional legislative summits and briefings will occur; the KDOC will work with potential private and federal government funders to increase services; and case planning and management, research and evaluation, and related supportive practices will be established.

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Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

The 2000 Legislature authorized establishment of three privatized day reporting centers (DRCs)—a highly structured, non-residential program that provides intervention, supervision and program services to KDOC post-incarceration supervision offenders who have violated conditions of release but who do not require immediate re-incarceration. There are two DRCs, located in Topeka and Wichita.

In September 2000, following issuance of a Request for Proposals and a competitive selection process, the department awarded the day reporting center contract to Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI). CSI operated the day reporting center until September 2005 at which time BI, Inc. was awarded the contract for operation of the centers. In FY 2005, the day reporting centers were financed with federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant funds and state funds on a 90% federal—10% state matching basis. For FY 2006, the day reporting centers are funded on a 72% federal—28% state matching basis. For FY 2007, day reporting centers will be funded entirely by state general funds.

Basic features of the DRC program

- DRC offenders sleep at home, but they are required to be at the center during normal hours of operation unless they are at work or another authorized activity. The centers are open from 8 am — 8 pm, Monday-Friday, and 8 am - 4 pm on Saturday.
- Each DRC participant may be monitored by electronic monitoring or global positioning satellite (GPS) monitoring based upon assessment of need by program staff.
- The length of DRC programming is dependent upon the participants progress in the program.
- Offenders assigned to a DRC are expected to be employed. If an offender is not employed, the DRC will assist in job development and placement activities.
- All participants are expected to complete community service work.
- A full-time KDOC staff member serves as an on-site contract monitor to ensure that contract requirements are met and to provide coordination between the department and contractor staff.
- Other DRC program components are tailored to the needs of each offender, including:
 - Adult Basic Education & GED Prep resources and referrals
 - Anger Management
 - Case Management/Life Skills classes
 - Cognitive restructuring therapy
 - Community connections
 - Employment skills building and career development counseling
 - Mental health services
 - Parenting and family classes
 - Substance abuse education and treatment
 - Team building
 - Aftercare program

Target Population

Primary target: offenders on KDOC post-incarceration supervision who have violated conditions of release but who can, with the highly structured supervision provided by the DRC, safely remain in the community as an alternative to revocation and return to prison.

Additional targets: post incarceration offenders whose circumstances or behavior put them at risk to violate their release conditions and thereby are at risk for revocation; newly released parole offenders who have been incarcerated five or more years and would benefit from the transitional support which the DRC can provide; offenders being re-released from prison following their failure in the DRC; and, offenders being released from prison with a diagnosed mental health need, developmental disability, behavioral disorder, or other condition who can benefit from the reintegration support services of the DRC.

If program capacity is available: probation condition violators, including those assigned to community corrections, will be accepted if they would otherwise be revoked and admitted to KDOC custody. Local officials will determine if these offenders are placed at the DRC.

Status

Day reporting centers are operational in Topeka and Wichita. Efforts to locate a DRC in the Kansas City area were unsuccessful.

- The Wichita DRC has a capacity of 100 and opened in December 2002.
- The Topeka DRC opened in May 2001 and has the capacity to supervise 40 offenders.

KDOC
2006

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Community Corrections Oversight

The Community Corrections section within the Kansas Department of Corrections' Division of Community and Field Services has responsibility for administering grants to local programs organized pursuant to the state's Community Corrections Act (K.S.A. 75-5290 et seq.). Management responsibility for this function resides with the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services and the Director of Community Corrections. Responsibility for oversight of the two (2) state-funded correctional conservation camps located in Oswego was transferred from the Division of Community and Field Services to the Division of Facility Management on October 31, 2005.

The Community Corrections section is comprised of four (4) FTE positions:

- Director of Community Corrections.
- Two (2) Program Consultant II positions.
- One (1) State Auditor II position.

Major oversight duties of the Community Corrections section include apportionment and distribution of grant funds; collaboration and linkages with stakeholders; data maintenance, analysis, and reporting; regulation, standard, policy and procedure creation; technical assistance and training; and auditing.

Audit Types

Audits performed by the Community Corrections section, include, but are not limited to the following:

- **Comprehensive Plan Reviews**

Comprehensive Plan Reviews determine the level of conformity of agency (and contractual provider) policy, procedures, and practice with the agency's approved comprehensive plan. Comprehensive Plan Reviews may include a check of the agency's "Year-End Report", comparing projected outcomes with actual outcomes and beginning budgets with year-end budgets.

- **Financial Reviews**

Financial Reviews determine (a) whether the financial statements of an audited entity represent fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows or changes in financial position of the entity, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) whether the entity has complied with laws, regulations and standards.

Financial reviews may include an assessment of:

- Internal control systems and structure over accounting, financial reporting, transaction processing, and inventory.
- Contracts and bid processes.
- Report timeliness.
- Expenditure authorization, appropriateness, and allocation among funds and programs.
- Advisory Board and County Commission oversight.

- **Information System Reviews**

Information System Reviews determine the timeliness, completeness, and accuracy of information entered into and maintained on information systems, such as the Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS).

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- **Performance Reviews**

Performance Reviews determine (a) the extent to which the desired results or benefits established by the legislature, the Secretary, or the audited agency in their comprehensive plan are being achieved, (b) the effectiveness of programs, services, activities, or functions, and (c) whether the entity has complied with laws, regulations, and standards applicable to the program.

- **Program Reviews**

Program Reviews, also known as Compliance Reviews, determine the audited entity's level of compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards, and good correctional practice. The auditor may review all requirements or a few core requirements only. The audit may also include a portion of a financial review.

- **Technical Assistance Reviews**

Technical Assistance Reviews are usually performed on agencies with newly hired directors, when requested by the agency, advisory board, or county commission, or when credible evidence exists to believe that an agency may be in non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards, or good correctional practice. Auditors determine the audited entity's progress in achieving compliance with requirements and provide instruction and guidance to assist audited entities in meeting requirements. Technical Assistance Reviews may be very limited in scope and duration, based upon the justification for the review and any discoveries made during the review.

Community Corrections Act Agencies

Community Corrections in Kansas was established through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5290 by the 1978 Legislature. The program was intended to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. Initially, community corrections was optional and counties were not required to establish community corrections programs. With the adoption of Senate Bill 49 in 1989, the 89 counties not previously participating in community corrections were required to establish programs — either singly, in groups, or by contracting with others.

Each community corrections agency is named by the county (or group of cooperating counties) that create the agency, and because no standard naming conventions have been established, agency names vary. Some agencies are named after a sponsoring county (e.g. Johnson County Community Corrections), others after the judicial district in which they lie (e.g., the 2nd Judicial District Community Corrections program), and still others have names that reflect the unique character of the community in which they serve (e.g., Cimarron Basin Authority Community Corrections and Santa Fe Trail Community Corrections).

Upon establishment of the Juvenile Justice Authority, responsibility for all state juvenile offender programs, services, and grant administration was transferred to that agency on July 1, 1997.

The 2000 Kansas Legislature approved legislation which defines a target population to be served by community corrections programs. The target population includes offenders who:

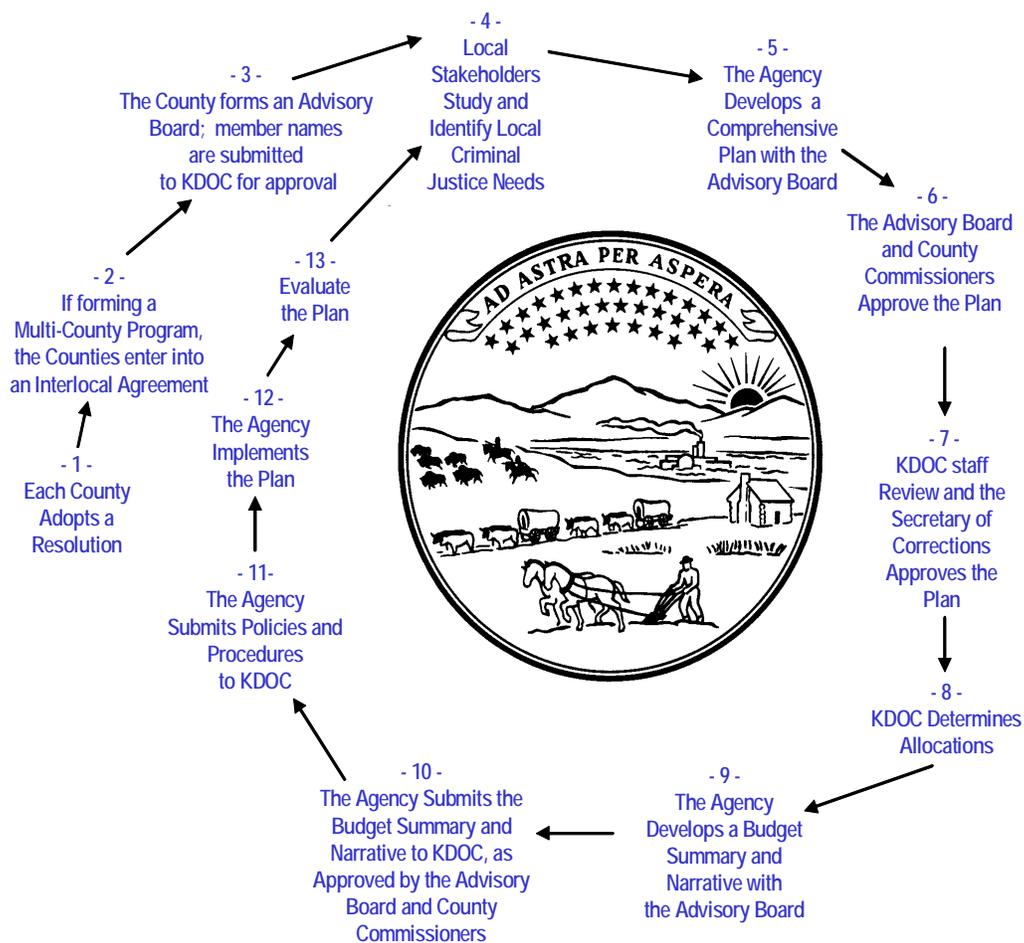
- Have received a non-prison disposition as a departure to sentencing guidelines;
- Fall within a "border box";
- Have a severity level 7 or greater offense;
- Have violated a condition of probation supervision;
- Have been determined to be high risk or high needs under a standardized risk/needs assessment instrument;
- Have successfully completed a conservation camp program.

The law also requires that probation violators must be assigned to community corrections supervision before being revoked and sent to prison unless the violation includes a new conviction or the court makes a finding that the public safety or the offender's welfare would not be served by doing so. The law further provides that community corrections programs may provide services to juveniles if approved by the local community corrections advisory board. Grant funds administered by the Department of Corrections cannot be used for this purpose, however.

The 2003 Legislature approved Senate Bill 123, which provides for mandatory certified drug abuse treatment and supervision by community corrections for a defined target population of non-violent adult drug offenders who have been convicted of a drug offense under K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162. The drug abuse treatment for eligible offenders includes a continuum of treatment options including detoxification, rehabilitation, continuing care and aftercare, and relapse prevention. Drug abuse treatment may include community and/or faith-based programs.

Although Senate Bill 123 became effective upon publication in the statute book, its provisions were only applicable to offenders sentenced on or after November 1, 2003.

Kansas Community Corrections Planning Steps



Each year, steps four (4) through thirteen (13) are repeated for a new annual plan and revised policy and procedures.

Community Corrections

Community Corrections Agency Jurisdictions

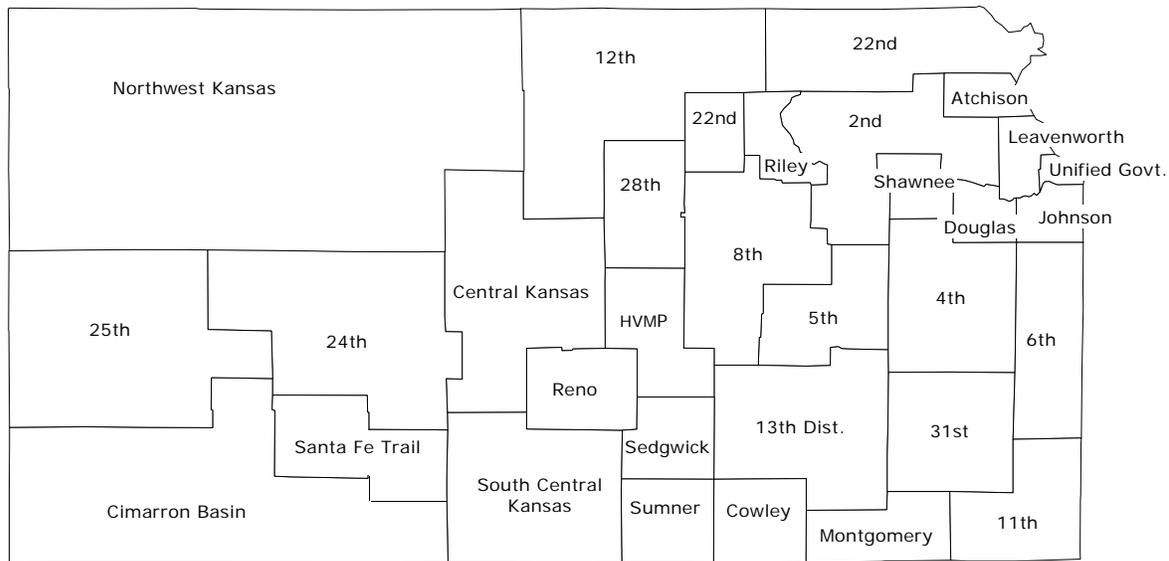
ABBREV	COUNTY	SQ MILES	JD	TOTAL SQ MILES
02D	Jackson	656	2	
02D	Jefferson	536	2	
02D	Pottawatomie	844	2	
02D	Wabausee	797	2	2,833
04D	Anderson	583	4	
04D	Coffey	630	4	
04D	Franklin	574	4	
04D	Osage	704	4	2,491
05D	Chase	776	5	
05D	Lyon	851	5	1,627
06D	Bourbon	637	6	
06D	Linn	599	6	
06D	Miami	577	6	1,813
08D	Dickinson	848	8	
08D	Geary	385	8	
08D	Marion	943	8	
08D	Morris	697	8	2,873
11D	Cherokee	587	11	
11D	Crawford	593	11	
11D	Labette	649	11	1,829
12D	Cloud	716	12	
12D	Jewell	909	12	
12D	Lincoln	719	12	
12D	Mitchell	700	12	
12D	Republic	716	12	
12D	Washington	898	12	4,658
13D	Butler	1,428	13	
13D	Elk	647	13	
13D	Greenwood	1,140	13	3,215
22D	Brown	571	22	
22D	Doniphan	392	22	
22D	Marshall	903	22	
22D	Nemaha	718	22	2,584
24D	Edwards	622	24	
24D	Hodgeman	860	24	
24D	Lane	717	24	
24D	Ness	1,075	24	
24D	Pawnee	754	24	
24D	Rush	718	24	4,746
25D	Finney	1,302	25	
25D	Greeley	778	25	
25D	Hamilton	996	25	
25D	Kearney	871	25	
25D	Scott	718	25	
25D	Wichita	719	25	5,384
28D	Ottawa	721	28	
28D	Saline	720	28	1,441
31D	Allen	503	31	
31D	Neosho	572	31	
31D	Wilson	574	31	
31D	Woodson	501	31	2,150

ABBREV	COUNTY	SQ MILES	JD	TOTAL SQ MILES
AT	Atchison	432	1	432
CB	Clark	975	16	
CB	Comanche	788	16	
CB	Grant	575	26	
CB	Gray	869	16	
CB	Haskell	577	26	
SFT	Kiowa	722	16	
CB	Meade	978	16	
CB	Morton	730	26	
CB	Seward	640	26	
CB	Stanton	680	26	
CB	Stevens	728	26	8,262
CEK	Barton	894	20	
CEK	Ellsworth	716	20	
CEK	Rice	727	20	
CEK	Russell	885	20	
CEK	Stafford	792	20	4,014
CL	Cowley	1,126	19	1,126
DG	Douglas	457	7	457
HVMP	Harvey	539	9	
HVMP	McPherson	900	9	1,439
JO	Johnson	477	10	477
LV	Leavenworth	463	1	463
MG	Chataqua	642	14	
MG	Montgomery	645	14	1,287
NWK	Cheyenne	1,020	15	
NWK	Decater	894	17	
NWK	Ellis	900	23	
NWK	Gove	1,071	23	
NWK	Graham	898	17	
NWK	Logan	1,073	15	
NWK	Norton	878	17	
NWK	Osborne	892	17	
NWK	Phillips	886	17	
NWK	Rawlins	1,070	15	
NWK	Rooks	888	23	
NWK	Sheridan	896	15	
NWK	Sherman	1,056	15	
NWK	Smith	895	17	
NWK	Thomas	1,075	15	
NWK	Trego	888	23	
NWK	Wallace	914	15	16,194
RL	Clay	644	21	
RL	Riley	610	21	1,254
RN	Reno	1,254	27	1,254
SCK	Barber	1,134	30	
SCK	Harper	801	30	
SCK	Kingman	863	30	
SCK	Pratt	735	30	3,533
SFT	Ford	1,098	16	1,098
SG	Sedgwick	999	18	999
SN	Shawnee	550	3	550
SU	Sumner	1,182	30	1,182
UG	Wyandotte	151	29	151

ABBREV = The abbreviated name of the community corrections agency; JD = Judicial District; and SQ MILES = Square Miles.

Community Corrections

Community Corrections Programs in Kansas



There are currently 31 programs receiving state grants under the Community Corrections Act. Some programs serve a single county, while others are multi-county programs. Single-county programs include: Atchison County; Cowley County; Douglas County; Johnson County; Leavenworth County; Reno County; Riley County; Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick County; Shawnee County; Sumner County; Unified Government of Wyandotte County. Shawnee County and the 2nd District have a common administrator. Multi-county programs and the counties they serve are identified below.

Multi-county community corrections agencies & the counties they serve

2nd Dist:	Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee	28th Dist:	Ottawa, Saline
4th Dist:	Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage	31st Dist:	Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson
5th Dist:	Chase, Lyon	Cimarron Basin:	Clark, Comanche, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Kiowa, Meade, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens
6th Dist:	Bourbon, Linn, Miami	Central KS:	Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford
8th Dist:	Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris	HVMP:	Harvey, McPherson
11th Dist:	Cherokee, Crawford, Labette	Montgomery:	Montgomery, Chatauqua
12th Dist:	Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington	Northwest KS:	Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace
13th Dist:	Butler, Elk, Greenwood	Riley:	Clay; Riley
22nd Dist:	Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha	South Central:	Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt
24th Dist:	Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush		
25th Dist:	Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott, Wichita		

Community Corrections Grants

The Department of Corrections administers the following grants to community corrections agencies: basic grants for adult intensive supervision (AISP), awarded to all 31 community corrections agencies; Senate Bill 123 supervision grants; and, grants for residential center operations, awarded to community corrections agencies in Sedgwick and Johnson counties.

BASIC GRANTS FOR ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAMS (AISP)

All 31 community corrections programs receive basic grants to support their statutory function related to adult intensive supervision program services (AISP). Each program must develop an annual comprehensive plan that sets forth objectives and projected services. To receive funding, the plan must be approved by the local advisory board, the board of county commissioners, and the Department of Corrections.

The 2005 Legislature appropriated \$11.03 million for basic community corrections grants in FY 2006—the same amount appropriated for FY 05.

In FY 2006 -----

- As noted in the table on the next page, the department made basic grant awards totaling \$11,022,192 to community corrections programs for adult intensive supervision, and \$9,360 earmarked specifically for LSI-R costs.
- Half of the allocation of the FY 06 grant funds was based on each agency's average daily population (ADP) of adult offenders supervised during the last 11 months of FY 04 and the first ten months of FY 05 (i.e., a 21 month ADP). The other half was based on each agencies's ADP for the first ten months of FY05 (i.e., a 10 month ADP).
- Basic grant award amounts ranged from a low of \$78,310 (Atchison) to a high of \$1,902,690 (Sedgwick).
- The six (6) largest programs received 45.9% of the total amount granted for AISP.
- The fifteen (15) largest programs received 75.4% of the total amount granted for AISP.

SB 123 SUPERVISION GRANTS

The 2005 Legislature approved \$2,449,340 in FY 2006 appropriations for grants to community corrections programs for supervision of SB 123 eligible offenders. Of the total, \$2,397,053 was distributed to community corrections programs, while \$2,080 covered the cost of LSI-Rs, and \$50,207 was used to fund a position at the Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC) for the purpose of centralized payment of treatment invoices for all SB 123 treatment. Allocation of funds was based on the same method used to allocate basic grants for AISP.

GRANTS FOR ADULT RESIDENTIAL CENTERS (ARES)

Johnson County and Sedgwick County both operate residential centers as part of their community corrections programs. Separate grants are provided to these two counties to support operation of their residential centers. The combined capacity of the two (2) centers is over 200 beds—121 of which are financed by the state. Amounts granted in FY 2005 for this purpose include \$868,568 for Johnson County and \$1,199,452 for Sedgwick County.

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CC AGENCY	AISP CC GRANT	SB 123 SUP GRANT	TOTAL AISP & SB 123	RES CC GRANT	TOTAL ALL GRANTS
02D	119,482.17	25,984.40	145,466.57		145,466.57
04D	275,055.29	59,817.69	334,872.98		334,872.98
05D	298,760.12	64,972.90	363,733.02		363,733.02
06D	247,750.22	53,879.51	301,629.73		301,629.73
08D	348,544.34	75,799.72	424,344.06		424,344.06
11D	318,726.85	69,315.16	388,042.01		388,042.01
12D	84,924.45	18,468.96	103,393.41		103,393.41
13D	247,857.08	53,902.75	301,759.83		301,759.83
22D	125,108.75	27,208.04	152,316.79		152,316.79
24D	126,994.58	27,618.16	154,612.74		154,612.74
25D	310,133.45	67,446.31	377,579.76		377,579.76
28D	485,863.28	105,663.18	591,526.46		591,526.46
31D	331,046.82	71,994.45	403,041.27		403,041.27
AT	78,310.17	17,030.52	95,340.69		95,340.69
CB	199,125.74	43,304.90	242,430.64		242,430.64
CEK	212,519.91	46,217.79	258,737.70		258,737.70
CL	180,927.68	39,347.27	220,274.95		220,274.95
DG	345,124.49	75,055.99	420,180.48		420,180.48
HVMP	325,332.16	70,751.65	396,083.81		396,083.81
JO	1,117,187.99	242,960.60	1,360,148.59	868,568.40	2,228,716.99
LV	168,220.17	36,583.70	204,803.87		204,803.87
MG	163,481.32	35,553.12	199,034.44		199,034.44
NWK	337,418.40	73,380.11	410,798.51		410,798.51
RL	267,610.08	58,198.54	325,808.62		325,808.62
RN	365,505.51	79,488.36	444,993.87		444,993.87
SCK	180,857.14	39,331.93	220,189.07		220,189.07
SFT	208,103.47	45,257.33	253,360.80		253,360.80
SG	1,902,690.24	413,787.81	2,316,478.05	1,199,451.60	3,515,929.65
SN	656,630.95	142,800.90	799,431.85		799,431.85
SU	100,059.58	21,760.47	121,820.05		121,820.05
UG	892,839.60	194,170.41	1,087,010.01		1,087,010.01
TOTAL	11,022,192.00	2,397,052.63	13,419,244.63	2,068,020.00	15,487,264.63

AGENCY SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS

Each Community Corrections agency provides the following services/interventions:

- **Assessments** - are used to identify offender problems, which are addressed in the supervision plan, and to estimate the staff and community resources required by each offender.
- **Individualized Supervision Plans** - establish behavioral objectives; specify resources for meeting those objectives; and provide a tool for measuring offender progress.
- **Contacts** - include communication and visits with offenders, community resource providers, families, employers, law enforcement officers, and others who may have information about the current status and progress of the offender.
- **Drug/Alcohol Testing** - offenders are tested to monitor abstinence from drugs and/or alcohol. The specific number of tests is determined by local policy. Tests are administered randomly and in instances of suspected substance abuse.
- **Collection of Fees and Restitution and/or Obligation Monitoring** - staff monitor repayment to the victim for losses sustained as a result of a crime, and payment of court fees. The court determines the amounts of restitution and court fees.

In addition, each Community Corrections agency provides, dedicates resources towards, or makes referrals to the following services/interventions:

- **Mental Health Services** - include evaluations, individualized and group therapy/counseling, sex offender treatment programs (SOTPs), and involvement in psycho-social groups that focus on anger management, life skills, and cognitive skills development.
- **Substance Abuse Services** - community corrections staff provide or coordinate substance abuse counseling for offenders who have a documented need. Includes evaluations, individualized/group therapy, drug testing, and inpatient treatment.
- **Employment Assistance** - offenders are provided help in obtaining and maintaining employment. Includes job readiness, job search, and job maintenance activities for offenders who are unemployed or underemployed.
- **Educational/Vocational Assistance** - offenders are provided help in obtaining and maintaining educational and vocational training. This may be accomplished through onsite GED programs, payment for GED testing, transportation, or the cost of vocational training.
- **Community Service Work (CSW)** - is unpaid work performed by offenders for non-profit or local government agencies. Agency policy and/or the courts determine the number of community service hours each offender must complete.

Some Community Corrections agencies provide additional services/interventions, including, but not limited to the following:

- **Surveillance** - monitors the activities and whereabouts of offenders to help ensure accountability.
- **Electronic Monitoring** - monitoring equipment that verifies the offender's presence in, or absence from, a monitored location.

Day Reporting - requires offenders to participate in a range of structured services and activities from a centralized location, which may include daily itinerary completion, and help with employment, education, life skills, substance abuse, and mental health issues. Alcohol/drug testing, surveillance, and electronic monitoring are also utilized within this modality.

Community Corrections

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ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF OFFENDERS AND OFFENDERS WHO ABSCOND

	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent- age</u>
Offenders <u>served</u> (Annual data)	12,572		14,283	
Offenders <u>admitted</u> to community corrections programs (Annual data)	5,257		5,996	
Offenders <u>discharged</u> from community corrections programs (Annual data)	3,815		4,574	
Offenders who were <u>NOT committed to Kansas prisons</u> (Based on the Number Served)	11,073	88.1%	9,12,408	86.9%
Offenders who were <u>committed to Kansas prisons</u>	1,499	12.0%	1,875	13.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offenders with <u>condition violations</u> committed to Kansas prisons 	1,378	11.0%	1,771	12.4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offenders with <u>new felony</u> sentences committed to Kansas prisons 	121	1.0%	104	0.7%
Offenders that <u>absconded</u> (Based on Active and Inactive ADP)		16.7%		15.5%

Community Corrections

Offender Contributions to the Community

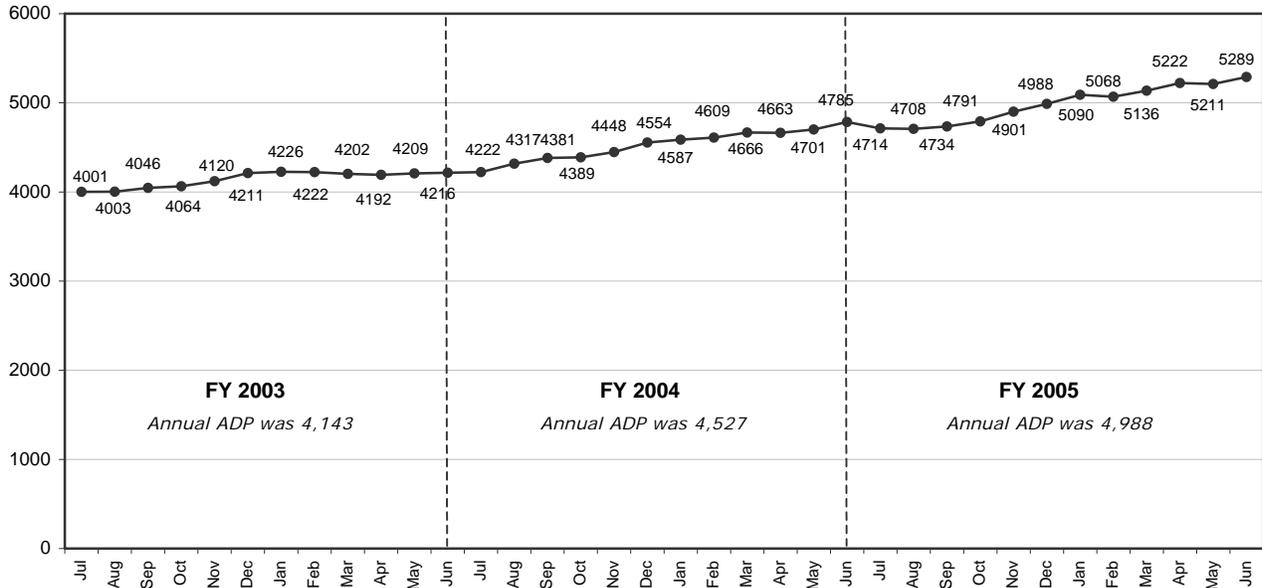
	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Community Service Work (CSW) Hours completed by offenders	103,388	102,228
Restitution paid by offenders	\$ 897,396	\$ 980,592
Court costs/fees paid by offenders	\$ 1,344,446	\$ 1,458,111
Taxes paid by offenders	\$ 3,629,797	\$ 3,661,925
Gross wages earned by offenders	\$ 29,643,880	\$ 36,429,978

Drug/Alcohol Testing of Offenders

	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Specimens</u> collected from offenders for drug/alcohol tests	82,541		93,183	
Drug/Alcohol <u>tests</u> conducted on specimens	349,307		439,686	
<u>Negative</u> drug/alcohol test results	341,355	97.7%	429,853	97.8%

Community Corrections

Adult Intensive Supervision ADP's, by month, Fiscal Years 2003-2005



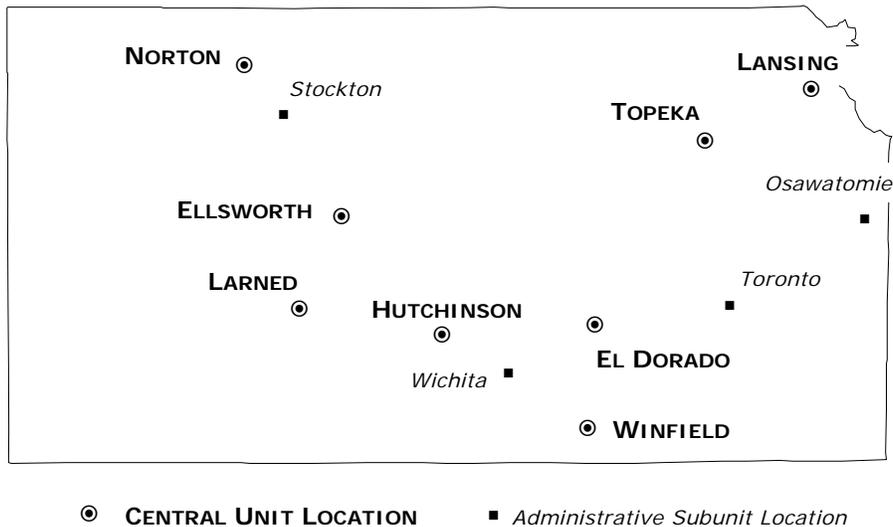
During FY 2005—

- the overall ADP for AISP increased by 845 from the FY 2003 level. The ADP served during the last month of the fiscal year was 575.5 higher than the ADP served during the first month.
- the ADPs served by individual programs ranged from a low of 35.7 (12th Judicial District) to a high of 841.8 (Sedgwick).
- over half of the total AISP ADP (51.7%) was served by the seven (7) largest programs, including: Sedgwick (16.9%); Johnson (9.9%); Unified Government of Wyandotte County (7.8%); Shawnee (6.1%); the 28th Judicial District (4.4%); Reno (3.4%); and Douglas (3.2%).
- 14 of the 31 programs, or 45%, had an average daily population of 100 or less.
- the two residential centers in Johnson and Sedgwick counties served a combined ADP of 251.

KDOC
2006

Facilities

Location of KDOC Correctional Facilities



The Kansas Department of Corrections operates 8 correctional facilities, with units located in 12 Kansas communities. Correctional facilities, their administrative subunits and commonly used abbreviations are identified below.

EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (EDCF)

Central Unit
 North Unit
 East Unit (Toronto Correctional Facility)
 Reception and Diagnostic Unit (males)

ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (ECF)

HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (HCF)

Central Unit
 East Unit
 South Unit

LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (LCF)

Central Unit
 East Unit
 South Unit (Osawatomie Correctional Facility)

LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY (LCMHF)

Central Unit
 West Unit

NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (NCF)

Central Unit
 East Unit (Stockton Correctional Facility)

TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (TCF)

Central Unit
 Reception and Diagnostic Unit (females)

WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (WCF)

Central Unit
 Wichita Work Release Facility (WWR)

Facilities

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Management Responsibilities

The Division of Facility Management is responsible for oversight and coordination of facility-based operations and inmate movement, while daily operations are the responsibility of the respective facility wardens.

Central office responsibilities include:

- system-wide policies and procedures
- oversight of facility operations
- capital improvements planning and project management
- inmate claims, grievances and correspondence
- inmate classification
- inmate population management
- sentence computation
- interstate corrections compact
- sex predator commitment review and tracking

All KDOC facilities have achieved accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. While KDOC has also historically achieved accreditation by the American Correctional Association, the maintenance of that accreditation status has been suspended due to budgetary constraints. The Department does plan to pursue reaccreditation as resources allow.

KDOC CORRECTIONAL CAPACITY

By location, gender and security designation as of December 31, 2005

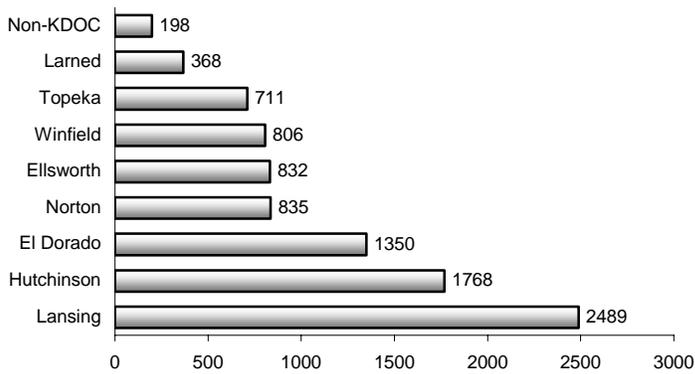
Facility	Males					Females					Total
	Max	Med High	Med Low	Min	Total	Max	Med High	Med Low	Min	Total	
KDOC											
Lansing	838	943		708	2489						2489
Hutchinson	548	452	480	288	1768						1768
El Dorado	691	487		172	1350						1350
Norton			539	296	835						835
Ellsworth		794		38	832						832
Topeka					0	49	250	412		711	711
Winfield				806	806						806
Larned	150			218	368						368
Subtotal KDOC	2227	2676	1019	2526	8448	49	250	412	0	711	9159
Non-KDOC											
Larned State Hospital	20				20	5				5	25
Labette conservation camp				50	50						50
Female conservation camp					0				17	17	17
Contract jail		6			6						6
Lease beds		100			100						100
Subtotal Non-KDOC	20	106	0	50	176	5	0	0	17	22	198
Total Capacity	2247	2782	1019	2576	8624	54	250	412	17	733	9357

Capacity vs. Population 12-31-05		
Facility	December 31, 2005	
	Population	Capacity
Males		
Lansing	2,459	2,489
Hutchinson	1,818	1,768
El Dorado	1,361	1,350
Norton	779	835
Ellsworth	806	832
Topeka	-	-
Winfield	794	806
Larned	354	368
Non-KDOC	23	176
Total Male	8,394	8,624
Females		
Topeka	680	711
Non-KDOC	16	22
Total Female	696	733
Grand Total	9,090	9,357

- Total correctional capacity includes bed space in facilities operated by KDOC, as well as placements in facilities operated by other agencies pursuant to contract or interagency agreement.
- Several KDOC facilities are responsible for administration of minimum security satellite units located in other communities (e.g. Lansing is responsible for 80 beds in Osawatomie, El Dorado for 70 beds in Toronto, Norton for 128 beds in Stockton, and Winfield, 250 beds at Wichita Work Release.)
- Capacity numbers do not include 250 "special use beds" used primarily for infirmary and disciplinary segregation purposes.
- The December 31st female inmate population includes 21 federal inmates housed at Topeka pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

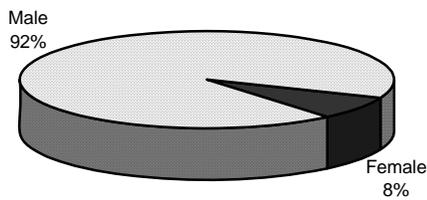
Facilities

By location.....



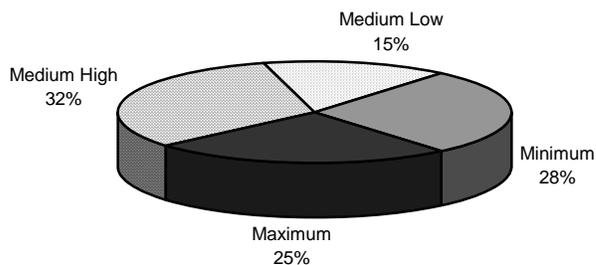
The three largest facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson, and El Dorado—represent 60% of total system-wide capacity.

By gender.....



Over 90% of the department's bedspace is for male inmates. All of the capacity for females is at Topeka Correctional Facility.

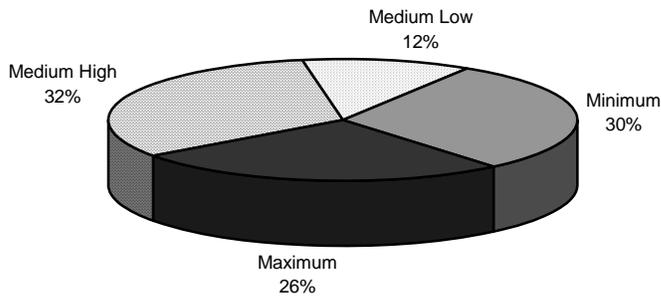
By security classification of bedspace.....



The largest capacity component by security classification is medium, with 4,463 beds, or 47% of the total. Minimum and maximum bedspace totals are 2,593 (28%) and 2,301 (25%), respectively.

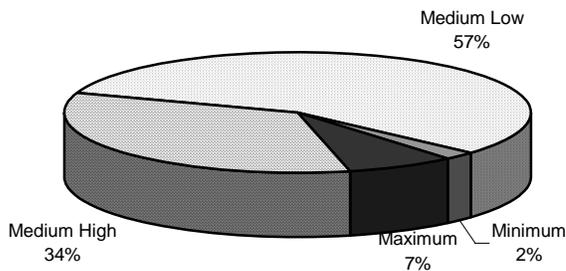
By gender and security classification of bedspace

Males



The largest population component by gender security classification for males is medium high, followed by minimum, maximum, and medium low, respectively.

Females.....



The largest population component by gender security classification for females is medium low, followed by medium high, maximum, and minimum, respectively.

Facilities

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KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1996—FY 2006 to date

FY 1996—FY 1999					FY 2000—FY 2006 to date				
FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total	FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total
	6-30-95 Capacity	6565	427	6992					
1996	El Dorado	263		263	2000	Hutchinson	178		178
	Ellsworth	48		48		Lansing	154		154
	Hutchinson	76		76		Larned	25		25
	Lansing	72		72		Norton	2		2
	Larned	24		24		Topeka	-81	76	-5
	Topeka		66	66		Female Conservation Camp		17	17
	Winfield	100		100	+371	6-30-00 Capacity	8227	650	8877
	Larned State Hospital	-32	-5	-37	2001	El Dorado	258		258
	Topeka Halfway House		-4	-4		Larned	30		30
+608	6-30-96 Capacity	7116	484	7600		Topeka	-220	-16	-236
						Hutchinson	-70		-70
1997	Hutchinson	-2		-2		Larned State Hospital	-43		-43
	Lansing	280		280	-61	6-30-01 Capacity	8182	634	8816
	Topeka	-30	25	-5	2002	Ellsworth	200		200
	Winfield	5		5		Topeka		-80	-80
+278	6-30-97 Capacity	7369	509	7878	+120	6-30-02 Capacity	8382	554	8936
					2003	Hutchinson	70		70
1998	Hutchinson	13		13		Topeka		88	88
	Lansing	120		120		Contract Jail	-10		-10
	Larned	54		54		Larned State Hospital	-22		-22
	Topeka	30		30		Wichita Work Release	62	-10	52
	Winfield	127		127	+178	06-30-03 Capacity	8482	632	9114
+344	6-30-98 Capacity	7713	509	8222	2004	Norton	16		16
						Winfield	34		34
1999	El Dorado	-64		-64		Topeka		88	88
	Topeka	-30	48	18		El Dorado	-8		-8
	Larned	85		85	+130	6-30-04 Capacity	8524	720	9244
	Norton	205		205	2005	Topeka		13	13
	Labette	40		40		Leased beds	201		201
+284	6-30-99 Capacity	7949	557	8506	+214	6-30-05 Capacity	8725	733	9458
					2006	Leased beds	-101		-101
					-101	12-31-05 Capacity	8624	733	9357

The table above summarizes the **net** capacity change for each facility during each fiscal year. The number given for a specific facility may involve more than one capacity-related adjustment during the year. For example, the FY 2001 adjustment of 258 shown for El Dorado represents +320 beds resulting from completion of the RDU project and -62 resulting from converting use of one-half of a cellhouse from medium custody to maximum custody.

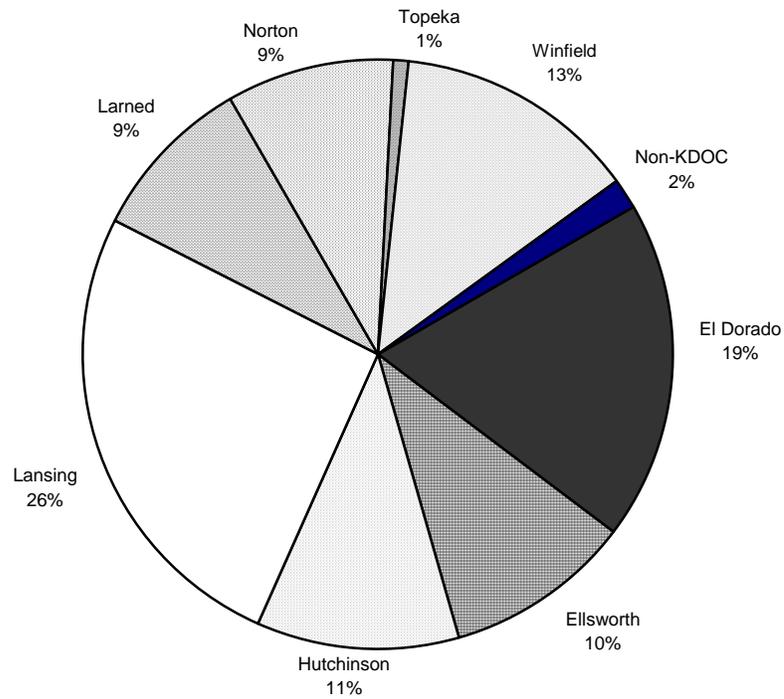
KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1996—FY 2006 to date (cont'd)

CAPACITY ENHANCEMENTS OCCURRED AT ALL KDOC FACILITIES DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.....

- Doublecelling (or increased occupancy of multi-person cells) was implemented at:
El Dorado Hutchinson
Topeka Lansing
- A new maximum security living unit for females was constructed at Topeka, allowing the department to confine female inmates at TCF and terminate co-corrections at Lansing.
- Previously abandoned state hospital buildings were renovated to create additional minimum security housing at Winfield.
- A state hospital building at Larned was converted to correctional use and now houses minimum security inmates.
- New medium security housing units were constructed at Norton and Ellsworth, financed with a combination of federal and state funds.
- The department renovated and re-opened previously abandoned structures at Lansing, including a cellhouse in the Central Unit and minimum security living units in the East Unit.
- Minimum security housing was expanded (and the work release program relocated) at Hutchinson through new construction and reconfiguration of space in the South Unit.
- A building originally intended for industries use was converted to medium security housing at El Dorado.
- Capacity of the minimum security living unit was expanded at Ellsworth.
- Capacity of Wichita Work Release was expanded through a reconfiguration of existing space following transfer of the women's work release program from Wichita to Topeka.
- Minimum security capacity expansions at Winfield and Norton Correctional Facilities.
- Conversion of "J" Cellhouse at Topeka to a 176-bed open dormitory medium-security unit.

Facilities

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1996—FY 2006 (through 12-31-05)



Facility change as % of total net change

	Male	Female	Total
El Dorado	449	0	449
Ellsworth	248	0	248
Hutchinson	265	0	265
Lansing	626	0	626
Larned	218	0	218
Norton	223	0	223
Topeka	-331	308	-23
Winfield	328	-10	318
Non-KDOC	33	8	41
	2059	306	2365

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1996—FY 2006 (through 12-31-05) (cont'd)

The 2025 net increase in capacity between FY 1996 and FY 2006—

- Represented a 22% increase in total capacity, including a 21% increase in capacity for males and a 34% increase in capacity for females.
- Was achieved in significant part through renovation projects at existing facilities. Approximately 1,240 beds or 61.2% of the net increase involved renovation projects or doublecelling in previously existing structures.
- Included an increase of 57 medium security beds in the form of leased beds under the category of non-DOC.
- Included new construction projects resulting in an increase of 645 beds, including: 200 at Norton, 200 at Ellsworth, 75 at Topeka, 40 at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, 17 at the female conservation camp, a net of 13 at Hutchinson's South Unit, and a net of 100 at El Dorado.
- Required expenditures totaling \$22.1 million. The net average cost per bed added was \$10,936—including an average cost of \$21,908 per bed for new construction projects and \$3,991 per bed for renovation projects.
- The capital costs reflect some but not all of the beds associated with the cellhouses constructed at El Dorado for transfer of the male reception and diagnostic unit. This project was not primarily a capacity project, but it did result in a net capacity increase for the department. The RDU transfer involved an increase of 320 beds for El Dorado and a decrease of 220 beds for Topeka, for a net system-wide increase of 100 beds. For purposes of calculating total and per bed costs associated with capacity expansion, only those costs related to the net increase of 100 beds resulting from the RDU project are included.

Facilities

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Conservation Camps

There are two correctional conservation camps in Kansas, which provide a community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders from 16-32 years of age. One camp serves male offenders and the other, female offenders. As described in the introduction to this section, state law requires that sentencing judges consider making a conservation camp placement for certain offenders and provides discretionary authority to the Secretary of Corrections to place certain KDOC inmates in conservation camps.

The two camps have comparable placement criteria and program elements. The program, which is up to 180 days, stresses offender accountability and rehabilitation in the context of a strict physical regimen, community service work, and educational and other programming. The program is structured with four levels; offenders must earn advancement from one level to the next based on attitude, behavior and disciplinary record. Inmates receive GED preparation and instruction, participate in psychosocial groups, including but not limited to, anger management, budgeting, basic life skills, and community reintegration activities. Substance abuse education also is provided. Offenders who satisfactorily complete the conservation camp program are referred to the appropriate community corrections program for at least six months of follow-up supervision.

Under state law, courts must consider making a conservation camp placement: prior to sentencing an offender to prison following probation revocation; when the offender falls within a border box of the sentencing grid; or, when the court is considering a dispositional departure for an offender who falls into the presumptive non-imprisonment blocks of the sentencing grid. The Secretary of Corrections, pursuant to statute, may also make direct placements to the camps if an inmate is admitted to KDOC as a result of probation revocation or a dispositional departure from a presumptive non-imprisonment sanction, provided the offender meets camp admission criteria.

Although both camps are located in Oswego, they are not co-located with each other. Operation of both camps is supported financially by the state, but the camps are managed by a private firm, GRW, Inc., under separate contracts with Labette County (for the male camp) and KDOC (for the female camp).

Responsibility for oversight of the two state-funded correctional conservation camps located in Oswego was transferred from the Kansas Department of Corrections' Division of Community and Field Services to its Division of Facility Management on October 31, 2005.

LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP (LCCC)

The LCCC accepts statewide placements of male inmates made by sentencing courts and, in some cases, by the Secretary of Corrections. The camp opened as a 104-bed facility in 1991, but has since been expanded to a capacity of 191. The original construction was financed through the sale of bonds by the Kansas Development Finance Authority; debt service and operating costs are financed by the state through annual grant appropriations. The expansion of the camp was approved by the 1997 Legislature and was financed primarily through federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program (VOI/TIS) grant funds. In FY 2005, the camp—

- completed 37,397 of community service hours.
- had an average daily population (ADP) of 151, and a total of 260 program graduates.
- had a 45% completion rate for camp completers achieving a GED.
- had 100% with need completing substance abuse treatment.
- had 100% completing cognitive skills.
- received licensure for Reintegration Treatment Services for substance abuse.
- provided HIV testing and counseling, life skills, and parenting courses.
- Through a partnership with Coffeyville Community College, LCCC provides an in depth employability skills class to all graduating inmates. Each inmate completes 30 hours of training.

Conservation Camps (continued)

LABETTE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CAMP

The LWCC is a 32-bed privatized facility developed under contract with the Department of Corrections. The contract provides for up to 17 placements of KDOC inmates and 15 court placements. Contract services are purchased on a per diem basis, with costs financed with a combination of VOI/TIS federal grant funds and state funds. The facility was developed and currently remains under private ownership, although the contract provides for eventual state ownership.

The per diem rate currently applicable for FY 2006 and FY 2007 are \$83.02 and \$86.34, respectively. These rates are based upon the facility's anticipated operating costs, as well as including an amount to amortize the cost to construct the facility. Based upon a bed count of 32 and a nine-year amortization period, the annual lease represents \$9.36 of the per diem amounts.

The camp accepted its first admissions in January 2000. In FY 2006, the camp: completed 12,148 inmate work hours, of which 43.75 were community service hours; had an ADP of 30; had 70 program graduates; and, had 5 inmates who earned a GED. There was a notable decrease in community service hours from FY 2003's number of 821 to FY 2005's number of 43.75. This is due to a decrease in the number of available supervisors, either employed by the county or by the camp, that could supervise community service work crews. LWCC provides HIV testing and counseling, college credit courses, life skills, and parenting courses.

State licensure continues for its substance abuse treatment program, allowing all inmates to participate in the treatment program. LWCC is licensed for Outpatient Counseling and Treatment, as well as Outpatient Diagnostic, Referral and Support Services. Through a partnership with Coffeyville Community College, LWCC provides an in depth employability skills class to all graduating inmates. Each inmate completes 30 hours of training

El Dorado Correctional Facility

Ray Roberts, Warden

History

Central Unit

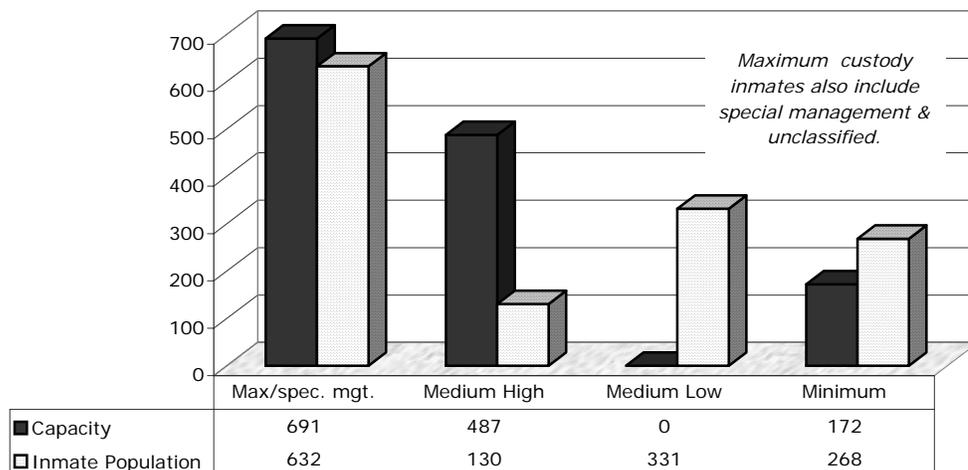
- 1991 The facility opened in January 1991. EDCF was consolidated administratively with the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility and Toronto Correctional Facility.
- 1998 The first correctional industry building project financed with private funds was erected and donated to the state. The project involved expansion of an existing building.
- 1999 The Legislature approved construction of two new cellhouses for the purpose of transferring the male RDU function to EDCF.
- 2001 Construction was completed on two new 128-cell living units suitable for single-cell occupancy of maximum custody inmates or double-cell occupancy of medium custody inmates. In March, the male RDU function was transferred from Topeka to EDCF.
- 2002 Century Manufacturing, the private correctional industry at EDCF, expanded its operations at the facility, currently employing up to 107 inmates.
- 2003 A spiritual life center was approved. C Cellhouse was utilized as the third segregation unit.

Minimum Units

- 1965 The Toronto Correctional Facility opened (named the Toronto Honor Camp at that time.)
- 1982 The EDCF North Unit opened (named the El Dorado Honor Camp at that time.)

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	1,350	<i>EDCF operates the maximum/medium security Central Unit and two minimum security satellite units at the El Dorado and Toronto reservoirs. All of the EDCF capacity is for housing male inmates, including general population, long-term segregation, and RDU inmates.</i>
Population	1,361	
FY 05 ADP	1,352	

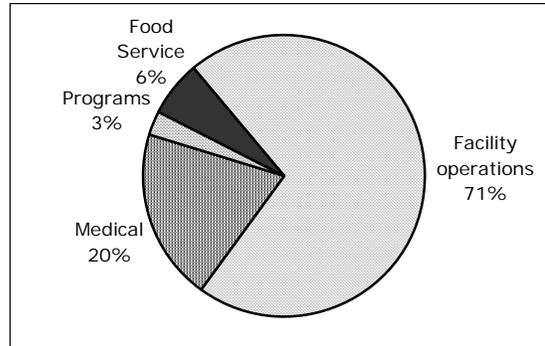


FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	467.0 (352 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$22.1 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$22,837 (ADP: 1,358)

Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Life skills	30
Vocational education	22

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2005

Century Manufacturing (private)	104
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2005

- ◆ There were 3,613 inmates processed through the RDU during FY 2005.
- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 114,048 hours of community service work, valued at \$587,347.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$1,253,965 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$313,344 for room and board.
 - paid \$2,099 in dependent support.
 - paid \$47,321 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$15,343 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ EDCF inmates had:
 - \$365,957 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$14,403 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$4,688 in sick call fees.

Ellsworth Correctional Facility

page 131

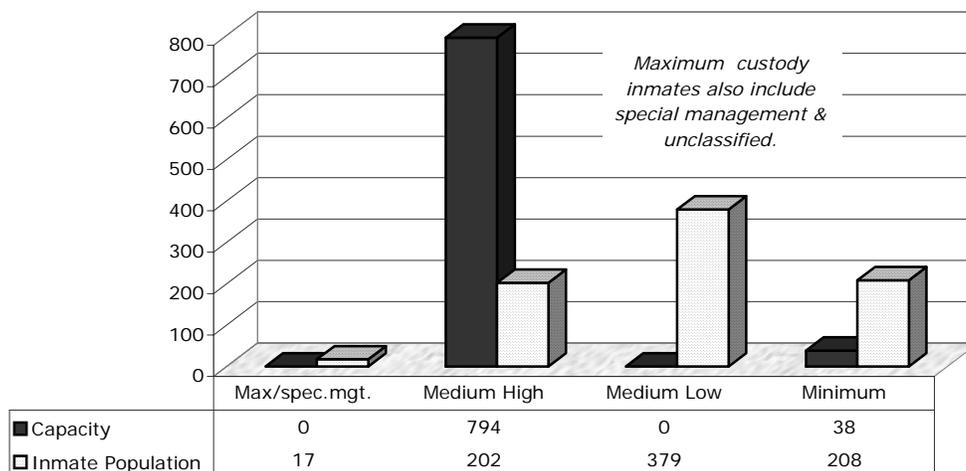
Sam Cline, Warden

History

- 1988 The first inmates were received at ECF on August 8, 1988.
- 1994 ECF was assigned a specialized role as a parole condition violator facility.
- 1996 Because the need for a specialized condition violator facility no longer existed when the department implemented a systemwide privileges and incentives system, ECF assumed its original role as a multi-custody general population facility.
- 1999 Under provisions of recently approved legislation, Century Manufacturing assisted in financing a correctional industry space expansion project at ECF—the second such project to be approved under the new law.
- 2000 The Legislature approved \$6.18 million in federal and state funds for construction of a new 100-cell living unit at the facility.
- 2002 The new living unit was completed and began housing inmates in May 2002. The cellhouse has the capacity to house 200 medium custody inmates. If necessary, however, the cellhouse could be used to house 100 maximum custody inmates instead.
Century Manufacturing closed its private correctional industry operations at the facility. The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) program, a values-based prerelease program, was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 A new staff development building outside the perimeter was completed.
- 2004 A work release program, with 12 slots, was approved in October.

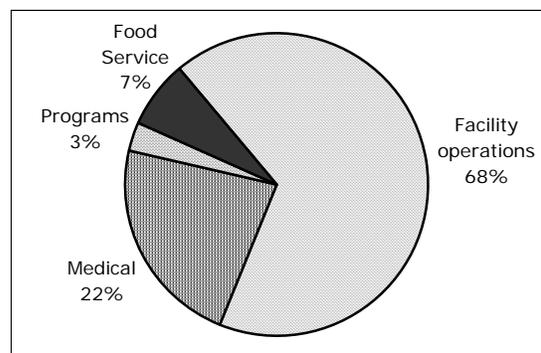
Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	832	<i>ECF is a medium/minimum security facility for housing general population male inmates.</i>
Population	806	
FY 05 ADP	821	



FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	224.0 (149 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$11.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$20,194 (ADP: 825)



Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)

Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Vocational education	12
Academic education	15
Values-based prerelease	203

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2005

Tescott Woodcrafters (private)	22
Cal-Maine (private)	11
Maico (private)	11
Great Plains Mfg (private)	0

In FY 2005

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 93,925 hours of community service work, valued at \$483,714.
- ◆ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$290,367 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$72,503 for room and board.
 - paid \$1,048 in dependent support.
 - paid \$6,901 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$4,022 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ ECF inmates had:
 - \$164,891 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$9,613 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$4,674 in sick call fees.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility

page 133

Louis Bruce, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1898 The first cellhouse, Cellhouse A, was completed. C Cellhouse was completed in 1901, B in 1912 and D in 1927.
- 1972 The work release program opened.
- 1978 The Legislature appropriated funds for major cellhouse renovation, a project which was completed over the period 1981-1986.
- 1990 The facility name was changed from Kansas State Industrial Reformatory to Hutchinson Correctional Facility; the facility was consolidated administratively with the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility.
- 2000 A renovation project was completed to relocate the facility's medical clinic.
- 2002 The facility's first private correctional industry began operation.
Renovation of the Food Service area began.

South Unit

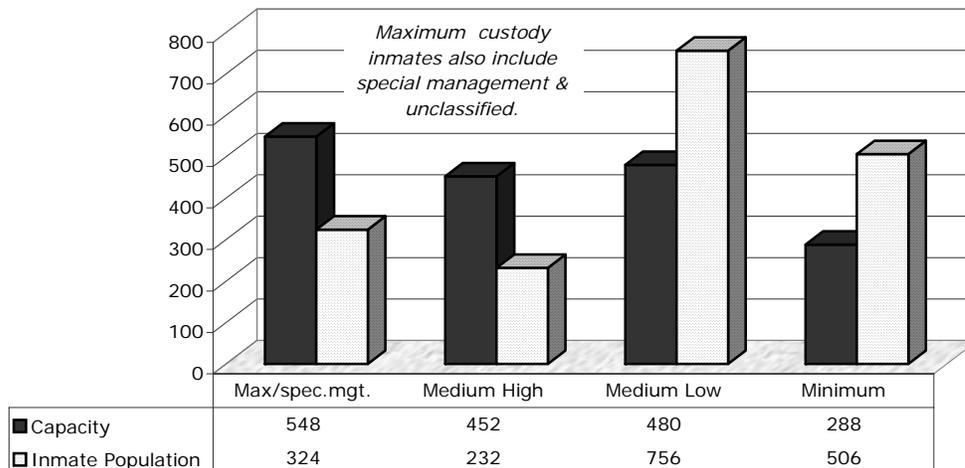
- 1985 The minimum security South Unit was constructed.
- 1997 The Legislature approved a construction project to expand the South Unit, which was completed in 1998. The work release program was also transferred to the South Unit at that time, and increased from 19 to 32 slots (it has since increased to 48 slots.)
- 2001 A contract with the Bureau of Land Management resulted in the facility boarding and training over 200 wild horses.

East Unit

- 1988 The Legislature authorized creation of the 400-bed medium security Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility at a vacant mobile home production facility. The first inmates were received at the facility on January 23, 1989.
- 1999 Through a reconfiguration of living unit space, the East Unit capacity was increased by 80 beds.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	1,768	<i>HCF is a multi-custody facility for housing general population male inmates. In addition to the maximum security Central Unit, the facility also includes the medium security East Unit and the minimum security South Unit.</i>
Population	1,818	
FY 05 ADP	1,824	

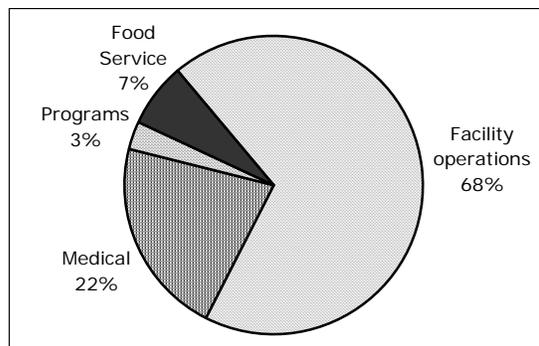


FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	517 (354 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$26.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$20,928 (ADP: 1,830)

Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	10
Vocational education	120
Sex offender treatment	120
Substance abuse treatment	60
Therapeutic community	

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2005

Agri-business (departmental)	11
Furniture division (departmental)	74
Industrial technology (departmental)	8
Office systems (departmental)	29
Sewing (departmental)	87
Warehouse (departmental)	5
Aramark (private)	4
Hubco (private)	11

In FY 2005

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 65,798 hours of community service work, valued at \$338,860.
- ◆ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$761,623 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$189,607 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$12,142 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$300 in dependent support.
 - paid \$2,890 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$18,261 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ HCF inmates had:
 - \$263,374 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$21,819 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$6,900 in sick call fees.

Lansing Correctional Facility

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David McKune, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1868 On July 2, 1868 the first inmates were admitted to Kansas State Penitentiary, the state's first penal institution.
- 1977 First private industry program for inmates opened with Zephyr Products.
- 1983 A major multi-year cellhouse renovation project was initiated.
- 1985 The facility's medium security unit, immediately adjacent to the maximum security compound, was completed.
- 1990 The facility was renamed Lansing Correctional Facility and was consolidated with Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing and Osawatomie Correctional Facility (now the East and South Units, respectively).
- 1997 The A and T unit, closed by court order, was renovated and opened as a therapeutic community. It now houses the Treatment and Reintegration Unit and protective custody inmates.
- 2001 Renovation of the original administration building, begun in 1998, was completed; the project provided space for carrying out capital punishment sentences and for staff development functions.

East Unit

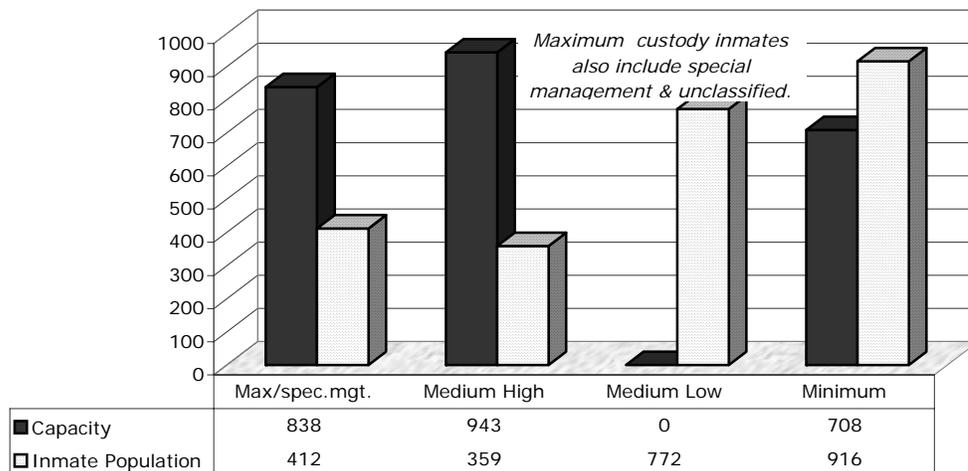
- 1917 The East Unit was originally established as the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women.
- 1980 The East Unit became co-correctional.
- 1995 Co-corrections at the East Unit was terminated and the facility became a male minimum security facility. All female inmates were transferred to the Topeka Correctional Facility.
- 1999 Capacity was increased by 100 to accommodate the therapeutic community program.

South Unit

- 1987 Osawatomie Correctional Facility was established in September 1987 as an 80-bed minimum security facility.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	2,489	<i>LCF is the state's oldest and largest correctional facility. It is a multi-custody, multi-unit facility housing primarily general population male inmates. The Central Unit includes maximum and medium security compounds, while the East and South Units are both minimum security.</i>
Population	2,459	
FY 05 ADP	2,466	

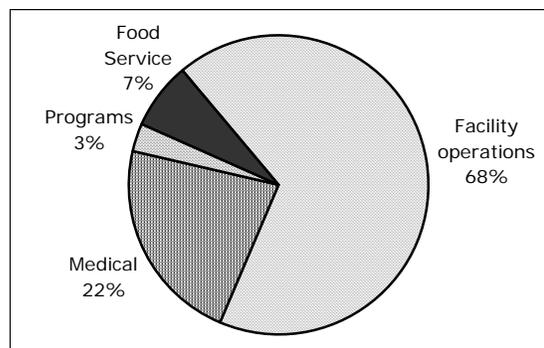


FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	698 (523 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$34.0 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$20,353 (ADP: 2,470)

Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	30
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	80
Vocational education	24
Sex offender treatment	140

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2005

Metal products (departmental)	67
Chemical division (departmental)	37
Private sector porters (departmental)	27
Data entry (departmental)	15
Agri-business (departmental)	13
Warehouse (departmental)	12
Impact Design (private)	260
Prime Wood (private)	31
BAC (private)	27
Zephyr Products (private)	46
Henke Manufacturing (private)	42
VW Services (private)	20
Other private	31

In FY 2005

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 161,479 hours of community service work, valued at \$831,617.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$5,716,944 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$1,426,731 for room and board.
 - paid \$169,165 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$116,283 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ LCF inmates had:
 - \$1,051,339 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$28,811 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$8,070 in sick call fees.

Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility

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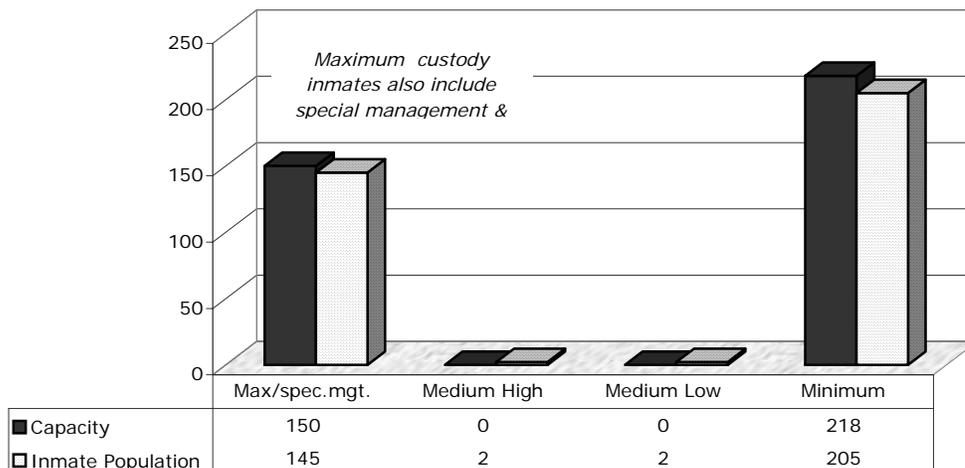
Karen Rohling, Warden

History

- 1989 The department's long-term plan for providing services to mentally ill inmates was approved by the federal court. The plan included construction of a 150-bed correctional mental health facility on the grounds of Larned State Hospital.
- 1992 The facility began receiving inmates in January 1992.
- 1995 One 30-bed living unit was removed from operating capacity to provide housing for civilly committed sexually violent predators under the supervision of SRS.
- 1996 A portion of the Jenkins Building was occupied by LCMHF to provide housing for minimum custody inmates.
- 1997 The entire Jenkins Building (now referred to as the West Unit) was made available to the department for housing minimum custody inmates.
- 2000 The sexually violent predators in SRS custody were transferred to Larned State Hospital (LSH), and the 30-bed living area was returned to KDOC use. LSH ceased providing substance abuse treatment services to KDOC inmates and, in exchange, the Legislature approved funds for construction of a programs building so that KDOC could provide a comparable program service to minimum custody inmates. KDOC assumed responsibility for operation of the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP.)
- 2001 Construction of the new programs building was completed.
- 2004 A Quonset building obtained from the DeSoto Munitions Plant was re-erected at LCMHF to serve as a warehouse.
- 2005 In response to a BEST Committee recommendation, the Human Resources Departments of Larned State Hospital, Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility, and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility were combined into one entity called Human Resources Shared Services. This interagency collaboration resulted in the reduction of 2 FTEs.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	368	<i>LCMHF's Central Unit is a maximum security compound providing specialized, transitional housing and services for mentally ill male inmates. The facility's West Unit provides general population housing for minimum security male inmates.</i>
Population	354	
FY 05 ADP	344	

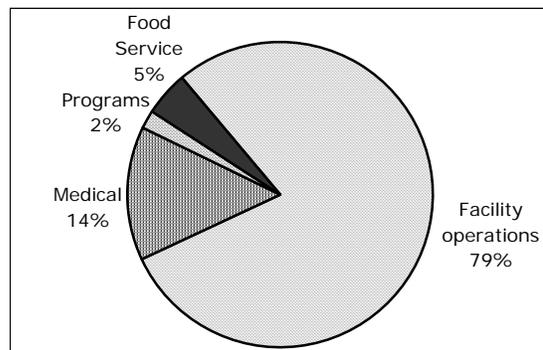


FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	186 (133 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$8.7 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$31,537 (ADP: 350)

Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	10
Substance abuse treatment (CDRP; non-contract)	40

Correctional Industries

None

In FY 2005

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 106,515 hours of community service work, valued at \$548,552.
- ◆ LCMHF inmates had:
 - \$25,496 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$4,048 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$2,680 in sick call fees.

Norton Correctional Facility

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Including Stockton Correctional Facility

Jay Shelton, Warden

History

Central Unit

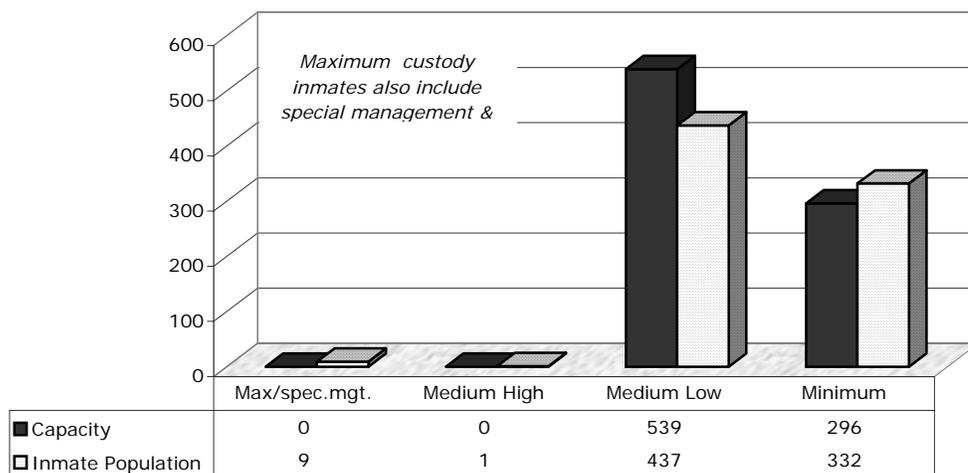
- 1987 The Central Unit received its first minimum custody inmates in September 1987.
- 1988 In October, the department assumed full administrative and operational responsibility for the buildings and grounds of the former Norton State Hospital.
- 1990 NCF assumed administrative responsibility for Stockton Correctional Facility, now referred to as NCF's East Unit.
- 1998 The medical clinic was relocated and segregation space was expanded.
- 1999 In March, a new 200-bed medium security housing unit became operational at the Central Unit. The project was financed with federal VOI/TIS funds and the State General Fund. The expansion project also included construction of a new correctional industries building.
- 2000 Sex offender treatment began operation.

East Unit

- 1988 In December 1988, Stockton Correctional Facility received its first inmates.
- 1995 Through a reconfiguration of space in the dormitory, 18 beds were added to the East Unit, increasing its capacity to 112.
- 2004 Through a reconfiguration of space in the dormitory, 16 beds were added to the East Unit, increasing its capacity to 128.
- 2005 A Quonset building obtained from the DeSoto Munitions Plant was re-erected at NCF to serve as a warehouse.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	835	<i>In addition to the medium/minimum security Central Unit at Norton, NCF also operates a minimum security satellite unit, the Stockton Correctional Facility. Both units provide general population housing for male inmates.</i>
Population	779	
FY 05 ADP	789	

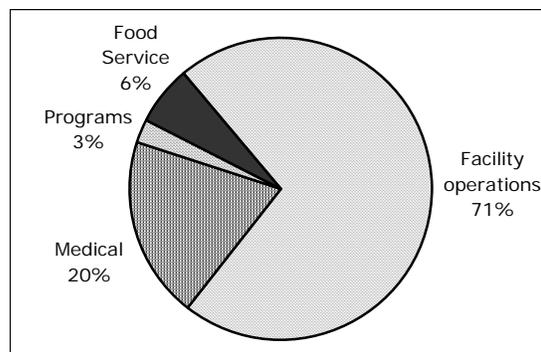


FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	267 (191 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$13.1 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$23,209 (ADP: 790)

Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	39
Sex offender treatment	40

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2005

Microfilm (departmental)	27
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2005

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 118,898 hours of community service work, valued at \$612,325.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$10,244 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$2,561 for room and board.
 - paid \$512 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ NCF inmates had:
 - \$76,366 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$9,220 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$4,736 in sick call fees.

Topeka Correctional Facility

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Richard Koerner, Warden

History

Central Unit

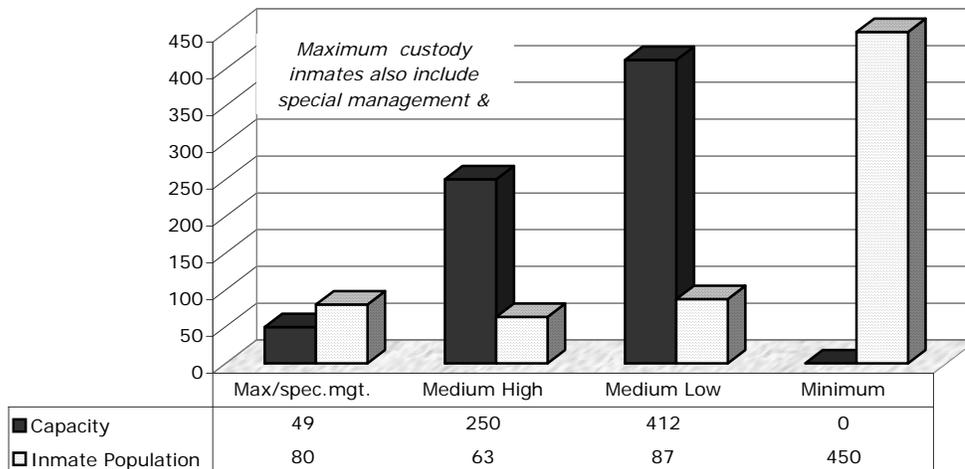
- 1962 The State Reception and Diagnostic Center (later referred to as the Reception and Diagnostic Unit or RDU) received its first inmates.
- 1975 Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center (KCVTC) opened and housed non-violent, youthful, first commitment male offenders.
- 1990 All Topeka-based KDOC facilities were administratively consolidated into a single facility, the Topeka Correctional Facility.
- 1995 A new maximum security cellhouse for women was opened, resulting in the end of female housing at Lansing.
- 2001 In March, TCF became an all-female facility upon transfer of the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado.
- 2002 A renovated J-Cellhouse (previously the RDU living unit) was partially re-opened (with 88 beds) to accommodate closure of the West Unit. A new laundry building and staff development building were also completed in connection with the transfer of functions from the West Unit. The work release program for women was transferred from Wichita to Topeka. Twenty beds at TCF are designated for work release participants. Through a contractual agreement with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, TCF began housing Federal inmates on a per diem basis.
- 2004 The second floor of J-Cellhouse was opened, providing an additional 88 medium custody beds and bringing J-Cellhouse to its capacity of 176.

West Unit

- 1984 The Topeka Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of Topeka State Hospital.
- 1999 Minimum custody males were transferred to other KDOC facilities and the unit was converted to minimum custody female housing.
- 2002 The West Unit was closed, and its functions were transferred to the Central Unit.

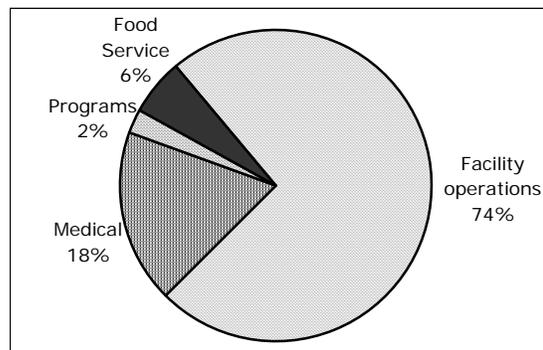
Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	711	<i>TCF became an all-female facility in March 2001, when the male Reception & Diagnostic Unit was transferred to El Dorado. Nearly all KDOC female inmates are housed at TCF. The December 31st population at TCF includes 21 federal inmates housed pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.</i>
Population	680	
FY 05 ADP	639	



FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	252 (159 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$12.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$24,954 (ADP: 664)



Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)

Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	24
Vocational education	24
Sex offender treatment	12
Substance abuse treatment	16

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2005

Aramark (private)	1
Heartland (private)	6
Koch & Co (private)	12

In FY 2005

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 54,272 hours of community service work, valued at \$279,501.
- ◆ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$365,389 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$103,099 for room and board.
 - Reimbursed the state \$8,536 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$120 in dependent support.
 - paid \$6,959 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$1,741 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ TCF inmates had:
 - \$106,132 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$7,356 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$5,098 in sick call fees.

Winfield Correctional Facility

Emmalee Conover, Warden

History

Winfield

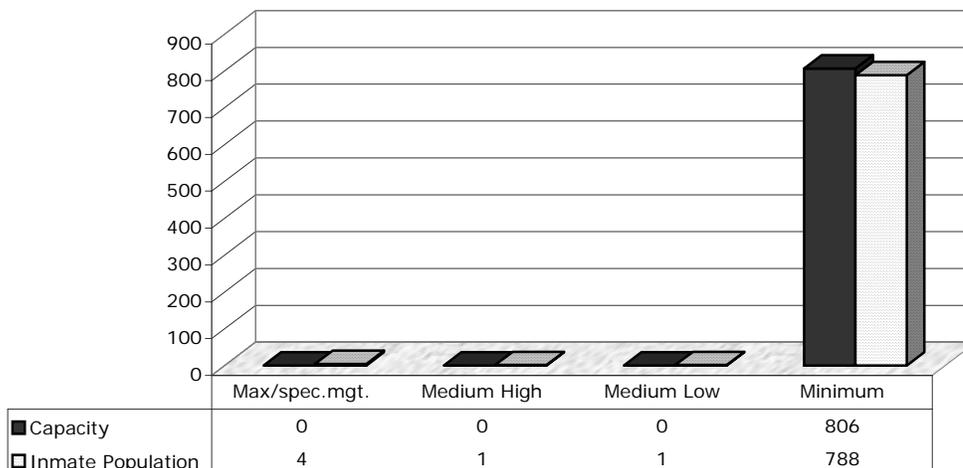
- 1984 The Winfield Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of the Winfield State Hospital, providing primarily pre-release programming services.
- 1989 Having expanded both in terms of size and facility mission, the name of the facility was changed to Winfield Correctional Facility.
- 1996 In September, the administrations of Winfield and Wichita Work Release Facility were combined.
- 1998 A therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program was implemented at the facility.
- 2000 The InnerChange program, a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program, began operation in March. The program has the capacity to serve 158 inmates.
- 2002 In June, the InnerChange program was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 The therapeutic community program was closed effective January 31, 2003.

Wichita Work Release

- 1976 Wichita Work Release began operation as a co-correctional program in January 1976, with an initial capacity of 22 inmates.
- 1990 In November the facility moved to its current location. Through several expansions over the years, the facility has grown to its current capacity of 250.
- 2002 Following transfer of the women's work release program to Topeka, capacity was expanded by 52 beds through a reconfiguration of space, resulting in a net increase of 62 work release beds for males.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2005)

Capacity	806	<i>The two WCF units provide minimum security housing for male inmates. Of the total capacity, 250 beds are work release beds at Wichita Work Release Facility.</i>
Population	794	
FY 05 ADP	748	

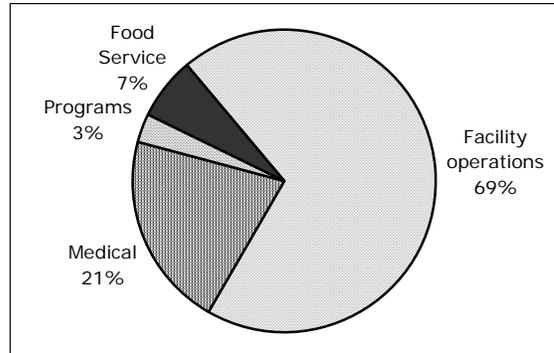


FY 06 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	203 (133 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$11.3 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$21,506 (ADP: 760)

Estimated FY 2006 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2006 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2006 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 06 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Vocational education	12
Pre-Release	40

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2005

Aramark (private)	6
Northern Contour (private)	0

In FY 2005

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 308,003 hours of community service work, valued at \$1,586,215.
- ◆ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$3,162,248 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$797,820 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$1,252 in transportation costs.
 - paid \$3,360 in dependent support.
 - paid \$329 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$110,560 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ WCF inmates had:
 - \$50,013 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - Paid \$8,415 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - Paid \$4,964 in sick call fees.
- ◆ WWRF inmates paid:
 - \$90,260 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.

KDOC
2006

Directories

Kansas Department of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.
900 SW Jackson St.
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)
785-296-0014 (fax)
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Management Team	Areas of responsibility
<p>Roger Werholtz <i>Secretary of Corrections</i></p>	<p>System-wide policy and operations.</p>
<p>Charles Simmons <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Facility Management</i></p>	<p>Correctional facility management; inmate management; oversight of conservation camps; capital improvements.</p>
<p>Roger Haden <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Programs, Research & Support Services</i></p>	<p>Offender program contracts and services; Kansas Correctional Industries; research and planning; staff development and training.</p>
<p>Keven Pellant <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Community and Field Services</i></p>	<p>Parole supervision; community corrections grant administration; oversight of day reporting centers.</p>
<p>Linden Appel <i>Chief Legal Counsel</i></p>	<p>Legal services; internal investigations; coordination of policy review.</p>
<p>Tim Madden <i>Senior Counsel to the Secretary</i></p>	<p>Legislative proposals; statute and court decision analysis.</p>
<p>Jeremy Barclay <i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i></p>	<p>Liaison between DOC & Legislature; bill tracking; impact statements; administrative support to the Secretary; interagency coordination; <i>Corrections Briefing Report</i>.</p>
<p>Fran Breyne <i>Public Information Officer</i></p>	<p>News media relations; freedom of information officer; public information.</p>
<p>Dennis Williams <i>Fiscal Officer</i></p>	<p>Budget preparation; fiscal management and control; accounting.</p>
<p>Jan Clausing <i>Human Resources Director</i></p>	<p>Personnel services; employee recruitment and relations; EEO and affirmative action; staff development.</p>
<p>Bill Noll <i>Information Technology Director</i></p>	<p>Computer systems and application development; telecommunications; offender records.</p>
<p>Debi Holcomb <i>Victim Services Director</i></p>	<p>Victim services, victim programs, victim-offender programs, victim services volunteer coordinator.</p>
<p>Margie Phelps <i>Director of Reentry Planning</i></p>	<p>Assessment, programming, release planning and management practices, and case management.</p>

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Kansas Department of Corrections

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900 SW Jackson St.
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

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785-296-0014 (fax)
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Correctional Facility/Warden	Deputy Warden(s)	Address/Telephone
El Dorado Correctional Facility Ray Roberts, Warden	Ken Luman, Support Services Debbie Bratton, Operations Susan Gibreal, Programs	P. O. Box 311 El Dorado, KS 67042 316-322-2020 316-322-2018 (fax)
Ellsworth Correctional Facility Sam Cline, Warden	John Goddard	1607 State Street P. O. Box 107 Ellsworth, KS 67439 785-472-5501 x 404 785-472-3639 (fax)
Hutchinson Correctional Facility Louis Bruce, Warden	John Turner, Operations Steve Dechant, Programs Don Langford, Support Services	500 South Reformatory P. O. Box 1568 Hutchinson, KS 67504 620-728-3338 620-662-8662 (fax)
Lansing Correctional Facility David R. McKune, Warden	Rex Pryor, Operations Kyle Deere, Programs Vacant, Support Services	P. O. Box 2 Lansing, Kansas 66043 913-727-3235 x 7210 913-727-2675 (fax)
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility Karen Rohling, Warden	Art Riedel	P. O. Box E Larned, KS 67550 620-285-8039 620-285-8070 (fax)
Norton Correctional Facility Jay Shelton, Warden	Joel Hrabe	P. O. Box 546 Norton, KS 67654 785-877-3380 x 421 785-877-3972 (fax)
Topeka Correctional Facility Richard Koerner, Warden	Roger Krehbiel	815 S.E. Rice Road Topeka, KS 66607 785-296-7220 785-296-0184 (fax)
Winfield Correctional Facility Emmalee Conover, Warden	Julie Utt, Winfield Georgia Pursley, Wichita Work Release	1806 Pinecrest Circle Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-6660 x 202 620-221-0068 (fax)

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Northern Parole Region

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Address/Telephone

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Address/Telephone

Tom Bringle
Administrator
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp
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Labette Women's Correctional Conservation Camp

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Directory of Community Corrections Agencies

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6th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Bill VanKirk, Director Judicial Building PO Box 350 Mound City KS 66056 (913) 795-2630 FAX (913) 795-2047 2vankirk@grapevine.net	8th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Michael "Randy" Krueger, Director 801 N Washington Ste E Junction City KS 66441 (785) 762-3105 FAX (785) 762-1794 rkrueger@8thjd.org	11th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Tracy Harris, Director 602 N Locust Pittsburg KS 66762 (620) 232-7540 FAX (620) 232-5646 tracyh@11thjd.org
12th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Wanda Backstrom, Director 811 Washington Concordia KS 66901 (785) 243-8170 FAX (785) 243-8179 ccsbackstrom@12jd.org	13th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Chuck McGuire, Director 226 W Central Ste 310 El Dorado KS 67042-2146 (316) 321-6303 FAX (316) 321-1205 ChuckM@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us	22nd Judicial District Comm. Corr. Venice Sloan, Director 601 Oregon PO Box 417 Hiawatha KS 66434 (785) 742-7551 FAX (785) 742-0035 22juddist@brdistcrt.org
24th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Denise Wood, Director 606 Topeka Ste 102 Larned KS 67550-3047 (620) 285-3128 FAX (620) 285-3120 DeniseWo@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us	25th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Tad Kitch, Director 601 N Main Ste A Garden City KS 67846-5456 (620) 272-3630 FAX (620) 272-3635 tad@25jdcomcor.org	28th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Annie Grevas, Director 227 N Santa Fe Ste 202 Salina KS 67401-2719 (785) 826-6590 FAX (785) 826-6595 Annie.Grevas@saline.org
31st Judicial District Comm. Corr. Phil Young, Director Wilson County Courthouse PO Box 246 Fredonia KS 66736 (620) 378-4435 FAX (620) 378-4531 ccsopjy@twinmounds.com	Atchison County Comm. Corr. Shelly Nelson, Director 729 Kansas Ave. Atchison KS 66002-0348 (913) 367-7344 FAX (913) 367-8213 snelson@acccks.org	Central Kansas Comm. Corr. Amy Boxberger, Director 1806 Twelfth St Great Bend KS 67530 (620) 793-1940 FAX (620) 793-1893 AmyB@cc.dockansas.us

Kansas Department of Corrections

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies (continued)

<p>Cimarron Basin Authority Comm. Corr. Mike Howell, Director 517 N Washington Liberal KS 67901 (620) 626-3284 FAX (620) 626-3279 Mike@cbasin.com</p>	<p>Cowley County Comm. Corr. Tex Gough, Director 320 E Ninth St Ste C Winfield KS 67156 (620) 221-3454 FAX (620) 221-3693 Texg@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Douglas County Comm. Corr. Ron Stegall, Director 111 E Eleventh St Lawrence KS 66044-3096 (785) 832-5220 FAX (785) 330-2800 rstegall@douglas-county.com</p>
<p>Harvey/McPherson Cnty Comm. Corr. Wilson R Beasley, Director 122 W Marlin Ste 301 PO Box 248 McPherson KS 67460 (620) 241-8395 FAX (620) 241-1539 dickb@kscourt.net</p>	<p>Johnson County Comm. Corr. Michael Youngken, Director 206 W Loula Olathe KS 66061-4434 (913) 715-4508 FAX (913) 829-0107 Michael.Youngken@jocoks.com</p>	<p>Leavenworth County Comm. Corr. Penny Lincoln, Director 601 S Third St Ste 3095 Leavenworth KS 66048-2600 (913) 684-0775 FAX (913) 684-0764 Plincoln@leavenworthcounty.org</p>
<p>Montgomery County Comm. Corr. Kurtis Simmons, Director ICO Ste 360 PO Box 846 Independence KS 67301 (620) 331-4474 FAX (620) 331-8263 KurtisS@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Northwest Kansas Comm. Corr. John Trembley, Director 1011 Fort Hays KS 67601-0972 (785) 625-9192 FAX (785) 625-9194 JohnTr@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Reno County Comm. Corr. Ken Moore, Director 115 W First Ave Hutchinson KS 67501-5212 (620) 665-7042 FAX (620) 662-8613 Ken.moore@renogov.com</p>
<p>Riley County Comm. Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 115 N Fourth St Fl 2 Manhattan KS 66502-6036 (785) 537-6380 FAX (785) 537-6398 FMcCoy@rileycountyks.gov</p>	<p>Santa Fe Trail Comm. Corr. Patrick Klecker, Director 208 W Spruce Dodge City KS 67801-0197 (620) 227-4564 FAX (620) 227-4686 PatrickK@cc.dockansas.us</p>	<p>Sedgwick County Comm. Corr. Mark Masterson, Director 905 N Main Wichita KS 67203-3648 (316) 383-7003 FAX (316) 383-7380 mmasters@sedgwick.gov</p>
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<p>Unified Government Comm. Corr. Phil Lockman, Director 812 N Seventh St Fl 3 Kansas City KS 66101 (913) 573-4180 FAX (913) 573-4181 plockman@wycokck.org</p>		

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Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology

ADP – Average Daily Population

Administrative Segregation (AD Seg)

Administrative segregation procedures shall be established for the control of inmates for necessary administrative purposes other than punishment.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT)

The ADAPT program design had provided a treatment approach based in cognitive-behavioral treatment. ADAPT was an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders who presented serious substance abuse issues. The treatment program was usually 60-90 days in length (45 days for the program in Ellsworth). Full-time slots provided 40 service hours a week of structured treatment activities aimed at substance abuse education, cognitive-behavioral change, and relapse prevention.

American Correctional Association (ACA)

Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP)

A short-term substance abuse treatment program the Department offers for male offenders. To qualify for the CDRP, inmates must have at least four months to serve, be minimum custody and have been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment as indicated by a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher or a LSI-R overall risk score between 20 and 27 and an Alcohol/Drug domain score of 3 or higher. Inmates with more than one prior substance abuse treatment episode do not qualify for CDRP.

Clinical Services Report

An evaluation of the offender's current mental health and risk level.

Community residential beds (CRBs)

The CRBs provide structured living for offenders who are just being released from prison and who lack a suitable parole plan or for those on post-incarceration supervision who have encountered difficulties. The focus of the CRBs is to encourage the offender's successful return to the community.

Community residential beds are located in Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka.

Community Service Work program

Minimum custody inmates at all correctional facilities except Wichita Work Release Facility may be assigned to a community service work detail. These crews are supervised by specially trained staff and are assigned to projects that include construction, maintenance, lawn care, snow removal, and more for local units of government, school districts, other state agencies, and eligible not-for-profit organizations. Offenders serving a sentence for conviction of a sexually violent offense are not eligible for assignment until such time as they have completed Sex Offender Treatment Program and are also determined not to be high-risk according to KDOC assessment.

Concurrent sentence

If an offender has more than one sentence, concurrent means that each sentence is served at the same time.

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Conditional release

Conditional release applies only to crimes committed prior to July 1, 1993, and is a date established as a function of state law and is determined by subtracting the amount of good time they earn and retain from their maximum sentence. This is the date on which the offender must be released by state law, without a discretionary release decision from the Kansas Parole Board. The offender will then be supervised by a Parole Officer. For example: If an inmate is sentenced to a term of 10-30 years earns and retains all of their available good time, they are first parole eligible at five years and reach their conditional release date at 15 years.

Consecutive sentence

If an offender has more than one sentence, consecutive means that each sentence is to be served one following the other without interruption.

Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI)

An assessment instrument to measure correctional programs against evidence-based criteria identified for effective risk reduction programming.

Custody Levels

- Special Management - This describes an offender who is in prison who, because of either a short-term or long-term condition surrounding his/her incarceration, requires segregation from the general population. Housing within a segregation unit and highly structured movement within that unit is required. The inmate is out of his/her cell 1 hour out of every 24 hours.
- Maximum Custody – Describes an inmate who is most suitable for housing at a maximum-security facility and whose movement and activities within that facility are highly structured and closely monitored.
- Medium Custody – Describes an inmate that is most suitable for housing at a medium or maximum-security facility. Within the facility assigned, activities and movements are moderately controlled and structured.
- Minimum Custody – Describes an inmate who is appropriate for housing at any level of security, with minimum security preferred.

Disciplinary Reports (DRs)

Written notice to the inmate of charges of disciplinary infractions.

Day Reporting Center (DRC)

A highly structured, non-residential program that provides intervention, supervision and program services to KDOC post-incarceration supervision offenders who have violated conditions of release but who do not require immediate re-incarceration.

DRCs are located in Topeka and Wichita.

Determinate sentence

This is the sentence in which the offender is given a set amount of time to serve. It is expressed in terms of a number of months. An offender who is convicted of an offense committed on or after July 1, 1993 will receive a determinate sentence.

Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology

Disciplinary Segregation (Disc Seg)

The purpose of disciplinary segregation shall be to incarcerate for punishment those inmates currently serving a sentence as meted out by the disciplinary board as approved by the warden.

Gate money (Cash gratuity)

Offenders at the time of their initial release on post-incarceration supervision or discharge upon expiration of the maximum sentence, shall receive a cash gratuity in the amount specified by department policy.

Good time

Inmates who demonstrate good work and behavior are eligible to earn good time credits which decrease part of the term of their incarceration. Inmates sentenced under the indeterminate sentencing structure are eligible to earn good time credits at a rate of 50% (one day earned for one day served). Inmates sentenced under the determinate sentencing structure are eligible to earn good time credits at a rate of either 15% or 20%, depending on the date the crime was committed. Offenders sentenced under the determinate sentencing structure are also eligible to earn good time credits during their period of postrelease supervision at a rate of 50%. Good time credits may be withheld or forfeited for failure to comply with rules and regulations, resulting in the inmate remaining in prison for a longer period of time. Good time credits withheld or forfeited on postrelease supervision will result in the offender remaining under supervision for a longer period of time.

Indeterminate sentence

This is the sentence in which the offender is sentenced to serve a term expressed as a range of years, e.g., 1 to 5 years, 3 to 10 years, 5 to 20 years, etc. Such offenders may be released on parole, and must be released on their conditional release date as explained above. An inmate's initial parole eligibility is determined by subtracting the amount of good time they earn and retain from their minimum sentence. For example: If an inmate is sentenced to a term of 10-30 years earns and retains all of their available good time, they are first parole eligible at five years. An offender who committed an offense before July 1, 1993 will receive an indeterminate sentence.

Intensive Management Unit (IMU)

A housing unit for special management offenders. The purpose of the unit is to provide an environment where offenders who have been housed in long-term segregation are afforded the opportunity to modify their behavior to allow their return to the general population, or it can house inmates with escalating negative behavior which has not become so severe that it requires segregation.

Lay in – cause

Inmates who have refused to enter into or participate in recommended programs of work assignments.

Level of Services Inventory – Revised (LSIR-R)

A risk and needs assessment instrument.

National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC)

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Parole

Parole is when the parole board decides to release an offender from prison who is serving an indeterminate sentence once the offender is eligible for parole. The offender will then be under the supervision of a parole officer until the sentence is complete or the offender is sent back to prison for any reason. The Parole Board may re-parole offenders at its discretion.

Parole Decisions

Inmates sentenced under the indeterminate sentencing law will be eligible to see the Parole Board to ask for release on parole under Department of Corrections supervision. The Parole Board can parole, pass, or continue this decision.

- Pass - The Parole Board can issue a "pass", which is a denial of parole. When issuing a pass, the Parole Board will also decide on a period of time until the offender will be again considered for parole. The Board can pass an offender for up to 10 years in some cases, depending on the severity of the crime and the length of the sentence.
- Continue - The Parole Board may "continue" the decision, which is postponing making a decision to parole or pass the inmate. The Board may need more time to deliberate and review the case. The Board may request a clinical services report. The final decision to parole or pass may take an additional 1-6 months.
- Full Board Review - In order to release an offender on parole, a majority of the Board must agree to do so. If the Board does not have enough time to deliberate during the initial hearing, the decision will be continued for a full board review. The Board will then continue their deliberations during the full board review until a final decision is made.

Parole Officer (PO)

This is the abbreviation for Parole Officer. The Parole Officer is the staff person from the Kansas Department of Corrections who will be supervising the offender while the offender is on parole or postrelease supervision.

Permanent party

Inmates assigned to live at a program site (e.g. Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, Wichita Work Release Facility) to provide support services but not for purposes of program participation.

Post

A location at which, or function to which, security staff are assigned during duty hours.

Postrelease supervision

This is the period of time during which an offender serving a determinate sentence is supervised in the community following release from the prison portion of the offender's sentence. Like the prison portion of the sentence, it is also expressed in terms of a set number of months. Offenders on postrelease supervision are supervised by Parole Officers.

Sentence Discharge/Maximum Sentence Date

This is the date on which the offender has served all of their sentence and will be released from any further obligation on the sentence, and no longer be supervised by the Kansas De-

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partment of Corrections. It is initially determined according to the sentence given to the offender by the sentencing court, but in the case of determinate sentences, may be modified to an earlier date by earning and award of good time while on postrelease supervision (see definition for "good time"). In the case of indeterminate sentences, the Kansas Parole Board may grant an early discharge of the sentence, generally based upon the offender's compliance with conditions of parole supervision for a period of at least one year.

Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)

This redesigned program, which began implementation in January 1995, extended the time frames for program completion from approximately 9 months to 18 months and enhanced the treatment approach to offer a more intensive regimen of therapeutic assessment and activities for sex offenders. The underlying theoretical orientation of the program is Relapse Prevention (RP), a cognitive-behavioral treatment model, which requires ongoing and thorough assessment of offender needs and treatment progress.

Slots - program's capacity in terms of full-time enrollments.

Special Management

Describes an inmate who, because of either a short-term or long-term condition surrounding his/her incarceration, requires segregation from the general population. Housing within a segregation unit and highly structured movement within that unit is required.

Special Operations and Response Team (SORT)

A team of specially trained employees deployed to resolve unusual incidents, various emergencies or high-risk situations.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Facility based substance abuse treatment provides inmates with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers several levels of substance abuse treatment, including therapeutic communities.

Community based Substance abuse treatment services for offenders on parole and postrelease supervision include transitional therapeutic community residential placements and outpatient counseling.

Therapeutic Community (TC)

The facility based TC program provides a structured living and treatment environment for offenders with substance abuse problems. The program ranges from 6 to 18 months (depending on the location and each individual's treatment needs) and contains three phases - orientation, treatment and transition. The program emphasizes cognitive restructuring and graduated incentives within its treatment curriculum.

Inmates in the TC program, are separated from the general inmate population and create their own pro-social community. As they move through the treatment program, the inmates are able to help new members of the community who have not yet learned those attitudes and behaviors.

An additional required feature of the therapeutic community treatment concept includes a community-based component for offenders on parole or postrelease supervision. The Transi-

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tional Therapeutic Community (TTC) services are an extension of therapeutic community methods and objectives.

Sex Offender Treatment and Substance Abuse Treatment services are provided under contracts between the Kansas Department of Corrections and DCCCA, Inc. of Lawrence, Kansas and Mirror, Inc. of Newton, Kansas.

Treatment Reintegration Unit (TRU)

Under the guidance of Correct Care Solutions (CCS), the TRU unit provides a structured therapeutic environment for the severely and persistently mentally ill in the Kansas Department of Corrections. The unit capacity is 78 and operates within the maximum unit at LCF.

Treatment in the unit focuses on skill development toward the goal of reintegration back into a general population setting. TRU staff see most inmates on a daily basis. The length of stay is open with each inmate case being individualized.

Work Release

The Department of Corrections operates work release programs in Wichita, Hutchinson and Topeka. While an inmate is participating in the program, they continue to reside at the correctional facility but are employed in the community.