

2001

Corrections Briefing Report

Kansas Department of Corrections
January 2001

Charles E. Simmons
Secretary

A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

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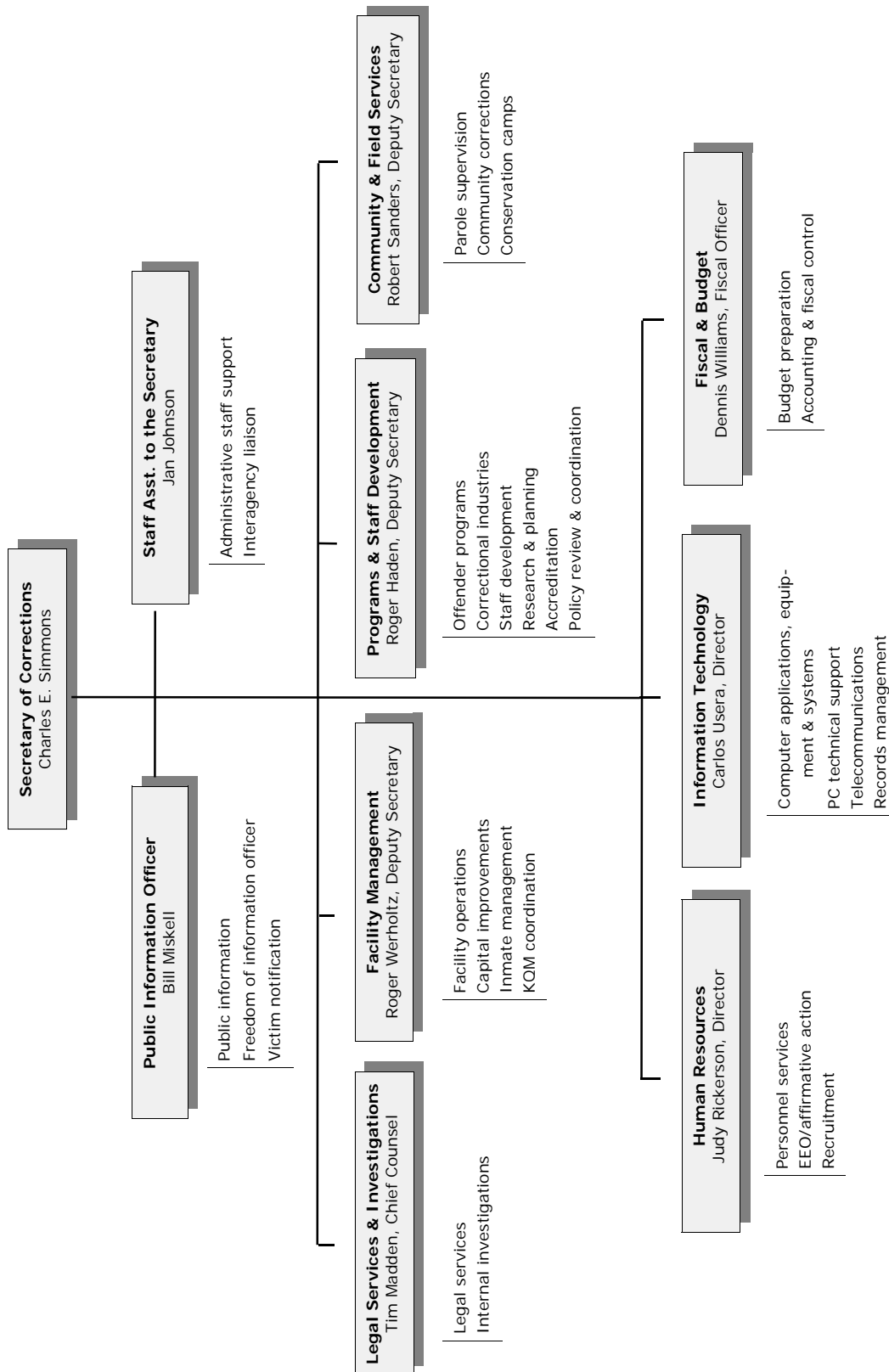
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KDOC: The Organization

Mission, Vision, Goals and Responsibilities

<p>Vision</p>	<p>A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.</p>
<p>Mission</p>	<p>The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety by exercising reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control of offenders while actively encouraging and assisting them to become law abiding citizens.</p>
<p>Strategic Goals</p>	<p>Provide services that increase chances for offenders to succeed in the community.</p> <p>Supervise offenders at levels commensurate with the degree of risk they present to public safety. Assure accountability and responsibility of offender population.</p> <p>Ensure an ethical, capable, and flexible workforce through effective human resources management.</p> <p>Enhance awareness of and support for Department of Corrections programs and services.</p> <p>Evaluate departmental operations to improve decision-making and the quality of service.</p>
<p>Duties & Responsibilities</p>	<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. <p><i>Statutory authority for the Department of Corrections is found in Chapter 75, Article 52 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.</i></p>



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;
- Community and Field Services...supervises parole field operations in 18 communities and administers grants to 32 local jurisdictions (31 community corrections programs and Labette County for the male conservation camp); and,
- Programs and Staff Development...is responsible for all offender programs—most of which are contracted—and systemwide coordination of staff development. This division also includes Kansas Correctional Industries.

Systemwide, the department has a FY 2001 budget of \$239.6 million, and has 3,059 staff positions, including 1,935 uniformed staff.

The department has two groups of managers that meet on a regular basis to coordinate systemwide 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 research and the director of correctional industries.

	CHARLES E. SIMMONS	SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS	
System Management Team	Roger Werholtz	Deputy Secretary of Facility Management	Management Team
	Roger Haden	Deputy Secretary of Programs & Staff Development	
	Robert Sanders	Deputy Secretary of Community & Field Services	
	Tim Madden	Chief Legal Counsel	
	Judy Rickerson	Director of Human Resources	
	Carlos Usera	Director of Information Technology	
	Dennis Williams	Fiscal Officer	
	Bill Miskell	Public Information Officer	
	Jan Johnson	Staff Assistant to the Secretary	
	Mike Nelson	El Dorado Correctional Facility	
	Ray Roberts	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	
	Louis Bruce	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	
	David McKune	Lansing Correctional Facility	
	Karen Rohling	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	
	Jay Shelton	Norton Correctional Facility	
	Richard Koerner	Topeka Correctional Facility	
	Emmalee Conover	Winfield Correctional Facility	
	John Lamb	Director, Northern Parole Region	
Kent Sisson	Director, Southern Parole Region		
Patricia Biggs	Director of Research		
Rod Crawford	Director of Kansas Correctional Industries		

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans

FY 2000

The department completed Y2K certification requirements systemwide and made a smooth transition to the year 2000.

SB 323 passed the legislature during the 2000 session. The bill amended substantive law by reducing probation and postrelease supervision periods for several categories of offenders, and also by establishing target groups to be served by community corrections. The law also appropriated funds for prison expansion and community-based day reporting centers. SB 323 has touched virtually every area of KDOC operations, resulting in significant changes in projected inmate population levels and an immediate reduction in post-incarceration supervision caseloads.

A photo imaging application was implemented for production of inmate, employee, and volunteer identification badges.

The department installed network security features (firewalls) systemwide to protect the integrity of its automated information systems.

The TOADS application (the automated case management system for field supervision and community corrections) became operational.

FY 2001

The department completed a review of the 256 departmental regulations contained in Chapter 44 of the Kansas Administrative Regulations. The review resulted in recommendations to: eliminate 21 regulations; consolidate 32 regulations with provisions of other regulations or policies; amend 147 regulations; and, develop 9 new regulations.

In conjunction with the transfer of the Reception and Diagnostic Unit to El Dorado, the RDU evaluation process has been redesigned.

The department will pilot an employee development program at two facilities (El Dorado and Ellsworth). The program will help employees define their career goals within KDOC and the steps they might take in furtherance of meeting those goals.

Document imaging is being implemented in an overall effort to migrate to a paperless work environment.

The department will initiate its next three-year strategic planning cycle. A revised planning process will be used in development of the plan.

The department implemented revisions to the Open Records Act which were approved during the 2000 legislative session.

FY 2002

The employee development program will be expanded from the pilot phase to systemwide implementation.

The KASPER system—the supervision repository component of the Criminal Justice Information System which is currently under development in the department—will be linked with external agencies.

The FY 2002-2004 Strategic Action Plan will be in place, including implementation plans.

The department will initiate modernization of the Offender Management Information System (OMIS).

Systemwide Management & Support Initiatives

STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING

In FY 2001 the department published the final update of its three-year strategic action plan. The update closed the book on several initiatives that have been completed or are no longer applicable, and also introduced several new strategies, such as those related to the newly authorized day reporting centers and transfer of the Reception and Diagnostic Unit function for males from Topeka to El Dorado.

As the department works to bring the FY 2001 initiatives to closure, preparations are also being made for development of a new three-year plan to guide our strategic efforts beginning in FY 2002. The next planning cycle will contain some process revisions. The Secretary has appointed a 7-member planning team tasked with overseeing the development of the new plan, which will include participation by KDOC staff and other stakeholders. The plan will take into account major factors affecting the department's operating environment, such as: changes in the size and composition of the offender population expected to result from passage of SB 323 during the 2000 legislative session; continued budget constraints; and, the extremely competitive market for recruiting and retaining correctional employees. The plan will be focused on those key issues determined necessary to ensure that the department remains effective and efficient in meeting its mission.

KANSAS QUALITY MANAGEMENT (KQM)

Kansas Quality Management was formally implemented in the Department of Corrections in June 1996. Since that time, nearly all KDOC employees have been trained in basic KQM principles. Dozens of staff have been trained as KQM team leaders, team members or facilitators of KQM teams. As a result of this training effort, quality management principles continue to be a driving force behind business practices within the department. The current focus of KQM training is the Kaizen Principle, the essence of which is to make gradual, incremental, and continuous improvements throughout the organization.

KQM teams completing their work in FY 2000 explored a wide variety of topics. Eleven KQM teams were featured during an awards luncheon in October 2000. The topics they examined included:

- undue familiarity between staff and offenders
- staff turnover
- contraband interdiction
- inmate dress standards
- inmate work and program assignments
- gang management
- information processing
- staff safety
- human resources management
- inmate incentives
- staff mentoring.

The awards luncheon has become an annual event within the department to recognize team achievement and to provide a systemwide forum for sharing the work products of KQM teams.

VICTIM NOTIFICATION

The department maintains a confidential database of crime victim information which is used to provide notification services to victims when certain changes occur in offender status. The circumstances under which these notifications are made—as determined by state law and departmental policy—include:

- release to post-incarceration supervision;
- conditional release;
- expiration of sentence;
- public comment session;
- clemency applications;
- pre-parole and pre-furlough investigations;
- transfers to work release and community service work programs;
- death; and,
- escape.

The department has statutory obligations regarding notification under certain circumstances, but the department also attempts to notify victims who request notification, even if it is not required by statute.

As of December 31, 2000, the department's database contained information on 29,779 Kansas crime victims. During FY 2000, the department's victim notification staff sent 7,649 written notices of change in offender status. Additionally, assistance was provided to 1,220 victims who called requesting help on notification or offender status issues.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The department's Information Technology division is responsible for coordinating all systemwide 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 build an 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, in development of e-commerce capabilities

KDOC: The Organization

- Develop 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 CJIS development, particularly through design and implementation of a supervision repository

In addition to initiatives already underway, the department also is developing plans for phased migration to an 800 MHz system for radio communications in KDOC facilities, and to implement internet-based video-conferencing.

Specific initiatives and applications are identified in the following table.

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>
State Surplus Property	<i>A business management, inventory control and customer service application for State Surplus Property. Creates invoices, manages property status and produces reports.</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) (under development)	<i>Electronic data repository that will store data relating to adult offenders supervised in the community. The ultimate objective is the seamless exchange of supervision information among all appropriate criminal justice and social service agencies.</i>

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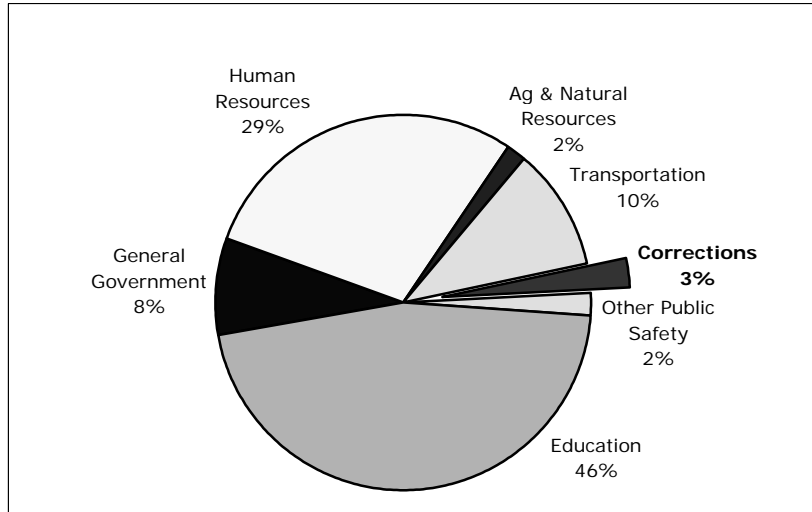
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: MAJOR KDOC APPLICATIONS & INITIATIVES (CONT)

Application	Description
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 EMR system is being developed through the department's medical services contractor, Prison Health Services. 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>

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Budget & Staffing

KDOC in the Context of the State Budget



**THE GOVERNOR'S FY 2002 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS—ALL FUNDS
BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**

The Governor's Budget Report includes total recommended expenditures of \$9.16 billion from all funding sources. Of the total:

\$425.4 million or 4.6% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$238.9 million or 2.6% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Expenditures from the State General Fund (SGF) are recommended at \$4.7 billion or 51.3% of the total. Of the total SGF amount:

\$319.3 million or 6.8% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$210.0 million or 4.5% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Note: Governor's Budget Report amounts have been adjusted to include off-budget KDOC expenditures.

Systemwide Expenditure Summary: All Funds

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2000	Estimated FY 2001	Requested FY 2002	Governor's Rec FY 2002
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	3,767,142	4,041,588	4,253,832	4,284,899
Information Systems	1,617,318	1,468,113	2,183,996	1,476,453
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	9,619,423	10,478,059	10,470,906	9,655,425
Day Reporting Centers	0	1,900,000	4,222,000	4,222,000
Community Corrections	15,216,593	15,619,220	20,769,420	15,659,220
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,649,566	3,017,260	3,087,713	3,087,713
Offender Programs	10,519,203	7,936,718	10,945,400	6,954,752
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	21,445,306	22,818,003	24,157,641	23,284,442
Facilities Operations - Systemwide Projects	11,825,774	12,495,478	16,967,204	12,209,896
Kansas Correctional Industries	10,574,776	10,845,401	11,393,084	11,456,697
Debt Service	3,523,026	3,810,000	3,497,000	3,497,000
Subtotal - Department of Corrections	90,758,127	94,429,840	111,948,196	95,788,497
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	8,244,502	8,268,123	10,596,537	9,429,053
El Dorado Correctional Facility	16,401,341	18,175,031	23,578,629	20,836,020
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	22,717,025	23,393,674	25,980,308	24,275,873
Lansing Correctional Facility	30,311,356	31,247,786	34,718,281	32,592,074
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	6,906,313	7,409,159	8,205,817	7,643,126
Norton Correctional Facility	11,337,627	11,380,913	13,113,365	11,990,391
Topeka Correctional Facility	13,315,303	12,760,651	12,417,404	10,824,793
Winfield Correctional Facility	8,993,035	9,200,765	10,374,576	9,549,772
Subtotal - Facilities	118,226,502	121,836,102	138,984,917	127,141,102
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures	208,984,629	216,265,942	250,933,113	222,929,599
% Increase	-	3.5%	16.0%	3.1%
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	8,381,045 ¹	12,436,587 ¹	14,742,809 ¹	13,016,809 ¹
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	323,418	6,192,573	135,142	0
El Dorado Correctional Facility	184,263	10,255	45,412	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,235,164	213,591	715,952	0
Lansing Correctional Facility	1,702,677	502,500	594,796	0
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	137,185	315,711	236,984	0
Norton Correctional Facility	353,427	39,678	1,175,551	0
Topeka Correctional Facility	83,548	36,761	0	0
Winfield Correctional Facility	279,081	107,119	0	0
Subtotal - Capital Improvements	12,679,808	19,854,775	17,646,646	13,016,809
Total Budgeted Expenditures	\$ 221,664,437	\$ 236,120,717	\$ 268,579,759	\$ 235,946,408
Off-Budget Expenditures	2,445,228	3,525,240	2,915,828	2,915,828
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 224,109,665	\$ 239,645,957	\$ 271,495,587	\$ 238,862,236
Total - Positions	3,045.5	3,059.0	3,198.0	3,132.5

¹Includes principal portion of debt service payments: FY 2000-\$7.3 million; FY 2001-\$8.1 million; FY 2002-\$9.0 million.

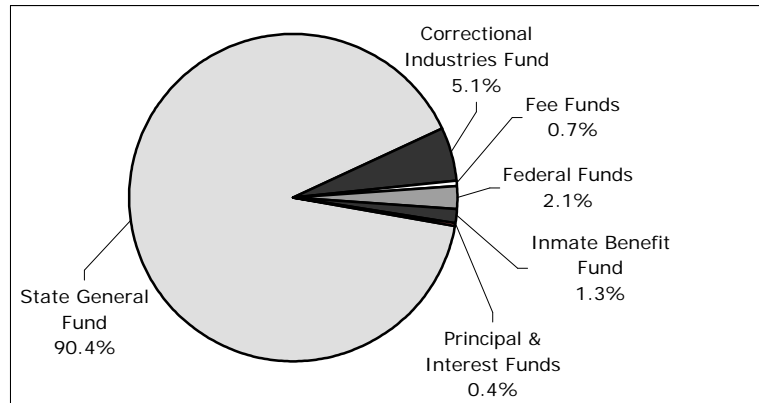
Systemwide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund

Program/Facility	Actual	Estimated	Requested	Governor's Rec
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	3,747,611	4,041,588	4,253,832	4,284,899
Information Systems	1,452,032	1,468,113	2,183,996	1,476,453
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	8,248,863	9,880,660	9,995,891	9,180,410
Day Reporting Centers	0	190,000	422,000	422,000
Community Corrections	15,083,269	14,869,220	20,769,420	15,659,220
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,437,438	2,628,645	3,087,713	3,087,713
Offender Programs	9,748,991	7,397,580	10,316,361	6,325,713
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	21,390,306	22,786,003	24,116,641	23,243,442
Facilities Operations - Systemwide Projects	11,250,877	12,169,823	16,732,746	11,975,438
Debt Service	2,471,845	2,969,000	2,573,000	2,573,000
Subtotal - Department of Corrections	75,831,232	78,400,632	94,451,600	78,228,288
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	8,085,555	8,222,752	10,558,927	9,391,443
El Dorado Correctional Facility	16,291,342	17,887,084	23,495,604	20,752,995
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	22,325,187	22,759,079	25,649,166	23,944,731
Lansing Correctional Facility	30,161,357	30,758,036	34,437,281	32,311,074
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	6,861,357	7,404,900	8,205,817	7,643,126
Norton Correctional Facility	11,005,048	11,227,913	12,946,365	11,823,391
Topeka Correctional Facility	13,158,476	12,592,129	12,267,446	10,674,835
Winfield Correctional Facility	8,626,368	9,000,254	10,213,327	9,388,523
Subtotal - Facilities	116,514,690	119,852,147	137,773,933	125,930,118
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures	192,345,922	198,252,779	232,225,533	204,158,406
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	6,875,000*	6,010,000*	7,810,000	5,835,000*
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	0	617,752	135,142	0
El Dorado Correctional Facility	0	0	45,412	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	0	0	715,952	0
Lansing Correctional Facility	0	0	594,796	0
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	0	0	236,984	0
Norton Correctional Facility	0	0	1,175,551	0
Subtotal - Capital Improvements	6,875,000	6,627,752	10,713,837	5,835,000
Total - Expenditures	\$199,220,922	\$204,880,531	\$242,939,370	\$209,993,406
% Increase	-	2.8%	18.6%	2.5%

*This amount represents the principal portion of debt service payments.

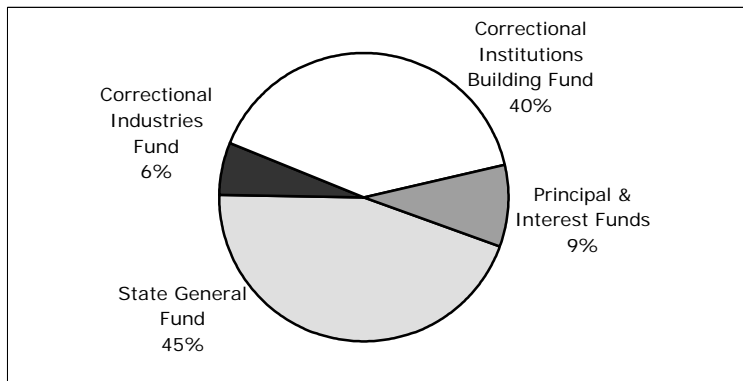
KDOC Budget, by Funding Source

THE OPERATING BUDGET



The principal funding source for the department’s operating budget is, by far, the State General Fund, representing 90% of all operating expenditures.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



Major sources of funding for FY 2002 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 85% of the budgeted capital improvements.

The State General Fund and Correctional Industries Fund amounts finance the principal portion of debt service payments which, for budgeting purposes, are considered capital improvements expenditures. The chart does not include \$3.5 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 2001	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,420	\$31,247,786	\$12,912	\$35.38
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,760	23,393,674	13,292	36.42
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,150	18,175,031	15,804	43.30
	Topeka Correctional Facility	675	12,760,651	18,905	51.79
	Norton Correctional Facility	760	11,380,913	14,975	41.03
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	620	8,268,123	13,336	36.54
	Winfield Correctional Facility	687	9,200,765	13,393	36.69
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	310	7,409,159	23,901	65.48
	Subtotal	8,382	\$121,836,102	\$14,535	\$39.82
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	8,382	22,818,003	2,722	7.46
	Inmate Programs	8,382	7,594,853	906	2.48
	Food Service	8,382	12,030,256	1,435	3.93
	Total Expenditures	8,382	\$164,279,214	\$19,598	\$53.69

FY 2002	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,240	\$32,592,074	\$14,550	\$39.86
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,510	24,275,873	16,077	44.05
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,220	20,836,020	17,079	46.79
	Topeka Correctional Facility	490	10,824,793	22,091	60.52
	Norton Correctional Facility	740	11,990,391	16,203	44.39
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	635	9,429,053	14,849	40.68
	Winfield Correctional Facility	675	9,549,772	14,148	38.76
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	230	7,643,126	33,231	91.04
	Subtotal	7,740	\$127,141,102	\$16,426	\$45.00
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	7,740	23,284,442	3,008	8.24
	Inmate Programs	7,740	5,742,131	742	2.03
	Food Service	7,740	11,735,288	1,516	4.15
	Total Expenditures	7,740	\$167,902,963	\$21,692	\$59.42

Systemwide annual per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the recommended expenditures for facility operations, health care, inmate programs, and food service by the systemwide 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.

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
Operating Expenditures	<i>\$222.9 million systemwide in FY 2002, representing an increase of \$6.6 million, or 3.1%, over the estimated expenditures of \$216.3 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
Positions	<i>3,132.5 FTE in FY 2002, an increase of 73.5 positions above the 3,059.0 FTE authorized for FY 2001. The total includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• 40.5 new positions to staff the new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility</i><i>• 29.0 new positions to staff the newly renovated J Cellhouse at Topeka Correctional Facility.</i><i>• 4.0 new positions for Kansas Correctional Industries.</i>
Facilities	<i>An average daily population (ADP) of 8,442 systemwide in FY 2001, which is a reduction of 157 below the actual FY 2000 ADP of 8,599.</i> <i>An ADP of 7,800 systemwide in FY 2002, which is a reduction of 642 below the projected ADP for FY 2001.</i> <i>Facility operating budgets totaling \$127.1 million, representing an increase of \$5.3 million, or 4.4%, over the recommendation of \$121.8 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
Salary Enhancements	<i>\$1.5 million in FY 2002 for a 2.5% increase to the base salary of all uniformed corrections officers. This increase is in addition to the 3% base salary increase recommended for all state employees.</i>
Food Service	<i>\$12,030,256 in FY 2001 and \$11,735,288 in FY 2002 to finance the contract with Aramark Correctional Services for food service operations at KDOC facilities.</i>
Local Jail Costs	<i>\$2,925,000 in FY 2001 and \$1,950,000 in FY 2002 to reimburse counties for costs incurred for housing post-incarceration supervision condition violators. The FY 2001 amount includes a supplemental appropriation of \$1.0 million.</i>

continued on next page.....

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation																										
Community Corrections	<i>\$15,424,220 in both fiscal years to support local community corrections programs.</i>																										
Offender Programs	<p><i>\$9,647,352 in FY 2002, including: State General Fund expenditures of \$6,325,713; special revenue fund expenditures of \$629,039, and off-budget expenditures of \$2,692,600. Total recommended funding is a \$1.7 million reduction, or 14.9%, from the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$2.1 million, or 17.6%, from the amount required to maintain current services.</i></p> <p><i>Recommended expenditures for offender programs are summarized in the table below.</i></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">FY 2001</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">FY 2002</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">+ / (-)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>State General Fund</td> <td>\$7,397,580</td> <td>\$6,325,713</td> <td>(\$1,071,867)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Funds</td> <td>539,138</td> <td>629,039</td> <td>89,901</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal (Budget)</td> <td>\$7,936,718</td> <td>\$6,954,752</td> <td>(\$ 981,966)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOC Inmate Benefit Fund</td> <td>3,403,886</td> <td>2,692,600</td> <td>(711,286)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Expenditures</td> <td>\$11,340,604</td> <td>\$9,647,352</td> <td>(\$1,693,252)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				FY 2001	FY 2002	+ / (-)	State General Fund	\$7,397,580	\$6,325,713	(\$1,071,867)	Other Funds	539,138	629,039	89,901	Subtotal (Budget)	\$7,936,718	\$6,954,752	(\$ 981,966)	DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	3,403,886	2,692,600	(711,286)	Total Expenditures	\$11,340,604	\$9,647,352	(\$1,693,252)
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Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	<i>\$22,818,003 in FY 2001 and \$23,284,442 in FY 2002 to finance the costs of contractual obligations with Prison Health Services and Kansas University Physicians, Inc. for the delivery and oversight of medical and mental health care services to inmates.</i>																										
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp	<i>\$2,204,470 in FY 2001 and \$2,247,250 in FY 2002 for support of the 204-bed conservation camp for male offenders.</i>																										
Female Conservation Camp	<i>\$812,790 in FY 2001 and \$840,463 in FY 2002 to finance the operations of a privatized 32-bed conservation camp for female offenders. Funding in FY 2002 is recommended entirely from the State General Fund, whereas FY 2001 operations are financed with a combination of SGF and federal VOI/TIS funds.</i>																										
Kansas Correctional Industries	<i>\$10,845,401 in FY 2001 and \$11,456,697 in FY 2002 for support of Kansas Correctional Industries. These amounts are financed from the Correctional Industries Fund.</i>																										

Authorized FTE in FY 2001

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

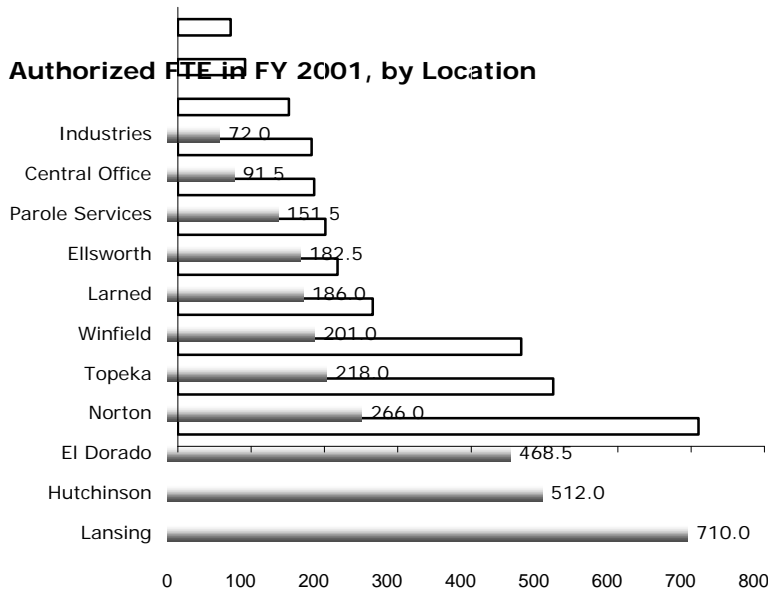
The El Dorado and Topeka FTE authorizations reflect the transfer of the RDU function to El Dorado which is occurring between January and March of 2001.

KDOC Authorized Staffing FY 2001

Location	Total FTE	Uniformed	Non-Uniformed
Facilities			
El Dorado	468.5	344.0	124.5
Ellsworth	182.5	120.0	62.5
Hutchinson	512.0	352.0	160.0
Lansing	710.0	535.0	175.0
Larned	186.0	132.0	54.0
Norton	266.0	190.0	76.0
Topeka	218.0	132.0	86.0
Winfield	201.0	130.0	71.0
Subtotal-Facilities	2744.0	1935.0	809.0
Parole Services	151.5		151.5
Correctional Industries	72.0		72.0
Central Office	91.5		91.5
Total	3059.0	1935.0	1124.0
<i>% of Total</i>		63.3%	36.7%

The FTE count in this table does not include 60.5 FTE that were authorized on a contingency basis in the event that the RDU transfer had to be delayed and the new EDCF cellhouses used for general population inmates. The FTE are not required for this purpose, and are therefore not included in the summary.

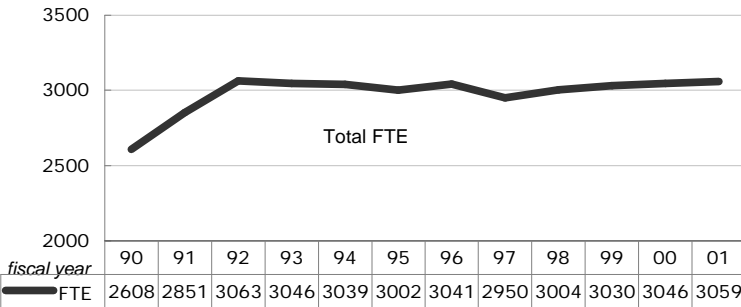
Authorized FTE in FY 2001, by Location



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

KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1990

**Total Authorized FTE Systemwide
FY 1990—FY 2001**

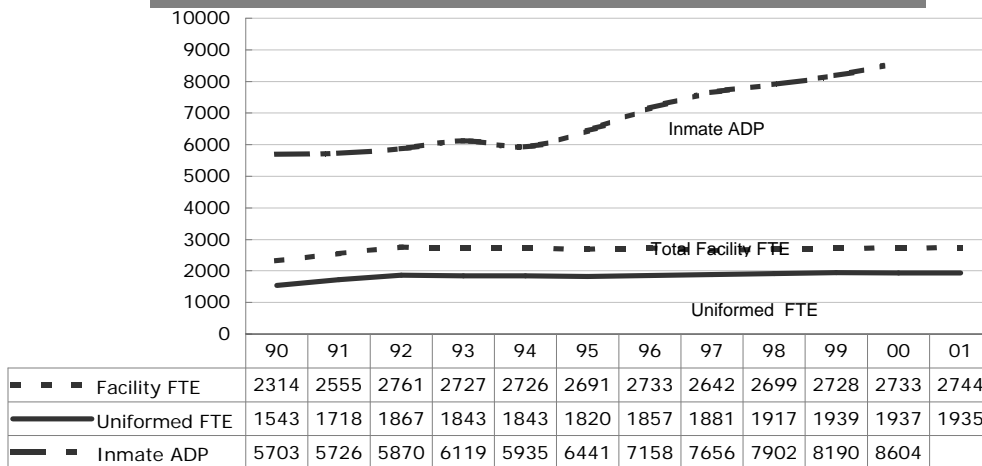


Total authorized FTE systemwide increased in the early 90s when El Dorado Correctional Facility and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility opened. Since that time, total FTE have remained fairly stable. A slight dip occurred in FY 1997, reflecting the department's decision to privatize food service.

Correctional facility staffing trends are presented in the graph below, which includes data on total facility staffing and uniformed security staffing levels as compared to the average daily inmate population. Between FY 1990 and FY 2000:

- the inmate ADP increased by 50.9%
- total facility staffing increased by 18.1%
- total uniformed security staffing increased by 25.5%

**Facility Staffing vs. Inmate Average Daily Population
FY 1990—FY 2001**



Inmate ADP includes KDOC facility and non-KDOC facility placements. Fractional FTE have been rounded.

Workforce Profile Based on the November 2000 KDOC Workforce

Total KDOC Workforce includes all filled positions, including temporary positions, in late November 2000.

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
42.6	868	2,099	2,664	166	71	11	45	10	2,967
	29.3%	70.7%	89.8%	5.6%	2.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	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
40.9	374	1,465	1,636	115	46	6	28	8	1,839
	20.3%	79.7%	89.0%	6.3%	2.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0.4%	100.0%

Of the total uniformed staff: 1,000 were Corrections Officer I's, 408 were Corrections Officer II's, and the balance were Corrections Specialists. CO I's represented 34% of all KDOC staff and all uniformed staff represented 62% of total KDOC employees. The CO I's included 580 employees who had less than 3 years of experience in the uniformed KDOC ranks, or about 32% of the uniformed staff total.

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

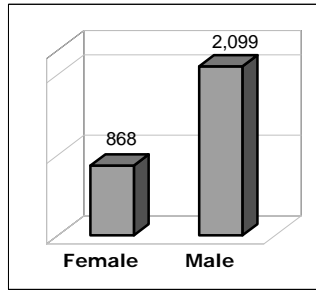
Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
39.8	55	73	107	14	4	1	2	-	128
	43.0%	57.0%	83.6%	10.9%	3.1%	0.8%	1.6%		100.0%

The total includes 85 Parole Officer I's, 29 Parole Officer II's and 14 Parole Supervisors.

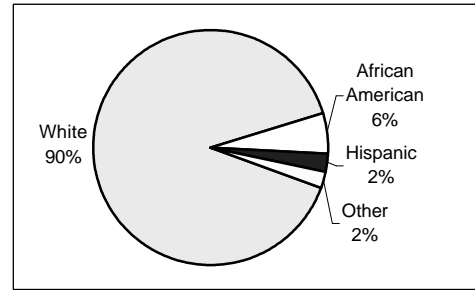
Age



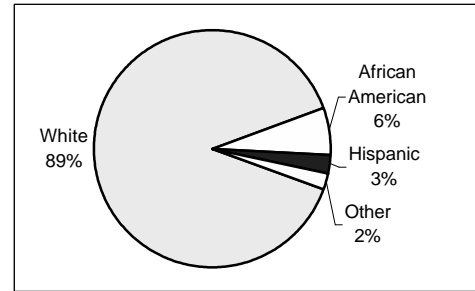
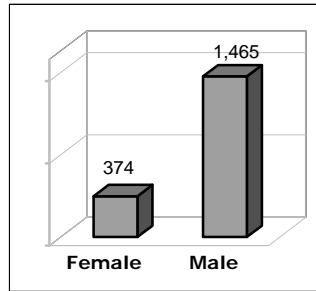
Gender



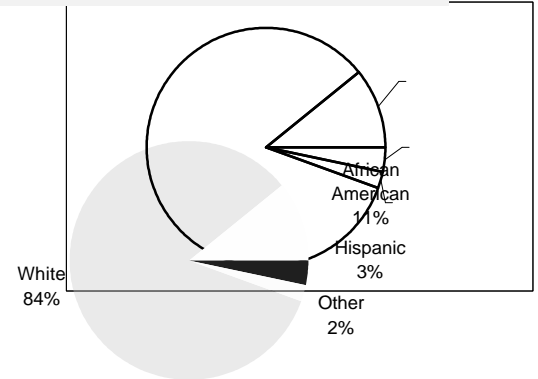
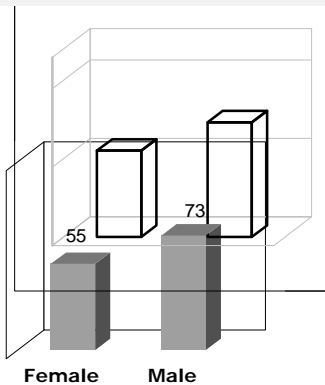
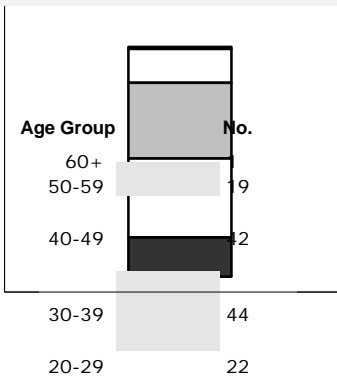
Race



TOTAL KDOC WORKFORCE



UNIFORMED STAFF

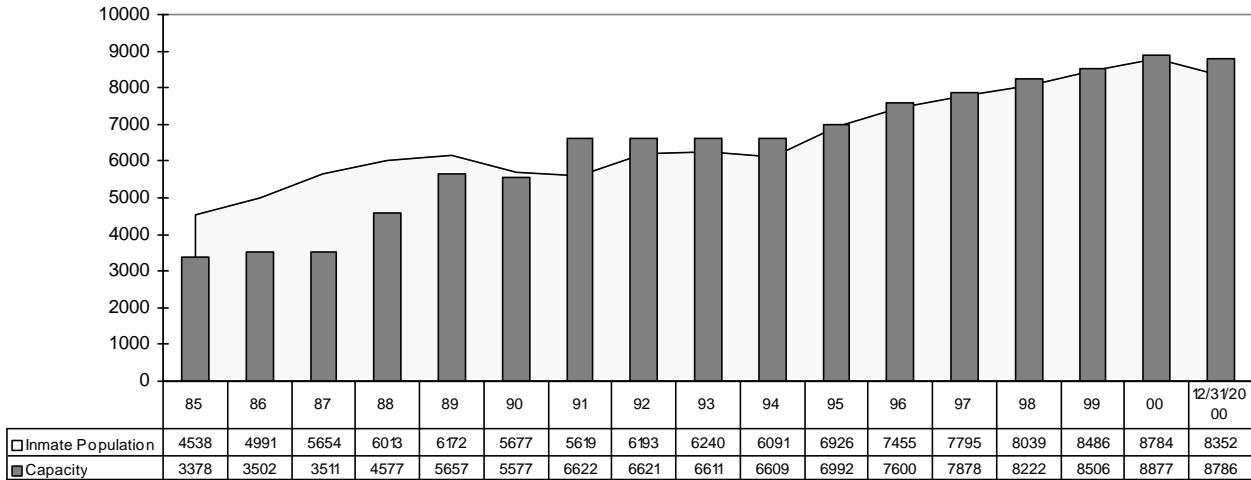


PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS

KDOC
2001

Profile Issues

Capacity vs. Inmate Population 1985—2001 (through December 31, 2000)



Capacity numbers are not exactly comparable over the 15-year period. In the mid-1980s, the department used two capacity measurements—optimum management capacity and maximum capacity. The capacities given for 1985-1987 reflect the "optimum management capacities" for those years. Also, the capacities given for 1985-1992 are for varying dates. Capacities for 1993-2000 are as of June 30th each year. The inmate population given for each year is the June 30 population.

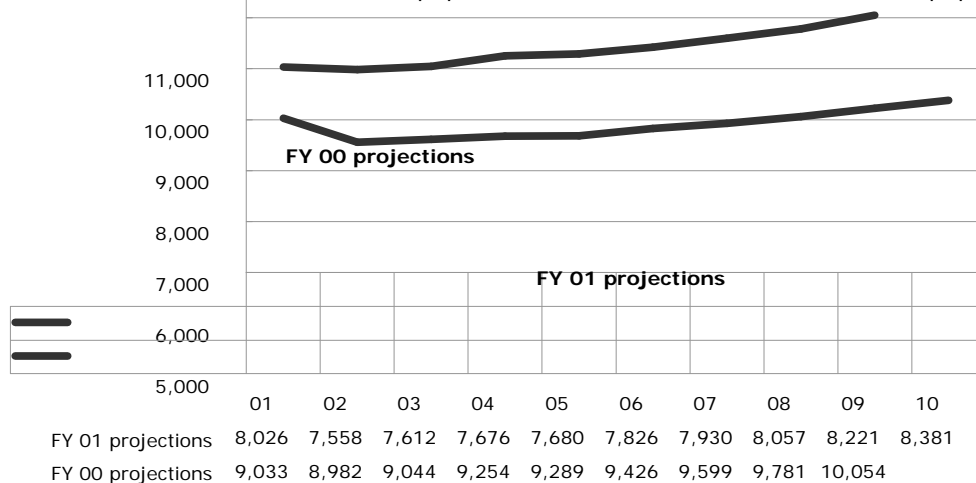
During much of the past 15 years, KDOC managers and state policymakers have had to address the issue of providing adequate correctional capacity for steady and prolonged growth in the inmate population. In the late 1980s, capacity did not keep pace with the population—which, along with related issues, 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 1985, the inmate population has increased by 84% and capacity increased by 160%.
- Of the 17 data points included in chart above, the June 30 inmate population represented 97% or more of capacity on 13 occasions.
- Since 1995, the average June 30 capacity utilization percentage has been 98.8%.

Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2001 Inmate Population Projections
Population as of June 30 each year

ID Group	fiscal year											Total Change	% Change
	Actual 00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10		
Off Grid	574	625	662	705	749	795	840	887	934	981	1029	455	79.3%
Non-Drug													
Level 1	576	607	636	652	679	680	692	709	723	738	748	172	29.9%
Level 2	533	550	576	594	611	621	641	664	678	689	704	171	32.1%
Level 3	1246	1260	1311	1337	1362	1392	1437	1455	1495	1521	1566	320	25.7%
Level 4	281	269	258	255	262	267	260	267	270	300	292	11	3.9%
Level 5	837	775	750	784	781	810	858	879	872	881	910	73	8.7%
Level 6	187	149	144	136	139	140	149	147	149	160	174	-13	-7.0%
Level 7	741	706	711	729	765	767	790	801	800	798	815	74	10.0%
Level 8	317	341	282	284	258	262	273	274	299	312	279	-38	-12.0%
Level 9	387	226	107	129	133	149	152	134	135	147	149	-238	-61.5%
Level 10	59	42	14	18	26	29	34	37	26	29	32	-27	-45.8%
Drug													
Level D1	67	89	103	117	132	144	156	169	182	187	195	128	191.0%
Level D2	267	292	304	320	343	344	333	336	359	357	351	84	31.5%
Level D3	502	406	323	324	318	328	361	381	378	384	403	-99	-19.7%
Level D4	439	343	236	267	297	302	268	245	272	287	284	-155	-35.3%
Parole CVs	1771	1346	1141	961	821	650	582	545	485	450	450	-1321	-74.6%
Total	8784	8026	7558	7612	7676	7680	7826	7930	8057	8221	8381	-403	-4.6%

As illustrated in the graph below, the FY 2001 population projections prepared by the Kansas Sentencing Commission represent a marked change from the FY 2000 projections—primarily because of the impact expected to result from passage of SB 323 during the 2000 legislative session. (See the discussion later in the section for a summary of SB 323.) Annual variance between the two projection series ranges from 1,007 for the June 30, 2001 population to 1,833 for the June 30, 2009 population.



Population & Capacity

PLUSES AND MINUSES: COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION June 30 of each projection year compared to June 30, 2000

ID Group	fiscal year									
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Off Grid	51	88	131	175	221	266	313	360	407	455
Non-Drug										
Level 1	31	60	76	103	104	116	133	147	162	172
Level 2	17	43	61	78	88	108	131	145	156	171
Level 3	14	65	91	116	146	191	209	249	275	320
Level 4	-12	-23	-26	-19	-14	-21	-14	-11	19	11
Level 5	-62	-87	-53	-56	-27	21	42	35	44	73
Level 6	-38	-43	-51	-48	-47	-38	-40	-38	-27	-13
Level 7	-35	-30	-12	24	26	49	60	59	57	74
Level 8	24	-35	-33	-59	-55	-44	-43	-18	-5	-38
Level 9	-161	-280	-258	-254	-238	-235	-253	-252	-240	-238
Level 10	-17	-45	-41	-33	-30	-25	-22	-33	-30	-27
Drug										
Level D1	22	36	50	65	77	89	102	115	120	128
Level D2	25	37	53	76	77	66	69	92	90	84
Level D3	-96	-179	-178	-184	-174	-141	-121	-124	-118	-99
Level D4	-96	-203	-172	-142	-137	-171	-194	-167	-152	-155
Parole CVs	-425	-630	-810	-950	-1121	-1189	-1226	-1286	-1321	-1321
Total	-758	-1226	-1172	-1108	-1104	-958	-854	-727	-563	-403

Increase is equal to or greater than 100

Decrease is equal to or greater than 100

Although each year in the projection period shows decline when compared to the June 30, 2000 inmate population, the commission's projections indicate that substantial changes will occur in the composition of the inmate population. The total number of inmates convicted of the more serious, higher severity level crimes is expected to increase significantly, while significant decline is projected for parole condition violators and the lower severity levels. These changes are summarized by projection ID group in the table above, and by aggregate groupings in the numbers below.

Combined Increase for Off-Grid, Non-Drug SL 1-3, and Drug SL 1:

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
135	292	409	537	636	770	888	1016	1120	1246

Combined Decrease for Parole CVs, Non-Drug SL 9, and Drug SL 3 & 4:

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
-778	-1292	-1418	-1530	-1670	-1736	-1794	-1829	-1831	-1813

Projections by Custody

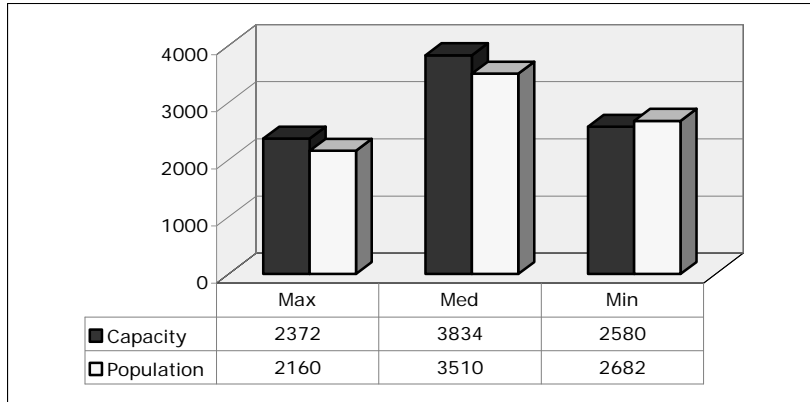
Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody

FY	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
2000 actual	2,916	3,621	1,490	536	221	2,247	8,784
2001	2,660	3,336	1,380	470	180	2,030	8,026
2002	2,428	3,126	1,364	487	153	2,004	7,558
2003	2,485	3,126	1,387	458	156	2,001	7,612
2004	2,445	3,182	1,434	477	138	2,049	7,676
2005	2,443	3,163	1,440	483	151	2,074	7,680
2006	2,485	3,179	1,526	488	148	2,162	7,826
2007	2,513	3,223	1,540	498	156	2,194	7,930
2008	2,546	3,318	1,569	478	146	2,193	8,057
2009	2,662	3,271	1,622	522	144	2,288	8,221
2010	2,688	3,348	1,671	514	160	2,345	8,381
<i>...and as percentage of total population</i>							
2000 actual	33.2%	41.2%	17.0%	6.1%	2.5%	25.6%	100.0%
2001	33.1%	41.6%	17.2%	5.9%	2.2%	25.3%	100%
2002	32.1%	41.4%	18.0%	6.4%	2.0%	26.5%	100%
2003	32.6%	41.1%	18.2%	6.0%	2.0%	26.3%	100%
2004	31.9%	41.5%	18.7%	6.2%	1.8%	26.7%	100%
2005	31.8%	41.2%	18.8%	6.3%	2.0%	27.0%	100%
2006	31.8%	40.6%	19.5%	6.2%	1.9%	27.6%	100%
2007	31.7%	40.6%	19.4%	6.3%	2.0%	27.7%	100%
2008	31.6%	41.2%	19.5%	5.9%	1.8%	27.2%	100%
2009	32.4%	39.8%	19.7%	6.3%	1.8%	27.8%	100%
2010	32.1%	39.9%	19.9%	6.1%	1.9%	28.0%	100%

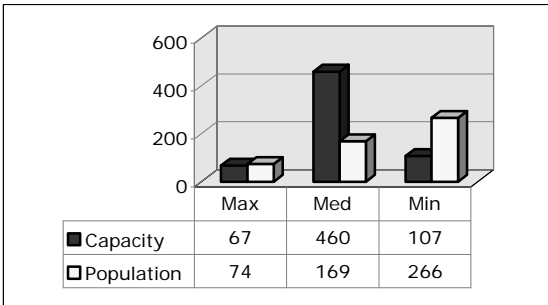
In addition to its basic 10-year projection series, the Kansas Sentencing Commission also prepares a breakdown of its projections by custody level.

The custody distribution, as represented by percentage of total population, shows only minor fluctuation over the projection period. A gradual shift is projected to occur between the medium and maximum custody levels, with medium custody inmates projected to decline slightly as a percentage of the total population, and maximum custody inmates projected to increase slightly.

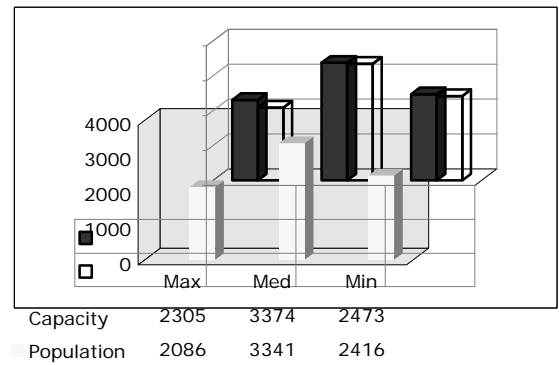
Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody December 31, 2000



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — SYSTEMWIDE TOTAL



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — FEMALES



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — MALES

While systemwide totals provide general information regarding trends and correctional system status, analysis of capacity requirements cannot be based on systemwide 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.

SB 323—Summary of Changes in Substantive Law

SB 323 was passed by the 2000 Kansas Legislature in response to the ongoing increases which were projected at that time to occur in the inmate population. The law made several policy changes impacting the number of offenders in all major segments of the Kansas criminal justice system, including probation, community corrections, correctional facilities, and post-incarceration supervision. Regarding direct impacts on the KDOC offender population, the more significant policy changes included in the legislation are summarized briefly below:

ADJUSTMENTS IN POSTRELEASE SUPERVISION PERIODS

SB 323 reduced postrelease supervision periods for some groups of offenders, as indicated in the following table. The provisions applied retroactively to the existing offender population.

Severity Level (SL)	Prior Law	SB 323
SL 1-4; Drug SL 1 & 2	36 months, reducible to 24 months through good time earnings.	Unchanged.
SL 5-6; Drug SL 3	36 months, reducible to 24 months.	24 months, reducible to 12 months.
SL 7-10; Drug SL 4	24 months, reducible to 12 months.	12 months, reducible to 6 months.

ELIMINATION OF POSTRELEASE SUPERVISION FOR CERTAIN PROBATION VIOLATORS

SB 323 eliminated postrelease supervision for most offenders who are admitted to prison as probation condition violators. Some probation violators who are revoked and admitted to prison still have a postrelease supervision requirement, including: offenders convicted of sexually violent crimes; offenders convicted of crimes that do not have a presumption for probation (including offenses falling within a border box); and, offenders whose probation was revoked as a result of a new misdemeanor or felony conviction. The provisions applied retroactively to the existing offender population.

TARGET POPULATION FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The new law establishes a target population for community corrections programs, including offenders who: have received a nonprison disposition as a departure to sentencing guidelines; fall within a "border box"; have been convicted of an offense requiring registration under KSA 22-4902 and 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; or, who have successfully completed a conservation camp program. The law also requires that probation violators must be sentenced to community corrections 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.

ADJUSTMENTS IN PROBATION PERIODS FOR CERTAIN OFFENDERS

The law reduces probationary periods as follows: nondrug SL 8 and drug SL 3 to not more than 18 months; nondrug SL 9 and 10, and drug SL 4 to not more than 12 months. These probationary periods will be in effect unless the court finds that the public safety or welfare of the offender would not be served by the probationary period. The provisions applied retroactively to the existing probation population.

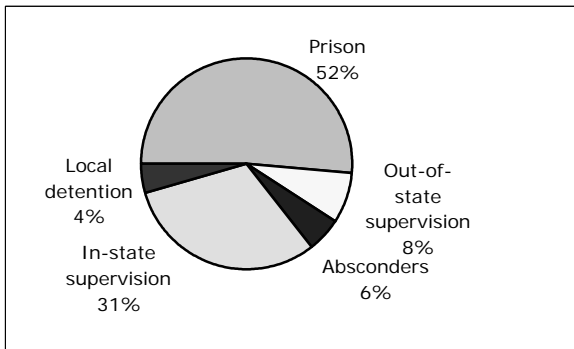
JAIL SENTENCES

The law increases from 30 days to 60 days the length of a jail sentence which can be imposed as a condition of probation or suspended sentence; it also authorizes a jail sentence of up to 60 days for each revocation of a probation sentence.

SB 323 Implementation by KDOC

Of the changes made by SB 323, the Department of Corrections had responsibility for retroactive implementation of provisions in two major areas: reduced periods of postrelease supervision; and elimination of the requirement for postrelease supervision for certain offenders admitted to prison as probation condition violators. The law provided for a phased implementation of its retroactive provisions, with statutory deadlines ranging from September 1, 2000 to January 1, 2001—all of which were met by the department. The information below provides a brief summary of KDOC's implementation of its responsibilities under SB 323, as of December 31, 2000.

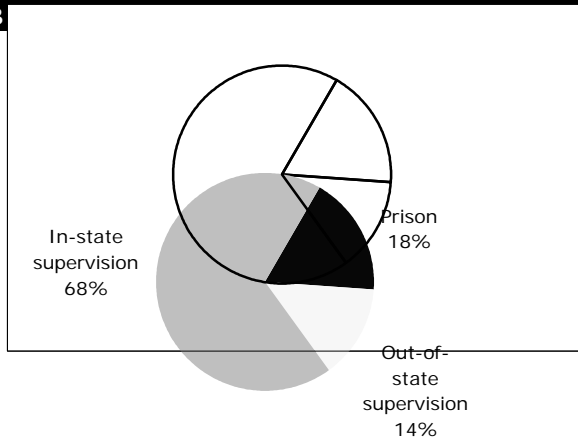
TOTAL NUMBER OF SB 323 CONVERSIONS: 8,459



Offender location at time of SB 323 conversion

Prison	4,344
In-state supervision	2,639
Out-of-state supervision	667
Absconder or warrant outstanding	444
Local detention	365
Total	8,459

SB DISCHARGE FROM KDOC JURISDICTION: 2,838



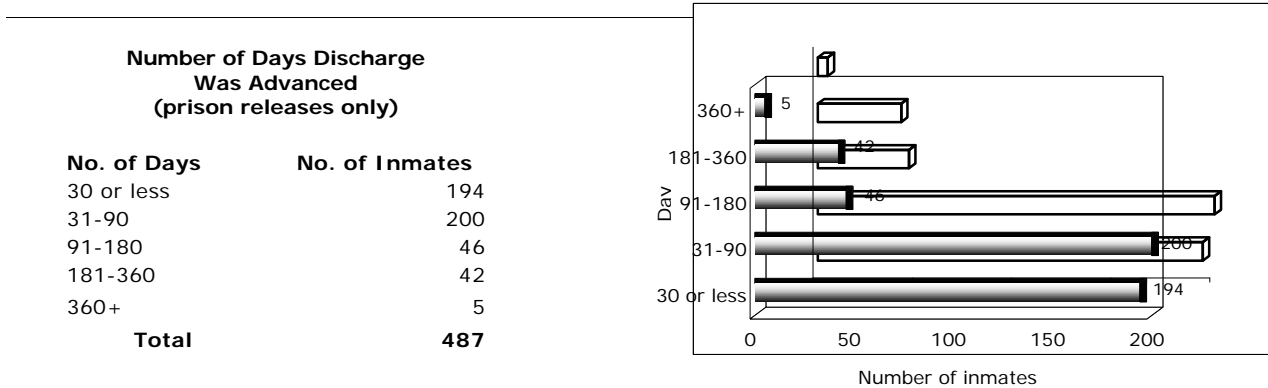
Offender location at time of immediate discharge

Prison	504
In-state supervision	1,937
Out-of-state supervision	397
Total	2,838

Additionally, 807 offenders who were not immediately eligible for discharge as a result of supervision length conversion have subsequently reached their discharge date. The total number of offenders discharged from KDOC jurisdiction through December 31, 2000 as a result of SB 323 is 3,645.

SB 323 Implementation by KDOC (cont)

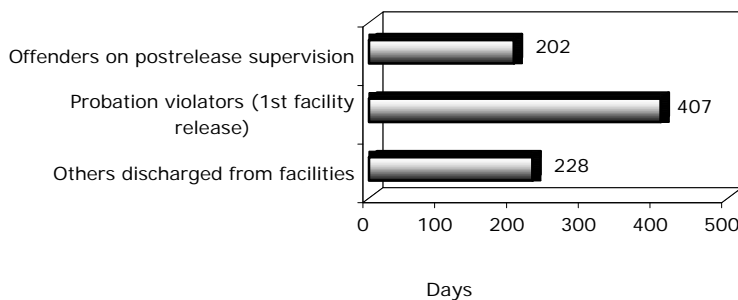
POSTRELEASE SUPERVISION CONDITION VIOLATORS DISCHARGED FROM PRISON WHOSE PRISON RELEASE DATE WAS AFFECTED BY SB 323



Number of Inmates Released	Number of Days Release Was Advanced		
	Highest	Lowest	Average
423 Condition violators only	120 days	1 day	39 days
64 violators with a new misdemeanor conviction committed on postrelease supervision	730 days	121 days	268 days
487 Total	730 days	1 day	69 days

	Max	Med	Min	Total	<i>Change in the inmate population, by custody level, since June 30, 2000</i>
June 30, 2000	2247	3621	2916	8784	
Dec 31, 2000	2160	3510	2682	8352	
Difference	-87	-111	-234	-432	

ALL SB 323 DISCHARGES FROM KDOC JURISDICTION THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2000: 3,645 AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS THAT DISCHARGE DATE WAS ADVANCED, BY TYPE OF OFFENDER



The greatest impact has been on the probation violators covered by SB 323 who have completed their prison sentence and are being released from prison for the first time. These offenders are no longer required to serve any postrelease supervision period.

Introduction

In 1999, the Legislative Division of Post Audit conducted an audit on staffing at KDOC correctional facilities. In its report, *A K-GOAL Audit of the Department of Corrections, Part I: Assessing Staff Safety and Salary Issues*, Post Audit made several findings and conclusions confirming what was already well-known within the department. The report found that the department has "some severe problems with staff shortages", and further elaborated on the role that salary deficiencies have played in the department's difficulty in recruiting and retaining corrections officers:

Department salaries don't compare favorably with corrections employees in nearby states, the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, and some of the larger Kansas municipalities. Low salary levels appear to have contributed to a vicious cycle of high turnover and difficulty in filling vacant positions, which leads to overtime and burnout for existing employees, which then exacerbates the turnover and vacancy problems. This cycle of events has contributed to a serious problem with the Department being able to staff some prison facilities at a safe level over the long run. Department officials will need to work with the Governor and the Legislature to identify what can be done to enhance the salary and benefits package for corrections officers.

The problems cited in the Post Audit report are not new to the department and many efforts have been made in recent years in an attempt to address them. The department has intensified its recruitment efforts, modified its applicant screening procedures to better assess applicant aptitude for correctional work, provided more frequent and flexible testing schedules, and made several requests for improved correctional officer salaries and benefits. In 1999, the Governor and Legislature approved salary improvements for Corrections Officer I's, including entry level upgrades and upgrades for officers who have three years of satisfactory service with the department. The response to date, however, has not been sufficient to address the needs that exist. The problems persist, and are particularly evident at Lansing Correctional Facility, where the department recently lowered its age requirement to 19 for Corrections Officer I positions. At other facilities, the minimum age requirement remains at 21.

Information is provided in this section on the following indicators of the department's ongoing difficulties in recruitment and retention of corrections officers.

- Uncompetitive salaries
- Vacancies
- Turnover rates
- Overtime expenditures
- Extent to which facilities operate at "operational staffing" levels

Corrections Officer Salaries in Neighboring States
(state correctional agencies)



Source: *Corrections Yearbook*. Salaries are those in effect as of January 1, 2000.

Of the six states examined:

- \$23,015 was the average entry level salary (Kansas ranked 5th).
- \$23,936 was the average salary upon completion of probation (Kansas ranked 5th).
- \$35,237 was the average maximum salary (Kansas ranked 4th).

National averages for corrections officer salaries as of January 1, 2000 were:

- \$22,635 entry level.
- \$24,156 upon completion of probation.
- \$35,813 maximum.

The Post Audit Salary Survey

As part of its 1999 audit on this issue, the Legislative Division of Post Audit conducted pay comparisons of not only correctional agencies in neighboring states, but also the federal penitentiary in Leavenworth and several local correctional and law enforcement agencies. A total of 15 agencies were surveyed, with the following findings:

- Compared to KDOC, 12 of the 15 agencies had higher starting, mid-point, and maximum salaries for Corrections Officer I equivalent positions. On average, their salaries were 15% higher than the department's.
- 10 of the 15 agencies had higher starting salaries for Corrections Officer II equivalent positions. On average, their salaries were 11% higher than the department's.
- Lansing Correctional Facility faces stiff competition from the federal penitentiary, the Johnson County Sheriff's Department, and the Overland Park Police Department. These agencies paid the highest salaries of the agencies included in the Post Audit sample—generally \$8,000-\$10,000 more than the department.

A summary of the Post Audit salary survey findings is presented in the table below.

SUMMARY OF THE 1999 POST AUDIT CORRECTIONS OFFICER SALARY SURVEY			
	Starting Salary	Mid-Range Salary	Maximum Salary
Corrections Officer I			
KDOC	\$20,176	\$24,294	\$28,413
15-agency sample average	\$23,861	\$28,546	\$33,232
KDOC as % of average	84.6%	85.1%	85.5%
Corrections Officer II			
KDOC	\$22,256	\$26,770	\$31,283
15-agency sample average	\$25,025	\$29,987	\$34,949
KDOC as % of average	88.9%	89.3%	89.5%

Note: the 1999 Kansas Legislature approved salary upgrades for entry level corrections officers, as well as Corrections Officer I's who satisfactorily complete three years of service with the department. These upgrades were taken into account in the Post Audit pay study.

Vacancies in Uniformed Staff
As of December 31, 2000

Facility	FTE	Vacancies
Lansing	535	61
Topeka	132	30
Norton	190	6
Hutchinson	352	11
El Dorado	344	25
Larned	132	1
Winfield	130	3
Ellsworth	120	7
	1935	144

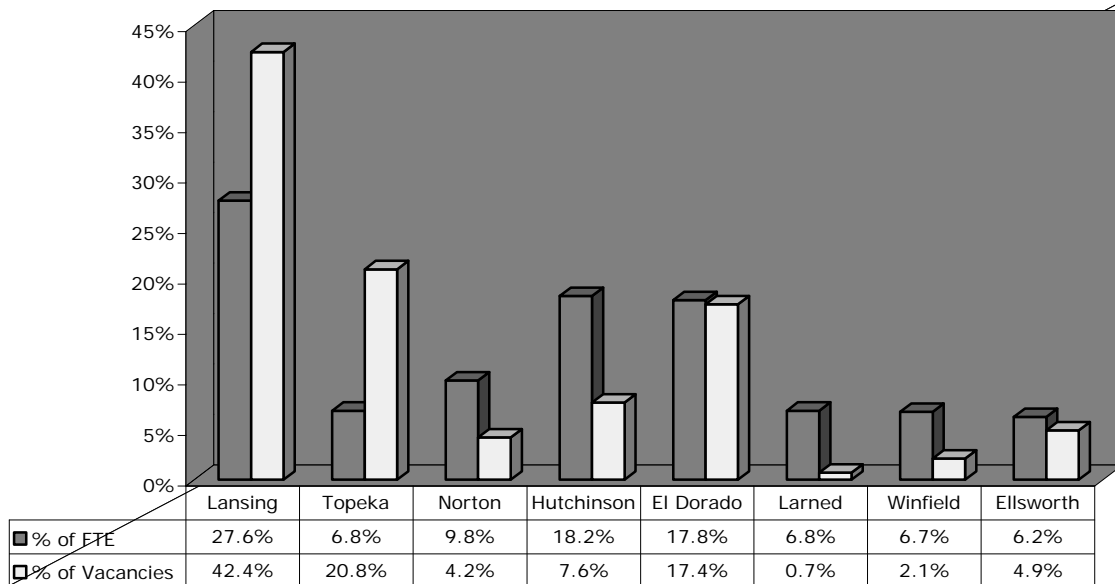
On December 31, 2000 there were 144 vacancies in uniformed staff positions, representing 7.4% of the total authorized uniformed FTE.

A disproportionate share of these vacancies existed at Lansing Correctional Facility, whose December 31st vacancy rate was 11.4%. LCF has 27.6% of the department's uniformed staff FTE, but had 42.4% of the uniformed staff vacancies at the end of 2000.

The December 31st vacancies contain an anomaly in that the department is in a transition period regarding the transfer of the Reception and

Diagnostic Unit from Topeka to El Dorado. During the transition, there is a 3-month overlap in positions affected by the transfer. Topeka must continue RDU operations until the transfer is complete, while El Dorado must recruit and train staff in preparation for the transfer. The combined number of vacancies for these two facilities, while accurate for the date given, will decline once the RDU transfer is completed. The FTE in the table represents authorized staffing at TCF and EDCF upon completion of the transfer.

KDOC FACILITIES: % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED FTE VS. % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED VACANCIES
December 2000



Turnover

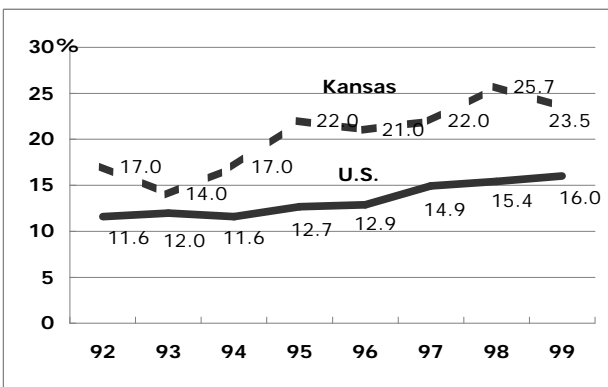
TURNOVER IN UNIFORMED STAFF POSITIONS BY FACILITY— FY 2000

	July 1 Filled Positions	FY 00 Separations	Turnover Rate
Larned	122	33	27.0%
El Dorado	282	76	27.0%
Lansing	487	110	22.6%
Winfield	128	27	21.1%
Hutchinson	335	67	20.0%
Topeka	190	36	18.9%
Ellsworth	119	21	17.6%
Norton	186	25	13.4%
	1849	395	21.4%

In fiscal year 2000, the turnover rate in KDOC uniformed staff positions was 21.4%. Stated another way, 21.4% of all uniformed positions which were filled at the beginning of the fiscal year were vacated at some point during the fiscal year. The turnover rate includes all employee exits from positions, *except* those occurring when an employee is promoted within the same KDOC facility.

The department's highest turnover rates in FY 2000 were experienced at Larned, El Dorado, and Lansing. Twenty-eight percent of all uniformed position separations occurred at Lansing.

TURNOVER IN CORRECTIONS OFFICER POSITIONS SINCE 1992 Kansas and the National Average



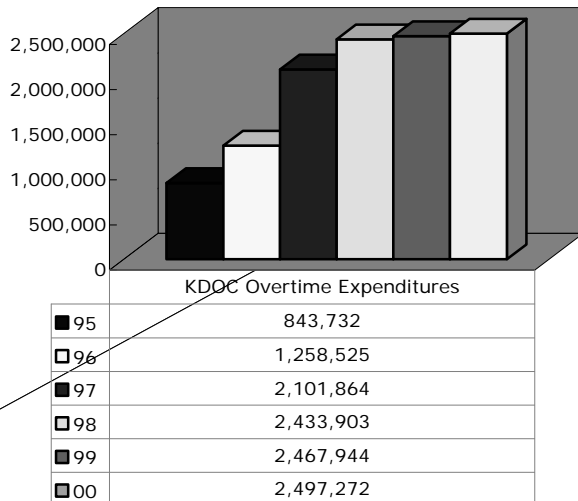
Source of U. S. data—The Corrections Yearbook.

Over the past several years, corrections officer turnover rates in the KDOC system have consistently been higher than the national average. Since 1992, corrections officer turnover rates in Kansas have ranged from a low of 14.0% to a high of 25.7%, compared to the national range of 11.6-15.4%.

Since 1992, the Kansas turnover rate has averaged 20.3% compared to 13.4% nationally. The Kansas average rate has been higher in recent years, averaging 22.8% since 1995.

Overtime Expenditures: FY 1995—FY 2000

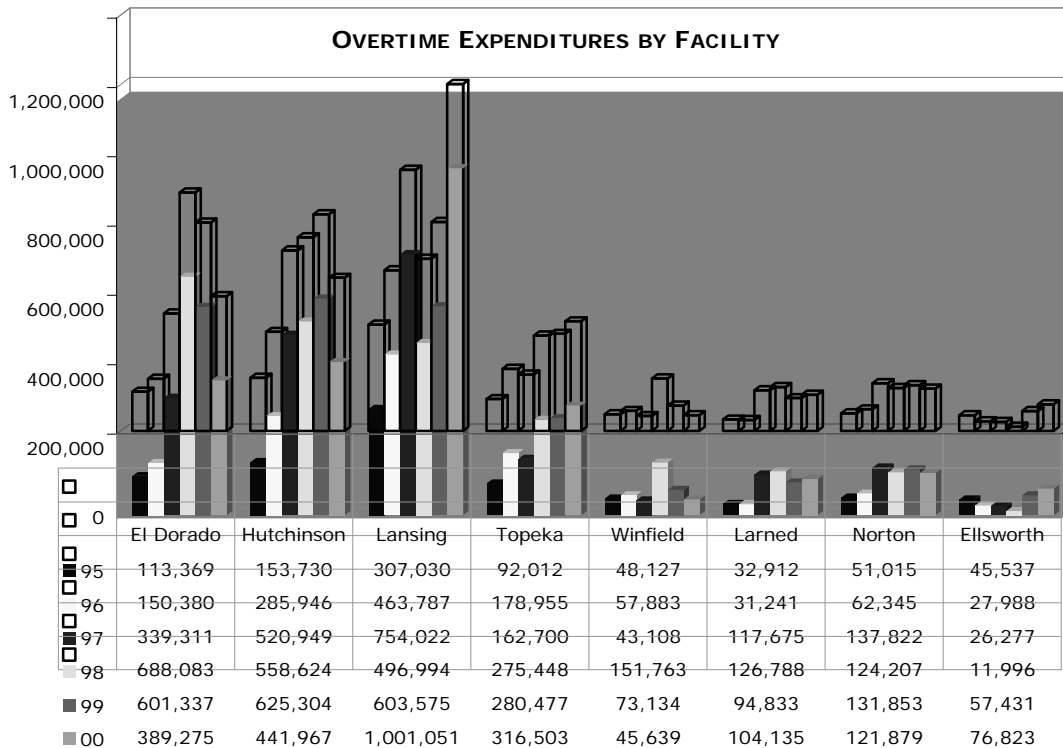
SYSTEMWIDE EXPENDITURES FOR OVERTIME



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

During the past three fiscal years, amounts expended each year for overtime have been nearly triple the amount expended for this purpose in FY 1995.

OVERTIME EXPENDITURES BY FACILITY



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

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 2000.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL SHIFTS WHICH OPERATED ABOVE, AT AND BELOW OPERATIONAL STAFFING LEVELS BY FACILITY — FY 2000			
Facility	% Above Operational Staffing	% At Operational Staffing	% Below Operational Staffing
El Dorado	67.2	29.6	3.2
Ellsworth	38.2	61.8	0
Hutchinson	79.7	10.7	9.7
Lansing			
Central & East	24.7	60.9	14.4
South	12.2	77.8	10.0
Larned	58.5	41.4	0.1
Norton	41.3	37.6	21.0
Topeka	56.5	43.5	0
Winfield			
Central	85.1	14.8	0.1
Wichita Work Release	30.8	69.2	0

Introduction—Offender Program Evaluation

In December 2000, the department published *Offender Programs Evaluation—Volume IV*, the latest in a series of reports analyzing various efficiency and effectiveness measures of program services delivered to the KDOC offender population. The evaluation report examines output measures such as program activity and program utilization, as well as recidivism, the primary outcome measure.

Program activity measures the number of entries and exits for each program, tracking nine different types of exit categories or reasons offenders leave a particular program.

Program utilization measures the extent to which the capacity is being used.

Recidivism captures information related to the impact of the respective programs on rates of return to prison.

The activity and utilization measures—which also include various cost ratio breakdowns—have important implications for assessing efficiency in the delivery of program services. The recidivism measure assists in evaluating the effectiveness of individual programs, and will help guide decisions and strategies regarding the most effective investment of available program resources.

The evaluation work completed to date has been focused on program services delivered to the inmate population, although future analyses will also include programs delivered to KDOC offenders supervised in the community.

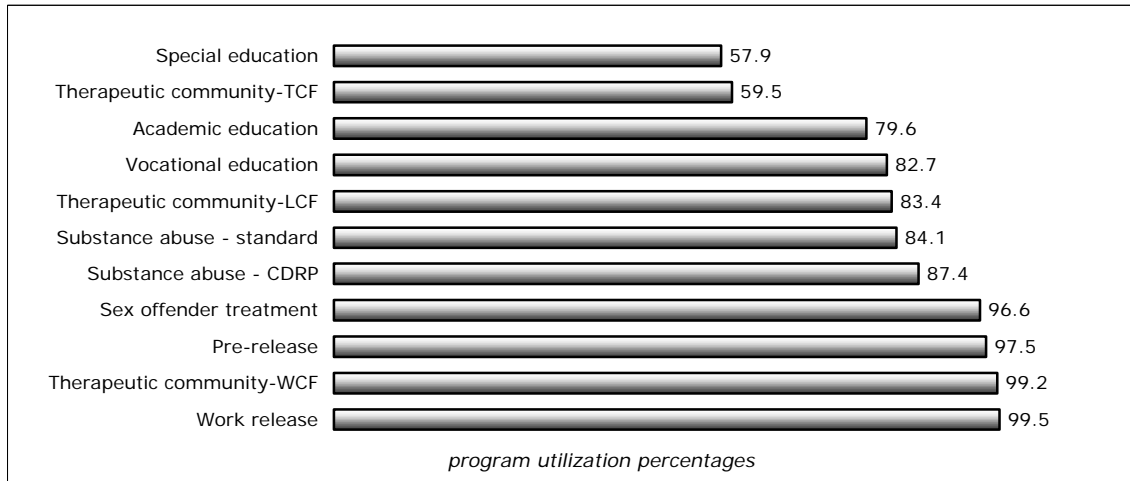
Programs analyzed in *Volume IV* include:

- sex offender treatment
- standard substance abuse treatment
- chemical dependency recovery program (CDRP)
- therapeutic community substance abuse treatment
 - at Lansing Correctional Facility*
 - at Winfield Correctional Facility*
 - at Topeka Correctional Facility*
- academic education—GED
- academic education—basic skills
- vocational education
- work release
- pre-release

Some of the report's major findings are highlighted in the following pages.

Offender Program Evaluation

Program Capacity Utilization in FY 2000



Utilization rates are defined in the report as the ratio of the number of FTE (full-time equivalent) slots filled on any given day to the annual weighted average FTE slots contracted (or allocated, in the case of KDOC-operated programs.)

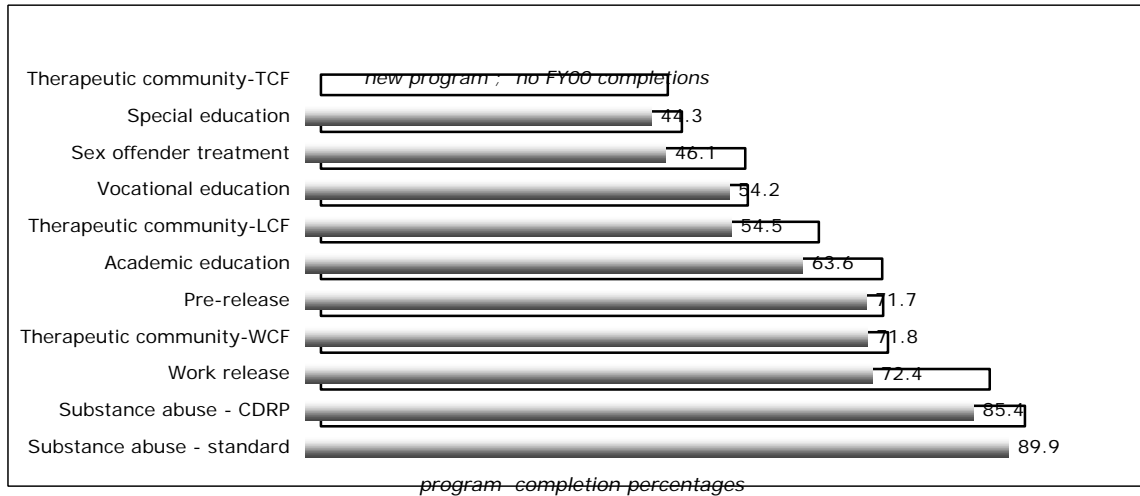
The number of program slots is a measure of the program's capacity and can be likened to the number of seats in a classroom. In the case of contractor-provided services, the number of slots is determined by the provisions of the contract. Of the 11 programs examined, eight are provided by contractors. Work release and pre-release are KDOC-delivered programs. Department staff currently provide CDRP substance abuse program services, but prior to FY 2001 these services were delivered by Larned State Hospital.

Of the 11 programs considered in the *Offender Programs Evaluation* report—

- four had average annual utilization of full-time equivalent slots at or above 95%;
- five had average utilization rates between 80-90%; and
- two had average utilization rates of less than 60%.

The four programs with the highest utilization rates were: work release (99.5%); the therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program at Winfield Correctional Facility (99.2%); pre-release (97.5%); and sex offender treatment (96.6%).

Percent of Participants Completing Each Program in FY 2000



Program completion percentages reflect the number of offenders who completed each program during FY 2000 as compared to the total number of enrollments in the program during the fiscal year.

Of the 11 programs evaluated—

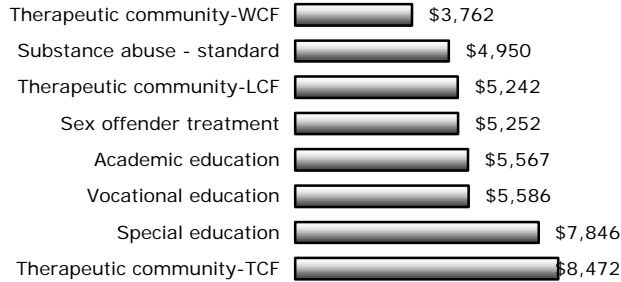
- Two had completion rates greater than 80%;
- Four had completion rates between 60% and 80%;
- Four had completion rates of less than 60%.

Completion percentages ranged from a low of 44.3% for special education to a high of 89.9% for standard substance abuse treatment. The variation in completion rates is partly attributable to the variation in program duration. For example, program length for substance abuse treatment ranges from a low of 2-3 months for the standard program to a high of 9-18 months for the therapeutic community program at Lansing Correctional Facility. The sex offender treatment program is the longest fixed-duration program, at 18 months.

Offender Program Evaluation

FY 2000 Cost Ratios: Selected Contract Programs

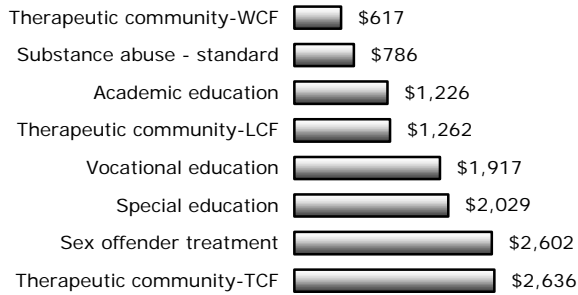
COST PER SLOT



During FY 2000, the therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program at Topeka Correctional Facility had the highest cost per slot—attributed in part to start-up costs incurred during the fiscal year.

The lowest cost per slot was for the therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program at Winfield Correctional Facility.

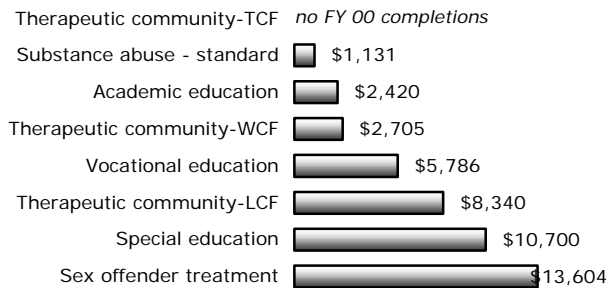
COST PER PARTICIPANT



Three programs posted costs per participant in excess of \$2,000; three ranged between \$1,000-\$2,000; and two were less than \$1,000.

Programs with the highest cost per participant were the TC program at Topeka Correctional Facility and sex offender treatment. The TC cost reflects one-time start-up costs during FY 2000, while the sex offender treatment cost reflects the program's long duration—which has the effect of limiting the number of enrollments.

COST PER COMPLETION



Cost per completion is the cost ratio with the greatest variance among the programs examined—from a low of \$1,131 for standard substance abuse treatment to a high of \$13,604 for sex offender treatment. The variance results from differences in program length, the number of successful completions (versus other types of terminations), as well as the overall program cost.

Outcomes: Return Rates FY 1992— FY 2000¹

Program	% RETURNED TO KDOC		Percentage Point Difference in Return Rates
	Program Needed/ Not Received	Program Completed	
Work release	49.2%	32.4%	-16.8
Pre-release	46.9%	34.5%	-12.4
Sex offender treatment	42.3%	32.3%	-10.0
Vocational education	44.8%	35.6%	- 9.2
Academic education: GED	47.7%	42.4%	- 5.3
Substance abuse treatment	42.3%	42.8%	+0.5
Academic education: basic skills	44.3%	46.5%	+2.2

The primary outcome evaluated in the *Offender Programs Evaluation* report is whether or not an offender returns to a KDOC facility, with or without a new sentence. The report compares return rates between two groups of offenders: (1) those who were identified as needing a program but who did not receive the program service; and, (2) those who completed the program.

The "recidivism examination pool" in the report's analysis includes 17,546 offenders who were admitted to the KDOC system as new court commitments (including probation violators) during the period FY 1992— FY 2000. Within this pool:

- 10,516 or 60% were enrolled in at least one program during their initial incarceration period.
- 7,030 or 40% were not enrolled in any of the evaluated programs during their initial incarceration period.
- The average incarceration period for offenders receiving a program service was 18.1 months, compared to 5.4 months for those offenders who did not receive a program service. Short lengths of stay represent a major contributing factor as to why an offender may not receive a needed program while incarcerated.

The report's findings regarding return rates between the two groups of offenders (those who needed a program but did not receive one versus those who did) are summarized in the table above. Of the programs evaluated, the largest difference in return rates between the two comparison groups were found in: work release (the return rate for program completers was 16.8 percentage points lower); pre-release (12.4 percentage points lower); sex offender treatment (10.0 percentage points lower); and vocational education (9.2 percentage points lower). Return rates were slightly higher for program completers in two programs—substance abuse treatment and academic education-basic skills.

¹ Return rates for pre-release are for the period FY95-FY00; return rates for work release are for the period FY96-FY00.

KDOC
2001

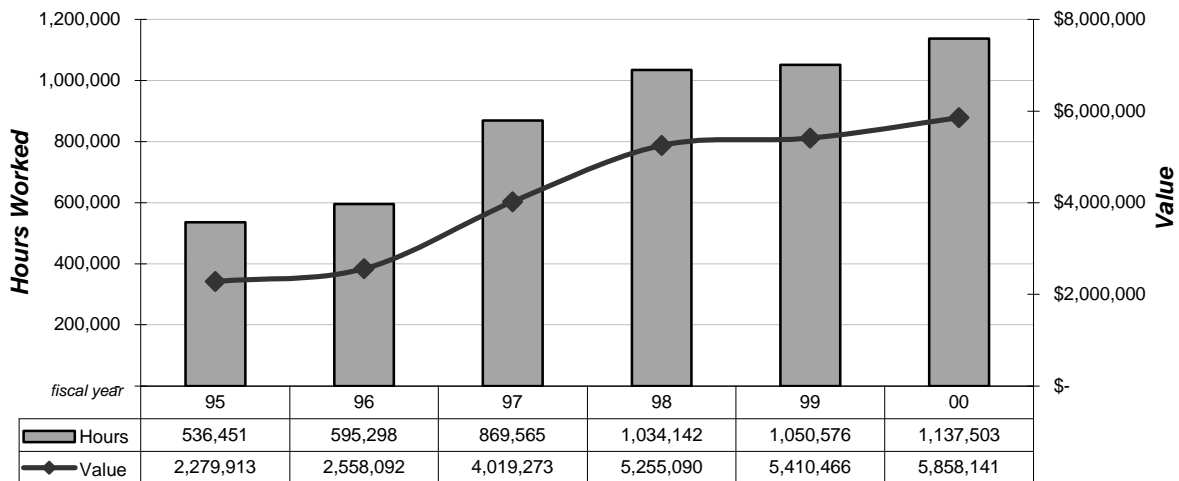
Offender Responsibility

Introduction

Over the past several 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
- distribution of hygiene and other products to inmates

Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work FY 1995—FY 2000



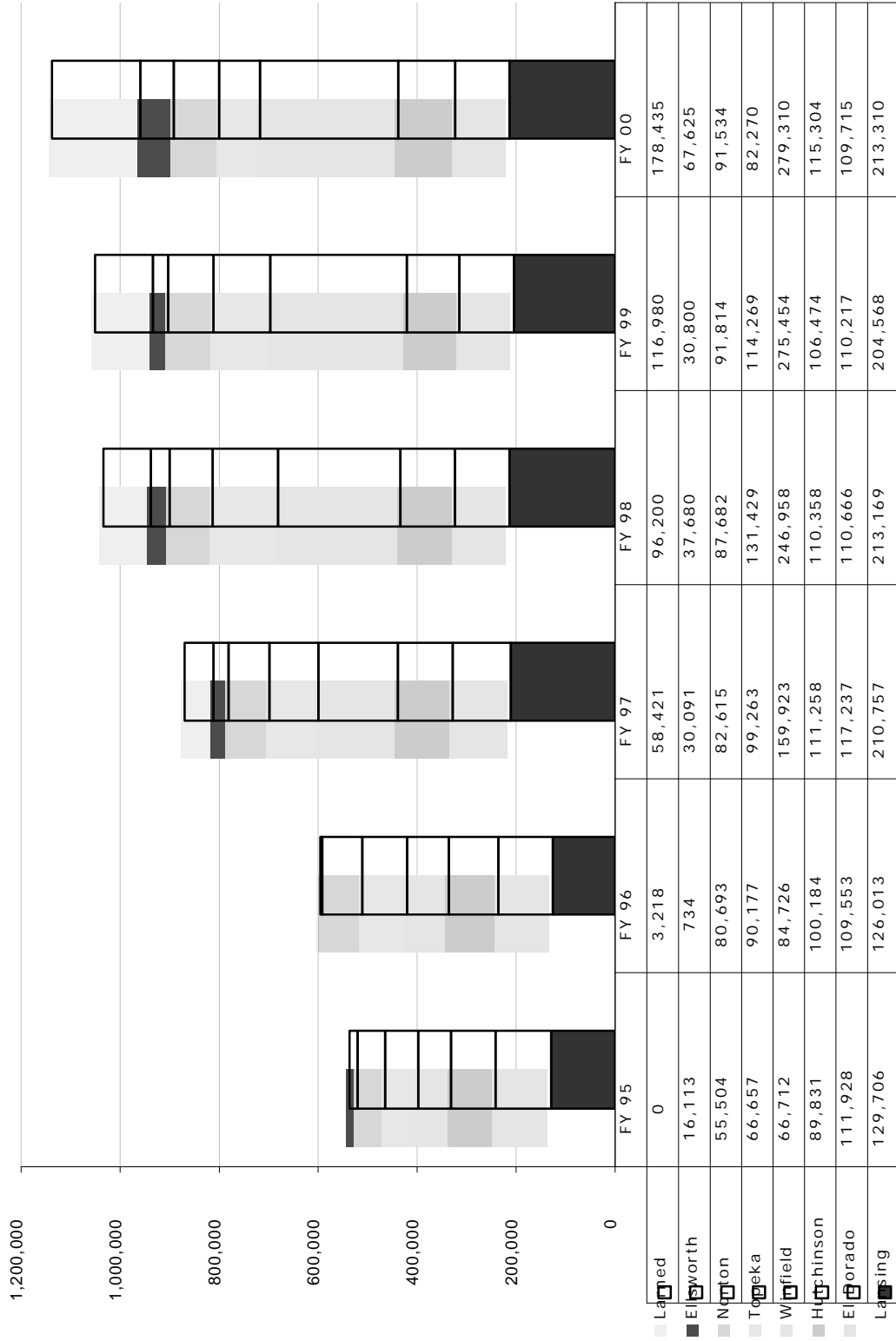
COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

KDOC inmates are expected to participate in work and/or program assignments. One of the primary work venues for minimum custody inmates is community service work. Each year, numerous KDOC work details perform a wide variety of tasks for public and non-profit agencies that these agencies would not be able to accomplish otherwise.

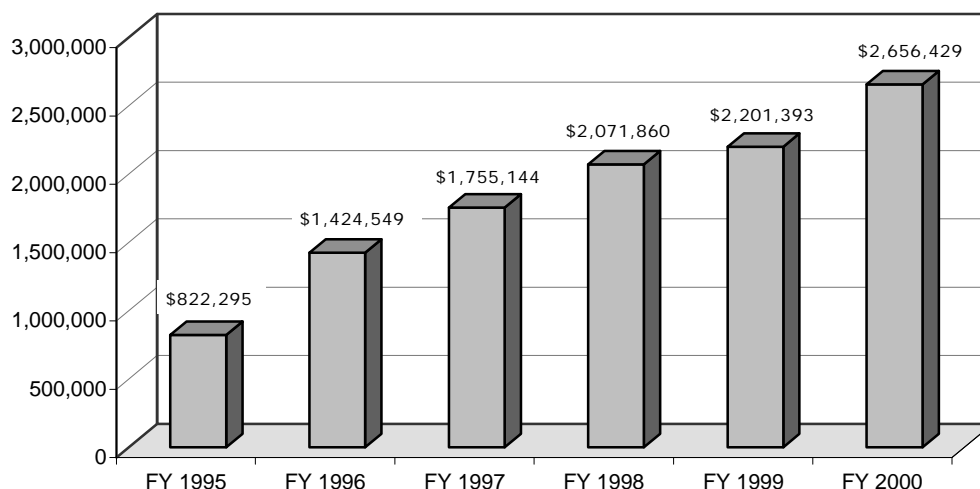
- The number of hours worked has more than doubled since FY 1995, and has exceeded one million hours annually for the past three fiscal years.
- If estimated at the minimum wage rate, the total value of community service work performed by KDOC offenders was approximately \$5.9 million in FY 2000, or approximately 2.5 times the value estimated for hours worked in FY 1995.
- Most of the community service work performed by KDOC offenders is done by minimum custody inmates. However, offenders on post-incarceration supervision also are assigned to community service projects. In FY 2000, these offenders worked a total of 7,395 hours.

Offender Responsibility

Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility
FY 1995—FY 2000



Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations FY 1995—FY 2000



In 1995 the department greatly expanded its use of fees as part of a larger initiative to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Between FY 1995 and FY 2000, total offender payments for KDOC fees and court-related payments more than tripled, increasing from \$822,295 to \$2,656,429. Cumulative payments by offenders over the six-year period totaled \$10.9 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 \$52.40 per week in partial reimbursement for room and board. These inmates also reimburse the state at \$.31/mile for costs incurred in transporting them to their work site. A policy decision has been made to change the room and board reimbursement rate to 25% of gross wages. For private industry inmates, the rate change will be implemented February 1, 2001. For work release inmates, the change will be implemented upon completion of modifications to the inmate payroll system—anticipated for July 1, 2001.

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 either \$15 or \$25 per month (depending on their incentive level). 25% of the 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. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision are charged a fee of \$10 for a positive drug test and \$30 for a follow-up confirmation test.

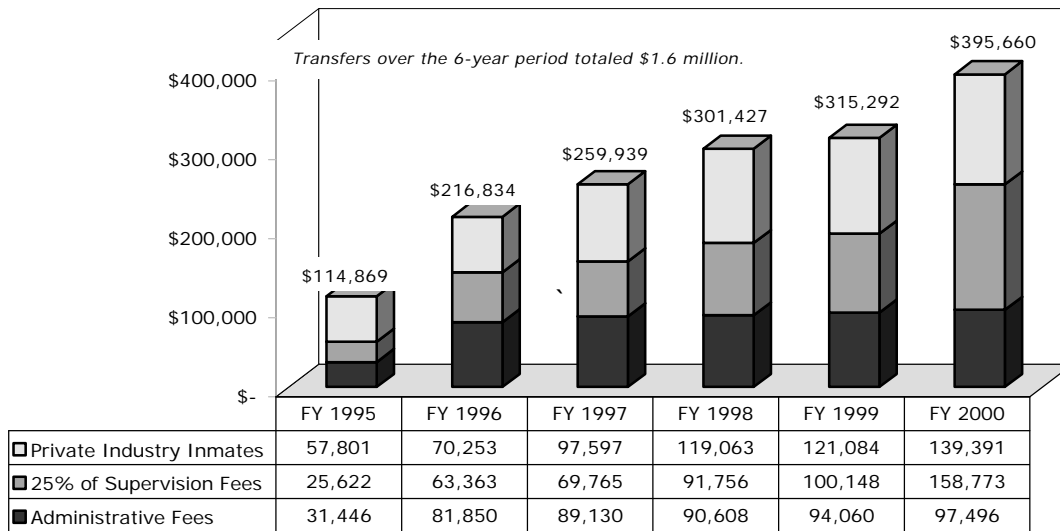
In addition to KDOC fees and charges, offenders pay court-ordered restitution, dependent support, court filing fees, attorney fees and other court-ordered payments. Private correctional industry inmates make payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund if they do not owe court-ordered restitution.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

Offender Payments Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2000

Type of Payment	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	Total
Room and Board	\$451,681	\$ 749,561	\$ 907,604	\$ 1,079,142	\$ 1,147,969	\$ 1,330,076	\$ 5,666,033
Supervision Fees	102,488	253,450	279,058	367,024	400,590	635,093	2,037,703
Court-Ordered Restitution	108,096	121,407	209,459	249,042	239,599	257,811	1,185,414
Crime Victims (see note)	57,801	71,622	101,044	119,063	121,084	139,391	610,005
Administrative Fees	31,446	81,850	89,130	90,608	94,060	97,496	484,590
Transportation	11,229	17,709	41,176	49,381	66,334	73,967	259,796
Medical Payments	33,043	32,801	35,171	41,196	46,654	44,645	233,510
Sick Call Fees	13,990	31,397	30,189	31,730	32,384	34,644	174,334
Dependent Support	11,221	46,032	32,611	17,953	11,249	6,684	125,750
UA Fees	1,300	9,112	11,484	8,601	22,140	19,223	71,859
Attorney Fees Paid	-	8,201	10,109	5,708	10,875	8,617	43,509
Filing Fees		1,408	8,109	12,413	8,456	8,782	39,168
	\$822,295	\$ 1,424,549	\$ 1,755,144	\$ 2,071,860	\$ 2,201,393	\$ 2,656,429	\$ 10,931,670

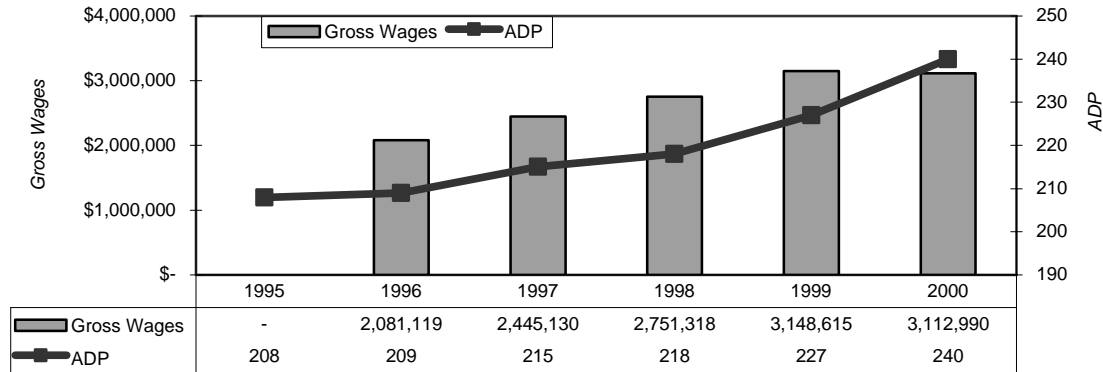
Note: To avoid double-counting, the amount shown for Crime Victims includes only those payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund which did not originate from Administrative Fees and Supervision Fees. Therefore, the table understates the total amount transferred from all KDOC offender-generated revenues to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. During the six-year period, the total was \$1.6 million.

Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund By source of revenue FY 1995—FY 2000



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 1995—FY 2000

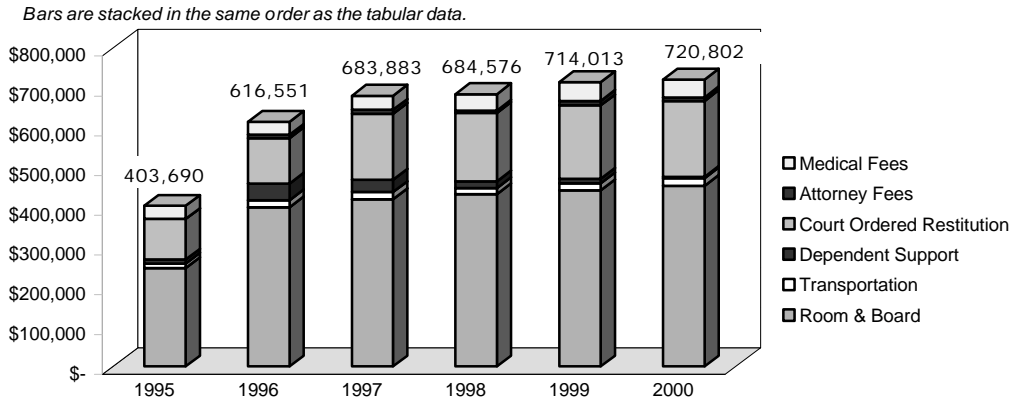


KDOC has work release programs in Wichita and Hutchinson. Capacity at Wichita Work Release is 198 (including some permanent party inmates), while the work release capacity at Hutchinson Correctional Facility is 48.

The work release capacity at HCF was increased in 1999, which has resulted in an overall increase in the work release ADP. In FY 2000, the total work release ADP was 240, compared to 208 in FY 1995.

Gross wages earned by work release inmates totaled \$3.1 million in FY 2000—an increase of 50% from FY 1996.

Payments by Work Release Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2000



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Medical Fees	33,043	32,801	35,171	41,196	46,654	44,645
Attorney Fees	-	8,201	10,109	5,708	10,875	8,617
Court Ordered Restitution	102,235	114,544	166,074	172,192	184,708	191,042
Dependent Support	10,397	42,138	30,866	17,285	11,249	3,232
Transportation	11,229	17,709	18,212	14,975	17,942	19,436
Room & Board	246,786	399,789	420,003	433,220	442,585	453,830

Work release inmates pay:

Room and board reimbursement to the state at a rate of \$52.40 per week. The rate was increased in July 1995 from \$35 per week. A policy decision has been made, but not yet implemented, to change the reimbursement amount to 25% of gross wages. The policy change will be implemented upon completion of modifications to the inmate payroll system, currently anticipated for July 1, 2001.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.31 per mile) for transportation to and from work.

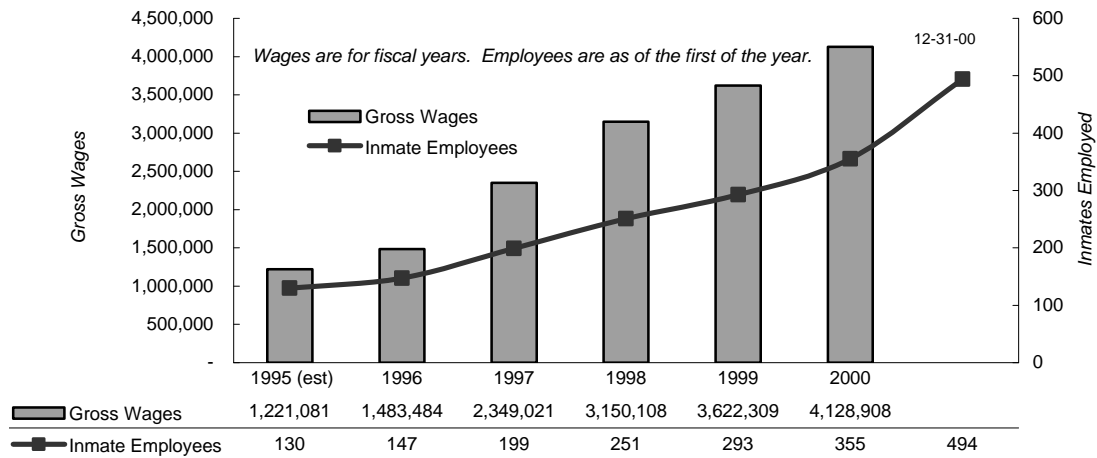
Medical expenses.

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 \$720,802 in FY 2000, including \$453,830 for room and board and \$191,042 for court-ordered restitution.

Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned 1995—2000

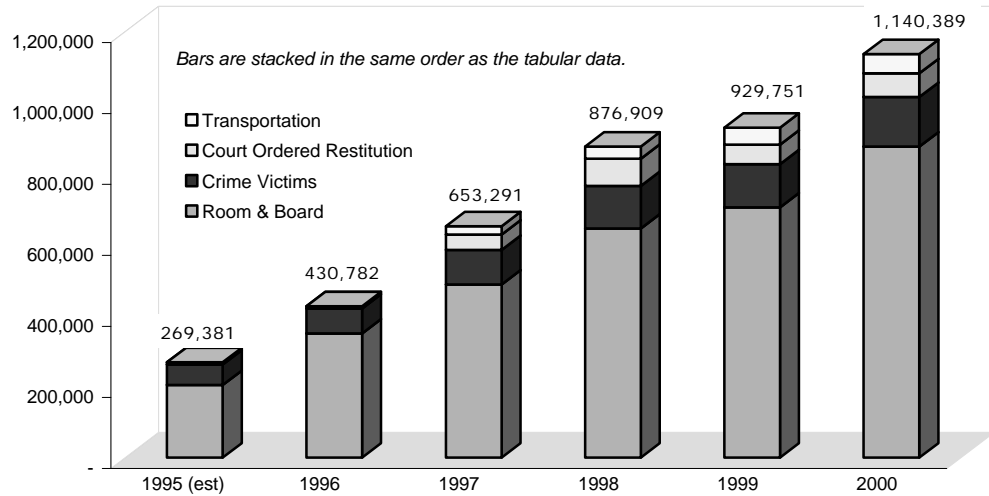


KDOC has significantly increased its emphasis on recruiting private correctional industry in the past several years. The department currently has 16 agreements with private companies for employment of inmates in or near KDOC facilities.

The number of inmates employed by private correctional industries on December 31, 2000 was 3.8 times the 1995 level.

Gross wages earned by these inmates totaled \$4.1 million in FY 2000—3.4 times higher than the estimated wages in FY 1995. Inmates employed by private correctional industries must earn at least minimum wage.

Payments by Private Industry Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2000



	1995 (est)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Transportation	-	-	22,964	34,406	48,392	54,531
Court Ordered Restitution	5,861	6,863	43,385	76,850	54,891	66,769
Crime Victims	57,801	70,253	97,597	119,063	121,084	139,391
Room & Board	204,895	349,772	487,600	645,922	705,384	876,246

Inmates employed by private correctional industries pay:

Room and board reimbursement to the state at a rate of \$52.40 per week. The rate was increased in July 1995 from \$35 per week. Effective February 1, 2001, the rate will be changed to 25% of gross wages.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.31 per mile) for transportation to and from work, if located off prison grounds.

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 \$1,140,389 in FY 2000, including \$876,246 for room and board and \$206,160 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 pay period)	5	20	80	140
Property	intake only	limited	max allowed by policy	
Incentive pay eligibility	none	\$.60/day	max allowed by policy	
Visitation	none	clergy, atty, immediate	max allowed by policy	

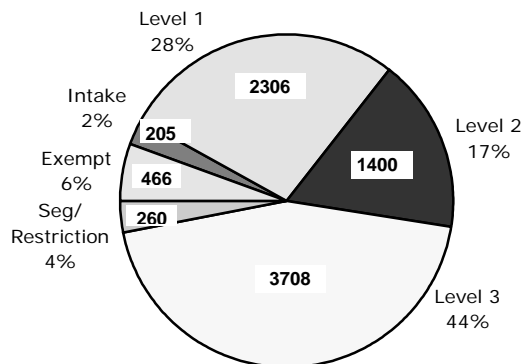
In January 1996, the Department of Corrections implemented a new system of privileges and incentives to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Offenders must earn privileges in several major incentive categories, including property, canteen purchase limits, visitation, and eligibility for 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.

There are four privilege levels for inmates (intake, plus three graduated incentive levels), and two privilege levels for offenders on post-incarceration supervision. Incentive categories for inmates are presented in the table above. For post-incarceration offenders, incentive categories include: the amount of the monthly supervision fee (offenders on level 4 pay \$25 per month and those on level 5 pay \$15 per month); and degree of travel restrictions.

The two largest incentive level groups for inmates are Level 3 and Level 1—representing nearly three-fourths 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 Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

At the beginning of 2001, 69% of post-incarceration offenders were on incentive level 4, 30% were on incentive level 5, and the remainder were on "Other" status.

Inmate Population, by Privilege Level



Inmate population as of January 2, 2001

Distribution of Hygiene and Other Products to Inmates

Products Affected by Policy Change	
Hygiene Items	Writing Supplies
Toothbrush and toothpaste	Stationery
Disposable razor	Postage for official and legal mail
Comb or pick	
Soap	

In April 1998, KDOC implemented a new policy which requires that most inmates purchase certain hygiene products and correspondence items that previously had been supplied to them by the department at no charge. The policy change was prompted by recommendations made by a Kansas Quality Management team at El Dorado Correctional Facility.

The department still supplies these items at no cost to inmates determined to be indigent, i.e. those inmates whose cumulative spendable funds during the preceding month totaled less than \$12.

Items covered by the policy are sold by facility canteens at cost. There is no mark-up for these products.

The department estimates that the change in policy resulted in savings of approximately \$210,000 in FY 1999 and \$231,000 in FY 2000. The savings were calculated by: (1) estimating the department's average expenditures for items supplied to indigent inmates; and (2) applying the average expenditure amount to the non-indigent ADP.

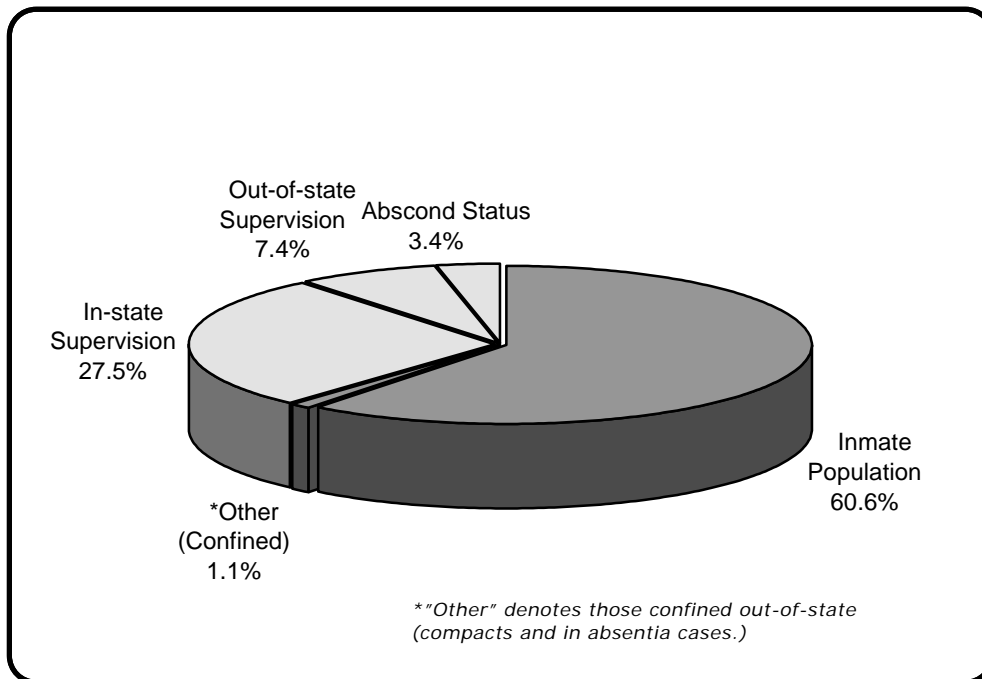
KDOC expenditures to purchase these items for indigent inmates average \$30.83 per inmate in FY 1999 and \$32.00 in FY 2000. The average daily population of non-indigent inmates was 6,819 in FY 1999 and 7,226 in FY 2000.

KDOC
2001

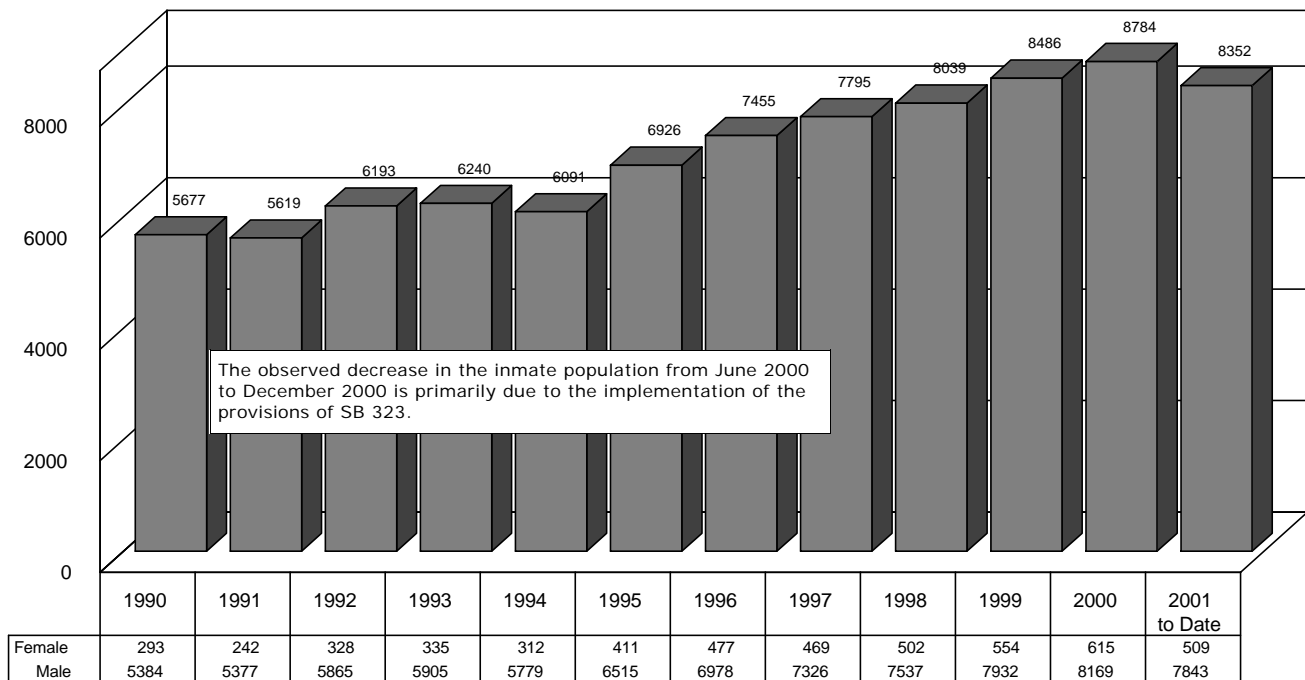
Offender Trends

Offender Population Under KDOC Management: December 31, 2000

Status of Offenders	Number	Percent of Total
Offenders Confined:		
Inmate Population	8,352	60.6%
*Other (Confined)	149	1.1%
Subtotal	8,501	61.7%
Offenders Not Confined:		
In-state Supervision	3,787	27.5%
Out-of-state Supervision	1,018	7.4%
Abscond Status	467	3.4%
Subtotal	5,272	38.3%
Grand Total	13,773	100%



Total Inmate Population: FY 1990—2000 and FY 2001 to Date (through 12-31-00)

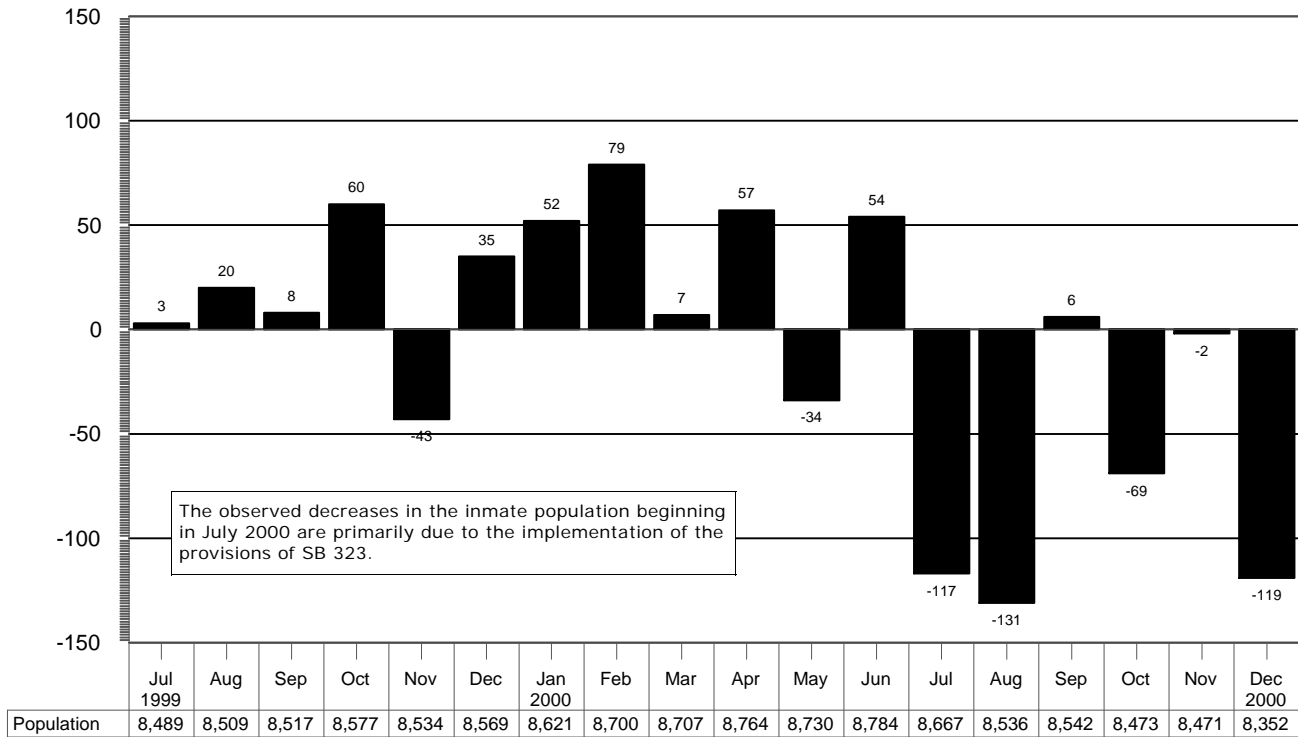


*As of June 30 each year except FY 2001, which is as of 12-31-2000.

HG98 Chart bf8ab.pr4

- During the first six months of FY 2001, the inmate population decreased by 432 (4.9%). The decrease was related to the passage of SB 323 during the 2000 legislative session.
- The decrease in the inmate population from FY 1989 to FY 1990 (6,172 to 5,677) was related to the passage of SB 49, which enhanced good time provisions and resulted in "early" release for a number of inmates.
- The decrease in inmate population during the first half of FY 1994 resulted primarily from a large number of offenders being released under the retroactive provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act, which took effect July 1, 1993.

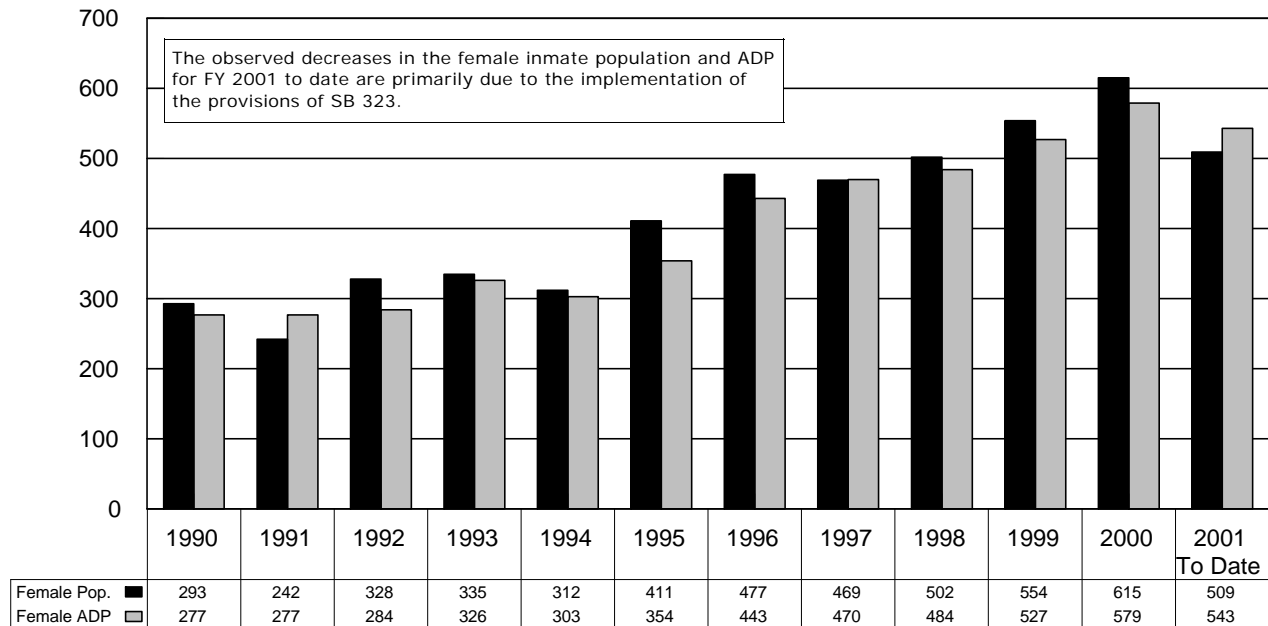
Change in Month-end Inmate Population During 18-Month Period: July 1999 Through December 2000



HG98 Chart bf20ab.pr4

- The inmate population fluctuated considerably during the 18-month period, with the monthly change ranging from +79 to -131. There were increases in 11 of the months and decreases in 7 of the months.

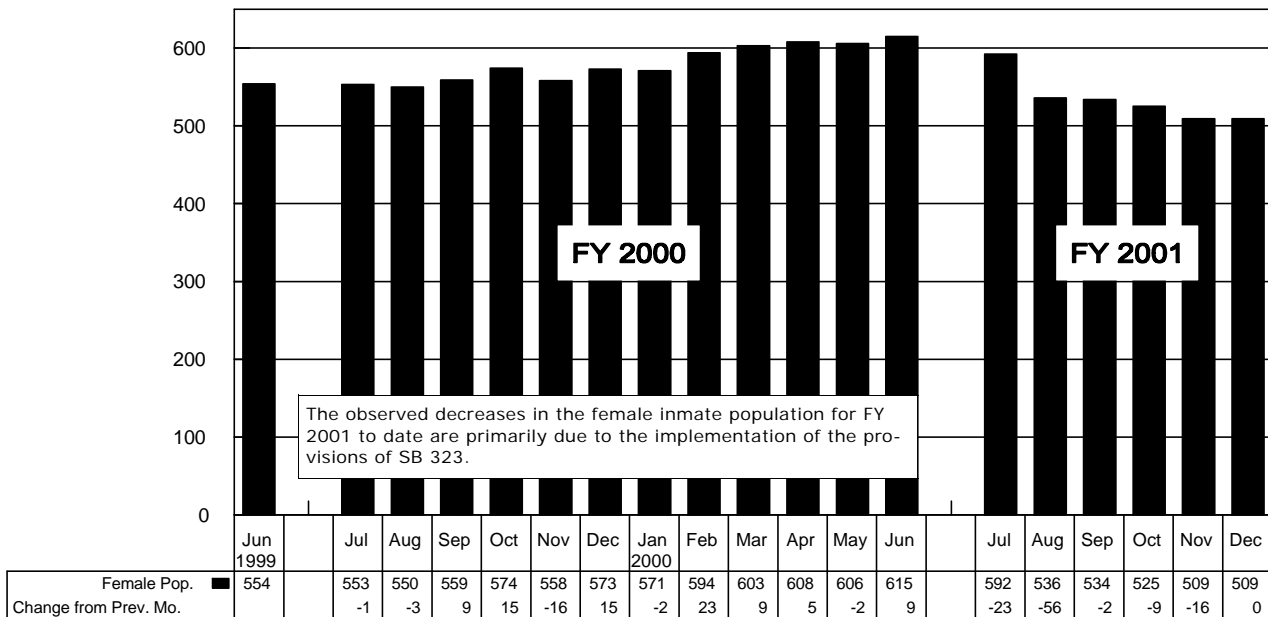
Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population: FY 1990—2000 and FY 2001 to Date



*The population figures reflect the number of women as of June 30 each year except FY 2001. The average daily population (ADP) is the average daily count for the fiscal year (except for 2001, which is for the first six months of the year). HG98 Chart bfpopfem.pr4

- The December 31, 2000 female population of 509 is smaller by 106 (17.2%) than at the end of FY 2000, but is still 74% greater than a decade ago (FY 1990).

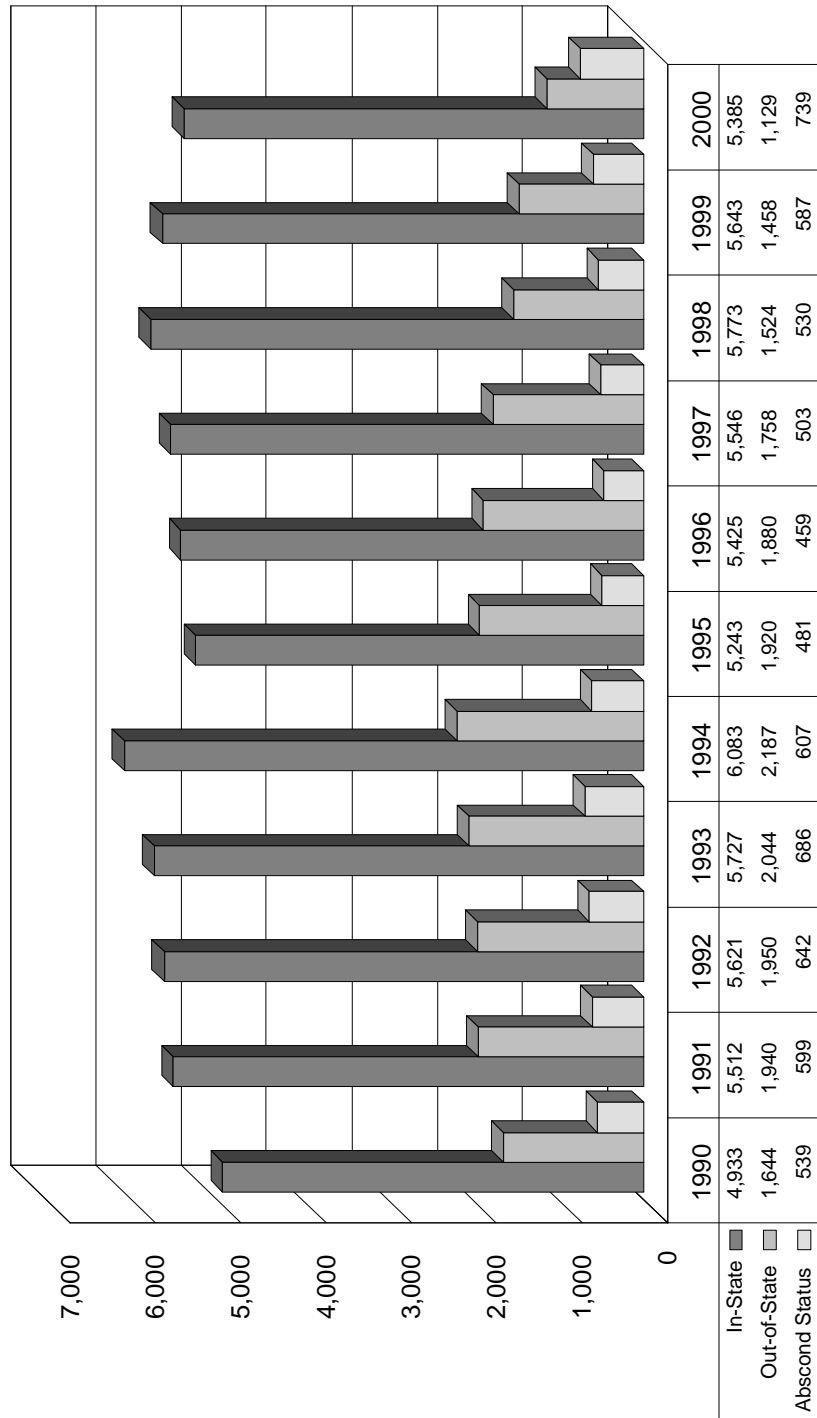
End-of-Month Female Inmate Population: FY 2000 and FY 2001 to Date (through 12-31-00)



HG98 Chart b1mfem.pr4

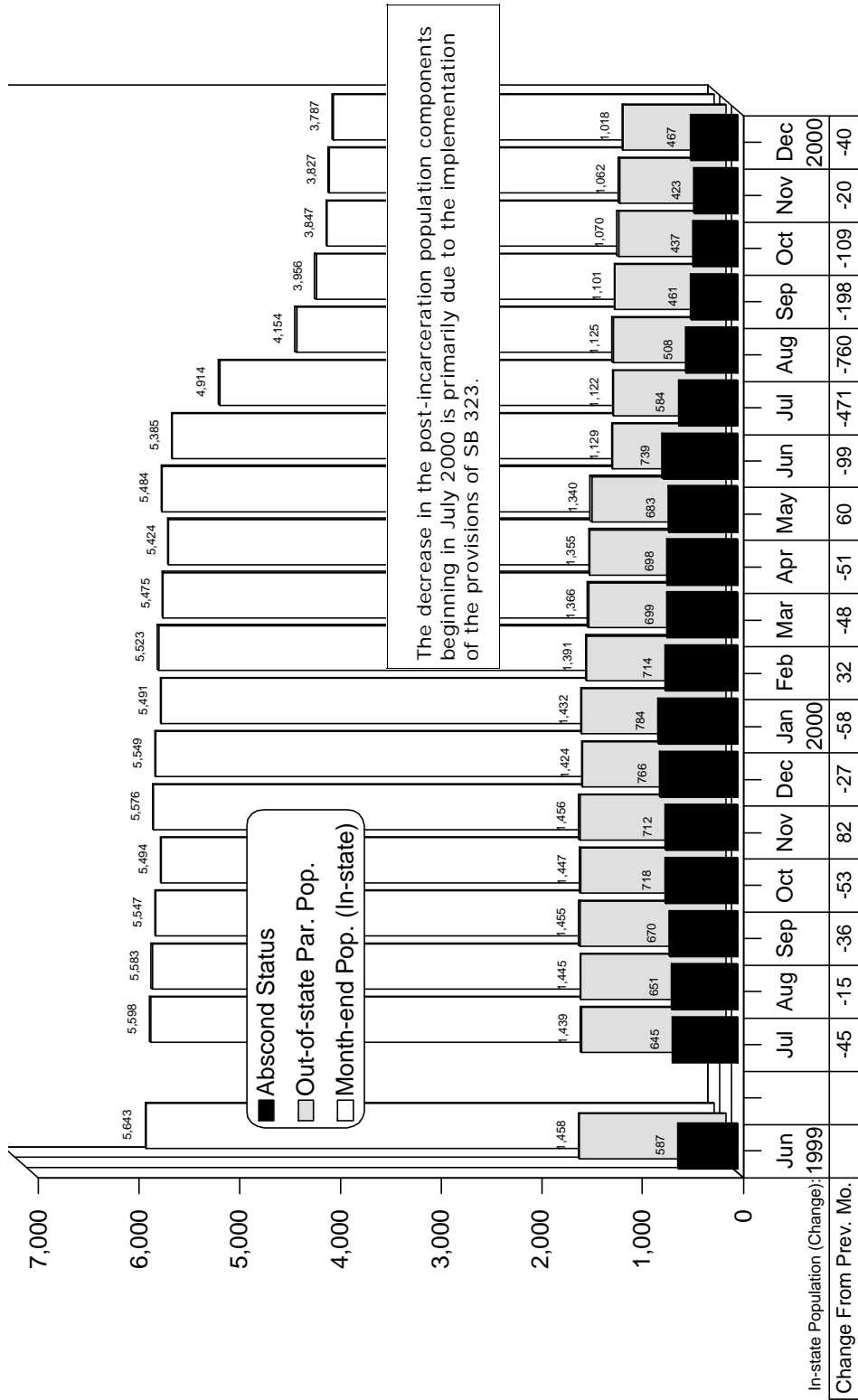
- The number of females on December 31, 2000 (509) is smaller by 45 (8.1%) than 18 months before, on June 30, 1999.

Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1990-2000



HG98 Chart b7a.pr4

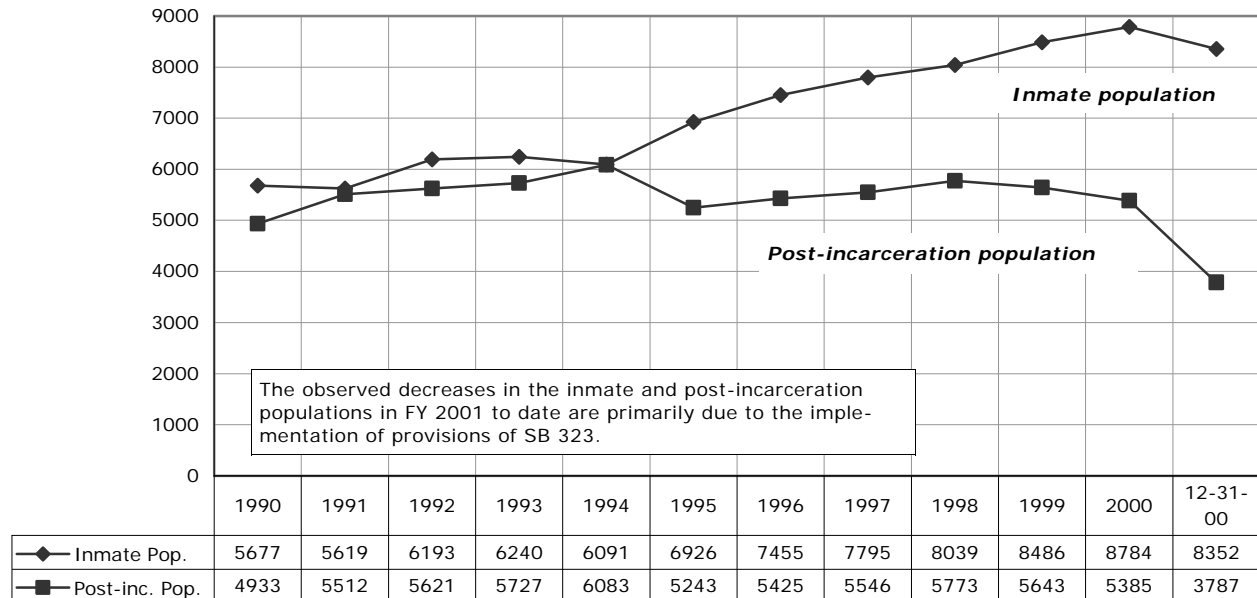
Components of the End-of-Month Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2000 and FY 2001 to Date* (by month)



HG98 Chart b1eompar.pr4

*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 (whereabouts unknown).

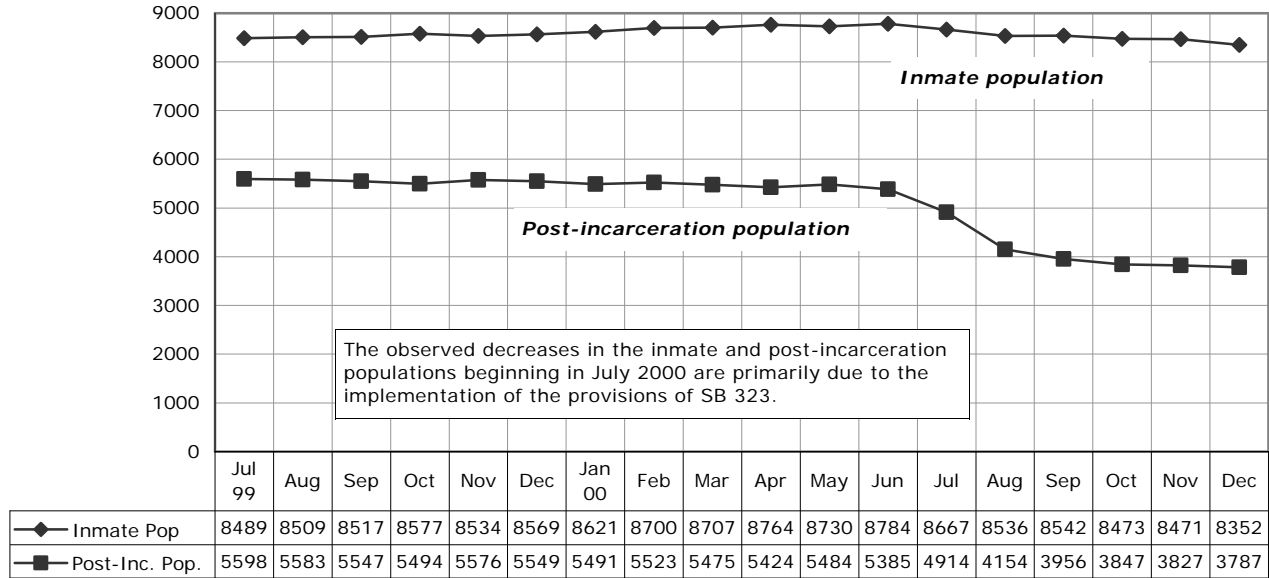
Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision FY 1990—2000 and FY 2001 to Date (through 12-31-00)



**All numbers are as of June 30 each year except FY 2001, which is December 31, 2000.*

- The December 31, 2000 inmate population of 8,352 is about 47% greater than ten years previously (5,677 in 1990).
- The post-incarceration population of 3,787 is about 23% smaller than the 1990 population (4,933).
- 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.

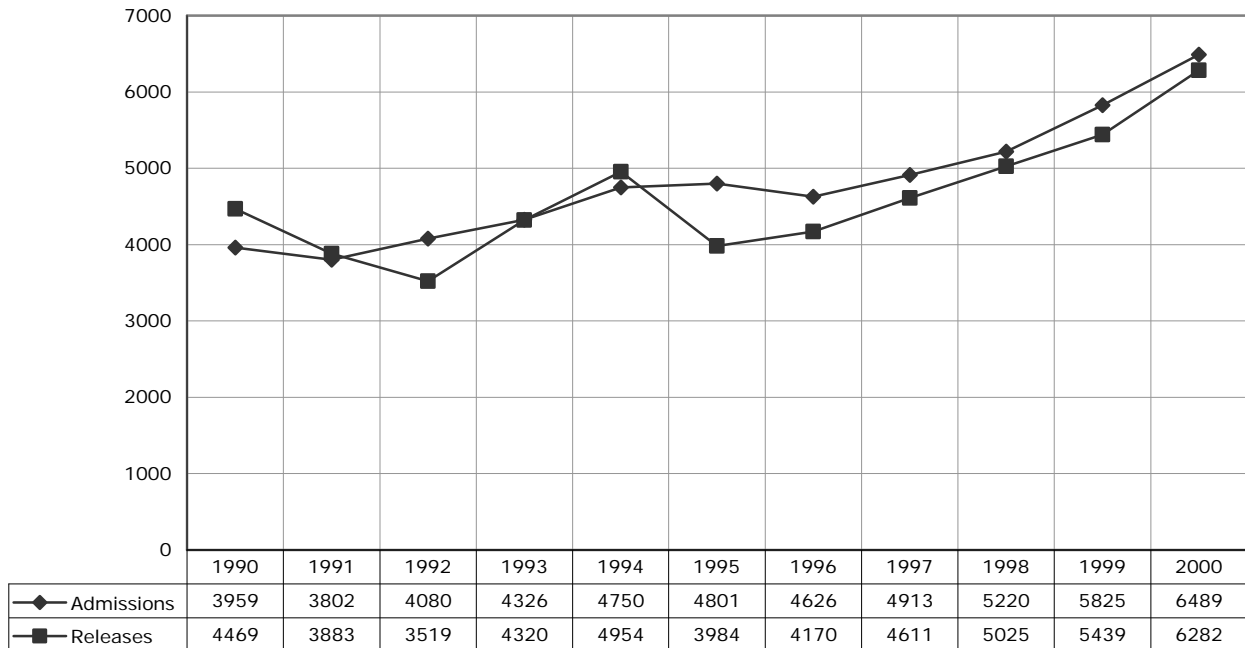
Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision FY 2000 and FY 2001 to Date (through 12-31-00)



Figures reflect end-of-month population. The June 30, 1999 figures are 8,486 (inmate) and 5,643 (post-incarceration).

- During FY 2000, the inmate population increased by 298 (an average of 24.8 per month), while the post-incarceration population under in-state supervision decreased by 258 (an average of 21.5 per month).
- During the first six months of FY 2001, the inmate population decreased by 432 (an average of 72.0 per month) while the post-incarceration population decreased by 1,598 (an average of 266.3 per month).

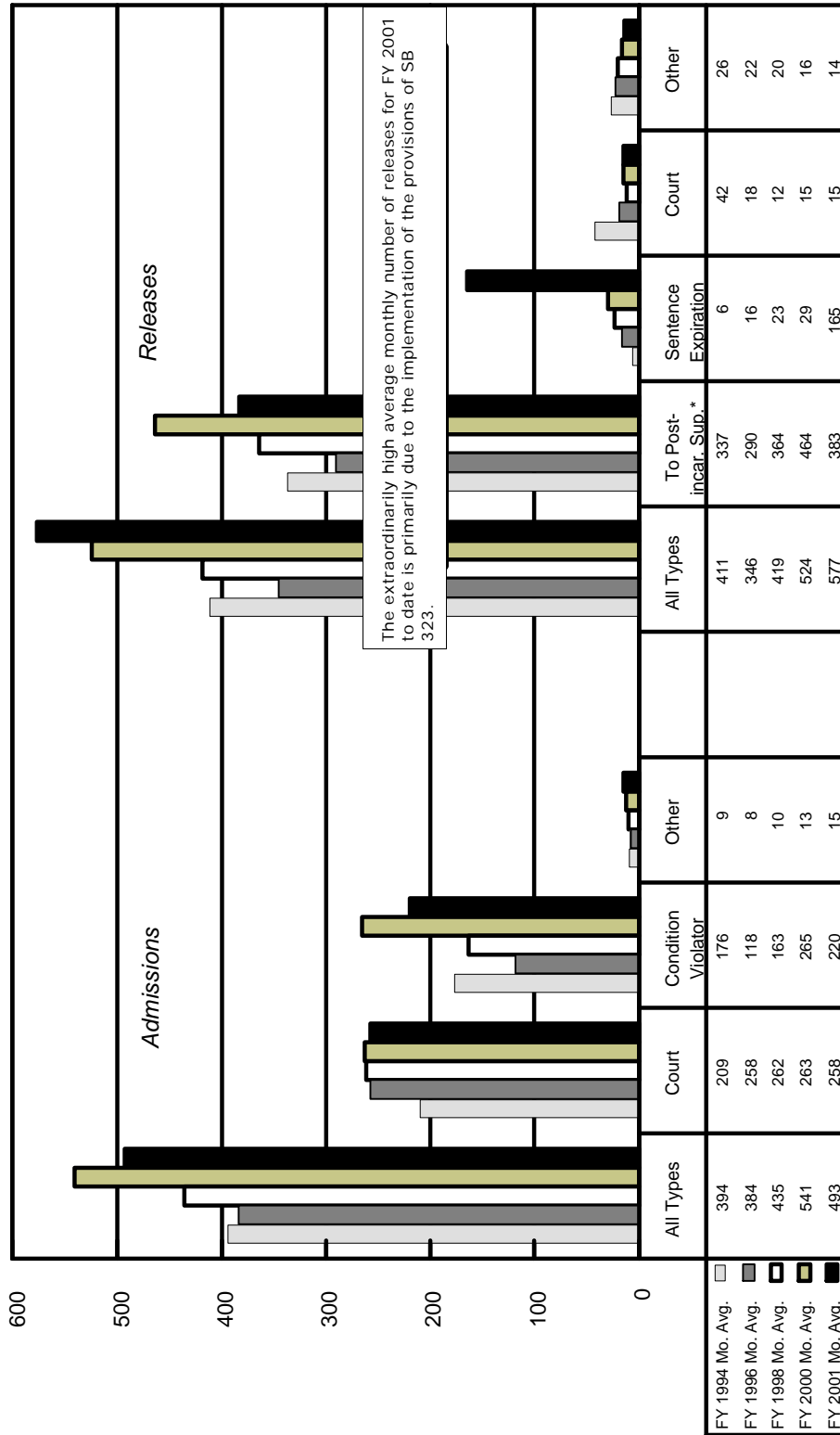
Yearly Admissions and Releases: Fiscal Years 1990—2000



Both admissions and releases in FY 2000 were again at record high levels:

- Admissions numbered 6,489—up 664 (11.4%) from 5,825 in FY 1999.
- Releases numbered 6,282—an increase of 843 (15.5%) from 5,439 in FY 1999.

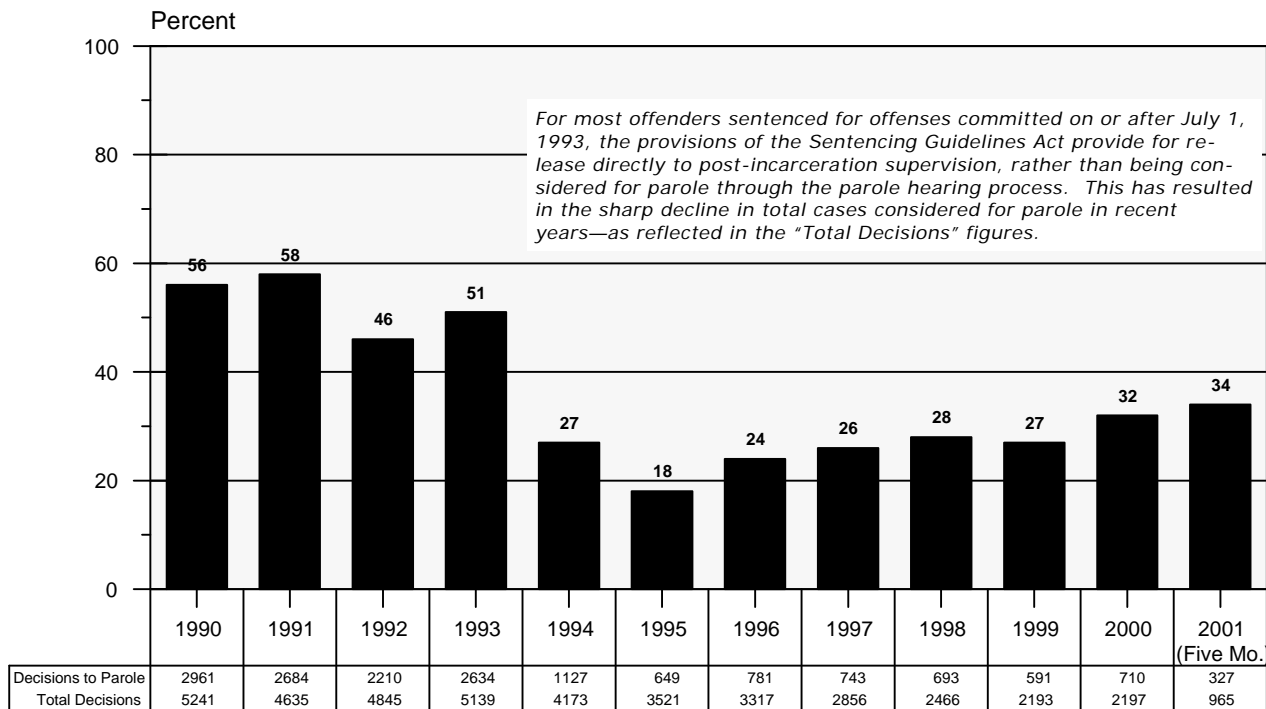
Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category: Comparison of Selected Years FY 1994—FY 2001 to Date (through 12-31-00)



Includes parole releases by action of the Kansas Parole Board as well as releases to supervision via the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of 1993.

HG98 Chart blyradfl.ppt

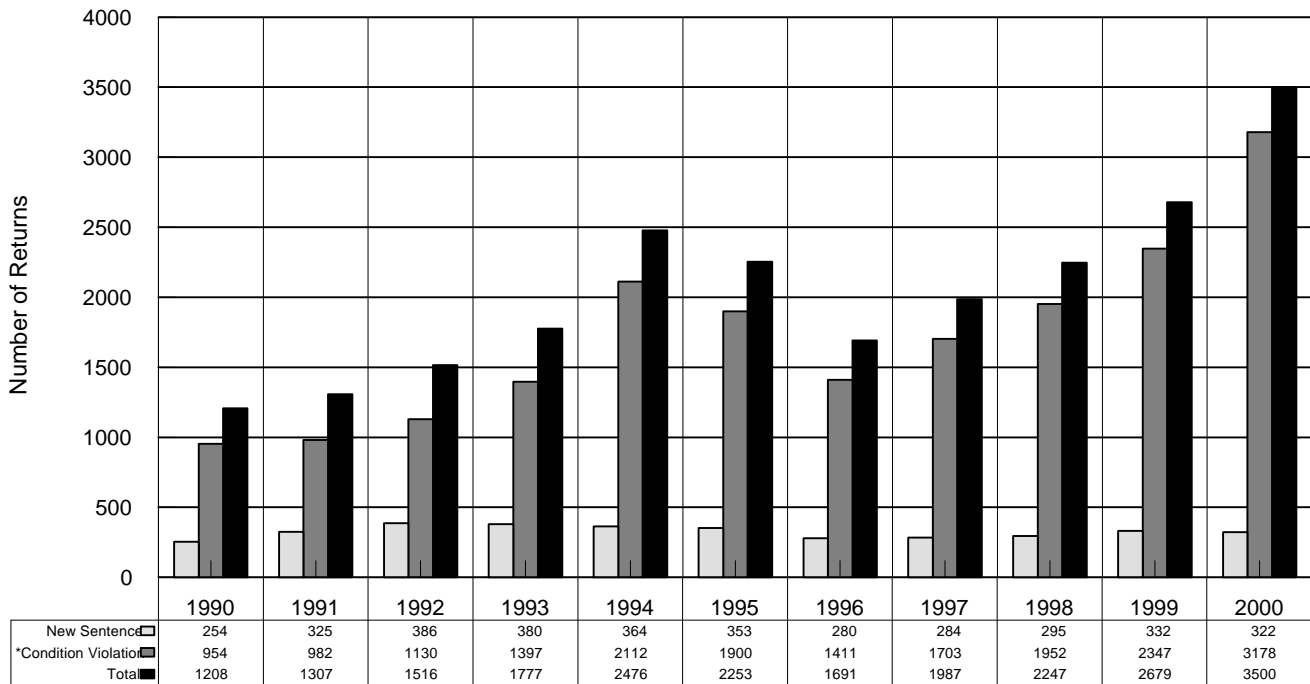
Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a Proportion of Total Decisions Fiscal Years 1990—2001 to date (through 11-30-00)



**Information pertains to decisions resulting from regular parole hearings. Excluded are decisions from parole violation hearings, one outcome of which is the decision to "reparole," which was used more frequently after FY 93, and in effect reduced the number of regular parole hearings. HG98 Chart bf9ab.pr4*

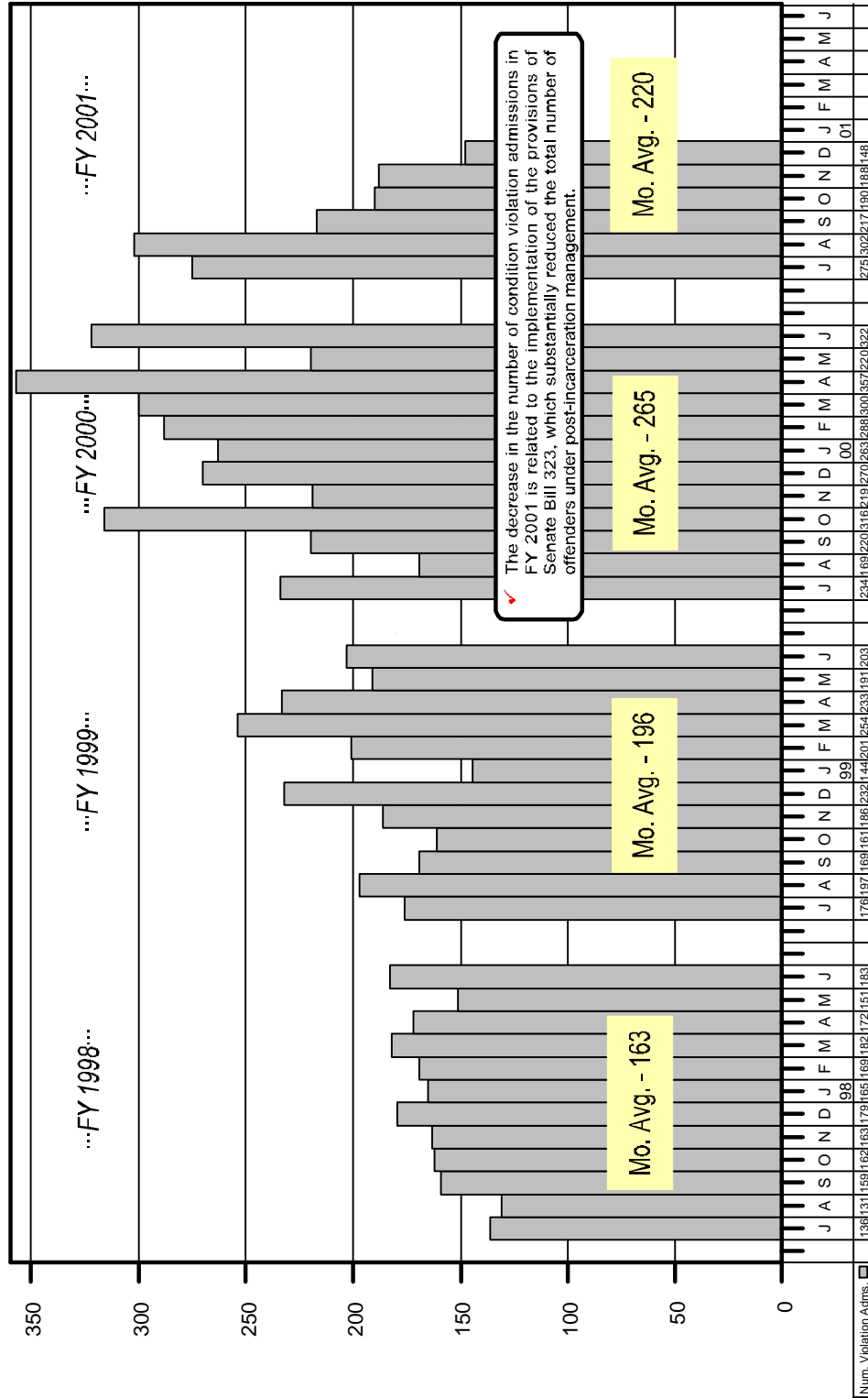
- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of regular hearing decisions that are grants of parole.
- The parole rate was 33.9% for the first five months of FY 2001—slightly higher than the 32.3% rate for FY 2000.

Yearly Return Admissions for Violation While on Post-incarceration Status: Fiscal Years 1990—2000



- “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 2000 was 322, a slight decrease (3.0%) from 332 in FY 1999.
- For condition violator returns, the number of returns in FY 2000 (3,178) was 35.4% higher than for FY 1999, and is the highest fiscal year total on record.

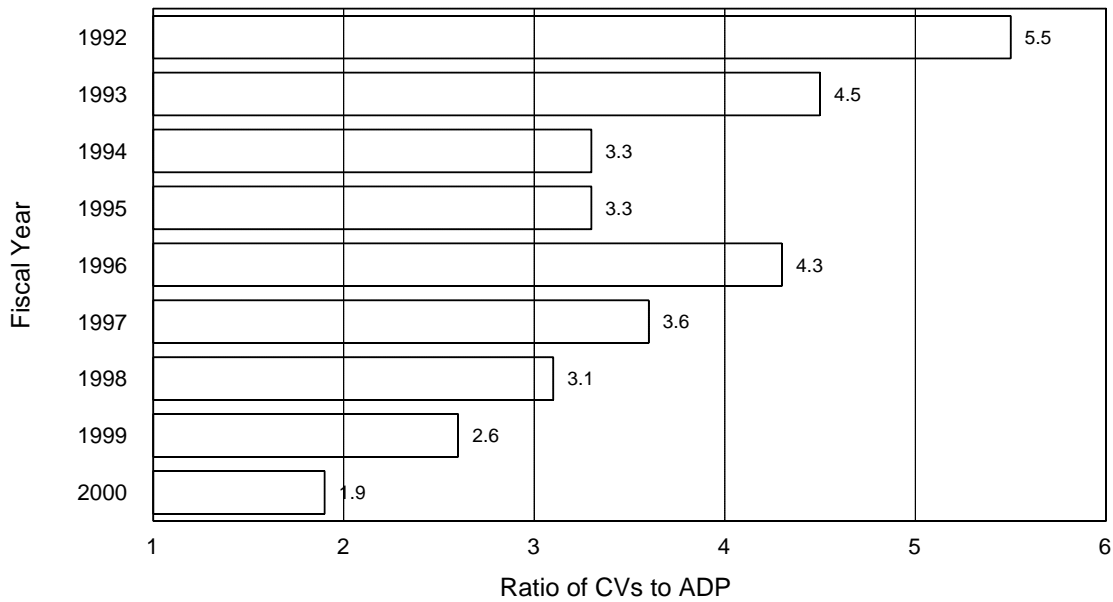
**Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month
Fiscal Years 1998—2001 to date (through 12-31-00)**



HG98 Pres. bfvbymo.pr4

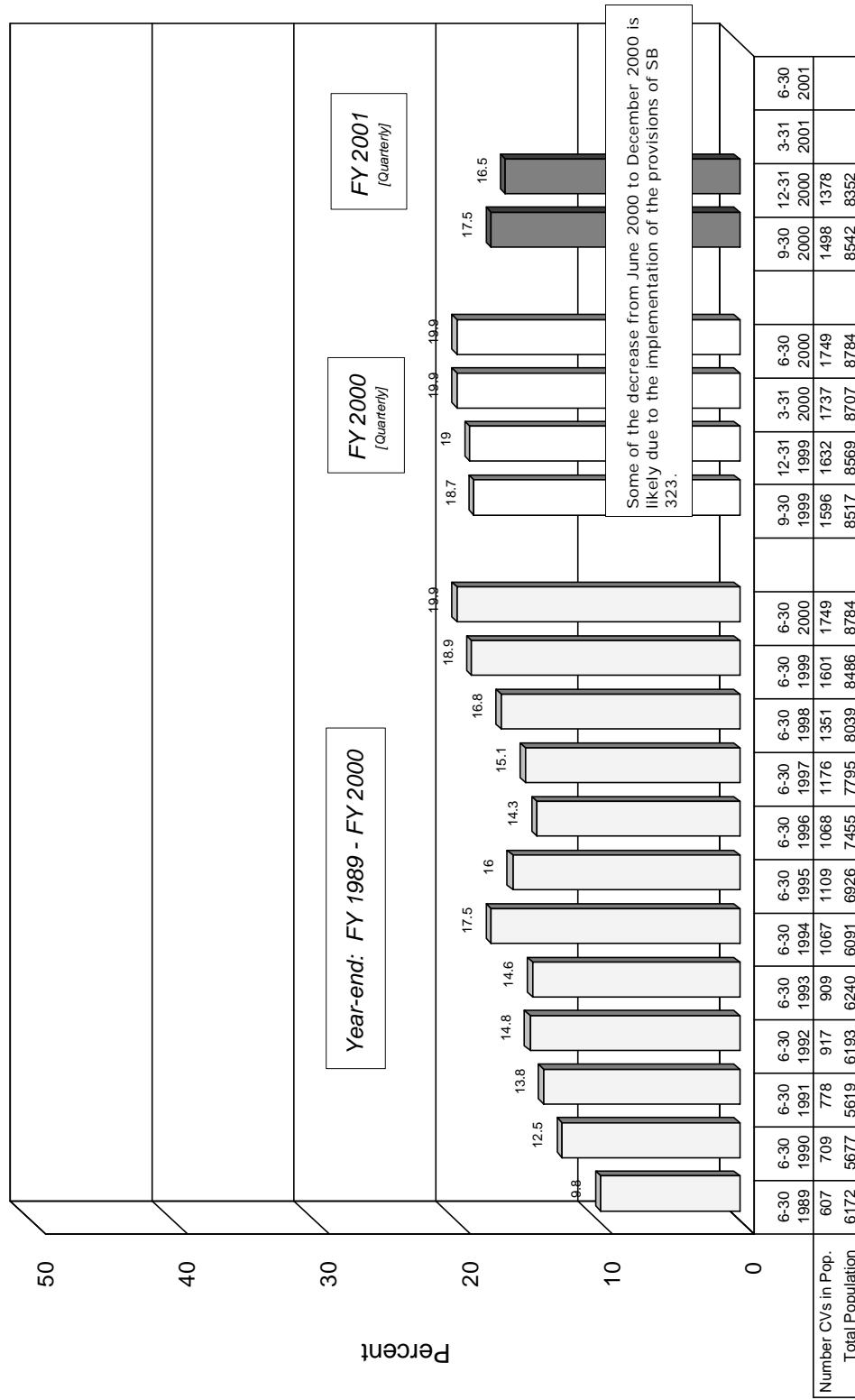
*Total number of admissions for violation of the conditions of release (no new sentence).

Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP) of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release Fiscal Years 1992—2000



- 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 increased markedly from FY 1996 to FY 2000. In FY 1996 there was one return for every 4.3 ADP, while in FY 2000 there was one return for every 1.9 ADP.

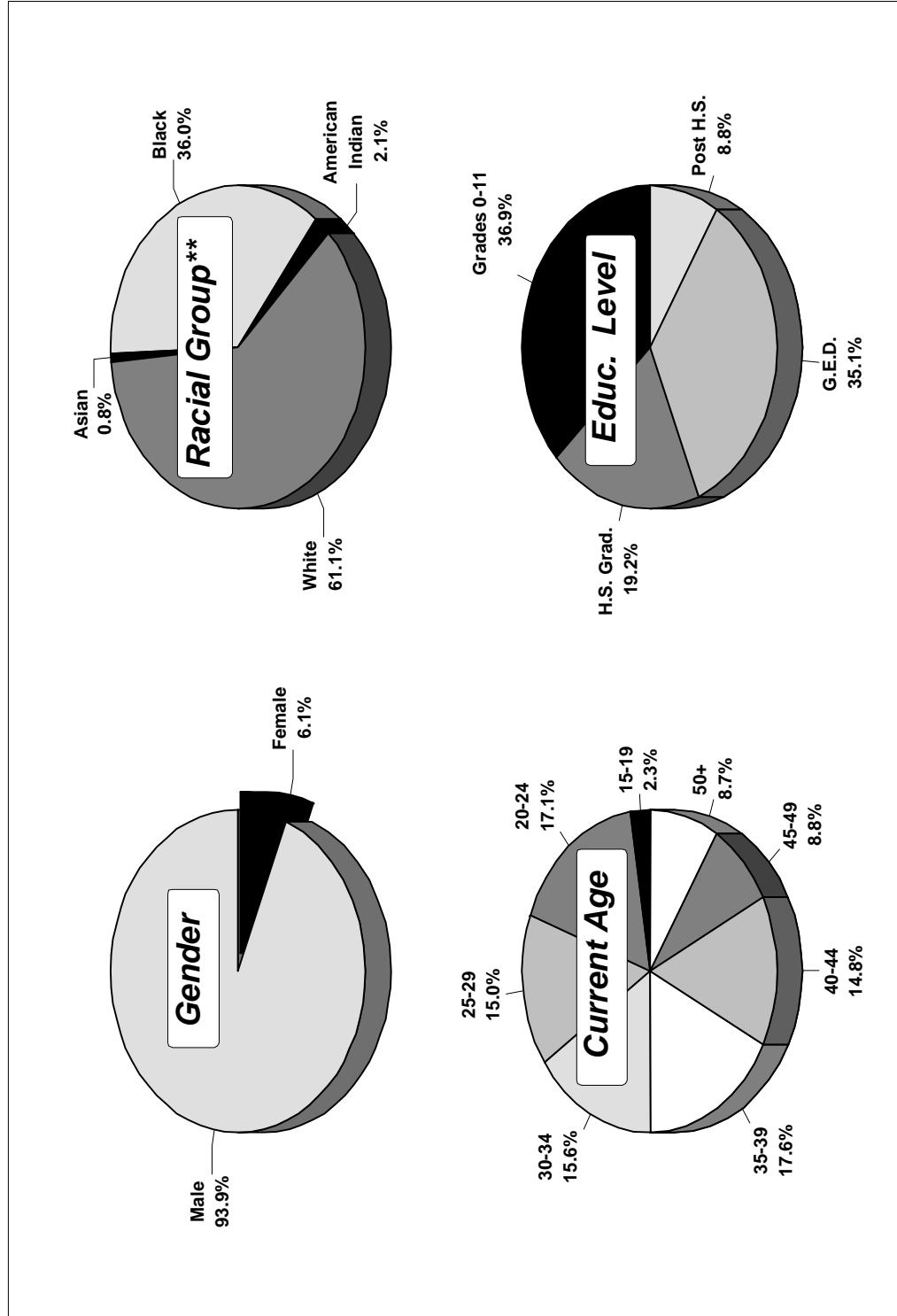
Proportion of Total Inmate Population Whose Latest Admission Was as a Post-incarceration Supervision Condition Violator: Selected Dates*



Number CVs in Pop.	6-30 1989	6-30 1990	6-30 1991	6-30 1992	6-30 1993	6-30 1994	6-30 1995	6-30 1996	6-30 1997	6-30 1998	6-30 1999	6-30 2000	9-30 2000	12-31 2000	3-31 2000	6-30 2000	9-30 2000	12-31 2000	3-31 2001	6-30 2001
Total Population	607	709	778	917	909	1067	1109	1068	1176	1351	1601	1749	1596	1632	1737	1749	1498	1378	8352	8352
	6172	5677	5619	6193	6240	6091	6926	7455	7795	8039	8486	8784	8517	8569	8707	8784	8542	8352		

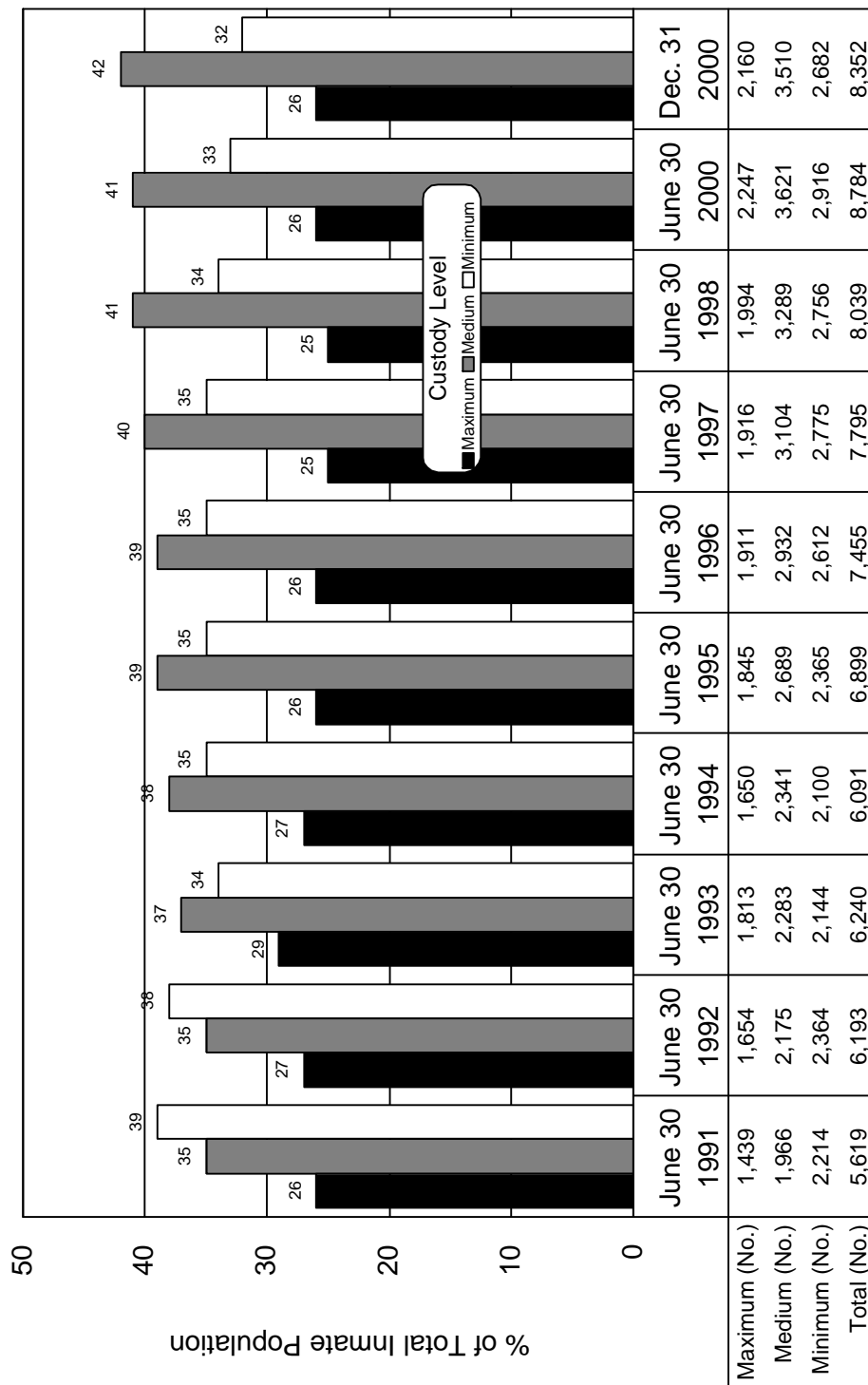
*Each bar of the graph reflects the proportion of the total inmate population most recently admitted as a result of violation of the conditions of release (no new felony sentence involved). Note that for FY 2000 and 2001 the information is presented quarterly rather than yearly.
HG98 Chart b1c1vpop.pr4

Demographics: December 31, 2000 Inmate Population*



*N=8,352 inmates. Information unavailable as follows: Education Level (n=297). HG98 Chart b123a.pr4
 **Not included as a separate racial category is "Hispanic" of which there were 610 inmates (590 of whom were in the "White" category, 12 in "Black," and 8 in other racial groups).

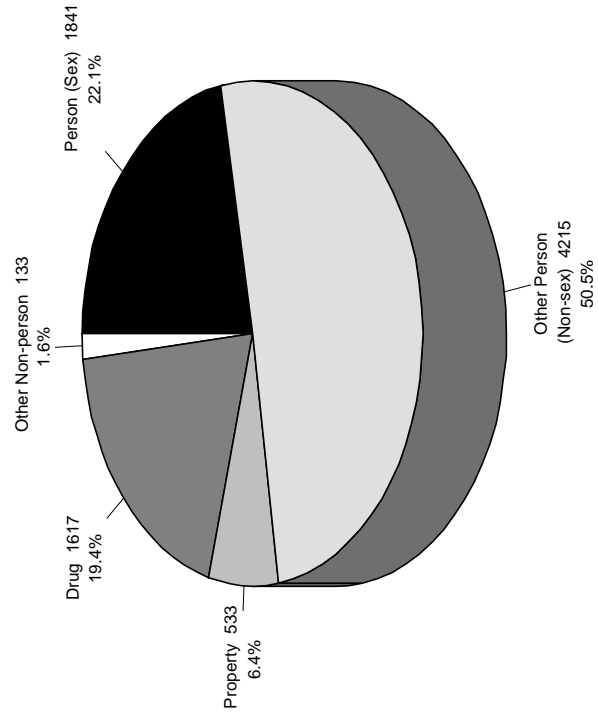
**Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level
Fiscal Years 1991—2001 to Date (12-31-00)***



* Maximum custody totals include unclassified and special management inmates, as well as regular maximum custody.
HG98 Chart bfcus1.pr4

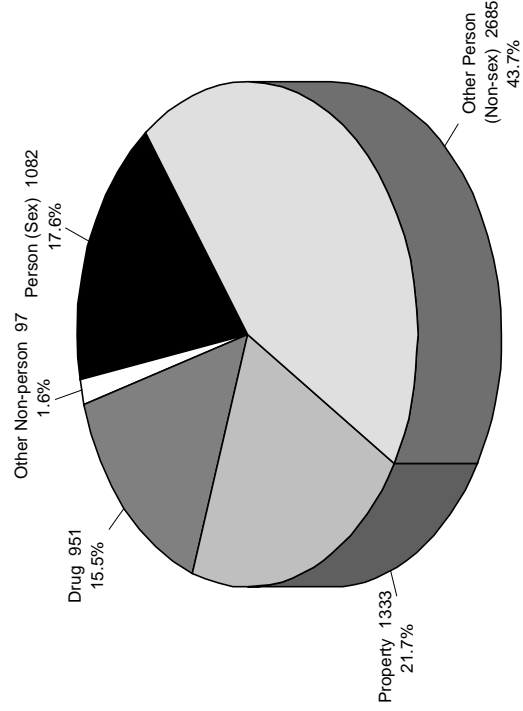
**Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense)
12-31-2000 Compared to 6-30-1993 ***

December 31, 2000
(N=8,352)



[Info. Unavail. = 13]

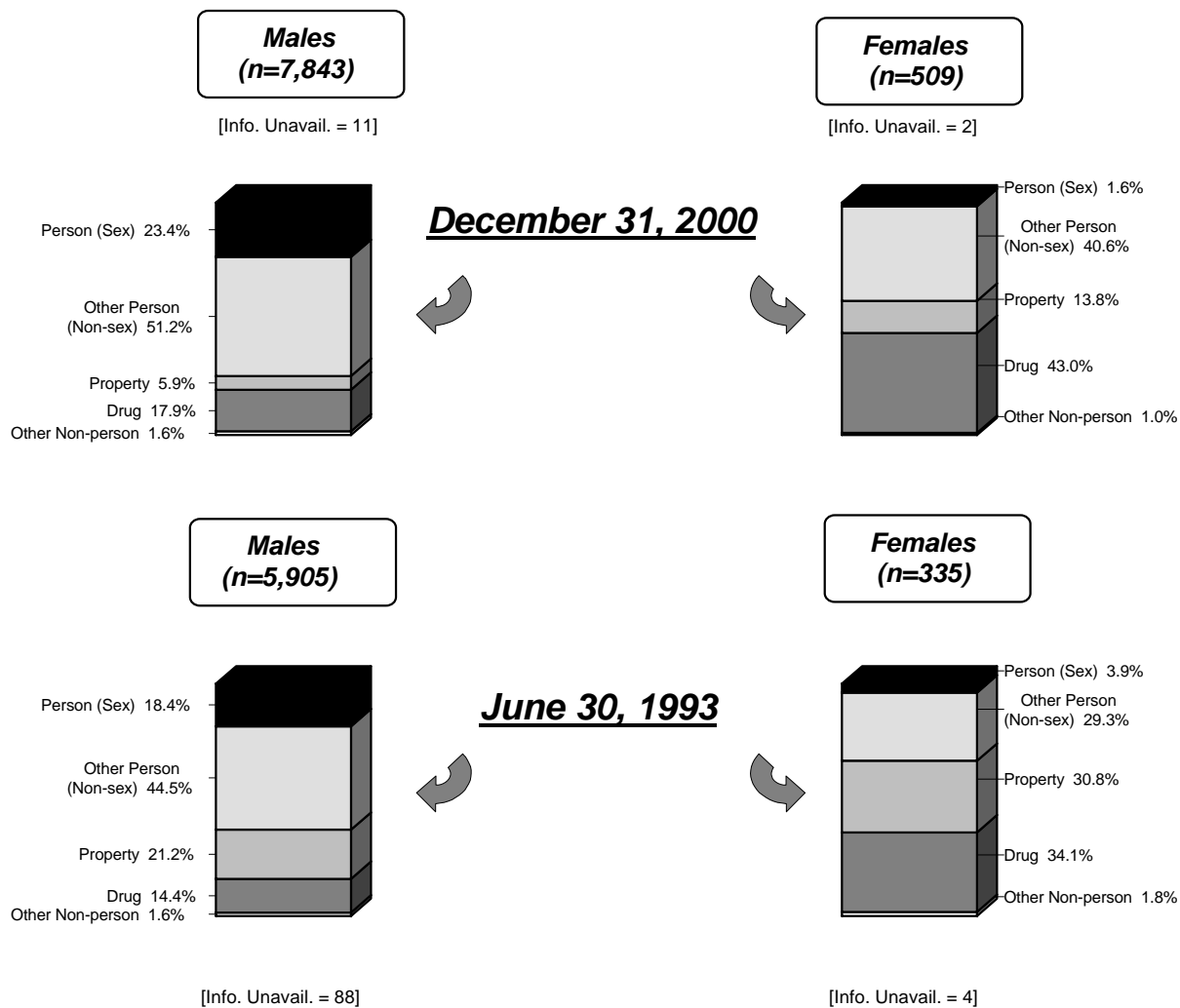
June 30, 1993
(N=6,240)



[Info. Unavail. =92]

*Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit the offense.

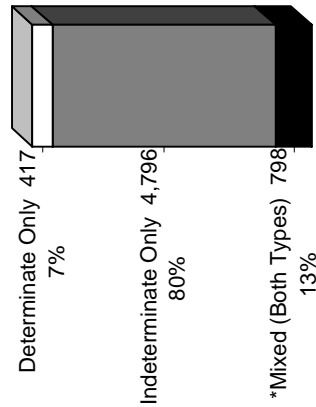
Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime (most serious offense) 12-31-00 Compared to 6-30-93*



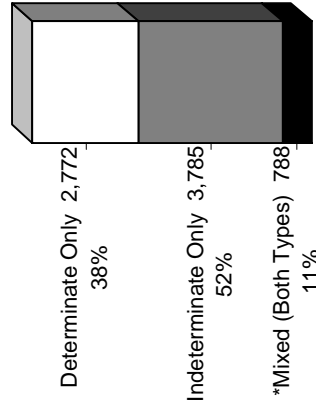
*Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit the offense.

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

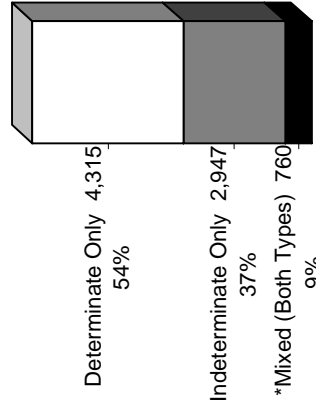
June 30, 1994



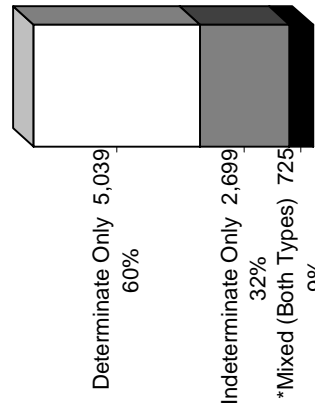
June 30, 1996



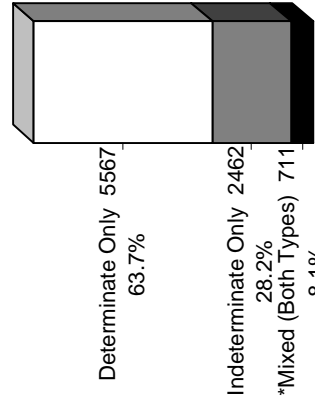
June 30, 1998



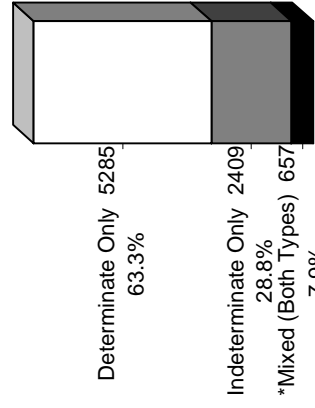
June 30, 1999



June 30, 2000



December 31, 2000



**"Mixed" indicates that both determinate and indeterminate sentencing are involved. It includes primarily two types of offenders: Those with active sentences for crimes committed both before and after July 1, 1993; and those with "old" sentences that were converted to "Guidelines". Sentence structure information was unavailable for 80 in FY 94, 110 in 1996, 17 in FY 98, 23 in FY 99, 44 in FY 2000, and 1 for December 2000. HG98 Chart bfpopgl/pr4

Offender Trends

Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities During FY 1992-1999, by Type of Readmission and Length of Follow-up Period*

	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
One-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,555	1,820	2,073	1,856	2,011	2,142	2,200
Violation, New Sentence	134	145	140	102	116	136	135
Violation, No New Sentence	517	866	1,307	884	886	1,063	1,276
New Commitment (After Discharge)	4	0	12	26	16	15	14
Active Warrant (End of Period)	279	352	352	246	315	342	420
Total (All Cases)	2,489	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Two-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,245	1,386	1,859	1,631	1,789	1,865	1,822
Violation, New Sentence	231	276	222	152	170	210	223
Violation, No New Sentence	844	1,307	1,615	1,105	1,197	1,438	1,788
New Commitment (After Discharge)	11	8	72	117	87	65	64
Active Warrant (End of Period)	158	206	116	109	101	120	148
Total (All Cases)	2,489	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Three-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,097	1,226	1,665	1,485	1,662	1,722	1,722
Violation, New Sentence	259	318	244	169	180	223	223
Violation, No New Sentence	1,005	1,477	1,712	1,198	1,282	1,560	1,560
New Commitment (After Discharge)	30	29	162	204	164	146	146
Active Warrant (End of Period)	98	133	81	58	56	47	47
Total (All Cases)	2,489	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Four-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,023	1,134	1,582	1,397	1,546	1,546	1,546
Violation, New Sentence	274	336	257	177	185	185	185
Violation, No New Sentence	1,068	1,375	1,703	1,241	1,336	1,336	1,336
New Commitment (After Discharge)	52	48	219	264	246	246	246
Active Warrant (End of Period)	72	90	63	35	31	31	31
Total (All Cases)	2,489	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Five-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	981	1,069	1,514	1,331	1,331	1,331	1,331
Violation, New Sentence	276	342	260	178	178	178	178
Violation, No New Sentence	1,110	1,618	1,802	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253
New Commitment (After Discharge)	68	77	274	324	324	324	324
Active Warrant (End of Period)	54	77	34	28	28	28	28
Total (All Cases)	2,489	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*see 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
2001

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

- Substance abuse treatment
- 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
- Visitor centers
- Self-help

- Nearly all KDOC program services 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 oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness. Responsibility for contract procurement, administration and monitoring resides with the department's Division of Programs and Staff Development, headed by the Deputy Secretary of Programs and Staff Development.
- In FY 2001, the Programs and Staff Development Division is responsible for administering approximately \$11 million in contracts for offender programs.

¹ This division also administers most other KDOC contracts, including the medical services contract at \$22.6 million and the food service contract, at \$12 million. Altogether, the division's contract oversight responsibility in FY 2001 totals approximately \$46 million, or 21% of the department's systemwide operating budget.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans

FY 2000

The InnerChange program, a 158-bed values-based pre-release program, was opened at Winfield Correctional Facility.

The Treatment Reintegration Unit (TRU) opened at Lansing Correctional Facility. This is a specialized mental health unit that provides a therapeutic environment for inmates to facilitate the transition from Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility to general population housing at other KDOC facilities.

The community-based sex offender treatment program was expanded so that all sex offenders under KDOC community supervision are within reasonable driving distance of a program site.

Community Residential Beds (CRBs) were implemented in Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City, and Hutchinson.

Education programs at KDOC facilities were accredited by the Correctional Education Association.

FY 2001

The department implemented electronic medical records through its medical contractor. The system provides for computerized medical, dental and mental health records, thus affording immediate access to this information by authorized personnel at any KDOC facility.

Because of budget reductions, the department terminated the battered women's program and the therapeutic community transitional placement beds in Wichita. Education program reductions were also implemented.

Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) services previously provided to KDOC inmates by Larned State Hospital were transferred to the department. CDRP is the only substance abuse treatment program provided directly by KDOC staff rather than contract staff.

The department conducted a needs assessment for substance abuse treatment and special needs inmates.

FY 2002

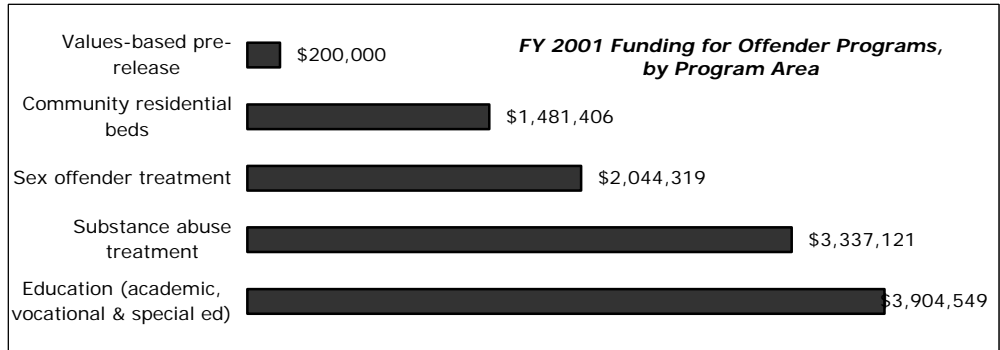
The department will implement a restructured academic education program, emphasizing individualized computer-based instruction rather than classroom instruction.

The substance abuse treatment program will be restructured, based on operationalizing a definition of "need" and establishing a more explicit target population.

Facility substance abuse treatment programs will be given access to the TOADS system, the department's IT system for field services case management.

The electronic medical records system will be linked to OMIS, the department's Offender Management Information System.

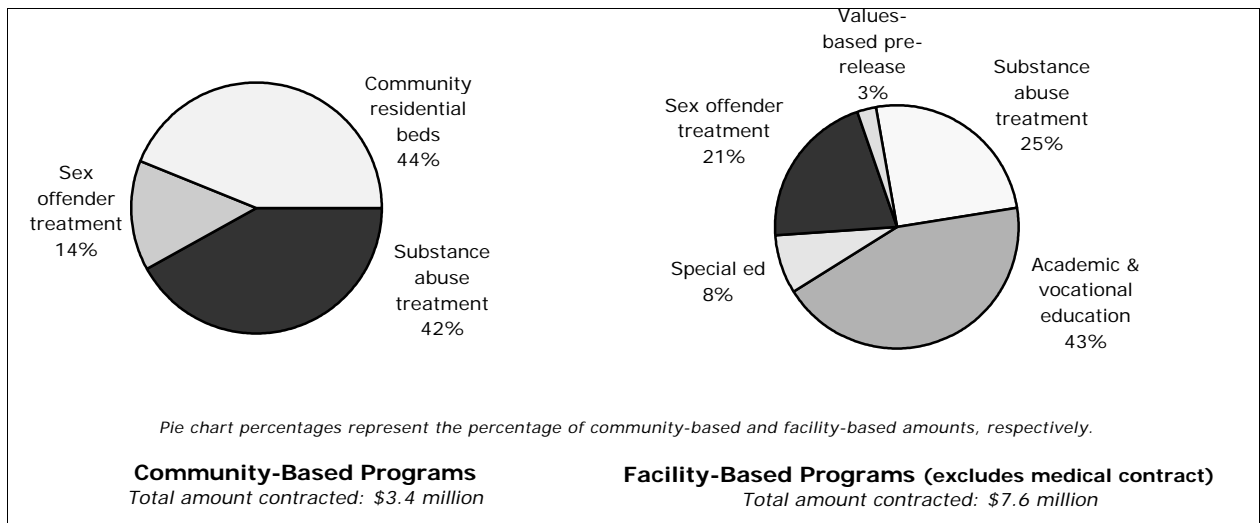
Allocation of FY 2001 Program Funds¹



KDOC has \$11.0 million budgeted for offender program contract services in FY 2001. Of the total....

- 35.6% will be expended for academic, vocational and special education programs.
- 30.4% will be expended for substance abuse treatment programs.
- 18.6% will be expended for sex offender treatment programs.
- 13.5% will be expended for community residential beds
- 69.2% will be expended for facility-based programs and 30.8% for community-based programs.

Of the offender program total, \$3.4 million will be expended for community-based programs and \$7.6 million for facility-based programs. Allocations within these categories are presented below.....



¹Amounts do not include \$250,303 in funds contracted for visitor centers. Although this contract is financed with program funds, services provided are not program services delivered directly to offenders.

Offender Programs

Contracts for facility-based programs & services			
Program/Service	Contractor	FY 01 Contract \$	Years Left on Contract
Medical/mental health	Prison Health Services	\$22,626,003	4
Medical services management	University of Kansas Medical Center	192,000	1
Substance abuse treatment			
Standard program	Mirror, Inc.	1,211,280	3
Therapeutic community (LCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	316,151	3
Therapeutic community (WCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	252,149	1
Therapeutic community (TCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	138,285	3
Education			
Academic & vocational	Correctional Programs Management	3,218,820	-
Special education	Southeast KS Education Service Center	585,729	1
Educational assessment	Southeast KS Education Service Center	100,000	1
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	1,572,439	1
Values-based prerelease	Prison Fellowship Ministries (InnerChange)	200,000	1
Visitor centers	Outside Connections	250,303	1
Facility-based total:		\$30,663,159	

Contracts for community-based programs			
Program or Service	Contractor	FY 01 Contract \$	Years Left on Contract
Community residential beds (CRBs)	Mirror, Inc.	\$1,305,970	3
	Shield of Service	175,436	3
Substance abuse treatment			
Standard program	Mirror, Inc.	1,059,380	3
TC transition	DCCCA (included in the 3 TC contracts)	359,876	see table above
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	471,880	1
Community-based total:		\$3,372,542	

Grand Total: \$34,035,701

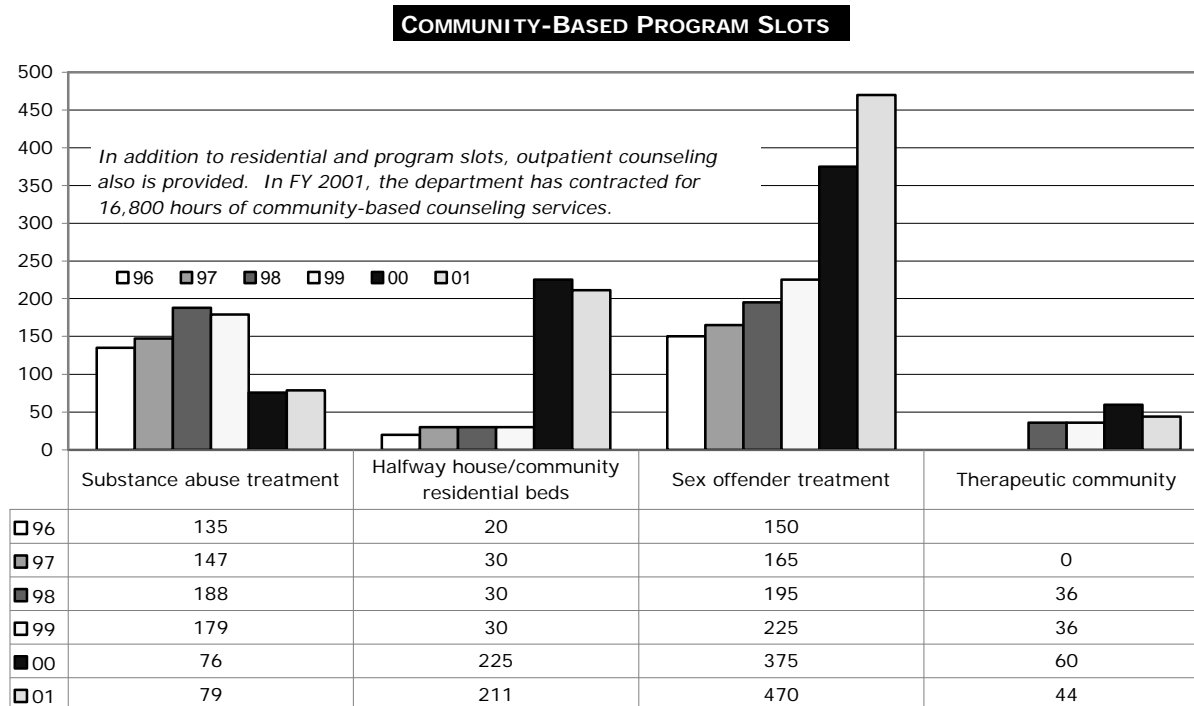
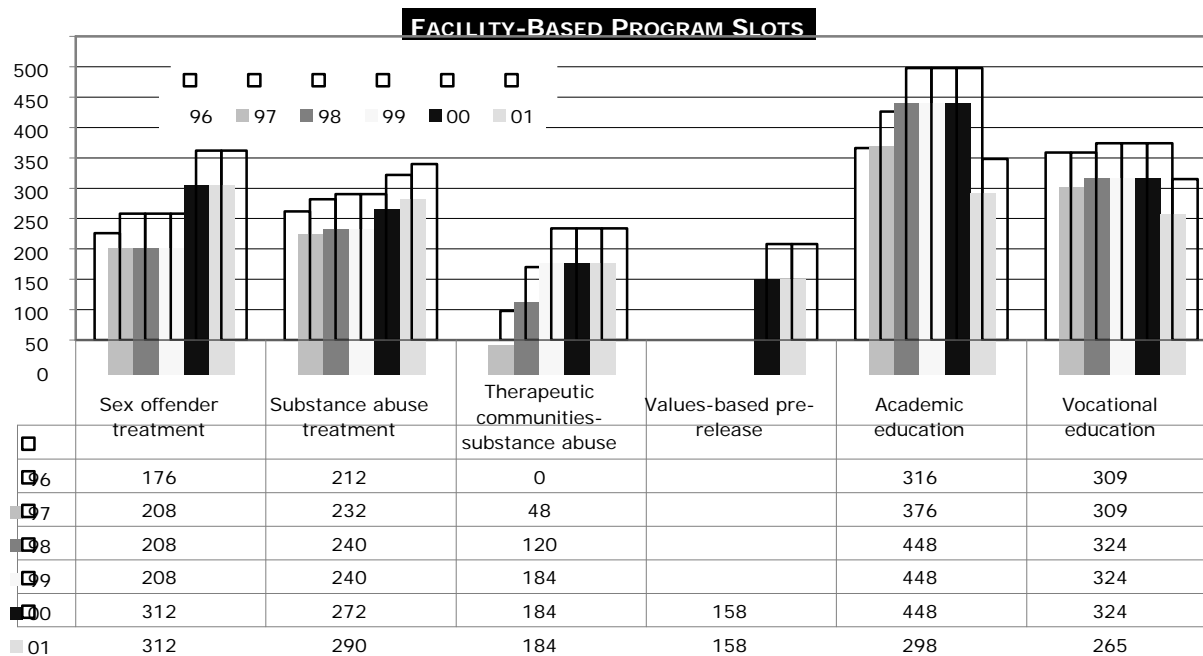
Offender Programs

Number of program slots, by facility — FY 2001										
	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	Totals	
Academic education	24	24	48	84	22	24	48	24	298	
Special education			17	25			9	9	60	
Substance abuse treatment										
Standard program	20	48	48	32	30	52	52	8	290	
Therapeutic community				100			20	64	184	
Sex offender treatment			96	152		64			312	
Values-based pre-release								158	158	
Vocational education									265	
Barbering			10							
Building maintenance				12						
Business support							12			
Cabinet-making				12						
Computer tech								12		
Construction			12			24				
Drafting			15							
Food service	10		12	12		12				
Horticulture			12			12				
Industries technology	12		20							
Multi-occupations							12			
Utilities maintenance			15							
Welding			15	12						

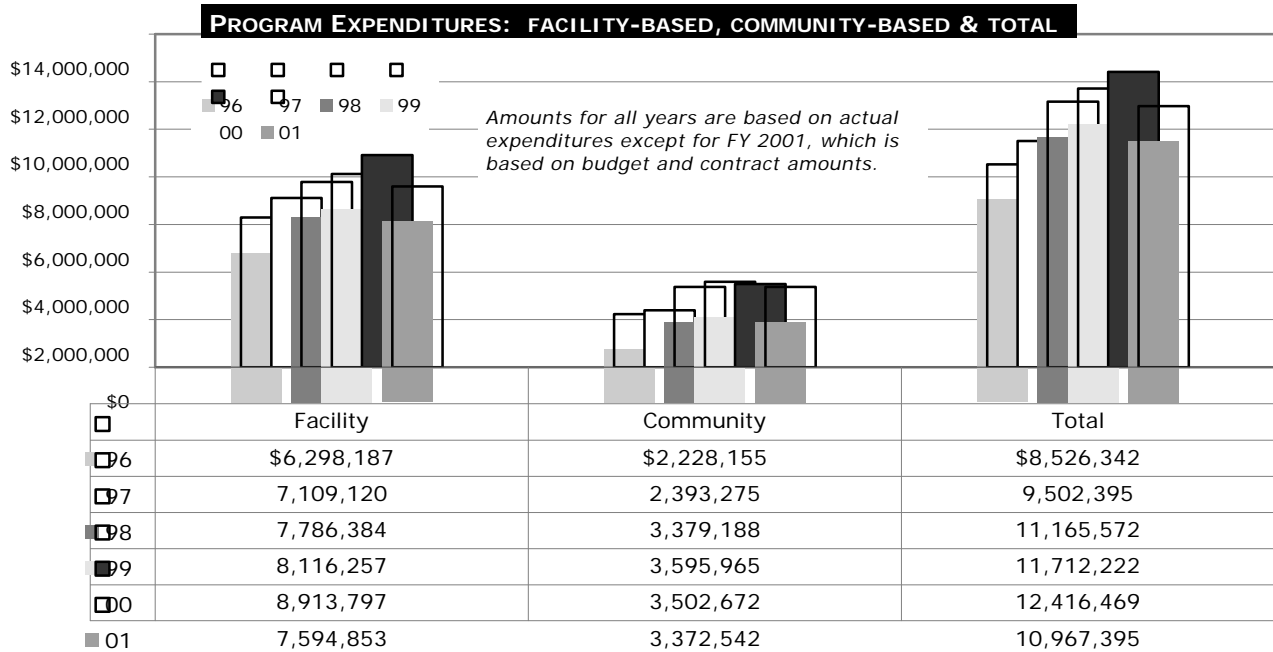
Note: All of the program slots are contracted except the 30 substance abuse treatment slots at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, where services are provided by KDOC staff. This program is currently being delivered in temporary leased quarters, pending completion of a new program building authorized by the 2000 Legislature. The program capacity in FY 2001 is limited by the size of the leased space, and will increase in FY 2002 upon completion of the new building.

Number of community program slots, by parole region — FY 2001			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Intermediate substance abuse treatment	36	43	79
Community residential beds	108	103	211
Transitional therapeutic community	44	0	44
Sex offender treatment	232	238	470
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			16,800 hours

Changes in KDOC Program Capacity: FY 1996—FY 2001



Program Expenditures FY 1996—FY 2001



Because facility-based and community-based programs are included in the same budget program and are not accounted for separately when expenditures are made, an exact breakdown of actual expenditures for facility-based and community-based programs is not readily available. The facility vs. community breakdowns should be regarded as estimates. Amounts do not include funding for visitor centers financed from the program budget.

During the FY 1996 - FY 2001 period—

There was a slight proportional shift in expenditures between facility and community-based programs. Over this timeframe, expenditures for facility-based programs decreased from 74% to 69% of the total program expenditures.

Facility-based program capacity increased significantly for sex offender treatment and substance abuse treatment (including therapeutic communities), while capacity for academic and vocational education decreased.

Community-based program capacity more than tripled for sex offender treatment.

During the latter part of the period, the department significantly increased its contract capacity for community residential beds while decreasing substance abuse treatment capacity. In part this reflects additional capacity, but it also represents a shift in the use of slots that had previously been categorized as reintegration substance abuse treatment slots.

Because of budget reductions, funding available for offender programs in FY 2001 is 11.7% lower than the amount expended in FY 2000.

academic & special education (facility)

purpose

Provide a curriculum that relates basic learning 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 01 Contract \$	Years Left on Contract
Correctional Programs Management, Inc.	\$3,218,820*	-
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center (special education)	585,729	1

**also includes vocational education services*

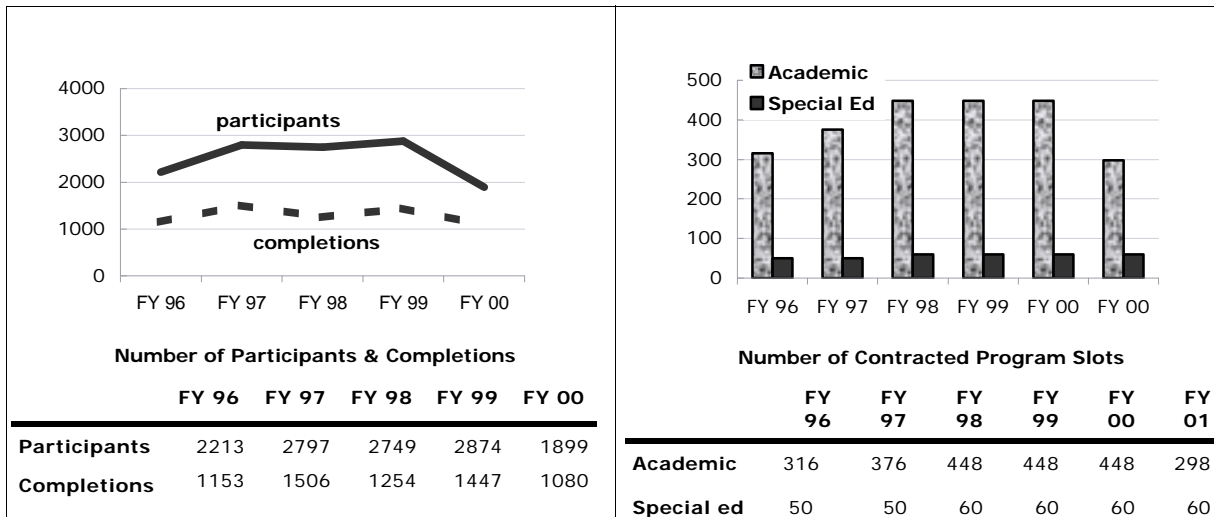
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Basic skills	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
GED	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Special ed			v	v			v	v

in FY 2000

- 416 inmates obtained a GED.
- 620 inmates completed the basic skills course.
- On July 1, 1999 a change in practice was implemented that affected how enrollments in the basic skills and GED components of the education program are recorded. The reduction in FY 2000 participants and completions is partly a reflection of this change in practice. Prior practice resulted in some double counting between basic skills and GED.

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 01 Contract \$	Years Left on Contract
Correctional Programs Management, Inc.	*	-
<i>*included as part of academic education contract</i>		

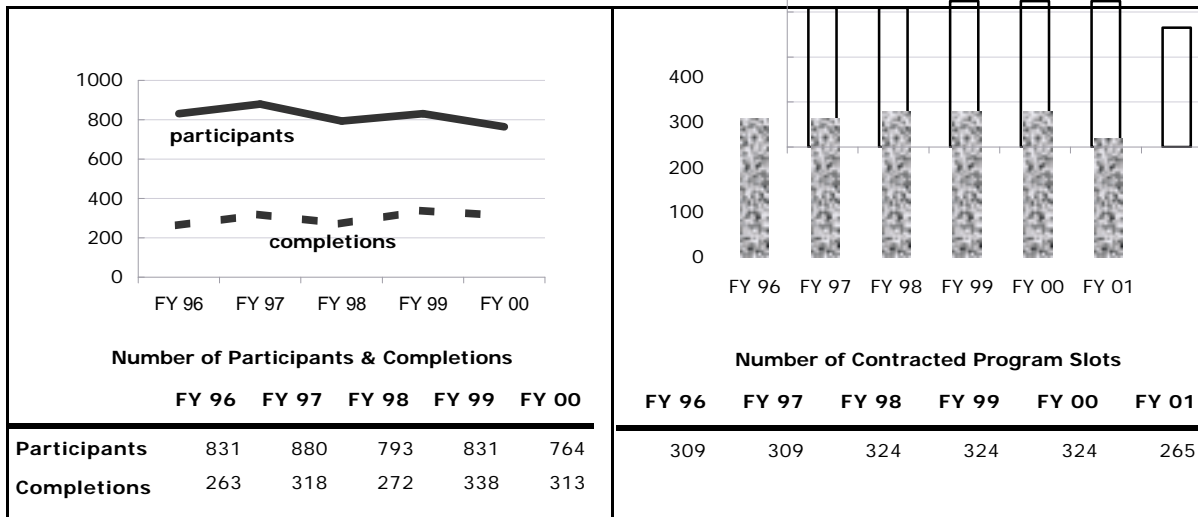
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Barbering			v					
Building maintenance				v				
Business support							v	
Cabinet-making				v				
Computer tech								v
Construction			v			v		
Drafting			v					
Food service	v		v	v		v		
Horticulture			v			v		
Industries technology	v		v					
Multi-occupations							v	
Utilities maintenance			v					
Welding			v	v				

in FY 2000

- 764 inmates participated in vocational education programs.

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



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 01 Contract \$	Years Left on Contract
DCCCA	\$1,572,439	1

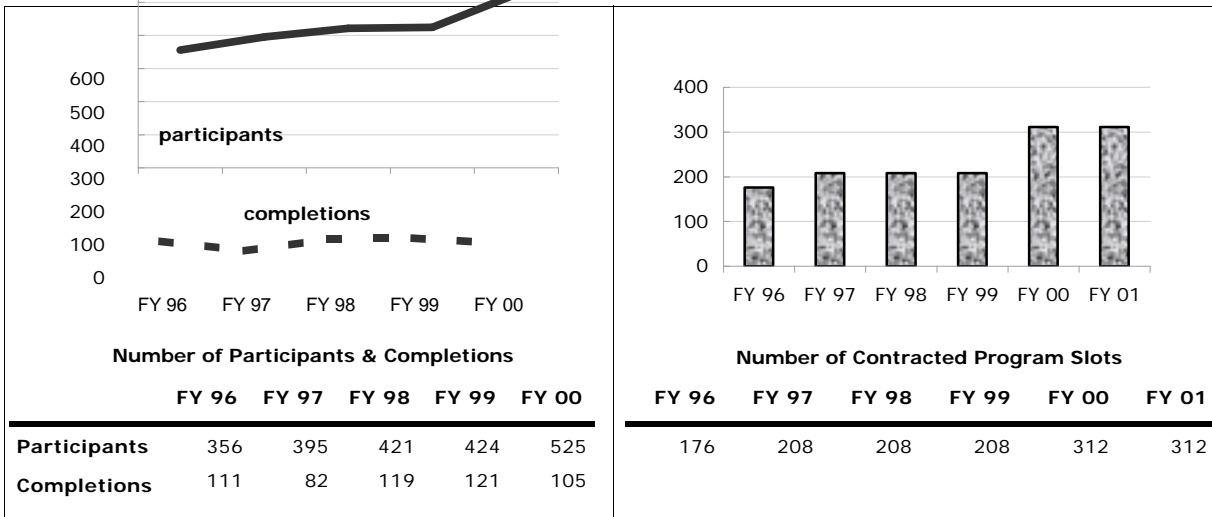
locations

EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
		v	v		v		

in FY 2000

- The number of contracted slots increased, including the opening of a new program at Norton Correctional Facility.

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 several levels of substance abuse treatment, including therapeutic communities.

providers

Contractor	FY 01 Contract \$	Years Left on Contract
Mirror	\$1,211,280	3
DCCCA (amount is facility portion of contract only)	\$ 706,585	3

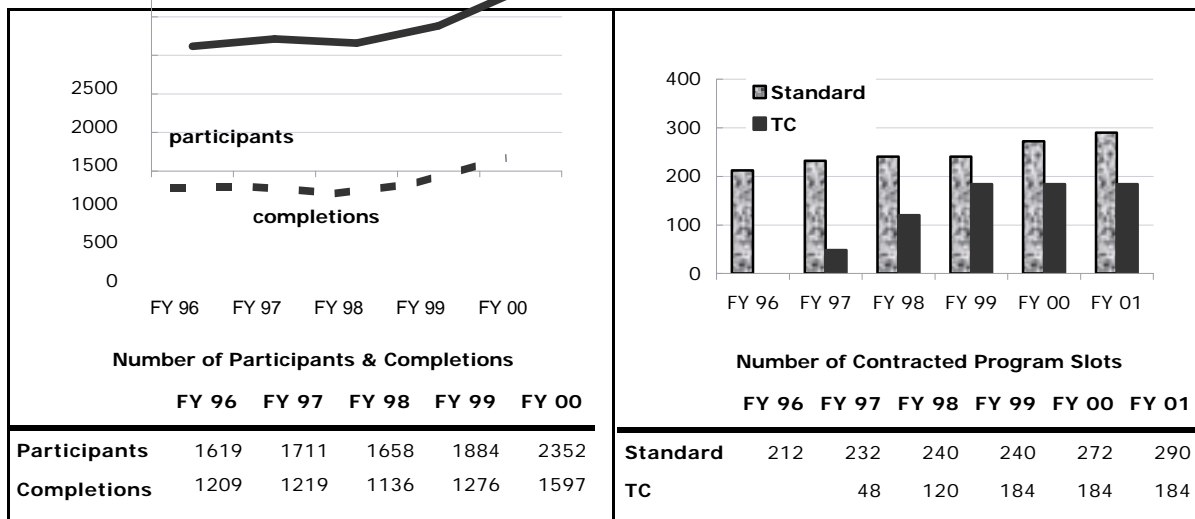
locations

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

in FY 2000

- A therapeutic treatment community program for females was implemented at Topeka Correctional Facility.
- A cognitive skills program element, Thinking for a Change, was implemented systemwide as part of the substance abuse treatment curriculum.

substance abuse treatment program trends



other facility programs

InnerChange

The InnerChange program is a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program at Winfield Correctional Facility. The program received its first inmates in April 2000. Its capacity is 158 beds; placements are made on a volunteer basis. Programming includes therapeutic substance abuse treatment. In the current fiscal year the department will expend \$200,000 in Inmate Benefit Funds on the program. Program services are delivered by Prison Fellowship, which is providing approximately two-thirds of the program's overall cost.

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.

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, and Jaycees. 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.

In FY 2000 the service was expanded statewide so that virtually every sex offender under KDOC community supervision is within one hour of a program site. Services are currently delivered in 10 communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Garden City, Salina, Hays, Olathe, Pittsburg, and Lawrence. Current program capacity is 470.

Treatment services are provided by DCCCA, Inc. under a contact funded at \$471,880 in FY 2001. One year remains on the contract.

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 five communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson and Shawnee. Two of the five communities (Topeka and Wichita) have placements available for female offenders in addition to placements for males. Total placement capacity is 211 statewide.

Two contractors provide CRB services, including: Mirror, Inc., whose FY 2001 contract is \$1,305,970; and Salvation Army Shield of Service, whose FY 2001 contract amount is \$175,436. Both contracts have three years remaining.

substance abuse treatment

A continuum of services are provided to assist offenders in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. These services include outpatient counseling, intermediate treatment residential placements, and transitional therapeutic community residential placements.

79 intermediate treatment beds are available in Wichita, Hutchinson and Topeka, including capacity for 21 females and 58 males;

44 transitional therapeutic community placements are available for offenders who successfully completed the facility portion of a TC program. These placements include 10 for females in Hoisington and 34 for males in Topeka.

16,800 hours of outpatient counseling service is available statewide.

The department contracts with DCCCA, Inc. for the transitional therapeutic community program; the balance of the services are provided through a contract with Mirror, Inc. The FY 2001 contract amounts are \$359,876 and \$1,059,380, respectively.

KDOC
2001

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 and Staff Development.

The Correctional Industries operating budget is \$10.8 million in FY 2001, all of which is financed with special revenues generated through KCI operations. KCI has an authorized staffing level of 72.0 FTE, 50 of which are employed by the respective industry divisions.

Traditional Industries (as of December 31, 2000)

Location	Industry	Inmate Workers
Hutchinson	Industrial technology	2
	Laminated furniture	40
	Office systems	35
	Sewing	79
	Warehouse	2
	Vehicle/furniture restoration	40
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>198</u>
Lansing	Agri-business	16
	Chemical division	42
	Data entry	18
	Private sector porters	17
	Sign-N-Graphic	45
	Warehouse	12
	Wood furniture	54
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>204</u>
Norton	Microfilm	33
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>33</u>
Topeka	Telecommunications	11
	Federal surplus property	6
	State surplus property	10
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>27</u>
	Total	<u><u>462</u></u>

- There are 14 traditional industry divisions which are located in four KDOC facilities. Lansing and Hutchinson have 87% 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 \$.25-.60 per hour, depending on work performance and longevity. This compares to a maximum of \$1.05 per day that inmates may receive in incentive pay for regular work and program assignments.

Private Correctional Industries (as of December 31, 2000)

Location	Industry	Product/Service	Inmates Employed
El Dorado	Aramark	food service	7
	Century Mfg.	wood products	61
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>68</u>
Ellsworth	Century Mfg.	lucite products	42
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>42</u>
Hutchinson	Aramark	food service	4
	Unruh Fabrication	metal fabrication	4
	White Wolf	telemarketing	29
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>37</u>
Lansing	Aramark	food service	2
	BAC	leather products	23
	Hearts Design	children's clothing	7
	Heatron, Inc.	industrial heating elements	48
	Henke Mfg.	snow plow manufacture	30
	Impact Design	embroidered sportswear	143
		silkscreen printing	18
	Jensen Engineering	computer-assisted drafting	5
	United Rotary Brush	street sweeper brushes	3
	VW Services	electric heater assembly	18
	Zephyr Products	metal fabrication	31
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>328</u>
Topeka	Aramark	food service	10
	Michaud	hotel amenities	9
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>19</u>
		Total	<u>494</u>

Two new private correctional industries will begin operations in January 2001—Allied (at Lansing-Central) and DG Industries (at Lansing-South). Each of these firms will employ 4-5 inmates within the first month of operation.

The department currently has agreements with 16 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 2000, private industry inmates earned \$4.1 million in gross wages, and made payments of \$1.1 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.) Recent legislation 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 two projects, one at El Dorado and one at Ellsworth.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans***FY 2000***

Net earnings reached their highest level ever at \$1,191,274 in FY 2000, 21% higher than previous records.

Private sector employment of inmates increased from 375 in FY 1999 to 412 in FY 2000, a 10% increase.

KCI initiated the consolidation of the Paint and Janitorial Divisions to gain economy by reducing staffing and moving the inmate worker job base from minimum custody to medium and maximum custody.

Digital imaging services were initiated for the Kansas Department of Transportation and other state agencies.

A KQM team was formed to develop an inmate payroll tracking system.

FY 2001

Private sector employment of inmates increased from 412 on July 1, 2000 to 494 as of December 31, 2000—an increase of 20%. This represents an overall increase of 280% since FY 1995.

As of December 31, 2000, private sector partnerships had increased by two.

The consolidation of the Paint and Janitorial Divisions into a single unit, the Chemical Products Division, was completed.

A new product line of wet and dust mops was introduced to enhance floor care offerings.

Construction will begin on a 5,000 sq. ft. space expansion project for the Chemical Products Division.

The Agri-Business industry at Lansing will be re-organized to eliminate hogs and increase the cattle operation.

The new private industries inmate payroll tracking system will be implemented in February 2001.

FY 2002

During FY 2002, KCI's goal is to continue to increase the number of private sector companies currently doing business with the department.

Efforts will begin to merge product offerings of the Wood Furniture, Sign, and Graphic Divisions.

The department will seek funding authorization for a correctional industries building at Topeka Correctional Facility.

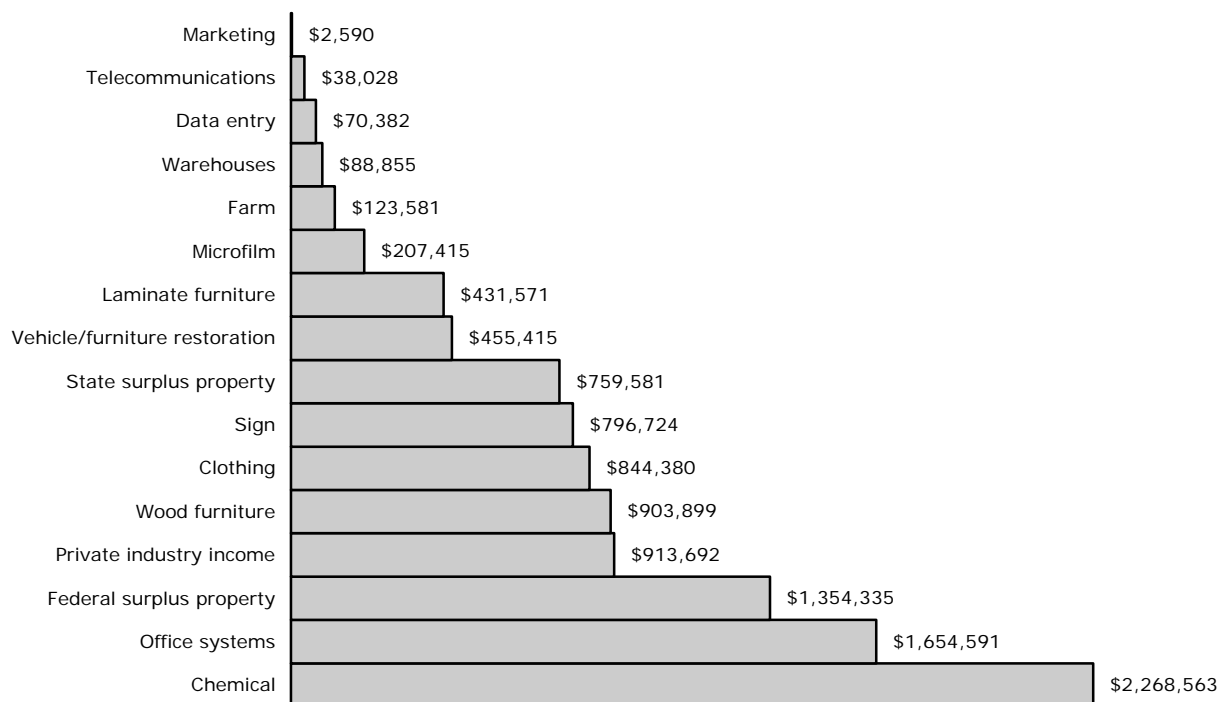
Develop additional traditional industry inmate jobs in recycling or another industry not currently being done in Kansas.

KCI Revenues & Earnings in FY 2000

Division	Revenue	Earnings (Loss)
Chemical	\$ 2,268,563	\$ 291,283
Sign	796,724	14,432
Warehouses	88,855	(23,562)
Wood furniture	903,899	56,097
Farm	123,581	1,991
Data entry	70,382	19,010
State surplus property	759,581	260,721
Federal surplus property	1,354,335	13,022
Private industry income	913,692	689
Telecommunications	38,028	(15,648)
Microfilm	207,415	(25,711)
Clothing	844,380	143,882
Office systems	1,654,591	304,743
Laminate furniture	431,571	66,057
Vehicle/furniture restoration	455,415	84,268
Marketing	2,590	-
	\$ 10,913,602	\$ 1,191,274

- KCI generated revenues of \$10.9 million in FY 2000—an increase of 3.6% from the FY 1999 level.
- Net earnings in FY 2000 reached \$1.2 million, a 32% increase from FY 1999.
- 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 \$155,634 deposited in the Correctional Industries Fund from proceeds received through the lease of KDOC land and buildings to private parties. FY 2000 lease receipts for land totaled \$153,670 and for buildings, \$1,964.
- Total lease proceeds are expected to exceed \$195,000 in FY 2001 as building contracts are renewed at higher lease rates.

KCI REVENUES, BY SOURCE — FY 2000



KDOC
2001

Parole Services

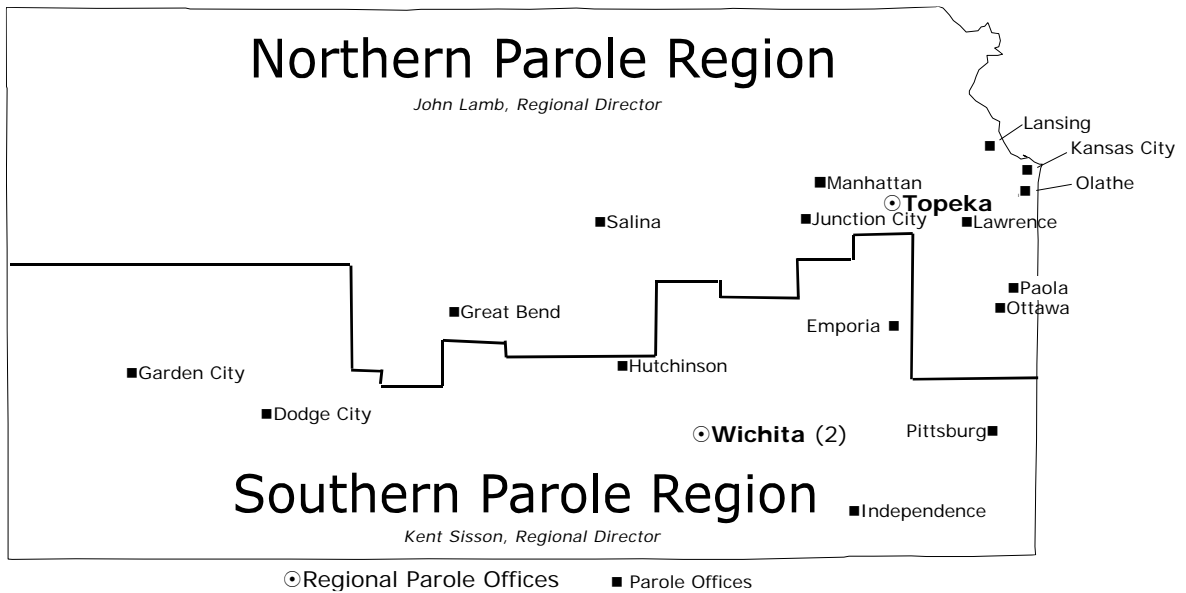
Introduction

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, postrelease 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 probability of continued 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.

KDOC PAROLE REGIONS AND PAROLE OFFICE LOCATIONS

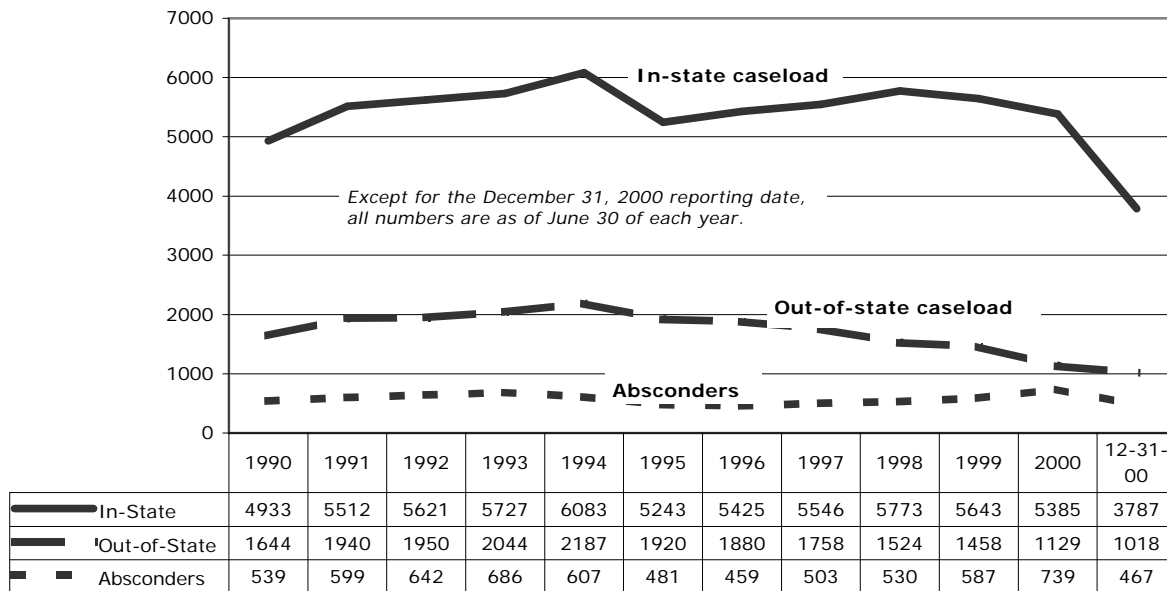


Caseload Composition

Parole Services has jurisdiction over:

- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences on post-incarceration supervision (in-state caseload).
- Felony and misdemeanor offenders convicted in other states who are supervised in Kansas pursuant to interstate 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 1990—FY 2000**



Implementation of SB 323, which adjusted postrelease supervision periods of offenders in several offense severity levels, has had a marked impact on the size of the in-state caseload component of the post-incarceration jurisdictional population. The in-state caseload declined 29.7% between June 30, 2000 and December 31, 2000.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans**FY 2000**

In October 1999, the division implemented an automated supervision fee collection system which resulted in a more user friendly system, better documentation and increased revenue.

In November 1999, the Director of Release Planning was established in response to findings and recommendations of a KQM team. The director supervises institutional parole officers and is responsible for improving the process involved in preparing and sharing offender release planning information among KDOC facility and field staff, as well as the Parole Board.

Revisions were made to the Condition Violator Alternative Grid and to the policy for issuance of absconder warrants. The department also increased the case file review requirement from 20 to 24 per year.

The Legislature passed SB 323, which substantially affected the size and composition of the offender population under KDOC field supervision.

The parole risk/needs assessment instrument was re-validated by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

FY 2001

The department awarded a contract to Community Solutions Inc. to establish and operate day reporting centers in Wichita, Kansas City, and Topeka. The three centers will have a combined capacity of serving up to 220 post-incarceration condition violators who would otherwise be revoked and returned to prison. The centers will be financed with federal VOI/TIS funds, matched on a 90-10 basis with state funds.

The department contracted for provision of Global Positioning Tracking Services for offenders. The GPS devices will be used for high-risk offenders on post-incarceration supervision and for the offenders assigned to the day reporting centers.

A new electronic monitoring contract was signed, which will provide more efficient monitoring of offenders assigned to that intervention.

Parole Services is scheduled for a re-accreditation audit in April 2001.

FY 2002

Parole Services will implement a Sex Offender Supervision Handbook to promote consistency and improved effectiveness in the supervision of sex offenders.

The division will review supervision standards, specialized caseloads, and case management strategies with the goal of increasing effectiveness in assisting offenders in behavior change.

Continued expansion and upgrading of the TOADS system will occur, with emphasis on improving data accuracy and timely entry of information. This is the computer-based case management system used by parole staff and community corrections staff.

Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

The 2000 Legislature authorized \$1.9 million in FY 2001 for establishment of three privatized day reporting centers for supervision of offenders who have violated conditions of post-incarceration supervision and who would otherwise be revoked and returned to prison. The centers will have a combined capacity for supervising 220 offenders, including 120 in Wichita, 60 in Kansas City, and 40 in Topeka. Unless excused for work, programs, or other reasons, assigned offenders will be expected to be at the centers from 7 am—10 pm, seven days a week. While away from the centers, each offender's location will be monitored using Global Positioning Satellite technology.

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). The contractor is responsible for establishment and operation of the centers, including offender supervision and delivery of services to offenders. Offenders will be assigned to the centers by the Department of Corrections. The department will also have contract monitors assigned to each DRC. The contract monitors will work at the centers, and will be responsible for ensuring that contract requirements are met and for performing liaison duties between the department and the contract staff. The DRCs will be financed with federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant funds and state funds on a 90% federal—10% state matching basis. In addition to providing partial funding for the DRCs in FY 2001, the 2000 Legislature also earmarked \$3.8 million for this purpose from subsequent VOI/TIS grant awards.

The schedule provides for the three DRCs to become operational by April 1, 2001.

Community-based programs & services

The department contracts directly with providers for the delivery of substance abuse treatment, outpatient counseling, sex offender treatment, and community residential bed services for offenders on post-incarceration supervision. In FY 2000—

- 2,110 offenders received substance abuse treatment services in the community.
- 399 offenders received sex offender treatment services in the community.

Program resource availability in FY 2001, by location, is given in the table on the next page.

Community-based programs & services (cont)

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY PROGRAM SLOTS, By parole region — FY 2001			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Intermediate substance abuse treatment			
Wichita (female)		8	
Hutchinson (male)		35	
Topeka (male)	23		
Topeka (female)	13		
subtotal	36	43	79
Community residential beds			
Wichita (male)		60	
Wichita (female)		19	
Hutchinson (male)		24	
Shawnee (male)	42		
Kansas City (male)	20		
Topeka (male)	36		
Topeka (female)	10		
subtotal	108	103	211
Transitional therapeutic community			
Hoisington (female)	10		
Topeka (male)	34		
subtotal	44	0	44
Sex offender treatment ¹			
Wichita		155	
Hutchinson		40	
Garden City		24	
Pittsburg		19	
Topeka	73		
Salina	15		
Hays	10		
Olathe	23		
Lawrence	16		
Kansas City	95		
subtotal	232	238	470
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			16,800 hours
¹ Location of sex offender slots varies throughout the year based on need.			

Staffing

Parole Services has a total authorized staffing level of 153.5 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 administration of interstate compact transfers. Also included is the Director of Release Planning and the staff who provide administrative support to the Kansas Parole Board.

Of the total authorized FTE in parole—

- 100 are parole officers who carry caseloads. Twenty-two officers have specialized caseloads, including 12 who supervise only sex offenders and 10 who supervise only high-risk offenders. The average caseload in December 2000 was 28 for officers with specialized caseloads and 36 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 2000, the special enforcement unit apprehended 747 absconders and arrested 1,145 condition violators.

AUTHORIZED PAROLE OFFICER POSITIONS, BY REGION & CITY

Northern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE	Southern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE
Kansas City	15	Wichita (2 offices)	38
Topeka	9	Hutchinson	5
Olathe	8	Pittsburg	3
Salina	3	Garden City	3
Lansing	3	Independence	2
Lawrence	2	Emporia	2
Junction City	2	Dodge City	1
Manhattan	1		
Paola	1		
Ottawa	1		
Great Bend	1		
Total	46	Total	54

KDOC
2001

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Introduction

The Community Corrections section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services has responsibility for: (1) administering grants to local programs organized pursuant to the state's Community Corrections Act; and, (2) oversight of the two state-funded correctional conservation camps located in Oswego. Management responsibility for these functions resides with the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services and the Director of Community Corrections.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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. Services in most programs initially were targeted at adult offenders; however, the 1994 Legislature provided for statewide expansion of juvenile services through community corrections agencies. 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 nonprison 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.

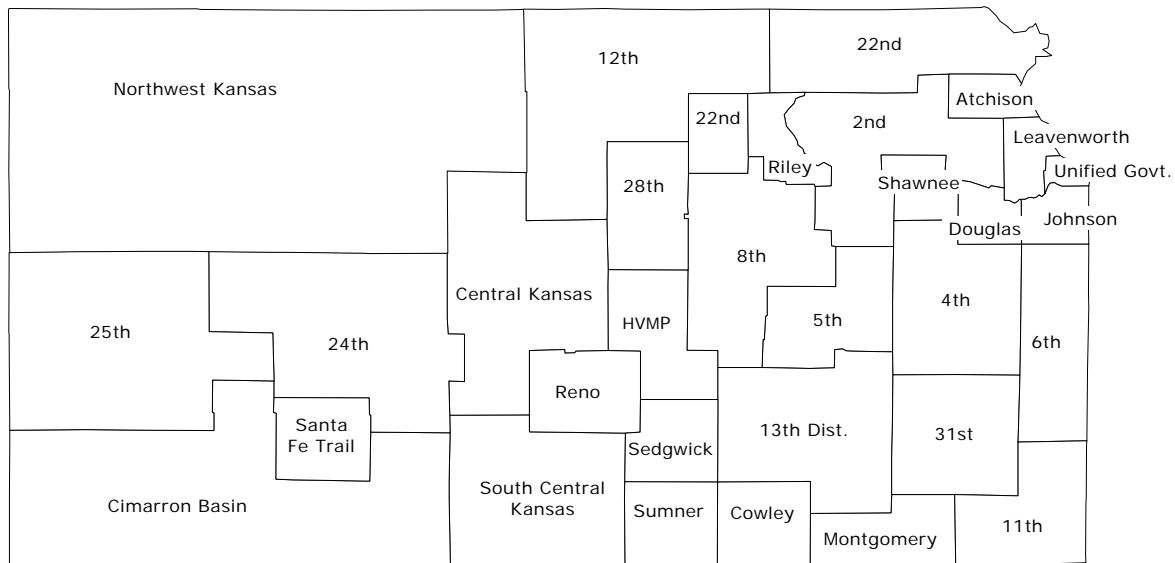
The law also requires that probation violators must be assigned to community corrections supervision before being revoked and sent to prison unless the violation includes a new conviction or the court makes a finding that the public safety or the offender's welfare would not be served by doing so. The 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.

CONSERVATION CAMPS

The primary purpose of the two conservation camps is to provide a structured community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders 16-30 years of age. The male camp opened in 1991, and is a county facility supported with annual state operating grants. The female camp opened in 2000, and is a privatized facility operated by a private firm under contract with the department.

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 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.

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; Leavenworth County; Unified Government of Wyandotte County; Johnson County; Douglas County; Shawnee County; Reno County; Riley County; Sedgwick County; Sumner County; Cowley County; and, Santa Fe Trail (Ford County). Riley County and the 22nd District have a common administrator, as do Shawnee County and the 2nd District. 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, Wa-baunsee	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	South Central:	Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt
22nd Dist:	Brown, Clay, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha		
24th Dist:	Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush		
25th Dist:	Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott, Wichita		

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans**FY 2000**

SB 323 was enacted by the Kansas Legislature. The law: established a target population for community corrections; required that most probation condition violators be assigned to community corrections before being revoked and sent to prison; retroactively reduced supervision periods for certain offenders; and required that court services implement a validated standardized risk assessment instrument.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency validated the KDOC risk/needs instrument for the community corrections population and made recommendations for improvement.

The 32-bed Labette Women's Correctional Camp opened in Oswego.

Training on the TOADS information system application was provided to community corrections staff. This application is used by parole services and community corrections for field supervision and case management purposes.

The Labette Correctional Conservation Camp implemented the 21st Century Homestead, Inc./LCCC Mutual Self-Help Housing Program. This is a multi-agency effort to construct housing for low income families in southeast Kansas.

FY 2001

Training on the risk/needs assessment instrument will be delivered to all community corrections and court services staff by February 1, 2001.

Contact standards for adult intensive supervision were revised to correspond with changes in the risk/needs instrument.

A Residential Standards Review Team has been established to develop core standards for adult community corrections residential centers.

The Community Corrections Advisory Committee is identifying and evaluating alternative funding methods for community corrections. The committee will make recommendations to the Secretary regarding changes to the current funding method.

FY 2002

In conjunction with the Community Corrections Advisory Committee, statewide performance measures for community corrections programs will be developed.

SB 323's impact on community corrections will be analyzed.

The target date for achieving ACA accreditation of the Labette Women's Correctional Camp has been set for January 2002.

Efforts will be made to increase utilization of the Labette Women's Correctional Camp. In support of this goal, the department has requested that the camp be financed entirely with state funds to increase flexibility in the types of placements that can be made.

Programmatic enhancements planned for the Labette Correctional Conservation Camp include participation in the Specialty Dog Training Program and installation of an onsite greenhouse to support gardening and landscape activities at both conservation camps.

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps page 102

BASIC COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS GRANTS

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. KDOC makes grant awards with appropriations approved by the Legislature. Grant amounts are based on a unit cost multiplied by the average daily offender population (ADP) projected to be served by each program. If appropriations are not sufficient to fully fund the projected ADP, grant amounts are allocated proportionately.

In FY 2001—

- the department made basic grant awards of \$12,606,169 to community corrections programs for adult intensive supervision. This amount is based on a statewide ADP of 4,520 and a unit cost of \$2,789. The grant amounts, ADPs and program services for each program are presented in the table on pages 104-105.
- Grant award amounts ranged from a low of \$56,757 (Sumner County) to a high of \$2,105,869 (Sedgwick County).
- The five largest programs received 52% of the total amount granted for AISP.

UNEXPENDED FUNDS

A total of \$395,860 remained in unexpended funds from grant awards made during FY 2000. The department solicited applications from community corrections programs for the use of these funds, and has subsequently made 12 additional awards totaling \$286,525, as follows:

Program	Purpose	Amount
24th District	Electronic monitoring, drug testing, budget enhancement	\$34,900
5th District	Continuation of sex offender treatment program	35,411
Montgomery County	Drug testing & intensive supervision officer	26,606
11th District	Surveillance & budget enhancement	12,830
12th District	Substance abuse/mental health evaluations and treatment	3,000
Reno County	ADP adjustments & budget enhancement	44,624
Sumner County	Drug testing, surveillance, budget enhancement	19,523
Cowley County	Electronic monitoring, day reporting program	26,250
6th District	Safety and camera equipment for field officers	2,500
4th District	Replacement of van	17,900
28th District	Computer equipment	23,500
Johnson County	Absconder monitor and location program	39,481

OTHER

Residential centers — Johnson County and Sedgwick County both operate residential centers as part of their community corrections programs. Separate grants are provided to support operation of these centers. Amounts granted in FY 2001 for this purpose include \$868,568 for Johnson County and \$1,199,452 for Sedgwick County.

Communication line charges — Community corrections agencies now use the KDOC computer network for information technology applications in support of offender management. The communications

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

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OTHER (CONTINUED)

costs associated with community corrections' use of this system are expended directly by KDOC from the appropriations approved for community corrections. In FY 2001, the amount budgeted for this purpose was \$273,380.

CONDITION VIOLATOR GRANTS

The 2000 Legislature approved \$750,000 in FY 2001 appropriations for continuation of condition violator grants for community corrections programs. These grants are not awarded to all programs, but are distributed through a competitive process. Amounts granted for FY 2001 are given in the table below.

Program	Purpose	Amount
4th District	Outpatient substance abuse treatment services	\$17,100
6th District	Surveillance and electronic monitoring	25,000
25th District	Outpatient substance abuse treatment services	24,918
28th District	Day reporting center; halfway house placements	68,434
Douglas County	Surveillance and electronic monitoring	34,518
Johnson County	Therapeutic community—substance abuse treatment	251,864
Northwest KS	Mental health services	11,250
Sedgwick County	Day reporting center	174,652
Unified Government	Substance abuse treatment services	<u>142,264</u>
		\$750,000

PROGRAM SERVICES

All community corrections programs must provide adult intensive supervision, a community-based sanction for offenders who require increased supervision, frequent monitoring, and intensive rehabilitative services. An array of interventions may be provided, including individualized case plans, random drug testing, electronic monitoring, community service work, and restitution monitoring. The table on the following pages provides a summary of services provided by each program. The most frequently provided services (and the number of programs providing the service) are:

Collection of fees/restitution (31)	Surveillance (23)
Drug testing (31)	Substance abuse treatment (20)
Community service (31)	Academic/vocational education (20)
Electronic monitoring (28)	Life skills (18)

During FY 2000—

- The average daily population of adults supervised by community corrections programs was 4,756.
- The ADP served by the two residential centers was 221.

On October 31, 2000, the number of offenders under adult intensive supervision was 3,987 and the number of offenders in residential centers was 199.

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps page 104

Community Corrections Programs: FY 01 Budgeted ADP, Basic AISP Grant Award, and Services, by program

AGENCY	Budgeted ADP	FY 01 Basic Grant Award	Fines/Restitution Collected	Drug Testing	Community Service	Electronic Monitoring
SG Sedgwick County	755.1	\$2,105,869	☞	☞	☞	☞
WY Unified Govt. (Wyandotte)	558.8	1,558,551	☞	☞	☞	☞
JO Johnson County	534.4	1,490,336	☞	☞	☞	☞
SH Shawnee County	255.1	711,460	☞	☞	☞	☞
28 28th Judicial District	231.8	646,443	☞	☞	☞	☞

In FY 2001, the five largest programs will receive 52% of the total grant awards statewide for adult intensive supervision....

8th 8th Judicial District	142.5	\$397,565	☞	☞	☞	☞
CK Central Kansas	137.9	384,508	☞	☞	☞	☞
RN Reno County	125.6	350,401	☞	☞	☞	☞
25 25th Judicial District	116.5	324,820	☞	☞	☞	☞
4 4th Judicial District	115.8	322,955	☞	☞	☞	☞
NW Northwest Kansas	115.8	322,955	☞	☞	☞	☞
6 6th Judicial District	114.0	317,892	☞	☞	☞	☞
SF Santa Fe Trail	111.2	310,165	☞	☞	☞	☞
RL Riley County	107.8	300,572	☞	☞	☞	☞
CW Cowley County	105.1	293,111	☞	☞	☞	☞

.....and the top 15 programs in terms of size will receive approximately 78% of the total grant awards.

DG Douglas County	100.5	\$280,321	☞	☞	☞	☞
11 11th Judicial District	97.5	272,060	☞	☞	☞	☞
CB Cimarron Basin Authority	81.1	226,228	☞	☞	☞	☞
SC South Central Kansas	76.9	214,504	☞	☞	☞	☞
5 5th Judicial District	73.5	204,911	☞	☞	☞	☞
HM Harvey/McPherson Coun	71.9	200,648	☞	☞	☞	☞
13 13th Judicial District	70.8	197,450	☞	☞	☞	☞
LV Leavenworth County	62.3	173,735	☞	☞	☞	☞
MG Montgomery County	57.6	160,678	☞	☞	☞	☞
22 22nd Judicial District	57.2	159,612	☞	☞	☞	☞
2 2nd Judicial District	55.2	154,017	☞	☞	☞	☞
31 31st Judicial District	50.8	141,759	☞	☞	☞	☞
24 24th Judicial District	50.2	139,894	☞	☞	☞	☞
AT Atchison County	38.1	106,319	☞	☞	☞	☞
12 12th Judicial District	28.6	79,673	☞	☞	☞	☞
SU Sumner County	20.4	56,757	☞	☞	☞	☞

Statewide Total	4,520.0	\$ 12,606,169	31	31	31	28
<i>% of total programs</i>			<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>90%</i>

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Surveil- lance	Substance Abuse Treatment	Acad / Voc Ed	Life Skills	Mental Health	Transpor- tation Assist.	Housing Assist.	Cognitive Programs	\$ for Program Services	Day reporting	Rehab Srcv
☞	☞	☞	☞	☞		☞	☞			SG
	☞	☞	☞	☞						WY
	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	JO
☞	☞	☞		☞	☞					SH
☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞			28
<i>Two of the largest programs --Sedgwick and Johns on--also operate residential centers , but these are funded separately.</i>										
☞		☞	☞			☞				8th
☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞		☞	☞	CK
☞	☞	☞	☞		☞				☞	RN
☞	☞		☞	☞	☞	☞	☞			25
☞	☞	☞	☞		☞					4
☞	☞			☞	☞	☞				NW
☞	☞	☞		☞						6
☞	☞	☞	☞	☞						SF
			☞							RL
☞	☞								☞	CW
☞	☞	☞		☞	☞					DG
☞	☞	☞	☞	☞						11
☞		☞				☞				CB
☞					☞					SC
☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞		☞		5
☞			☞			☞				HM
☞					☞	☞		☞		13
		☞					☞			LV
										MG
					☞					22
☞	☞	☞		☞	☞					2
	☞	☞	☞	☞			☞	☞		31
	☞		☞	☞	☞	☞				24
☞										AT
☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞					12
☞		☞	☞							SU
23	20	20	18	17	16	12	6	5	4	3
74%	65%	65%	58%	55%	52%	39%	19%	16%	13%	10%

Conservation Camps

There are two correctional conservation camps in Kansas, both located in Oswego, which provide a community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders from 16-30 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 180-day program offered by each camp 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 treatment 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.

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).

LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP (LCCC)

The LCCC is a county facility which 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 204. 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 appropriations. The 100-bed 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 2000—

- the camp joined a multi-agency collaborative effort to construct affordable homes for low income persons in southeast Kansas
- camp inmates contributed 56,800 community service hours to public and non-profit agencies
- had an average daily population of 149.

The LCCC population as of December 31, 2000 was 171.

LABETTE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CAMP (LWCC)

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. Although the state will eventually assume ownership of the camp, the facility was developed and currently remains under private ownership.

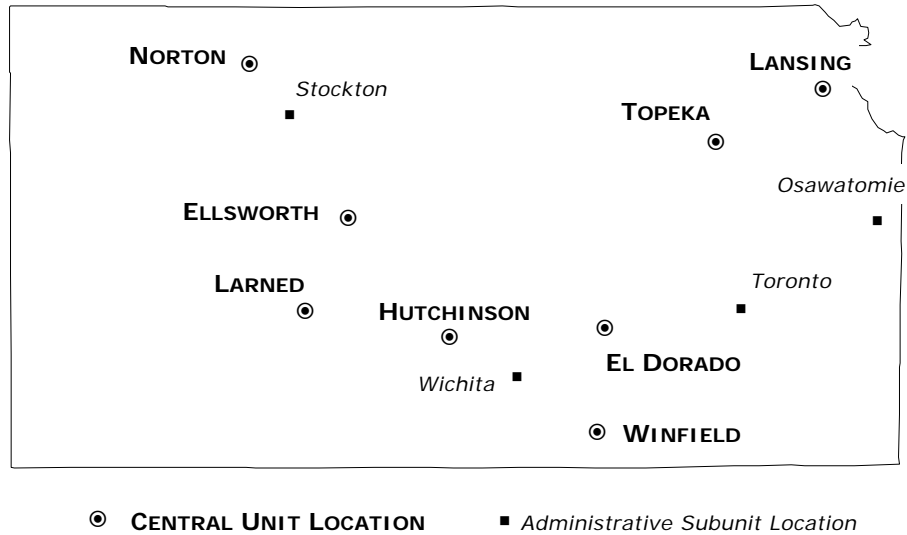
To date, camp costs have been financed with a combination of VOI/TIS federal grant funds and state funds, although the department has requested that the contract be financed entirely with state funds in FY 2002. The camp accepted its first admissions in January 2000. The average daily population during the first six months of operation was 21.5. Since the camp opened, its inmates have contributed 6,809 community service hours to public and nonprofit agencies.

The LWCC population as of December 31, 2000 was 24.

KDOC
2001

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
(RDU; beginning March 2001)

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
(RDU; until March 2001)
West Unit

WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (WCF)

Central Unit
Wichita Work Release Facility (WWR)

Management Responsibilities

The Division of Facility Management is responsible for development and implementation of policies and procedures for KDOC facilities, while daily operations are the responsibility of the respective facility wardens.

Central office responsibilities include:

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

All KDOC facilities have achieved accreditation by the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans**FY 2000**

The KDOC inmate population reached a record high of 8,802 on June 29, 2000.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, pay enhancements were implemented for entry level corrections officer positions and Corrections Officer I's who satisfactorily complete three years of service. The pay changes were approved during the 1999 legislative session.

SB 323 was enacted by the 2000 Kansas Legislature. The law, which applied retroactively, reduced probation and postrelease supervision periods for certain groups of offenders and established policy relative to target populations for community corrections. The law resulted in significant reductions in projected inmate population levels, both in the near term and over the 10-year projection period used by the Sentencing Commission.

The TRU unit opened at Lansing Correctional Facility. The unit provides a therapeutic community environment and transitional placements for mentally ill inmates who have difficulty functioning in the general inmate population. The program is housed in the former A & T building, which was renovated in 1997.

The InnerChange program, a values-based pre-release program with a capacity of 158, began operation at Winfield Correctional Facility.

FY 2001

The department's Reception and Diagnostic Unit will be transferred from Topeka to El Dorado. The transition period will begin in January 2001, with projected completion in March 2001. The RDU transfer represents a major change in mission for both facilities.

The department continues to experience problems in recruitment and retention of uniformed staff at correctional facilities.

As authorized by the 2000 Legislature, a capital improvements project is underway at Ellsworth Correctional Facility to construct a new 100-cell housing unit. The unit will be suitable for housing either 100 maximum custody inmates or 200 medium custody inmates.

A centralized sentence computation unit was created to insure the consistent and accurate calculation of increasingly complex inmate sentences.

FY 2002

In the spring of 2002, the department will terminate its operations on the grounds of the former Topeka State Hospital. The functions currently performed at this location will be transferred to Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit, where projects have been approved for renovation of J Cellhouse, and for construction of a new laundry building and a new staff development building.

A mother/infant program is planned for implementation at Topeka Correctional Facility, pending receipt of funding. This will allow newborn infants to remain with their mothers for 12-18 months if their mothers are scheduled for release within that time.

KDOC CORRECTIONAL CAPACITY

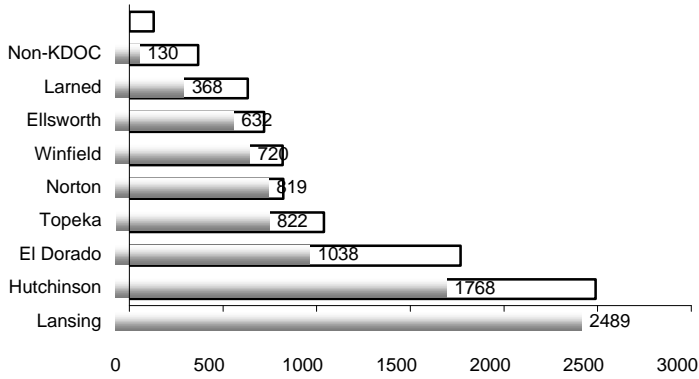
By location, gender and security designation as of December 31, 2000

Facility	Males				Females				Total
	Max	Med	Min	Total	Max	Med	Min	Total	
KDOC									
Lansing	838	943	708	2489					2489
Hutchinson	548	932	288	1768					1768
El Dorado	507	359	172	1038					1038
Norton		539	280	819					819
Ellsworth		594	38	632					632
Topeka	220			220	62	460	80	602	822
Winfield			710	710			10	10	720
Larned	150		218	368					368
Subtotal KDOC	2263	3367	2414	8044	62	460	90	612	8656
Non-KDOC									
Larned State Hospital	42			42	5			5	47
Labette conservation camp			50	50					50
Female conservation camp							17	17	17
Contract jail		7	9	16					16
Subtotal Non-KDOC	42	7	59	108	5	0	17	22	130
Total Capacity	2305	3374	2473	8152	67	460	107	634	8786

Capacity vs. Population 12-31-00		
	Population	Capacity
Males		
Lansing	2,382	2,489
Hutchinson	1,783	1,768
El Dorado	1,053	1,038
Norton	768	819
Ellsworth	592	632
Topeka	181	220
Winfield	697	710
Larned	345	368
Non-KDOC	42	108
Total Male	7,843	8,152
Females		
Topeka	488	602
Winfield (Wichita)	9	10
Non-KDOC	12	22
Total Female	509	634
Grand Total	8,352	8,786

- Total correctional capacity includes bedspace in facilities operated by KDOC, as well as placements in facilities operated by other agencies pursuant to contract or inter-agency 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 112 beds in Stockton, and Winfield, 198 beds at Wichita Work Release.)
- Capacity numbers do not include 250 "special use beds" used primarily for infirmary and segregation purposes.

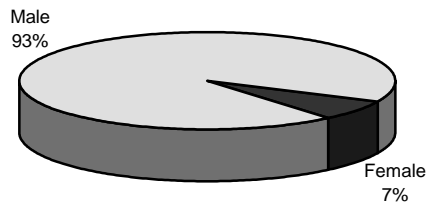
By location.....



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

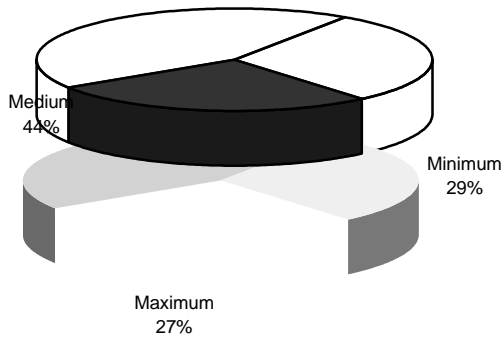
The capacity breakdown will change early in 2001 when the Reception and Diagnostic Unit is transferred from Topeka to El Dorado.

By gender.....



Over 90% of the department's bedspace is for male inmates. Nearly 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 3,834 beds, or 44% of the total. Minimum and maximum bedspace totals are 2,580 (29%) and 2,372 (27%), respectively.

KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2001 (through Dec 31)

FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total	FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total
	6-30-94 Capacity	6233	376	6609					
1995	El Dorado	119		119	1998	Hutchinson	13		13
	Hutchinson	10		10		Lansing	120		120
	Lansing	296	-56	240		Larned	54		54
	Norton	18		18		Topeka	30		30
	Topeka	-107	107	0		Winfield	127		127
	Labette	10		10	+344	6-30-98 Capacity	7713	509	8222
	Contract Jail	-14		-14	1999	El Dorado	-64		-64
+383	6-30-95 Capacity	6565	427	6992		Topeka	-30	48	18
1996	El Dorado	263		263		Larned	85		85
	Ellsworth	48		48		Norton	205		205
	Hutchinson	76		76	+284	6-30-99 Capacity	7949	557	8506
	Lansing	72		72	2000	Hutchinson	178		178
	Larned	24		24		Lansing	154		154
	Topeka		66	66		Larned	25		25
	Winfield	100		100		Norton	2		2
	Larned State Hospi	-32	-5	-37		Topeka	-81	76	-5
	Topeka Halfway House		-4	-4	+371	6-30-00 Capacity	8227	650	8877
+608	6-30-96 Capacity	7116	484	7600	2001	El Dorado	-62		-62
1997	Hutchinson	-2		-2		Larned	30		30
	Lansing	280		280		Topeka		-16	-16
	Topeka	-30	25	-5		Larned State Hosp	-43		-43
	Winfield	5		5	-91	12-31-00 Capacity	8152	634	8786
+278	6-30-97 Capacity	7369	509	7878					

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 most 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.

A new medium security housing unit was con-

structed at Norton, financed primarily with federal grant 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.

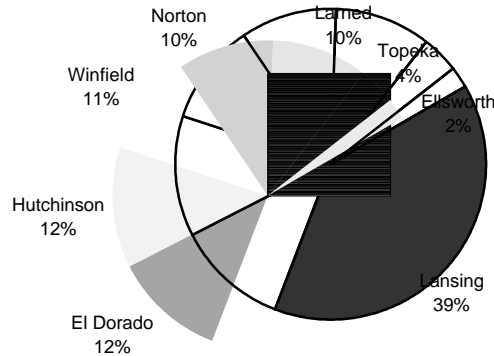
Minimum security housing was expanded (and the work release program relocated) at Hutchinson through new construction and reconfiguration of space in the South Unit.

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.

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2001 (through Dec 31)

	Male	Female	Total
El Dorado	256	0	256
Ellsworth	48	0	48
Hutchinson	275	0	275
Lansing	922	-56	866
Larned	218	0	218
Norton	225	0	225
Topeka	-218	306	88
Winfield	232	0	232
Non-KDOC	-39	8	-31
	1919	258	2177



The 2177 net increase in capacity between FY 1995 and FY 2001 to date—

- Represented a 33% increase in total capacity, including a 31% increase in capacity for males and a 69% increase in capacity for females.
- Was achieved largely through renovation projects at existing facilities. 1,837 or 84% of the net increase involved renovation projects or doublecelling in previously existing structures.
- Included new construction projects resulting in an increase of 345 beds, including: 200 at Norton, 75 at Topeka, 40 at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, 17 at the female conservation camp, and a net of 13 at Hutchinson's South Unit.
- Required expenditures totaling \$15,549,137. The net average cost per bed added was \$7,143—including an average cost of \$26,024 per bed for new construction projects and \$3,591 per bed for renovation projects.

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

Over the past five fiscal years, the state has received \$23 million in federal VOI/TIS funds, a grant program authorized under federal law for the purpose of expanding correctional capacity for violent offenders. Of the KDOC expansion projects completed during this time period, VOI/TIS funds have been used for: the new medium security housing unit at Norton (\$4.2 million in VOI/TIS funds); a renovation project at Lansing (\$179,000); and the female conservation camp (\$601,000). VOI/TIS funding of \$719,000 also was used to finance the 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp.

Projects still underway for which VOI/TIS funds have been committed include: new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility (\$5.6 million VOI/TIS); day reporting centers (\$5.5 million); and JJA's maximum security facility for juveniles (\$5.5 million).

Major Capital Improvements Projects Currently Underway

Facility/Project	Reason for Project	Cost	How Financed	Completion
EI Dorado (EDCF) Two 128-cell Cellhouses	to implement the transfer of RDU from Topeka to EI Dorado	\$16,377,000	Bonds, CIBF, SGF	Jan 2001
Ellsworth (ECF) 100-cell Cellhouse	to increase high security bedspace capacity	\$6,177,517	VOI/TIS & SGF	Mar 2002
Lansing (LCF) Rebuild AVTS Building	to reconstruct and re-equip the building damaged by fire in November 1999	\$1,100,000	Bonds	Dec 2001
Larned (LCMHF) New Program Building	to facilitate the relocation of civilly committed sexual predators from LCMHF to LSH and the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) from LSH to LCMHF	\$300,000	CIBF	Aug 2001
Topeka (TCF) J Cellhouse Renovation New Laundry Building New Training Center	to accommodate functions now housed on the grounds of the former Topeka State Hospital	\$2,140,000 \$764,600 \$386,175	Bonds	Mar 2002 Dec 2001 Sept 2001

CIBF refers to the Correctional Institutions Building Fund. VOI/TIS refers to grants received under the federal Violent Offender Incarceration & Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program.

KDOC currently has seven major capital improvement projects underway at a total cost of \$27.2 million.

Project costs would be higher if the department did not use inmate labor wherever possible. Examples of work to be performed by inmates on the seven current projects include:

- Painting the cellhouse; installation of furniture; construction of utility trench; expansion of perimeter fence; interior finish of training building (EDCF).
- Painting the cellhouse; interior finish of training building; paving and sidewalks (ECF).
- Interior finish of training building and laundry building; paving (TCF).

Project	2001												2002				
	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	may
EDCF cellhouses	■																
LCMHF program building	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
TCF training center	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
LCF AVTS building	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
TCF laundry building	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
TCF J cellhouse renovation																	
ECF cellhouse																	

All projects are currently on the original schedule except for the Ellsworth cellhouse construction, where some delay was encountered because of the need to prepare an environmental assessment required as a condition of receiving federal VOI/TIS grant funds. VOI/TIS funds are being used to finance 90% of the project cost.

PROJECT NOTES

EDCF—The two new cellhouses will be used for general population inmates, while two existing cellhouses will house the RDU population. This project also includes construction of a 5,000 sq. ft. training building. Cellhouse construction is scheduled for completion in late January 2001, with a phased transition of RDU inmates and functions beginning immediately thereafter. The transfer will be complete by March 1, 2001.

ECF — The new cellhouse at ECF will provide housing for 100 maximum custody or 200 medium custody inmates. The project also includes an expansion of the existing warehouse and construction of a 5,000 sq. ft. training building outside of the fenced perimeter. The existing staff development building, located inside the perimeter, will provide program space for the expanded inmate population. Construction will begin in January 2001 and be complete in mid-March 2002. Inmate occupancy is scheduled for April 2002.

LCF — This project is necessary to rebuild the portion of the structure damaged by the November 1999 fire. All heating, electrical and plumbing systems will be replaced, as will the roof. Masonry walls will be repaired and equipment damaged by the fire will be replaced. Scheduled completion is February 2002.

LCMHF — This project is one of several elements involved in moving the civilly committed sexual predators from LCMHF to Larned State Hospital (LSH). Under the plan approved last session, LSH will no longer provide the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) to KDOC inmates. This new structure will provide space for KDOC to provide a comparable program; the structure also will be used for visiting on weekends. The facility is acting as general contractor for the project because only two bids were received on the project and both were unacceptably high. Construction began in December 2000. Contractor work will be finished in March 2001 and interior finish work completed by August 1, 2001.

TCF — All three of the listed projects are necessary for the department to cease operations at the former Topeka State Hospital so the state can dispose of this property. When J Cellhouse is vacated following the transfer of RDU to EDCF, it will be renovated for use as a 176-bed housing unit for females. The net increase in capacity will be 96. Renovation will include demolishing the building interior and converting it to dormitory style housing, as well as replacement of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems. The adjacent MBA building will also be renovated. Construction will commence in April; the project is scheduled for completion in March 2002.

Construction of the training center will commence in January 2001 and the laundry building, in March 2001. Project completion is scheduled for September and December 2001, respectively.

Including Toronto Correctional Facility

Michael A. Nelson, Warden

History

Central Unit

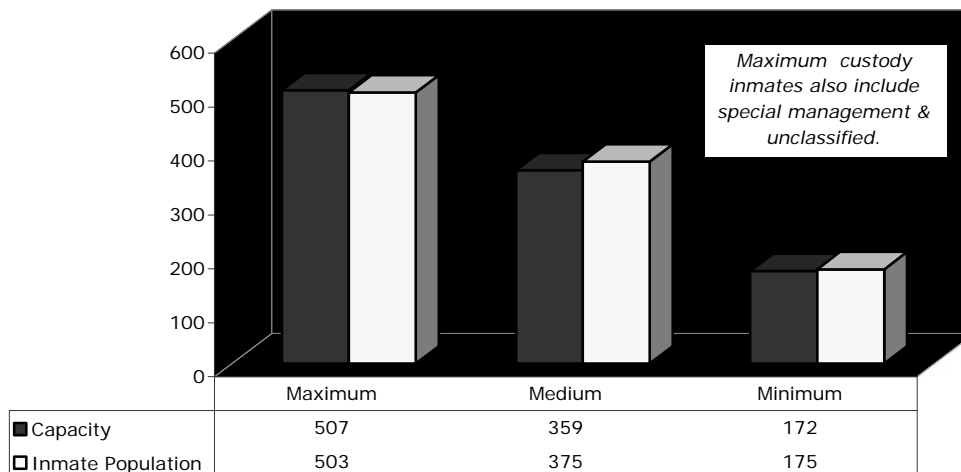
- 1991 The facility opened in January 1991. EDCF was consolidated administratively with the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility and Toronto Correctional Facility.
- 1995 D and E cellhouses were converted from single-celled maximum security housing to doublecelled medium security housing.
- 1998 In November, Secretary Simmons announced plans to relocate the Reception and Diagnostic Unit from Topeka to EDCF. The first correctional industry building to be constructed by private funds was erected and donated to the state.
- 1999 The Legislature approved construction of two new cellhouses needed to implement the transfer of the RDU function to EDCF.
- 2001 Construction will be 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.

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, 2000)

Capacity	1038	<i>EDCF operates the maximum/medium security Central Unit and two minimum security satellite units at the El Dorado and Toronto reservoirs. Capacity will increase early in 2001 upon completion of the two new cellhouses and the transfer of RDU to the facility. All of the EDCF capacity is for housing male inmates, including general population and long-term segregation.</i>
Population	1053	
FY 00 ADP	1088	

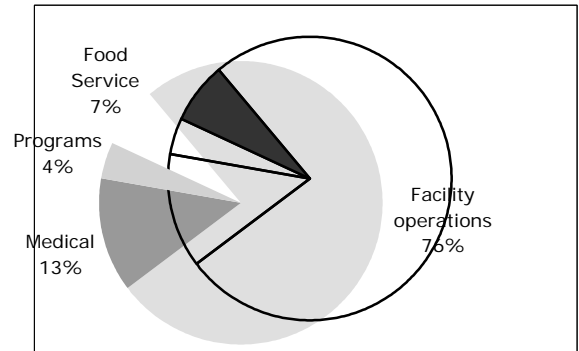


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE	468.5 (344 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$18.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$20,867 (ADP: 1,150)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	24
Substance abuse treatment	
full-time	16
part-time	12
Vocational education	22

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

Century Manufacturing (private)	61
Aramark (private)	7

In FY 2000

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 109,715 hours of community service work, valued at \$565,032.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$628,961 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$134,102 for room and board.
 - paid \$19,944 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$11,318 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$80,356.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ EDCF inmates paid:
 - \$11,523 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$1,747 in sick call fees.

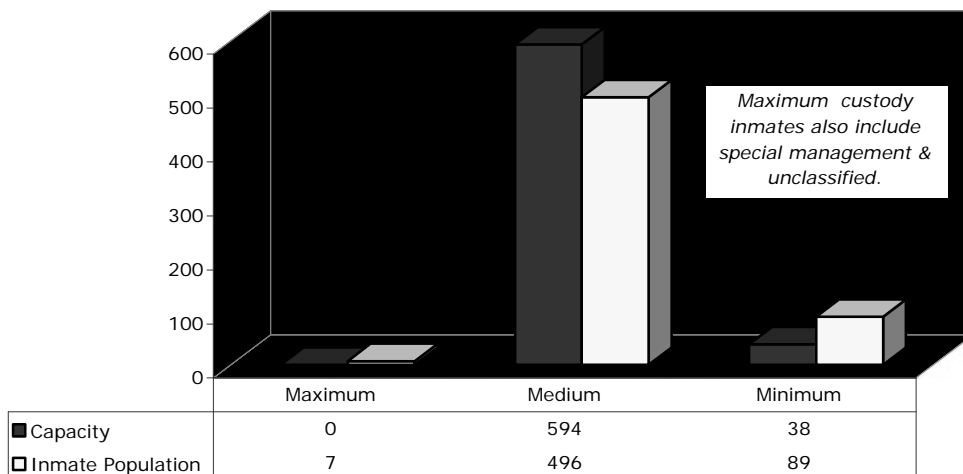
Ray Roberts, Warden

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. The cellhouse will be suitable for 100 maximum or 200 medium custody inmates, and is scheduled for completion in March 2002.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2000)

Capacity	632	<i>ECF is a medium/minimum security facility for housing general population male inmates. Capacity will increase in 2002 upon completion of the new housing unit. ECF could house some maximum custody inmates in the new unit.</i>
Population	592	
FY 00 ADP	624	

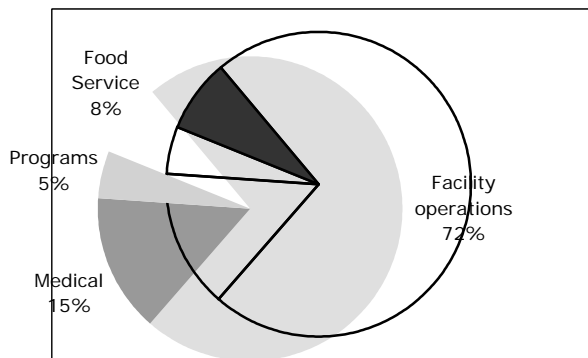


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE	182.5 (120 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$8.3 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$18,399 (ADP: 620)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	24
Substance abuse treatment	48

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

Century Manufacturing (private)	42
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In FY 2000

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 67,625 hours of community service work, valued at \$348,269.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$378,397 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$80,722 for room and board.
 - paid \$14,999 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$3,687 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$56,071.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ ECF inmates paid:
 - \$7,188 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,590 in sick call fees.

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. The facility's first two private correctional industries began operation.

South Unit

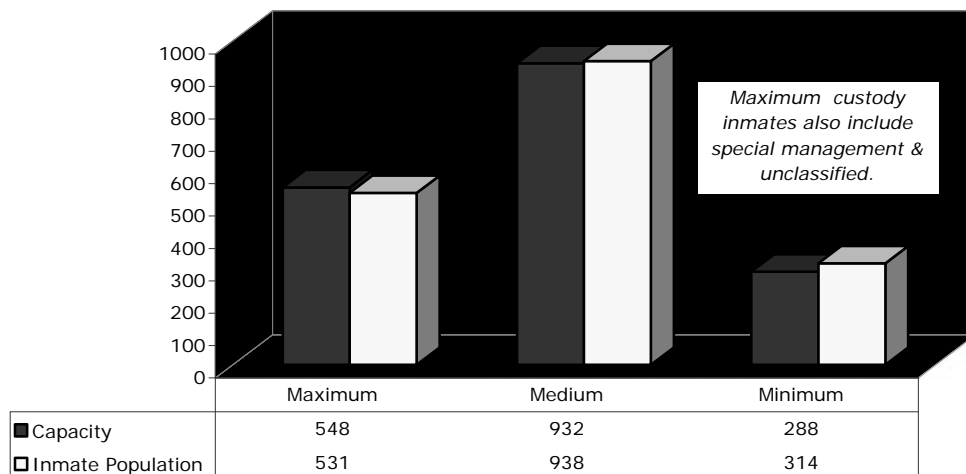
- 1985 The minimum security South Unit was constructed.
- 1997 The Legislature approved a construction project to expand the South Unit, which was completed in 1998. The work release program was also transferred to the South Unit at that time, and increased from 19 to 32 slots (it has since increased to 48 slots.)

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.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2000)

Capacity	1768	<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	1783	
FY 00 ADP	1820	

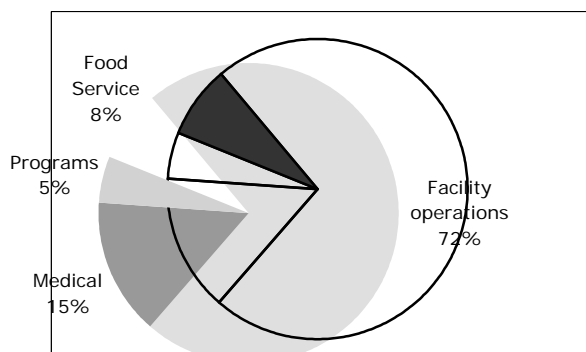


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE	512 (352 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$23.4 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$18,355 (ADP: 1,760)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	48
Special education	17
Substance abuse treatment	48
Vocational education	111
Sex offender treatment	96

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

Sewing	79
Laminated furniture	40
Vehicle/furniture restoration	40
Office systems	35
Industrial technology	2
Warehouse	2
White Wolf telemarketing (private)	29
Unruh Fabrication (private)	4
Aramark (private)	4

In FY 2000

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 115,304 hours of community service work, valued at \$593,816.
- ◆ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$639,448 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$108,721 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$10,598 in transportation costs.
 - paid \$898 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$8,734 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$82,355.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ HCF inmates paid:
 - \$21,170 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$8,020 in sick call fees.

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.
- 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 once-condemned A and T unit was renovated and opened as a therapeutic community. It now houses mentally ill 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

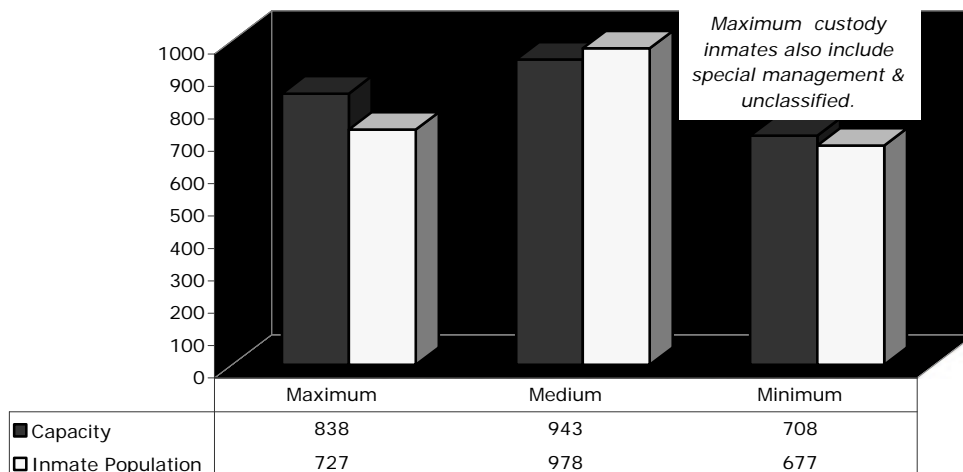
- 1917 The East Unit was originally established as the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women.
- 1980 The East Unit became co-correctional.
- 1995 Co-corrections at the East Unit was terminated and the facility became a male minimum security facility.

South Unit

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

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2000)

Capacity	2489	<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	2382	
FY 00 ADP	2373	

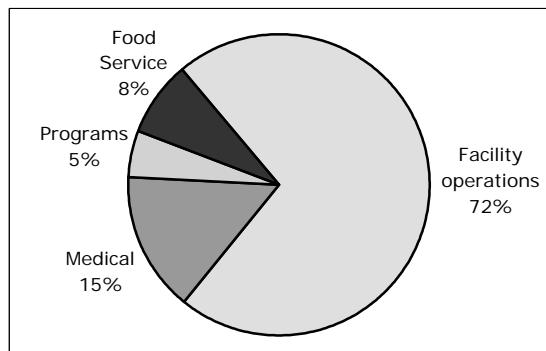


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE	710 (535 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$31.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$17,975 (ADP: 2,420)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	84
Special education	25
Substance abuse treatment	
Full-time	24
Part-time	24
Therapeutic community	100
Vocational education	48
Sex offender treatment	152

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

Wood furniture	54
Sign-N-Graphic	45
Chemical division	42
Private sector porters	17
Data entry	18
Agri-business	16
Warehouse	12
Impact Design (private; 2 industries)	161
Heatron (private)	48
Zephyr Products (private)	31
Henke Manufacturing (private)	30
BAC (private)	23
Other private	35

In FY 2000

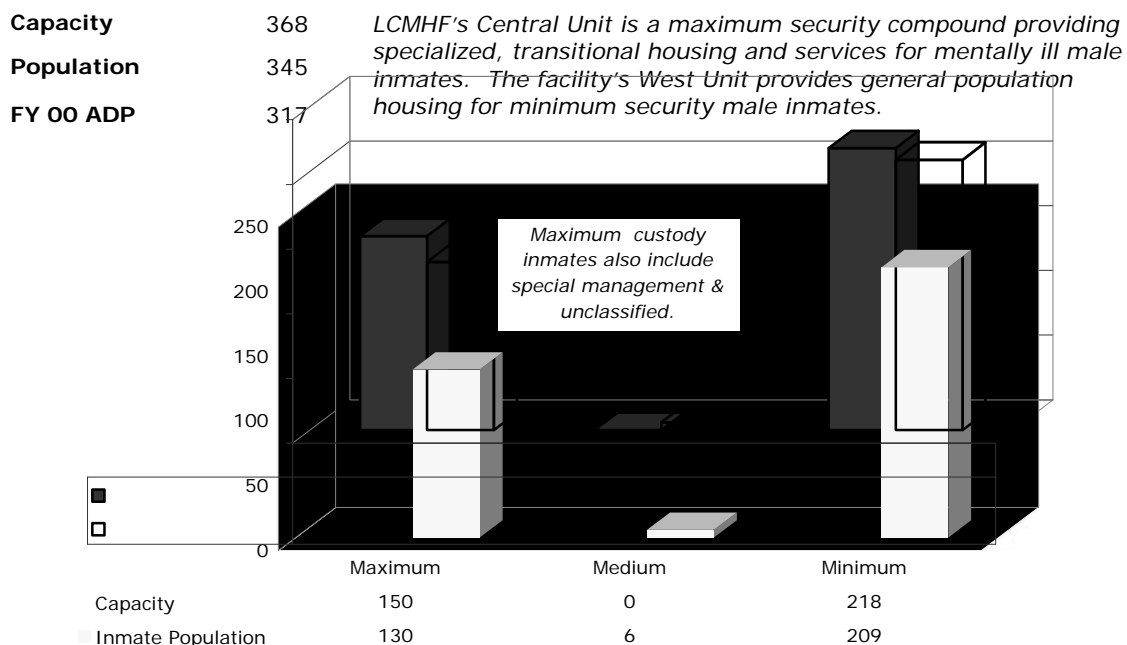
- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 213,310 hours of community service work, valued at \$1,098,547.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$3,024,886 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$639,169 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$54,531 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$101,001 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$50,206 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$371,501.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ LCF inmates paid:
 - \$28,082 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$5,620 in sick call fees.

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. The program currently operates in leased space pending completion of the construction.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2000)

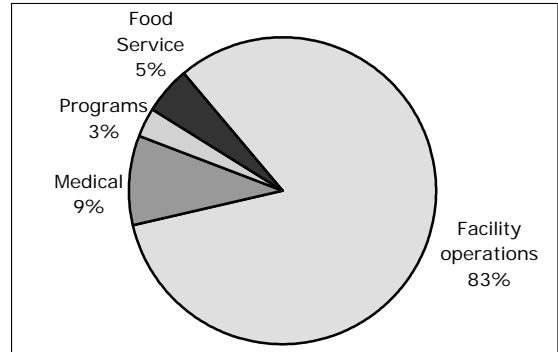


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE	186 (132 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$7.4 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$28,964 (ADP: 310)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	22
Substance abuse treatment (CDRP; non-contract)	30

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

None

Note: the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) is currently occupying temporary space, the size of which is limiting the program's capacity to 30. When construction of the new program building is complete, CDRP capacity will increase.

In FY 2000

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 178,435 hours of community service work, valued at \$918,940.
- ◆ LCMHF inmates paid:
 - \$3,688 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$2,686 in sick call fees.

Norton Correctional Facility

Including Stockton Correctional Facility

Jay Shelton, Warden

History

Central Unit

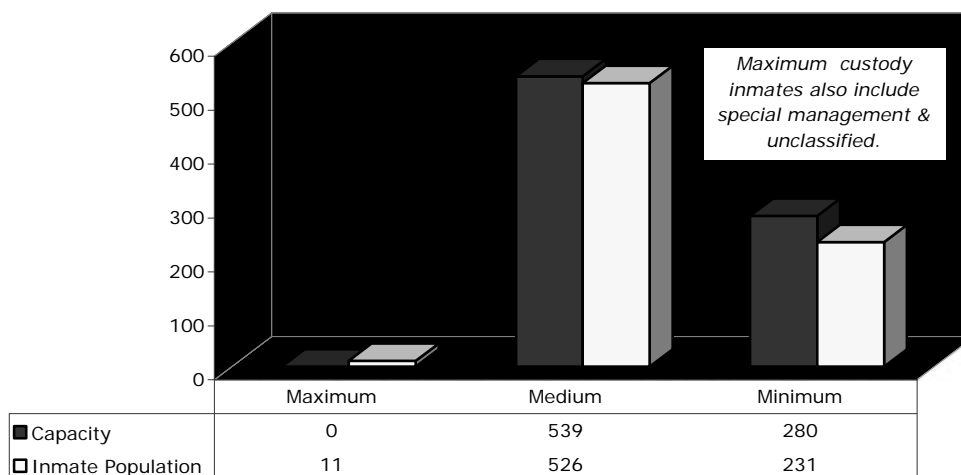
- 1987 The Central Unit received its first minimum custody inmates in September 1987.
- 1988 In October, the department assumed full administrative and operational responsibility for the buildings and grounds of the former Norton State Hospital.
- 1990 NCF assumed administrative responsibility for Stockton 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.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2000)

Capacity	819	<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	768	
FY 00 ADP	803	

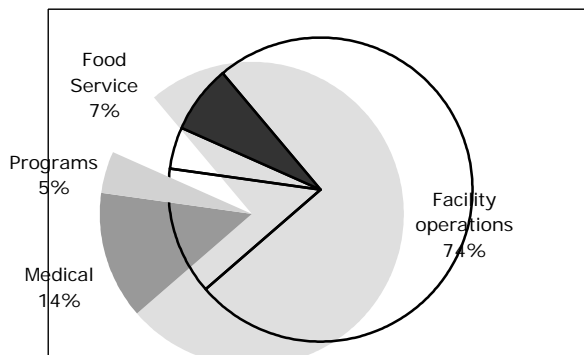


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE	266 (190 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$11.4 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$20,038 (ADP: 760)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	24
Substance abuse treatment	
Full-time	48
Part-time	12
Vocational education	48
Sex offender treatment	64

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

Microfilm division	33
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In FY 2000

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 91,534 hours of community service work, valued at \$471,400.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$14,855 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$3,689 for room and board.
 - paid \$551 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$189 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$4,777.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ NCF inmates paid:
 - \$9,178 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$4,368 in sick call fees.

Richard Koerner, Warden

History

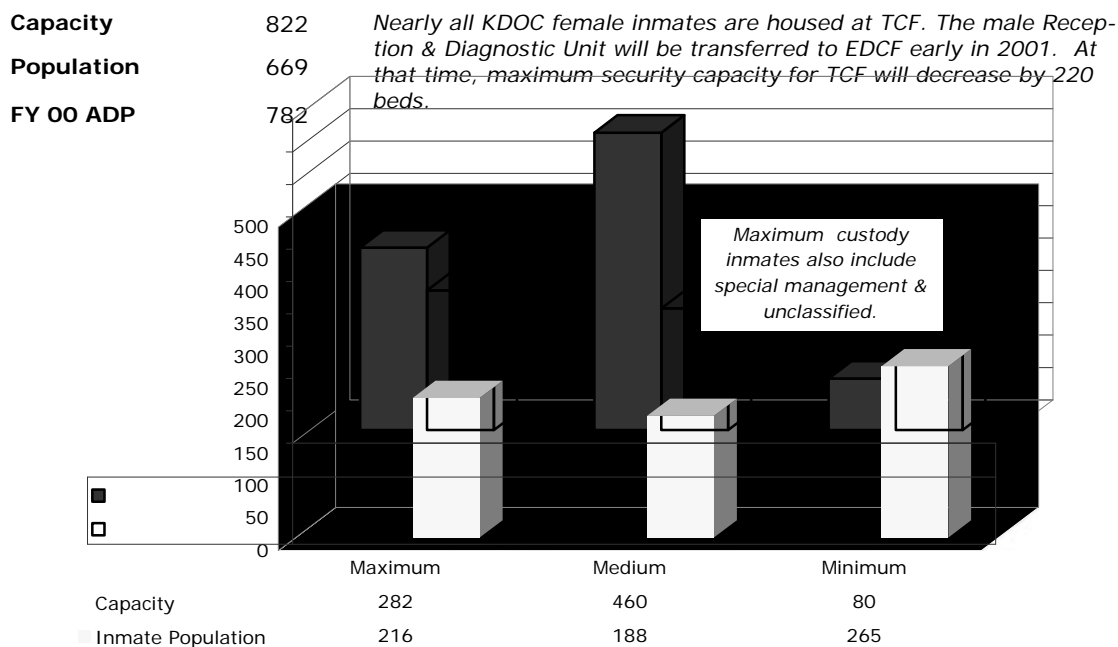
Central Unit and Reception & Diagnostic Unit

- 1962 The State Reception and Diagnostic Center (now 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 females was opened, resulting in the end of female housing at Lansing.
- 1998 In November Secretary Simmons announced plans to relocate the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado Correctional Facility beginning in March 2001.
- 2001 In March, TCF will become an all-female facility upon completion of the transfer of the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado.

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.
- 2000 The Legislature authorized issuance of bonds for three capital improvements projects at the Central Unit so that TCF functions at the West Unit can be transferred to the Central Unit in 2002. The projects were necessary so that the state can proceed with disposition of the former Topeka State Hospital property.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2000)

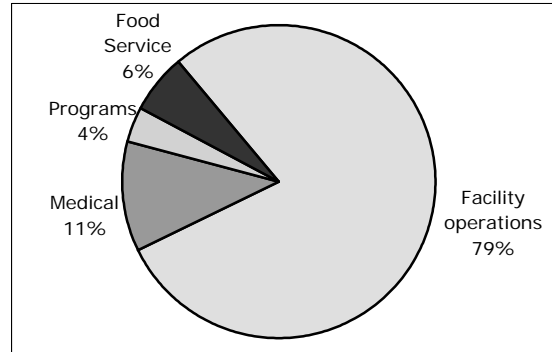


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE	218 (132 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$12.8 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$23,968 (ADP: 675)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	48
Special education	9
Substance abuse treatment	
Regular full-time	48
Regular part-time	12
Therapeutic community	20
Vocational education	24

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

Telecommunications (KS tourism)	11
State surplus property	10
Federal surplus property	6
Michaud Industries (private)	9
Aramark (private)	10

In FY 2000

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 82,270 hours of community service work, valued at \$423,691.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$41,066 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$8,855 for room and board.
 - paid \$1,999 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$234 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$10,404.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ TCF inmates paid:
 - \$8,267 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$5,149 in sick call fees.

Winfield Correctional Facility

Including Wichita Work Release Facility

Emmalee Conover, Warden

History

Winfield

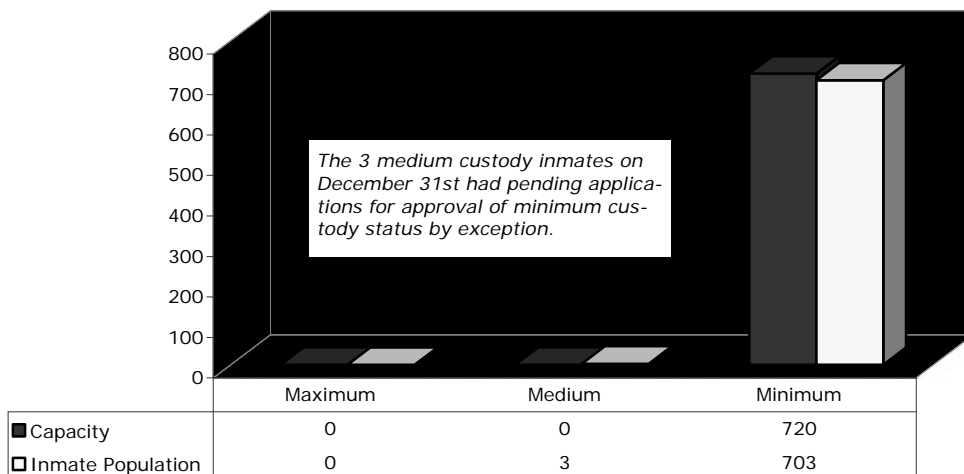
- 1984 The Winfield Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of the Winfield State Hospital, providing primarily pre-release programming services.
- 1989 Having expanded both in terms of size and facility mission, the name of the facility was changed to Winfield Correctional Facility.
- 1996 In September, 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.

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 198.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2000)

Capacity	720	<i>The two WCF units provide minimum security housing primarily for male inmates. Of the total capacity, 198 beds are work release beds at Wichita Work Release Facility. Ten of the work release beds are for female inmates; the balance of WCF capacity is male.</i>
Population	706	
FY 00 ADP	706	

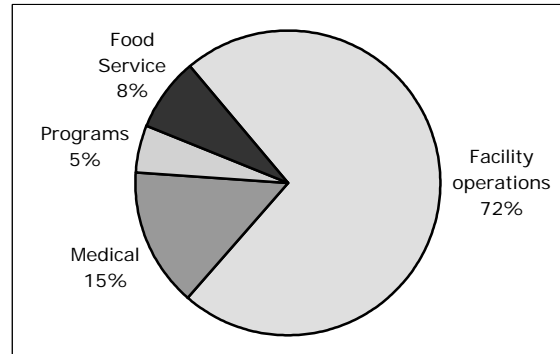


FY 01 Staffing and Budget

FTE 201 (130 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures \$9.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$18,456 (ADP: 687)

Estimated FY 2001 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2001 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2001 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

Programs (& program capacity)

Academic education	24
Special education	9
Substance abuse treatment	
Part-time	24
Therapeutic community	64
InnerChange program	158
Vocational education	12

Correctional Industries (& jobs)

None.

In FY 2000

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 279,310 hours of community service work, valued at \$1,438,447.
- ◆ Work release inmates earned \$2,514,284 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$354,818 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$8,838 in transportation costs.
 - made \$44,645 in medical payments.
 - paid \$183,444 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$58,852.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ WCF inmates paid:
 - \$8,400 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,464 in sick call fees.

KDOC
2001

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://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/](http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/)

Management Team	Areas of responsibility
<p>Charles E. Simmons <i>Secretary of Corrections</i></p>	Systemwide policy and operations
<p>Roger Werholtz <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Facility Management</i></p>	Correctional facility management; Inmate management; capital improvements; KQM coordination.
<p>Roger Haden <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Programs and Staff Development</i></p>	Offender program contracts and services; Kansas Correctional Industries; staff development; research and planning; coordination of accreditation and policy review.
<p>Robert Sanders <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Community and Field Services</i></p>	Parole supervision; community corrections grant administration; conservation camp oversight.
<p>Tim Madden <i>Chief Legal Counsel</i></p>	Legal services; internal investigations.
<p>Bill Miskell <i>Public Information Officer</i></p>	News media relations; freedom of information officer; public information; victim notification.
<p>Judy Rickerson <i>Human Resources Director</i></p>	Personnel services; employee recruitment and relations; EEO and affirmative action
<p>Dennis Williams <i>Fiscal Officer</i></p>	Budget preparation; fiscal management and control; accounting.
<p>Carlos Usera <i>Information Technology Director</i></p>	Computer systems and application development; telecommunications; offender records.
<p>Jan Johnson <i>Staff Assistant to the Secretary</i></p>	Administrative support to the Secretary; legislative bill tracking; interagency coordination; fiscal notes; VOI/TIS grant management.

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[Http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/](http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/)

Correctional Facility/Warden	Deputy Warden(s)	Address/Telephone
El Dorado Correctional Facility Michael A. Nelson, Warden	Ken Luman, Operations Don Thomas, Programs Susan Gibreal, Support Services	P. O. Box 311 El Dorado, KS 67042 620-322-2020* 620-321-5349* (fax)
Ellsworth Correctional Facility Ray Roberts, Warden	Johnnie 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 Sam Cline, Inmate Mgmt/ Programs Steve Dechant, East Unit/ 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 Rudy Stupar, Programs Margie Phelps, 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		P. O. Box E Larned, KS 67550 620-285-8039* 620-285-8070* (fax)
Norton Correctional Facility Jay Shelton, Warden	Robert Perdue, Programs	P. O. Box 546 Norton, KS 67654 785-877-3380 x. 421 785-877-3972 (fax)
Topeka Correctional Facility Richard Koerner, Warden	Keven Pellant, Programs Roger Krehbiel, Operations Richard Martin, Support Services	815 S.E. Rice Road Topeka, KS 66607 785-296-7220 785-296-0184 (fax)
Winfield Correctional Facility Emmalee Conover, Warden	Rex Davis, Winfield Julie Utt, Wichita Work Release	1806 Pincrest Circle Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-6660* x. 202 620-221-0068* (fax)

* The 620 area code becomes effective Feb. 3, 2001.

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://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/](http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/)

Parole Directors

Address/Telephone

John Lamb, Director
Northern Parole Region

3400 Van Buren — Lower Level
Topeka, KS 66611
785-296-0200
785-296-0744 (fax)

Kent Sisson, Director
Southern Parole Region

210 North St. Francis
Wichita, KS 67202
316-262-5127 x. 214
316-262-0330 (fax)

Correctional Industries

Address/Telephone

Rod Crawford, Director
Kansas Correctional Industries

P. O. Box 2
Lansing, KS 66043
913-727-3249
913-727-2331 (fax)

Correctional Conservation Camps

Address/Telephone

Tom Bringle
Administrator

Labette Correctional Conservation Camp

and

Labette Women's Correctional Conservation Camp

Box 306
Oswego, Kansas 67356
620-795-2925*
620-795-2502* (fax)

* The 620 area code becomes effective Feb. 3, 2001.

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies

<p>Atchison Co. Comm. Corr. Glenna Moore, Director 111 North 8th St. Atchison, KS 66002-0348 913-367-7344 FAX 913-367-0227</p>	<p>Shawnee Co. Comm. Corr. Dina Hales, Director 712 South Kansas, Suite 3E Topeka, KS 66603-3821 785-233-8856 FAX 785-233-8983</p>	<p>2nd Judicial Comm. Corr. Dina Hales, Director 712 South Kansas, Suite 3E Topeka, KS 66603-3821 785-233-8856 FAX 785-233-8983</p>
<p>4th District Comm. Corrections Theresa Cummings, Director 1418 South Main, Suite 3 Ottawa, KS 66067-3543 913-242-1092 FAX 913-242-6170</p>	<p>5th District Comm. Corrections Gary Marsh, Director 618 Commercial Emporia, KS 66801-3902 620-341-3463* FAX 316-341-3456</p>	<p>6th District Comm. Corrections Tobin Wright, Director 211 North Silver Paola, KS 66071-1661 913-294-2997 FAX 913-294-3028</p>
<p>Riley Co. Community Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 105 Courthouse Plaza Manhattan, KS 66502-6017 785-537-6380 FAX 785-537-6398</p>	<p>22nd District Comm. Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 112 North 7th Hiawatha, KS 66434 785-742-7551 FAX 785-537-6398</p>	<p>Harvey/McPherson Comm. Corr. Cheryl Barrow, Director P. O. Box 541 McPherson, KS 67460 620-241-3510* (McPherson) 316-283-8695 (Newton) FAX 620-241-1372* (McPherson) FAX 316-283-3753 (Newton)</p>
<p>11th Jud. Dist. Comm. Corr. Mike Wilson, Director 408 N. Walnut Pittsburg, KS 66762 620-232-2460* FAX 620-232-5646*</p>	<p>28th Judicial Districts Annie Grevas, Director 227 North Santa Fe, Suite 202 Salina, KS 67401-2719 785-826-6590 785-243-8169 (Concordia) FAX 785-826-6595</p>	<p>13th Dist. Comm. Corr. Chuck McGuire, Director Smith Bldg., Suite 310226 West Central El Dorado, KS 67042-2146 620-321-6303* FAX 620-321-1205*</p>
<p>Montgomery Co. Comm. Corr. Kurtis Simmons, Director P. O. Box 11 Coffeyville, KS 67337 620-330-1122* (Independence) 620-251-7531* (Coffeyville) FAX 620-331-2619*</p>	<p>Northwest KS Comm. Corr. John Trembley, Director 1011 Fort Hays, KS 67601-0972 785-625-9192 FAX 785-625-9194</p>	<p>Santa Fe Trail Comm. Corr. Max Bunyan, Director 208 West Spruce Dodge City, KS 67801-0197 620-227-4564* FAX 620-227-4686*</p>
<p>Cowley Co. Comm. Corr. David Helsel, Director 320 E. 9th, Suite C Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-345* (Office) FAX 620-221-369*</p>	<p>Central KS Comm. Corr. Les Harmon, Director 1806 12th St. Great Bend, KS 67530 620-793-1940* FAX 620-793-1893*</p>	<p>24th District Comm. Corr. Denise Wood, Director 606 Topeka Larned, KS 67550-3047 620-285-3128* FAX 620-285-3120*</p>
<p>25th District Comm. Corr. Tad Kitch, Director 601 North Main, Suite A Garden City, KS 67846-5456 620-272-3630* FAX 620-272-3635*</p>	<p>Reno Co. Comm. Corr. Craig Daniels, Director 111 West 1st Street Hutchinson, KS 67501-5212 620-665-7042* FAX 620-665-8886*</p>	<p>South Central Comm. Corr. David Wiley, Director 111 E. 4th, Room 108 Pratt, KS 67124-8643 620-672-7875* FAX 620-672-7338*</p>
<p>Sumner Co. Community Corr. Louis Bradbury, Director 120 East 9th Wellington, KS 67152-4098 620-326-895* FAX 620-326-5576*</p>	<p>Douglas Co. Comm. Corr. Pam Madl, Acting Director 11th & Massachusetts, 3rd Flr Lawrence, KS 66044-3096 785-842-8414 FAX 785-842-8455</p>	<p>Johnson Co. Community Corr. Mike Youngken, Director 135 South Kansas Olathe, KS 66061-4434 913-829-5000 FAX 913-829-0107 FAX 913-829-0038</p>

*The 620 area code becomes effective Feb. 3rd, 2001.

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies (continued)

<p>Leavenworth Co. Comm. Corr. Penny Lincoln, Director Harvey House, 2nd Floor 624 Olive Leavenworth, KS 66048-2600 913-684-0775 FAX 913-684-0764</p>	<p>Sedgwick Co. Comm. Corr. Mark Masterson, Director 905 North Main Wichita, KS 67203-3648 316-383-7003 FAX 316-263-5809</p>	<p>Unified Government Comm. Corr. Phil Lockman, Interim Director 812 N. 7th Street Kansas City, KS 66101 913-573-4180 FAX 913-573-4181</p>
<p>8th District Comm. Corr. Mike Wederski, Director 801 North Washington Junction City, KS 66441 785-762-4679 FAX 785-762-4674</p>	<p>Cimarron Basin Authority Mike Howell, Director 239 W. Pancake Suite #3 Liberal, KS 67901 620-626-3284* FAX 620-626-3279*</p>	<p>31st District Comm. Corr. Phil Young, Director P. O. Box 246 Fredonia, KS 66736 620-378-4435* FAX 620-378-4531*</p>
	<p>12th District Comm. Corr. Wanda Backstrom, Director 811 Washington Concordia, Kansas 66901 785-243-8170 FAX 785-243-8179</p>	

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