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**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**NCJRS**

**JUN 30 1992**

**ACQUISITIONS**

**\* PAROLE \*  
\* COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS \*  
\* CONSERVATION CAMP \***

**PREPARED BY**

**DIVISION OF COMMUNITY AND FIELD SERVICES**

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DEPUTY SECRETARY**

**DECEMBER, 1991**

137318

**U.S. Department of Justice  
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**PAROLE AND COMPACT POPULATIONS/STAFFING LEVELS**

FY	PAROLE IN KANSAS	COMPACT IN KANSAS	SUBTOTAL	COMPACT TO OTHER STATES*	TOTAL CASES	# PAROLE OFFICERS	# SUPERVISORS	CENTRAL OFFICE PROFESSIONAL STAFF	AVERAGE CASELOAD***	CASELOAD INCREASE/ DECREASE
1979	1345	757	2102	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	36	5	3	58	---
1980	1503	826	2329	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	36	5	3	65	+ 227
1981	1480	945	2425	320	2745	36	5	3	67	+ 96
1982	1510	927	2437	370	2807	36	5	3	68	+ 12
1983	1517	937	2454	490	2944	36	5	3	68	+ 17
1984	1309	829	2138	502	2640	36	5	3	59	- 316
1985	1426	798	2224	626	2850	36	5	3	62	+ 86
1986	1488	792	2280	714	2994	36	5	3	63	+ 56
1987	1878	855	2733	936	3669	36	5	3	76	+ 453
1988	2172	929	3101	1076	4177	59	5	3	53	+ 368
1989	2691	918	3609	1423	5032	73	5	3	49	+ 508
1990	3820	1103	4923	1644	6567	73	5	3	67	+1314
1991	4232	1267	5499	1919	7418	70	4	4	79	+ 576
1992**	4333	1302	5635	1920	7555	80	4	4	70	+ 136

\* These cases are managed by central office personnel. The caseload has increased 421% with no increase in central office staff responsible for managing these cases.

\*\* FY 1992 figures are as of 11-1-91.

\*\*\* Average caseload is based on the total Kansas caseload, including cases not yet assigned to parole officers.

## **PAROLE SERVICES**

The Kansas Department of Corrections is responsible for community-based supervision of offenders who have been released from correctional facilities, either on parole or through conditional release, but who have not yet been discharged from their sentence. The purpose of parole supervision is to protect the community and to provide services to the offender in order to reduce the probability of continued criminal behavior.

Supervision is designed to create an individually tailored plan for each offender, based on identification of the appropriate level of supervision which is required and on utilization of a variety of community services that respond to the offender's needs. The overall objective is to maximize the offender's opportunity to return to society as a law-abiding, self-reliant and productive member of the community.

The Department performs its parole supervision functions through the Parole Services Section of the Community and Field Services Division. The Department has organized the state into four parole regions for purposes of management and delivery of parole services. Each region is managed by a regional parole director. The regions, and the locations of each regional office, are as follows: Western Region--Hutchinson; Southern Region--Wichita; Central Region--Topeka; and Eastern Region--Kansas City. In addition to the regional offices the Department also has parole offices located in 10 other communities, including Garden City, Dodge City, Salina, Great Bend, Olathe, Junction City, Lawrence, Emporia, Independence and Pittsburg.

On July 1, 1991, a total of 5,499 Kansas parolees, compact parolees, and compact probationers were under supervision in Kansas. Staff in the central office monitored an additional 2,518 cases that were under compact placement in another state, under active warrant status or on absconder status. Seventy parole officers provided services to an average caseload of 79 offenders within the 105 counties of the State.

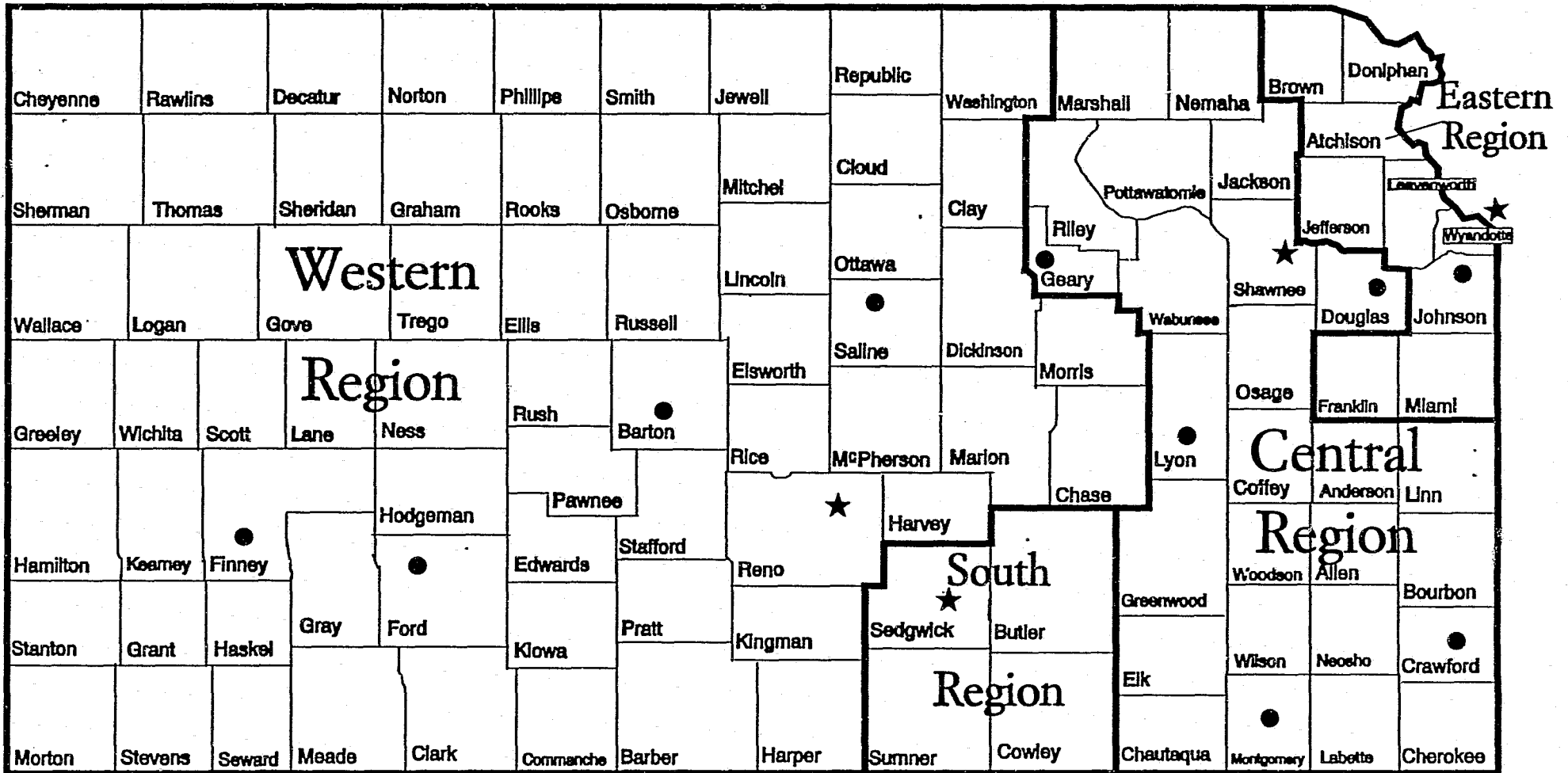
### **Statutory Authorization**

K.S.A. 75-5214 authorizes the Secretary of Corrections to appoint parole officers, who are granted the same police powers as other law enforcement officers in the state. K.S.A. 75-5216 defines the basic duties and responsibilities of parole officers and K.S.A. 75-5217 sets forth revocation procedures for offenders who violate the conditions of parole or conditional release.

### **Mission Statement**

The mission of Parole Services is the protection of the community through supervision and enforcement of conditions imposed on the convicted offender who has been released into the community by a court or paroling authority. Incumbent to that mission is the return of the offender to the community as a productive law-abiding citizen. Parole Services strives toward its mission through client assessment and classification, adherence to professional standards of supervision, constructive use of corrective sanctions and brokerage of community service resources.

# Kansas Parole Regions



★ - Indicates Regional Office

● - Indicates District Office

## History

- 1973            The Penal Reform Act was enacted, giving the Secretary of Corrections the responsibility for supervising offenders on probation and parole. This function previously had been performed by the State Board of Probation and Parole, predecessor of the Kansas Adult Authority. The Adult Authority retained responsibility for granting and revoking paroles, and for issuing final releases from parole.
- 1976            The Legislature created the position of Deputy Secretary for Community Services. Responsibilities of the Community Services Division included jail inspection, parole and interstate compact administration, and community corrections grant and program administration.
- 1978            The Legislature transferred the responsibility for supervision of Kansas probationers to the Judicial Branch, effective July 1, 1979.
- 1979            On July 1, over 35 probation officers were transferred from the Department to the Judicial Branch, as was responsibility for supervision of 1,400 felony probationers.
- 1985            The Legislature authorized FY 1986 funding for a crisis intervention program for parolees. The purpose of the program is to provide emergency financial assistance to parolees who otherwise would be returned to prison as a parole violator.
- 1988            The Community Services Division was reorganized and renamed the Programs Division. Responsibility for all institutional and community-based contractual programs was assigned to this division.
- 1989            The Programs Division was reorganized to include all contractual services, program administration, unit team and classification functions. The Community and Field Services Division was created to manage parole, community corrections and conservation camp functions.
- 1991            The parole regions were reorganized, reducing the number of regions from five to four.

## Targeted Population

The Department supervises offenders who are paroled by the Kansas Parole Board, offenders who are released on conditional release from Kansas correctional facilities, and offenders who have been placed on probation or parole in other states but whose supervision has been transferred here under provisions of the Interstate Compact Agreement. Compact clients are required to abide by the conditions of probation/parole as required by the State of Kansas in addition to those required by their home state.

## Covered Services

### *Supervision*

Standards of supervision are applied to all clients under the charge of the Department. This is accomplished by a classification system that evaluates the risk posed by the offender to society and the needs of the individual offender. Risk and needs are assessed using a standardized instrument that examines the factors identified in Table 5.1. The Risk and needs instrument has been recently validated by NCCD.

Table 5.1 Factors Considered in Evaluation of Parolee Risk and Needs	
Risk Assessment	Needs Assessment
Security Level I Offense	Academic Education
Number of Prior Periods of Probation/Parole	Vocational Education
Attitude	Employment
Age at First Felony Conviction	Financial Management
Number of Prior Felony Convictions	Marital/Family
Convictions - Selected Offenses	Companions
Number of Prior Probation/Parole Revocations	Emotional Stability
Alcohol Usage Problems	Alcohol Usage
Other Drug Usage Problems	Other Drug Usage
Number of Address Changes	Mental Ability
Percentage of Time Employed	Health
Social Identification	Sexual Behavior
Problems - Interpersonal Relations	Officer Impression
Use of Community Resources	
Response to Supervision	

The parole officer must complete the risk and needs assessment for each client within the first 30 days of the supervision period. During the interim, the client is assigned to the highest level of supervision. The ultimate assignment to a level of supervision is dictated by the higher of the two scores between risk and needs. Reassessments are conducted at six month intervals to determine if there is a need to change the level of supervision. Overrides to the assessment scores are permitted for good cause and with the consent of the regional director.

There are currently four levels of supervision under which clients are placed. The most intensive level of supervision is labeled "Close", followed by "Intermediate", "Reduced", and "Limited" in diminishing order. Frequency of contacts by type and supervision level is given in Table 5.2.



<b>Table 5.2 Frequency of Parolee Contacts, By Supervision Level</b>				
	Close	Intermediate	Reduced	Limited
Face-to-face with Client	Semi-monthly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually
Law Enforcement Records Check	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually
Employment, Training, and Education Verification	Monthly	Semi-annually	Officer Discretion	Annually
Residence Verification	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Annually
Substance Abuse Screening	Monthly	Quarterly	On Suspicion	On Suspicion
Treatment Verification	Monthly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Not Applicable
Collateral Contacts	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Semi-annually
Restitution, Fines, Costs	As Available	As Available	As Available	As Available
Unemployed Client Contact	As Available	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly

### ***Offender Services***

The services and assistance provided to those individuals under supervision are primarily directed to meet the client's needs. Parole Services constantly strives to reduce the level of risk to the community at large, and to establish more personal contact with the client to ensure that satisfactory job preparation and job stability is maintained--the desired result being that the individuals under supervision will assume a productive, law-abiding role in the community.

Community resources are utilized by each parole office to the maximum extent possible in an effort to provide needed services to the client. Services that are commonly needed and provided to the client include, but are not limited to, the following: employment assistance; drug and alcohol counseling, including inpatient and outpatient treatment; mental health counseling; medical assistance; vocational assistance and counseling; and educational assistance and counseling.

The Department contracts directly with providers for delivery of mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment services for parolees. The Department also has limited funds available for crisis intervention assistance.

### **Funding**

Operating expenditures for parole services--excluding contracts for program services for parolees--totaled \$4.3 million in FY 1991, and are budgeted in FY 1992 at \$4.8 million. Approximately three-fourths of the total spending in both fiscal years is attributed to salaries and wages of staff assigned to the parole services function. In FY 1991, the number of approved positions for parole was 104 FTE and in FY 1991, 104 FTE.

Of the 104 FTE approved for FY 1991, four are assigned to the Department's central office and the remainder are located in the 16 local and regional field parole offices.

In addition to the operating budget for parole services, funds also are expended from the Department's Program Management Division for contract services to parolees. The largest program expenditure category is substance abuse treatment and counseling, which was funded at \$1,084,330 in FY 1991 and \$1,128,107 in FY 1992. Table 5.3 presents a listing of contractors, locations, contract amounts and services approved for substance abuse contracts in FY 1992. The Department also contracts with Kansas University, Wichita State University and Emporia State University for provision of mental health services to parolees at six parole office locations. Total funding for these contracts was \$64,000 in FY 1991 and \$81,533 in FY 1992. Finally, annual funding of \$15,000 is available for providing crisis intervention services to parolees.

Table 5.3 KDOC Contracts with Local Providers for Substance Abuse Services to Parolees --  
FY 1992

Location	Contractor	Program Spaces	Program Capacity	Contract Amount
<u>Intermediate Treatment</u>				
Kansas City, KS	Depth Rehabilitation Alcohol Group (D.R.A.G.), Kansas City, KS	12	72	\$144,540
Topeka	Topeka Halfway House, Topeka	8	96	85,060
Wichita	Parallax, Wichita	20	240	214,400
Newton	Farmhouse, Newton	7	28	91,102
TOTAL				\$535,102
<u>Reintegration Treatment</u>				
Garden City	Crossroads, Garden City	6	24	\$45,360
Lawrence	First Step, Lawrence	2	8	21,126
Topeka	Services for Alcohol Related Problems (S.A.R.P.), Topeka	8	32	61,320
Wichita	Parallax, Topeka	18	72	170,820
TOTAL				\$298,626
<u>Day Treatment</u>				
Garden City	Crossroads, Garden City	Variable	30	28,500
TOTAL				\$ 28,500
<u>Outpatient Counseling</u>				
Garden City	Crossroads, Garden City	10	40	\$ 9,600
Kansas City, KS	Mental Health Consortium, Kansas City, KS	75	300	120,065
Topeka	Topeka Halfway House, Topeka	40	160	38,656
Wichita	DCCCA, Lawrence	100	400	97,558
TOTAL				\$265,879
Total Substance Abuse				\$1,128,107

## Program Data

A profile of the Kansas parole caseload as of July 1, 1991 is given in Table 5.4. The table is divided into two parts. Part 1 details the caseload that is fully and actively supervised by field parole staff. It includes offenders paroled or conditionally released from Kansas correctional facilities, as well as parolees and probationers sentenced in other states but transferred to Kansas for supervision under Interstate compact agreement. The total in-state caseload on July 1, 1991 was 5,499 cases--an increase of 576 from a year earlier, or 10 percent.

<u>Part 1. In-state Caseload</u>	
Compact Parole	352
Compact Probation	915
Kansas Parole	<u>4,232</u>
Total In-State Caseload	5,499
<u>Part 2. Administrative Supervision</u>	
Kansas Parolees Out-of-State	1,229
Kansas Conditional Release Out-of-State	164
Parole to Detainer	334
Kansas Parole Active Warrant	192
Kansas Conditional Release Active Warrant	15
Absconder	<u>599</u>
Total Administrative Supervision	2,533

The second part of Table 5.4 details the caseload that is under administrative supervision. It includes Kansas offenders transferred out of state for supervision under interstate compact agreement, offenders paroled to detainer, parolees and conditional releasees with active warrants, and absconders. The total administrative caseload on July 1, 1991 was 2,518 cases.

Distribution of the in-state caseload among the four parole regions is presented in Table 5.5. The caseload data is given by supervision level and by type of case. Caseloads are highest in the Southern and Eastern regions, where the number of cases assigned on November 1, 1991 totaled 1,749 and 1,741, respectively. Combined, the two regions accounted for 62 percent of the total in-state caseload.

Approximately three-fourths of the caseload was assigned to either the close or intermediate supervision level. Two-thirds of the cases were parolees from Kansas correctional facilities and approximately 26 percent were compact parolees or probationers.

**Table 5.5 In-state Parole Caseload by Parole Region, Supervision Level and Type of Case - November 1, 1991**

	Western	Southern	Central	Eastern	(Error Listing)	Total
<b><u>Supervision Level</u></b>						
Close	260	732	422	478	1	1,893
Intermediate	293	576	608	605	1	2,083
Reduced	182	315	302	436	2	1,237
Limited	12	31	11	66	0	120
Not Assigned	17	95	33	156	1	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,635</b>
<b><u>Type of Case</u></b>						
Kansas Parolee	438	1,267	897	876	2	3,480
Kansas Conditional Releasee	64	91	91	106	0	352
Compact Parolee	52	68	88	173	0	381
Compact Probation	167	167	209	376	2	921
Clients Held in County Jail	30	54	42	56	1	183
KDOC Warrant Case Monitored	10	25	20	22	0	77
Not Assigned	3	77	29	132	0	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,635</b>

**KANSAS COUNTY JAIL RATES FOR PAROLE VIOLATORS**

**COMPARISON OF COUNTY CHARGES**

<b>County Name</b>	<b>Rate Per Day</b>	<b>County Name</b>	<b>Rate Per Day</b>
Shawnee	71.03	Saline	30.00
Johnson	66.38	Wilson	30.00
Graham	50.00	Cowley	30.00
Logan	45.00*	Ellis	30.00
Wyandotte	42.00	Riley	30.00
Thomas	40.00*	Grant	30.00
Norton	40.00	Seward	30.00
Atchison	40.00	Ford	30.00
Rooks	40.00	Montgomery	30.00
Washington	40.00	Elk	30.00
Dickinson	35.00	Hamilton	30.00
Jackson	35.00	Harvey	30.00
Jefferson	35.00	Stanton	30.00
Philips	35.00	Leavenworth	26.75*
Sherman	35.00	Bourbon	26.50
Smith	35.00	Barton	25.00
Douglas	34.75	Brown	25.00
Crawford	32.12	Edwards	25.00
Finney	30.00	Kingman	25.00
Geary	30.00	Lyon	25.00
Harper	30.00	Neosho	25.00
Kearny	30.00	Republic	25.00
Lane	30.00	Scott	25.00
Meado	30.00	Allen	25.00
Reno	30.00	Butler	20.00
Miami	30.00	Chautauqua	20.00
Pawnee	30.00	Kiowa	20.00
Russell	30.00	McPherson	20.00

Trego	20.00	Gove	No Rate
Wabaunsee	20.00	Greeley	No Rate
Woodson	20.00	Hodgeman	No Rate
Greenwood	20.00	Lincoln	No Rate
Osage	20.00	Linn	No Rate
Labette	18.00	Marion	No Rate
Barber	15.00	Morris	No Rate
Clay	15.00	Nemaha	No Rate
Cloud	15.00	Ness	No Rate
Osborne	15.00	Rawlins	No Rate
Rice	15.00	Rush	No Rate
Sumner	14.50	Sheridan	No Rate
Pottawatomie	12.00	Stafford	No Rate
Stevens	10.00	Wallace	No Rate
Jewell	10.00	Wichita	No Rate
Haskell	8.00		
Mitchell	7.65		
Gray	6.00		
Ottawa	6.00		
Franklin	4.30		
Pratt	0.00		
Anderson	No Rate		
Chase	No Rate		
Cherokee	No Rate		
Cheyenne	No Rate		
Clark	No Rate		
Coffey	No Rate		
Commanche	No Rate		
Decatur	No Rate		
Doniphan	No Rate		
Ellsworth	No Rate		

\* - See Rate File For Additional Information

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
COMMUNITY AND FIELD SERVICES DIVISION  
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SECTION**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Kansas Legislature enacted the Community Corrections Act (K.S.A. 75-5290 et. seq.) in 1978. The goal of community corrections is to assist in reducing prison overcrowding by providing the courts with an additional sentencing option. This sentencing option exists as a part of the continuum between probation and prison. The term "community corrections" refers to correctional programs and services that are administered in the community rather than in prison. Community corrections programs provide structured intensive supervision for offenders through development of individualized supervision plans designed to meet the needs of each offender. The program premise is that selected offenders can be controlled in the community and present no unacceptable risk to the public. Community corrections programs provide a legitimate sanction or punishment and can rehabilitate selected offenders more effectively. Historically, community corrections has been a cost effective means to assist in reducing prison overcrowding. The advantage of community corrections to the state is that it diverts offenders from prison and saves the tax payers money by establishing the least restrictive appropriate sanction and controls for these offenders. The advantage of community corrections to the county or counties is that it allows the offender to maintain family ties, pay taxes, restitution and develop the support necessary to be a productive member of the community.

The Community Corrections Act authorizes a variety of programs eligible for grant funds, including: restitution, victim services, preventive or diversionary correctional programs, and facilities and services for the detention, confinement, care or treatment of adult and juvenile offenders. A comprehensive plan is developed annually by each local program. The comprehensive plan sets forth the program objectives and services planned for each program. The advisory board and Board of County Commissioners annually approve the comprehensive plan with final approval by the Kansas Department of Corrections. The Kansas Department of Corrections requires that each community corrections comprehensive plan include Adult Intensive Supervision or Adult Residential Services, however, Adult Intensive Supervision is the department's one priority and this service is included in each plan.

The Department of Corrections is responsible for oversight of all community corrections programming. This is carried out through interpretation of state statutes; promulgation of regulations and administrative policies and procedures; periodic auditing; provision of technical assistance and dissemination of information. The Department approves, subject to review of the State Community Corrections Board, all budgets, plans, amendments and program content of local programs. The Department has the responsibility to fund, within amounts appropriated, approved community corrections program budgets. Any unexpended funds due to delay in program or project startup, overestimate of costs or operating expenditures, employee turnover, etc. shall be used to reduce subsequent distributions of funds from the state or returned to the state for allocation elsewhere as needed unless the Secretary determines that these funds may be retained by the county for approved programming purposes.

There are currently 32 Community Corrections programs serving the 105 counties of Kansas. The map attached shows the locations of the 32 programs. Some of the programs are multi-county groups, some are single county programs and some counties have chosen to contract for community correctional services from nearby community corrections programs.

The 32 community corrections programs are delineated as follows and indicated on the attached map:



**Counties participating prior to 1990**

Bourbon/Linn/Miami	Multi County Program
Douglas	Single County Program
Johnson	Single County Program
Leavenworth	Single County Program
Montgomery	Single County Program
Riley	Single County Program
Saline	Single County Program
Sedgwick	Single County Program
Shawnee	Single County Program
Wyandotte	Single County Program
2nd Judicial District (Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee)	Contracts with Shawnee County Community Corrections for Services

**Counties newly participating in the  
Community Corrections Act in 1990**

Atchison (1st Jud. Dist.)	Single County Program
Cowley (19th Jud. Dist.)	Single County Program
Reno (27th Jud. Dist.)	Single County Program
Sumner (30th Jud. Dist.)	Single County Program
4th Judicial District (Anderson, Coffey, Osage, Franklin)	Multi County Program
5th Judicial District (Chase, Lyon)	Multi County Program
8th Judicial District (Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris)	Contract for service from Riley County Community Corrections
9th Judicial District (Harvey, McPherson)	Multi County Program
Southeast Kansas (11th & 31st) (Allen, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson)	Multi County Program
12th Judicial District (Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington)	Contracting for Service from Saline Community Corrections
13th Judicial District (Butler, Elk, Greenwood)	Multi County Program
Chautauqua County (14th Dist.)	Contracts for Service from Montgomery Community Corrections

Northwest Kansas  
(15th, 17th, & 23rd)  
(Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis,  
Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton,  
Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins,  
Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman,  
Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace)

Multi County Program

Santa Fe Trail (16th Dist.)  
(Clark, Comanche, Ford, Grant,  
Gray, Haskell, Kiowa, Meade,  
Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens)

Multi County Program

Central Kansas (20th Dist.)  
(Barton, Ellsworth, Rice,  
Russell, Stafford)

All other counties within the  
20th Judicial District contract  
with Barton for service.

Clay (21st Jud. Dist.)

Contracts with Riley County for  
Community Corrections services.

22nd Judicial District  
(Brown, Doniphan, Marshall,  
Nemaha)

Contracts with Riley County  
Community Corrections.

24th Judicial District  
(Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane,  
Ness, Pawnee, Rush)

Multi County Program

25th Judicial District  
(Finney, Greeley, Hamilton,  
Kearney, Scott, Wichita)

Multi County Program

Ottawa

Contracts with Saline County  
Community Corrections for  
services.

South Central Kansas (30th Dist.)  
(Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt)

Multi County Program

## **STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION**

The Kansas Community Corrections Act (K.S.A. 75-5290), patterned after the Minnesota Community Corrections Act, was passed by the 1978 Legislature in an effort to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. The bill became law April 15, 1978.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS MISSION STATEMENT

The primary mission of the Community Corrections Program is to prevent the institutionalization of certain adult and juvenile offenders in state correctional institutions and youth centers. This is achieved by funding grants to counties to establish and maintain correctional programs and services for these offenders. These programs and services may be tailored to reflect local community needs and values, but the overall programs must contain at least one of two core services (adult intensive supervision or adult residential program). Within available funds, county programs may offer other services and programs within a broad umbrella of correctional services.

### History: Kansas Community Corrections Act

The Kansas Community Corrections Act (K.S.A. 75-5290), patterned after the Minnesota Community Corrections Act, was passed by the 1978 legislature in an effort to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. The bill became law on April 15, 1978.

Key amendments to the Community Corrections Act have occurred twelve times since its initiation in 1978. Some of the highlights include:

An amendment to the Community Corrections Act in 1982 eliminated the preamble which effectively left the act without a statement of purpose.

In 1986 Senate Bill 419 clarified that a person sentenced to community corrections program was subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court and was not in the custody of the Kansas Department of Corrections. Senate Bill 419 specifically made an assignment to community corrections a judicial sanction. Community Corrections as a sentence was previously a condition of probation. Senate Bill 419 also established a community corrections fee and gave the community corrections officers arrest powers.

In 1988 Senate Bill 457 stabilized the floor funding level for local programs at the FY88 level. The bill also authorized the Secretary of Corrections to transfer to one or more counties, any portion of a county's annual grant which remained unused at the end of the local program's grant year. Senate Bill 457 authorized the Secretary to contract for correctional services from any participating county or group of counties to include services for inmates classified as less than minimum custody. This bill also allows the counties to contract with one another.

1988 was also the year that standards were developed, by the Department of Corrections, for the core programs, which are adult intensive supervision and adult residential care or work release. In 1989 the programs were audited in accordance with the standards.

Senate Bill 49 which was passed in 1989, included many changes for Community Corrections in Kansas. A mandate that all counties must participate in the act was part of Senate Bill 49. Counties could join together to develop multi county groups, develop community corrections as a single county unit, or contract for community corrections services from a participating county. The Administrative Judge from each judicial district met with Kansas Department of Corrections personnel to develop an understanding of Senate Bill 49, Community Corrections and their responsibility to the counties they represent. The judge made recommendations to the county commissioners in every county in the State of Kansas who was not one of the sixteen counties already participating in the Community Corrections Act. County commissioners then met with Kansas Department of Corrections personnel to develop an understanding of the Community Corrections Act and their responsibilities which included appointment of advisory board members and the decision to join with other counties, develop a single county program or contract for services.

Senate Bill 49 required all community corrections programs to shift from a county budget calendar year cycle to a state fiscal year budget cycle, and let the participating counties budget floors at FY89 levels if they continued to provide the same services to an equal number of offenders. The bill changed the funding formula based on the historical cost per program service of the existing community corrections programs, multiplied by the projected average daily population of offenders. House Bill 3091 was passed in 1990 which allows the Secretary the ability to reduce the grant of a program below the FY89 level, based on certain criteria.

Presumptive sentencing (KSA 21-4606(a)) was enacted through Senate Bill 49 in order to clarify which offenders were to be sentenced to probation and which were to be sentenced to community corrections. The presumptive sentence for a person who has never been convicted of a felony, but has now been convicted of a class D or E felony or convicted of the attempt to commit a class D felony shall be probation unless the conviction is of a crime specified in article 34, 35 or 36 of Chapter 21 of the Kansas Statute Annotated or the crime is a felony conviction of KSA 65-4127(b). If the presumptive sentence to standard probation is not imposed, the presumptive sentence for a person convicted of a D or E felony shall be assignment to a community correctional service program on terms the court determines.

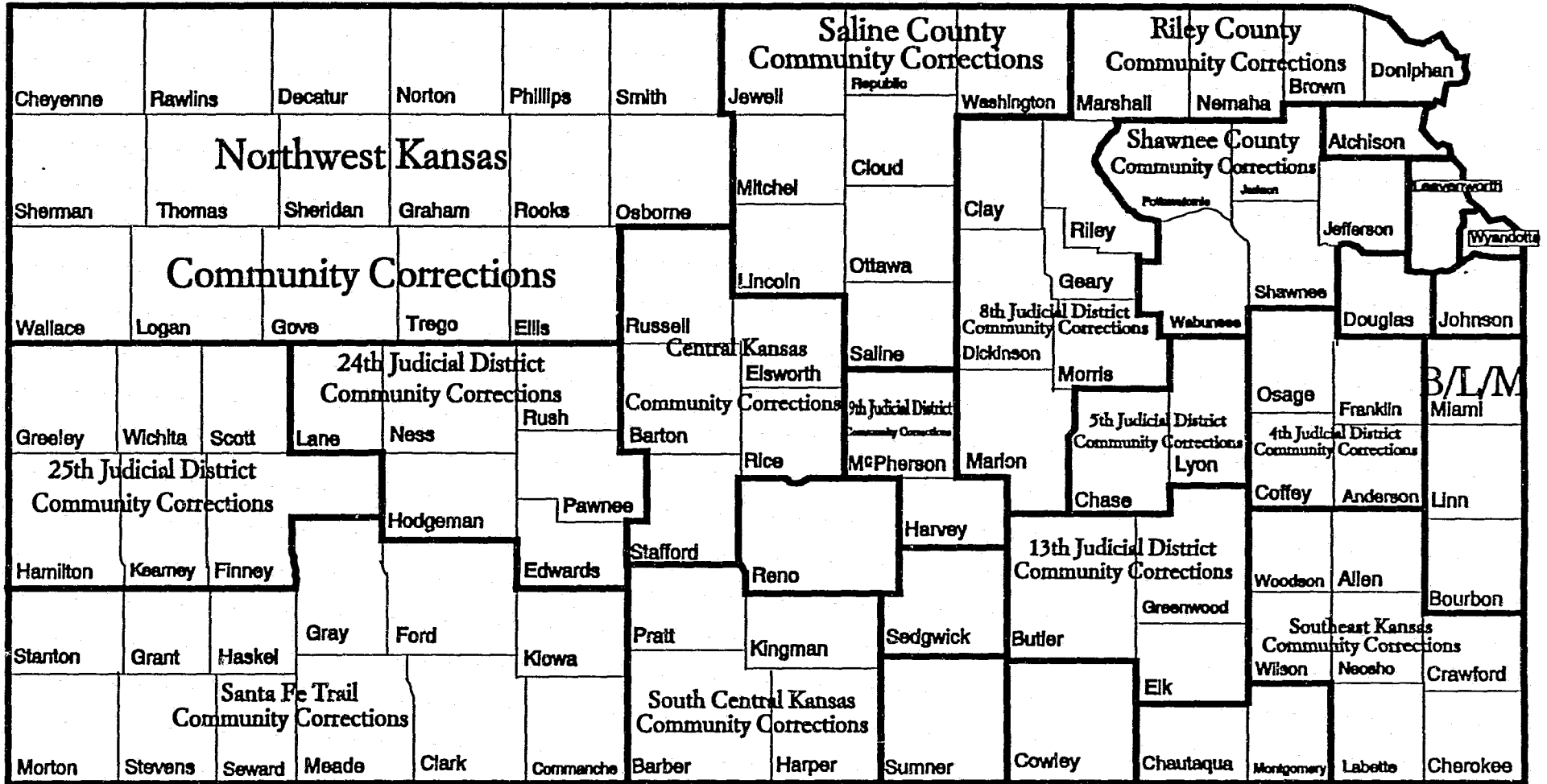
Senate Bill 49 established the State Community Corrections Board. The board is comprised of five members, three appointed by the Governor and two by the Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. The board hears appeals on decisions of the Secretary from local programs and reviews minimum program standards established by the Secretary of Corrections for community corrections programs.

Currently all counties in Kansas have implemented and received funding for community corrections services. There are 32 program budgets.

Local program history is based on the initial date of implementation which is as follows:

- 1980 Shawnee County entered the Community Corrections Act.
- 1981 Leavenworth and Bourbon/Linn/Miami counties entered the act, as did Wyandotte.
- 1982 Johnson and Riley counties joined the act.
- 1983 Sedgwick County, the largest county in Kansas entered the act. Johnson County Community Corrections was suspended because of high (chargeback) admissions to prison which were charged to Johnson County resulting in inadequate funds for program operation.
- 1984 Montgomery County entered the act.
- 1985 The Johnson County Community Corrections program re-opened.
- 1986 Saline County entered the Community Corrections Act.
- 1987 Douglas County entered the Community Corrections Act.
- 1989 The second judicial district counties of Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee joined the Community Corrections Act by contracting for community corrections services through Shawnee County.
- 1990 The other 89 counties joined the Community Corrections Act by either joining together as a group, singly or contracting for community corrections services from an existing program.

# Kansas Community Corrections



FY92 GRANTS  
FY93 C LEVEL REQUESTS

Program	FY92 Request	FY92 Initial Grant Amount	Drug Amount	Add'l Allocated Unexpended Funds	As of 11-3-91 FY92 Total Allocation	C Level FY93 Requests
Atchison	95,968.00	51,738.00	1,750.00	0.00	51,738.00	77,174.00
B/L/M	357,316.40	211,822.00	35,512.00	16,850.00	228,672.00	426,801.00
Cowley	177,238.26	176,822.00	10,000.00	0.00	176,822.00	220,749.36
Chautauqua	12,100.00	12,080.00	0.00	1,550.00	13,630.00	15,100.00
Douglas	345,604.00	301,499.00	3,500.00	22,260.00	323,759.00	531,175.00
Johnson	4,090,979.00	1,778,540.00	150,000.00	85,863.00	1,864,403.00	3,991,106.00
Leavenworth	429,453.74	236,809.00	4,500.00	6,600.00	243,409.90	399,057.00
Montgomery	327,334.42	245,249.00	5,000.00	860.00	246,109.00	291,409.56
Northwest Kansas	370,409.00	224,051.00	0.00	25,950.00	250,001.00	444,477.00
Riley	207,158.00	169,793.00	0.00	0.00	169,793.00	578,965.00
Reno	541,244.59	208,313.00	5,000.00	5,254.00	213,567.00	516,028.14
Saline	396,952.54	228,938.00	0.00	8,152.00	237,090.00	357,636.00
Southeast Kansas	470,480.89	201,549.00	0.00	34,487.00	236,036.00	578,150.55
Santa Fe Trail	243,606.08	217,910.00	86,003.00	13,459.00	231,369.00	614,603.00
Sedgwick	2,251,547.00	2,090,601.00	56,714.00	43,520.00	2,134,121.00	2,920,061.36
Shawnee	1,050,940.00	672,936.00	184,615.00	0.00	672,936.00	1,566,324.00
Sumner	252,905.00	108,016.00	9,000.00	4,650.00	112,666.00	158,671.00
Wyandotte	1,284,072.00	1,102,236.00	30,000.00	41,204.00	1,143,440.00	1,421,491.00
2nd	119,100.00	66,875.00	0.00	17,000.00	83,875.00	221,659.00
4th	225,681.00	157,611.00	0.00	9,788.00	167,399.00	369,186.00
5th	165,780.77	134,741.00	20,500.00	30,206.00	164,947.00	194,845.69
8th	219,360.00	162,625.00	0.00	7,625.00	170,250.00	---
9th	309,946.90	164,203.00	0.00	54,588.00	218,791.00	405,361.10
12th	38,090.00	28,964.00	0.00	0.00	28,964.00	44,409.36
13th	323,948.23	141,279.00	0.00	23,781.00	165,060.00	354,729.13
20th (Central)	207,704.00	129,535.00	0.00	16,393.00	145,928.00	288,000.00
22nd	101,663.00	86,563.00	0.00	500.00	87,063.00	---
24th	125,622.56	100,557.00	0.00	9,660.00	110,217.00	181,839.00
25th	253,933.03	172,137.00	0.00	14,800.00	186,937.00	299,963.95
30th	81,759.04	74,568.00	0.00	5,000.00	79,568.00	118,310.77
	15,077,897.45	9,658,560.00	603,000.00	500,000.00	10,158,560.00	

Over the last two years it has become apparent that funding resources are limited for the State of Kansas and programs funded through state grant funds, such as community corrections. A list of program priorities for community corrections was developed to respond to the limited funding available to community corrections programs in Kansas. Each year it is important to assess the status of resources available and the offender populations that use them. Based on a yearly assessment a list of program service priorities for community corrections is developed and provided to all local community corrections programs as a guideline for use in the development of the annual comprehensive community corrections plan.

In October of 1989 the first priorities list for funding consideration was developed by the Department for use in planning for FY91 community corrections programs. Local Advisory Boards also play a major role in identifying and planning local priorities, needs and resource allocation. It is important to note that the local advisory board's function is to develop a local program comprehensive plan with the local program director. Prioritization of primary correctional needs on a statewide basis should be a useful tool in developing a local comprehensive plan for community corrections.

The FY92/93 primary priorities for community corrections program services are organized to emphasize attention on the adult prison bound and Juvenile Youth Center bound populations. For example, the Day Reporting Center concept is a less costly alternative to residential services and seems to provide a highly structured environment for offenders. The Day Reporting Center concept was developed in England and is currently being implemented in several states including Kansas. The concept is one of providing a resource center for offenders that includes such activities as: Direct supervision while the offender is not at his/her employment, educational and vocational opportunities, life skills, social skills and other specialized activities such as drug abuse education or group therapy. Many agency resources already available in local communities can and do work together to provide services to the offender population. The Day Reporting Center concept encourages the coordination of these efforts in a concentrated location on a daily basis. This type of community coordination can be accomplished at a lower cost than residential care, with very similar community controls by use of "partnerships". A partnership agreement to serve citizens of a particular community may result in centralized services or a centralized referral system.

The Department believes that the Day Reporting Center service should be a higher level priority than residential services on the priority list of services and funding due to the level of risk control it provides, the ability to involve the community in sanctioning, and the relatively low cost for services that this option provides.

Residential services are moved lower on the priority list because the cost is higher than other services that seem to offer similar levels of supervision, education and treatment. Residential services are seen as too costly to offer statewide for all types of offender groups at this time. Less costly alternatives such as Day Reporting Centers or contracts for such services are encouraged during the tight budget cycle that the State of Kansas is in currently.

Several services were originally listed separately and are now condensed under the primary coordinating service. For example, the majority of offenders are usually sentenced to intensive supervision. Services such as electronic monitoring and substance abuse testing, assessment and treatment are usually part of the intensive supervision service and are not offered as singular services or sentences without intensive supervision. The priority list for 1992 now lists a service such as EMD's as a part of other primary program services, i.e. intensive supervision.

Juvenile diversion services is listed as the ninth priority and adult diversion is tenth. The reason that juvenile diversion is prioritized one step higher is because it is generally believed that diverting juveniles from the criminal justice system at an earlier stage in their lives may be more successful than waiting until they are adults. Generally speaking, candidates for adult diversion are not at risk of incarceration in a state institution.

Indirect costs are not included on the 1992 primary priorities list. Indirects were not funded during FY91 because of the current budget situation, and the forecast for FY92 appears equally restrained.

In summary, the primary priorities list is developed annually as the guideline for local program development. The Department realizes that these priorities may not always conform to local concerns, however they have been developed as a statewide strategy to provide an efficient method of delivering correctional services in the community and reduce admissions to prison and juvenile correctional facilities.



**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
COMMUNITY & FIELD SERVICES DIVISION  
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SECTION**

Primary Priorities for Community Corrections Act  
Services in Kansas  
Fiscal Year 1992/1993

Priorities are determined by the local correctional advisory board and reviewed by the Secretary through the comprehensive plan analysis as per KSA 75-5296(d). Kansas Administrative Regulation 44-11-113(e) states that the comprehensive plan shall include primary correctional needs as identified by the corrections advisory board. The list of primary correctional needs specified annually in the month of January by the Secretary of Corrections shall be considered by the corrections advisory board in preparing the comprehensive plan annually.

Correctional needs in Kansas are prioritized by need and funding availability in order to provide a guideline to local programs for planning and funding of local correctional services to prison bound offenders and others within their community.

Primary Correctional Service needs as identified by the Kansas Department of Corrections for the Community Corrections Act services provided in Kansas.

- **Adult Intensive Supervision (pre & post incarceration)**

Discussion: The purpose of the ISP program is to assist the offender in becoming a responsible and productive member of the community.

The ISP program develops and utilizes a network of community resources and services in an attempt to fulfill each offender's needs and goals.

The ISP program is developed within the parameters of a four phase or level program. Movement through the level program should reflect an offender's progress in learning skills and behavior which relate to successful functioning in the community. An ISP may consist of additional services as funding allows. Those services may include the following: substance abuse testing, community service work supervision, electronic monitoring, mental health and substance abuse evaluations and treatment.

- **Adult Day Reporting Services**

Discussion: The day reporting concept provides a more structured daily calendar for the offender, centered on educational activities and responsibilities coordinated from a central point, which could be the community corrections office or another community resource center. This type of correctional service is a structured service that is an alternative to more costly residential services, but may include electronic monitoring or surveillance costs.

- **Juvenile Intensive Supervision**

Discussion: Juvenile Intensive Supervision services provides very close supervision as a sanction and public risk management tool for youth who would otherwise be placed in a state youth center. Intensive Supervision for Juveniles should be related to managing the risk of the juvenile in the community and efforts to reduce the possibility that the juvenile offender will escalate behavior to the point of entering the adult prison bound population.

- **Juvenile Day Reporting Services**

Discussion: See prior description of Day Reporting.

- **Adult Residential Services**

Discussion: The goal of the Residential Center is to provide a structured minimum security type of correctional environment for offenders to develop good work habits and positive behavior patterns.

The Residential Center's primary purpose is to ensure accountability of offenders and provide or make arrangements for services such as: substance abuse treatment, employment, and education/training opportunities. The Residential Center is also developed within the parameters of a multi-level system. Residential services for adults is often referred to as adult work release. Work Release may be provided through a stand alone facility, local jail, or by contract. Day Reporting Services, Electronic Monitoring and Surveillance services are often a less costly substitute for residential services.

- **Juvenile Residential Services**

Discussion: Juvenile residential services provide a structured living environment to assist offenders in developing good work habits or to involve them in a specific behavioral adjustment program. Social and Rehabilitation Services and other agencies often provide child placement. Community Corrections may contract with such a service provider or co-supervise. Day Reporting, electronic monitoring and surveillance are often substituted as less costly alternatives to residential care.

- **Victim/Witness Services**

Discussion: The goal of the Victim/Witness Program is to inform and assist victims and witnesses involved in the criminal justice process.

- Support activities that advocate for victims rights.
- Advocate funding and assistance to expand victim/witness service programs.
- Promote and advocate the development of programs in which offenders provide restitution to victims and compensation and service to the community.
- Promote active participation of victims in the criminal justice system.
- Promote the use of existing community resources and community volunteers to serve the needs of victims.

- **Prevention Services**

Discussion: Services that assist in the community effort to prevent crime. These services may be directly provided or provided by contract and are usually low cost presentations to groups or brochures.

- **Juvenile Diversion**

Discussion: Juvenile Diversion is commonly used to divert an offender from the criminal justice system, in an effort to adequately address and sanction the criminal behavior, but de-escalate the offender from unnecessary contact with the criminal justice system as a juvenile and perhaps as an adult in the future.

- **Adult Diversion**

Discussion: Adult Diversion is commonly used to divert an offender from the criminal justice

system, in an effort to adequately address and sanction the criminal behavior, but de-escalate the offender from unnecessary contact with the criminal justice system.

- **Note:** All of the services listed contain an element of education. Some more than others. All services may be provided by a community corrections program directly or by contract and in any combination based on the availability of funds or the ability of the program to obtain resources from other sources.

### **FY 1992 Priorities Summary**

1. Adult Intensive Supervision (pre & post incarceration)
2. Adult Day Reporting Services
3. Juvenile Intensive Supervision
4. Juvenile Day Reporting Services
5. Adult Residential Services
6. Juvenile Residential Services
7. Victim/Witness Services
8. Prevention Services
9. Juvenile Diversion
10. Adult Diversion

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES CHART

Implement. Date	Prgm.	Adult ISP	Adult Resid.	Adult Div.	Juv. ISP	Juv. Res.	Juv. Div.	V/W	EMD	Pre Sent.	Prevention	Day Reporting	Surveillance
1/81	B/L/M	X							X	X			
3/87	DG	X			X					X			X
4/82	JO	X	X			X			X			X	
1/81	LV	X			X					X			
11/84	MG	X			X					X			
4/82	RL	X								X			
8/86	SA	X			X		X			X			X
4/83	SG	X	X		X					X			
10/80	SN	X			X					X		X	X
6/81	WY	X							X	X			X
7/1/90	AT	X			X					X			
6/1/89	2ND	X											
7/1/90	4TH	X							X	X			X
7/1/90	5TH	X							X	X		X	
7/1/90	8TH	X			X					X			
7/1/90	9TH	X	X						X	X			X
7/1/90	11TH 31ST	X							X	X			
7/1/90	12TH	X			X				X	X			X
7/1/90	13TH	X							X	X			
7/1/90	CQ	X											
7/1/90	15TH 17TH 23RD	X								X			X
7/1/90	16TH 26TH	X	X						X	X		X	X
7/1/90	19TH	X							X	X			X
7/1/90	20TH	X							X	X			X
7/1/90	CY	X											
7/1/90	22ND	X								X			
7/1/90	24TH	X							X	X			X
7/1/90	25TH	X							X	X			X
7/1/90	27TH	X			X				X	X			X
7/1/90	OT	X											
7/1/90	30TH	X							X	X			
7/1/90	SU	X							X	X			

1/11/91

ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION MINIMUM STANDARDS

	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4
<b>CONTACTS</b> Face-To-Face	3/week	2/week for 30 days 1/week	1/week for 30 days 1 each 2 weeks	1/month
Collateral	3/week	2/week	2/week	2/month
<b>JOB SEARCH</b>	ISO directs Daily Search, Provide Proof	Employed, in Training or Education	Employed, in Training or Education	Employed, in Training or Education
<b>VERIFY EMPLOYMENT</b> Provide Pay Stubs	1/week	1/week	2/month	1/month
Employer Contacts	1/month	1/month	1/month	1/month
<b>TRAINING/EDUCATION</b> Contact Provider	1/week	1/week	2/month	1/month
<b>CURFEW</b>	ISO Directs	ISO Directs	ISO Directs	ISO Directs
<b>C.S.W.</b> Unemployed	40 hours	All Court Ordered Hours	All Court Approved Hours	CSW Done
Employed	5 hours	All Court Ordered Hours	All Court Approved Hours	CSW Done
<b>DRUG TESTING</b> If Drug History	4/month	3/month	2/month	1/month
If No Drug History	1/month	1/month	1/month	1/month
<b>LEO NOTIFICATION</b>	1/month	1/month	1/month	1/month
<b>LEO RECORD CHECK</b>	1/week	1/week	2/month	1/month
<b>MIN. DURATION</b>	30 days	90 days	90 days	Open Ended
<b>LEVEL ADVANCE</b>	Employed or Full Time Student - CSW Done  Following ALL Cond.  No Major Violations  ISO & Sup. Approve	Employed or Full Time Student  Following ALL Cond.  No Major Violations  ISO & Sup. Approve	Employed or Full Time Student  Following ALL Cond.  No Major Violations  ISO & Sup. Approve	PGM COMPLETED Conditions Met  Summary of ALL Progress since Assignment. The employer told of successful completion and that we will no longer contact.  ISO & Sup. Approve.

**FILE CONTAINS:** Chronological Contact Record, Referral Info. of PSI/PDR/SocHist., Medical Record, Supervision Plan, Signed Releases of Info., Progress Reports, Employment Data, Disciplinary Reports, Referrals to other agencies, Discharge Report, Journal Entry, Intake Packet and form.

**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEAR**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FY87</b>	<b>FY88</b>	<b>FY89</b>	<b>FY90</b>	<b>FY91</b>
<b>ATCHISON</b>				\$2,500.00	\$49,260.65
<b>B/L/M</b>	\$173,162.00	\$171,255.99	\$200,564.20	\$229,793.52	\$251,529.5
<b>CHAUTAUQUA</b>					\$1,723.47
<b>COWLEY</b>				\$2,500.00	\$111,169.01
<b>DOUGLAS</b>	\$55,626.00	\$154,052.40	\$305,628.30	\$376,757.88	\$291,381.78
<b>JOHNSON</b>	\$838,573.00	\$839,690.28	\$1,080,080.05	\$1,564,079.12	\$1,745,366.15
<b>LEAVENWORTH</b>	\$244,702.00	\$230,877.21	\$264,529.85	\$361,634.46	\$241,125.13
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	\$224,272.00	\$247,190.09	\$294,998.72	\$276,848.53	\$208,104.71
<b>NORTHWEST KANSAS</b>				\$42,408.15	\$223,200.41
<b>OTTAWA</b>					\$7,365.99
<b>RENO</b>				\$1,458.67	\$171,145.26
<b>RILEY</b>	\$210,749.00	\$240,753.80	\$219,508.83	\$222,930.36	\$186,815.91
<b>SALINE</b>	\$109,840.00	\$163,018.79	\$262,482.74	\$390,351.83	\$337,578.39
<b>SANTA FE TRAIL</b>					\$160,349.99
<b>SEDGWICK</b>	\$987,724.00	\$1,045,256.33	\$2,094,030.04	\$2,290,954.20	\$2,171,255.27
<b>SHAWNEE</b>	\$628,228.00	\$468,632.00	\$1,008,958.12	\$769,030.35	\$795,829.86
<b>SOUTHEAST KANSAS</b>				\$19,000.00	\$178,380.20
<b>SUMNER</b>				\$1,530.50	\$101,179.98
<b>WYANDOTTE</b>	\$758,553.00	\$553,125.18	\$1,049,650.19	\$1,593,378.10	\$1,212,919.62

**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEAR**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FY87</b>	<b>FY88</b>	<b>FY89</b>	<b>FY90</b>	<b>FY91</b>
2ND				\$90,748.23	\$53,331.33
4TH				\$2,295.59	\$160,420.85
5TH				\$2,274.67	\$106,009.72
8TH					\$115,529.43
9TH				\$5,000.00	\$161,921.90
12TH					\$32,557.33
13TH				\$2,066.55	\$112,636.95
20TH (CENTRAL)				\$8,884.07	\$104,713.74
22ND					\$48,968.78
24TH				\$6,256.03	\$58,070.08
25TH				\$7,171.63	\$122,088.06
30TH				\$2,129.59	\$57,286.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,231,429.00</b>	<b>\$4,113,852.07</b>	<b>\$6,780,431.04</b>	<b>\$8,271,982.03</b>	<b>\$9,579,215.79</b>

UNEXPENDED FUNDS

	CY 1984	CY 1985	CY 1986	CY 1987	CY 1988	CY89-FY90	FY91 UNEXPEND- ED FUNDS
B/L/M		59,050.80	7,048.14	34,926.17	59,171.57	43,066.45	23,052.01
DOUGLAS			567.26	159,499.74	7,306.41	16,701.72	55,643.24
JOHNSON		107,676.98	254,826.68	87,687.07	16,612.77	178,771.87	201,664.85
LEAVENWORTH		11,474.59	33,242.64	112,071.20	90,558.55	33,494.97	65,993.37
MONTGOMERY		169,852.49	11,860.83	57,327.03	84,323.71	36,442.29	30,802.94
RILEY	264,819.05	196,566.07	144,772.41	136,085.15	68,792.06	123,787.84	75,957.65
SALINE				158,021.29	80,053.40	74,718.89	20,270.72
SEDGWICK		521,361.64	343,539.28	387,094.87	9,566.73	132,432.59	57,848.87
SHAWNEE	9,924.48	80,120.27	107,719.87	56,758.60	179,641.15	266,335.32	113,310.79
WYANDOTTE	119,718.66	138,122.30	198,752.46	103,965.77	251,888.90	34,571.16	138,706.72
ATCHISON							2,527.59
COWLEY							22,267.66
CHAUTAUQUA							276.53
NW KANSAS							69,890.30
OTTAWA							3,222.01
RENO							169,948.18
SE KANSAS							46,943.72
SANTA FE TRAIL							83,256.09
SUMNER							13,010.02
2ND						79,842.09	3,668.67
4TH							22,934.95
5TH							34,656.43
8TH							82,904.57
9TH							52,635.60
12TH							21,640.28
13TH							59,096.05
20TH(CENTRAL)							43,871.26
22ND							51,051.22
24TH							19,502.42
25TH							51,546.16
30TH							24,320.33
TOTAL	394,462.19	1,284,225.14	1,102,329.57	1,118,062.75	800,076.89	1,020,165.19	1,662,421.20

Amounts of cash on hand at end of each year. Includes balance of carryover from previous year except for CY89 - FY90 column.



## LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP

The Labette County Board of Commissioners opened a 104-bed correctional conservation camp in Oswego, Kansas, in March, 1991. The facility is being managed, under contract to the Board, by Correction Management Affiliates, Inc., and Correctional Services Group, Inc.

The Labette Correctional Conservation Camp is housed in a newly constructed facility which has been specifically designed to meet the security and program requirements of the targeted inmate population. Construction of the facility is financed by the sale of bonds, and operational costs are supported by the Kansas Department of Corrections. The facility and the program are expected to meet correctional standards of the Kansas Department of Corrections and of the American Correctional Association.

The Labette Correctional Conservation Camp will provide a structured program of six months duration to minimum custody male and female youthful offenders. Inmates eligible for the Labette Correctional Conservation Camp will be non-violent, felony offenders who are between the ages of 18 and 25 years with no prior history of incarceration. Requests may be made for admission to the program by special waiver for those offenders who do not meet all specific eligibility criteria but who are evaluated to be amenable to and to benefit from the program. Through November, 1991, the camp has held six graduation ceremonies for 22 graduates. Inmates accepted into the program will be allowed the opportunity to participate in the camp program as an alternative to a prison term.

The Labette Correctional Conservation Camp is designed to enhance the physical and emotional stability of inmates through discipline, physical conditioning, work assignments, external controls, education, and counseling. The minimum security setting, coupled with the camp's emphasis on public service work projects, permits responsibility to the community to be an important focus. Community resources will be used to supplement staff-provided education, counseling, religious, and life-skills training services to assist the inmate in release preparation.

The program for inmates consists of four levels. Inmates will be required to progress through each level prior to graduation.

- **Level I - Orientation**

This orientation level will serve to familiarize inmates with the rules, expectations, and philosophy of the program. Individualized evaluations and case plans will be completed during this two-week period.

- **Level II - Challenge Activities**

This level consists of a minimum of eight weeks of challenge activities. Physical conditioning, daily work activities, military drills, outdoor functions, grooming, and regular inspections will complement the evening treatment and academic program.

- **Level III - Work Program**

The concentration within this level is on community service. Although inmates will continue an abbreviated schedule of physical conditioning, daily work assignments, education, and counseling to maintain and improve on the foundation of discipline and skills which were developed at Level II. They will also work eight hours a day at a community service project or nonprofit agency. Level III is anticipated to require fourteen weeks for completion.

- **Level IV - Reintegration Program**

This two-week level is designed to prepare the inmate for return to the community. Classes and practical exercises in such areas as obtaining/maintaining employment, finding a residence, networking with community support programs, and management of personal/family finances will be the curriculum. During this level, inmates may be permitted short, unescorted visits home.

A significant feature of the program is the system of on-going progress reviews provided to inmates relative to their accomplishments, behaviors, and completion of previously established goals. During the progress reviews, inmates will be considered for promotion to another level or return to the referral source for unsatisfactory behavior.

The Labette Correctional Conservation Camp provides the judicial system of Kansas with a confinement option that is an alternative to prison for young, minimum security offenders.

For more information contact:

- Walter N. Wharton, Administrator  
Labette County Correctional  
Conservation Camp  
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Oswego, Kansas 67356  
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## LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP

- Located in Oswego, Kansas, about 150 miles south of Kansas City
- Developed and owned by Labette County
- Minimum security, 104-bed co-correctional prison for selected youthful offenders
- Program emphasis is on development of self-esteem and good work habits combined with conservation work projects in surrounding communities
- Program is intended to serve as alternative-to-incarceration
- Inmates are assigned by District Courts of Kansas as condition of probation
- Number of employees is 29 full-time and 2 part-time, including administrative, program, support services, and security staff
- Accreditation by the American Correctional Association is a top priority
- Majority of staff recruitment has been from the local area
- Professionally managed by Correction Management Affiliates/Correctional Services Group, Inc.
- Programs provided for inmate participation include:
  - Education including GED preparation and Adult Basic Education
  - Counseling, substance abuse programs, life skills training
  - Recreation
  - Religion
  - Conservation work projects and work activities for non-profit agencies
  - Military drill and physical conditioning

# LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

### Principal Features

- 6 MONTH PROGRAM
- EMPHASIS ON:
  - DISCIPLINE
  - EXTERNAL CONTROLS
  - COMMUNITY SERVICE
  - WORK PROGRAMS
  - INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM GOALS/FEEDBACK
  - DEVELOPMENT OF SELF ESTEEM/SELF CONFIDENCE
- PROGRAM COMPONENTS
  - ORIENTATION
  - CHALLENGE ACTIVITIES
  - WORK PROGRAM
  - AUXILIARY SERVICES
  - REINTEGRATION
- FOUR LEVELS
- PROGRAM EVALUATION

## PROGRAM COMPONENTS

### ● ORIENTATION

Purpose: To develop knowledge of Camp rules and expectations.

To develop Individual Case Plan / Program Goals.

Features: Orientation to Camp rules and activities.

Evaluation of individual needs (Education, Behavioral, Social).

Development of individual case plan with measurable goals.

### ● CHALLENGE ACTIVITIES

Purpose: To develop self-discipline.

To enhance self-esteem and self-image.

Features: Physical Conditioning

Military Drill

Structured Activities

Structured Daily Routine

### ● WORK PROGRAM

Purpose: To develop good work habits.

To perform community service.

Features: Non-profit / Governmental Supervision by employer

Community Improvement Supervision by staff or employer

Approval of projects by County Board of Commissioners

Camp Operations and Maintenance

- **AUXILIARY SERVICES**

Purpose: To acquire skills / knowledge / habits to assist in adjustment after release.

Features: Education

Life Skills

Counseling

Substance Abuse Programming

Non-denominational Religious Services

- **REINTEGRATION PROGRAM**

Purpose: To prepare for return to community life.

Features: Development of Community Release Plan

Coordination of Community Resources

Arrange short term passes or overnight furloughs in selected cases.

# LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP

## Referral, Admission, and Discharge

### A SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE TO LONG TERM INCARCERATION

#### Statutory Authority:

#### K.S.A. 21-4603 AUTHORIZED DISPOSITIONS

Article (2) "Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following...(f) assign the defendant to a Conservation camp for a period not to exceed 180 days."

Article (5) "Prior to the end of 180 days, the chief administrator of such camp shall file a performance report and recommendations with the Court. The court shall enter an order based on such report and recommendations modifying the sentence, if appropriate, by sentencing the defendant to any of the authorized dispositions provided in subsection (2)."

#### K.S.A. 75-5206 PLACEMENT AND TRANSFER OF INMATES

"The secretary shall have authority to order the housing and confinement of any person sentenced to the secretary's custody, to any contract facility, including a conservation camp."

#### K.S.A. 21-4614(A) DEDUCTION OF TIME SPENT IN CONSERVATION CAMP

"(a) In any criminal action in which assignment to a conservation camp is revoked for the purpose of computing the defendant's sentence and parole eligibility and conditional release dates, the sentence is to be computed from a date to reflect an allowance for the time which the defendant has spent in a conservation camp."

## REFERRAL AND SENTENCING

### ELIGIBILITY

Offenders will be accepted only for the full 180 day program.

The sentencing court will determine if the candidate meets the following basic criteria:

- First or second time felony offender
- Not less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age
- Physically and mentally able to participate in strenuous physical activity
- Under conditions that are highly structured and subject to strict discipline
- No record of and not convicted of violent crimes against persons
- No previous incarcerations in adult penal institution
- No contagious or communicable diseases

Upon identification of a potential candidate, the sentencing court will complete the following:

- a) A Risk/Needs Assessment
- b) A preliminary Physical and Mental examination
- c) A Presentence Investigation, which is to include a record check

If sentencing court determines that a candidate meets the above criteria, the staff at the Conservation Camp will be contacted for preliminary confirmation of acceptance.

Upon preliminary acceptance, the Administrator will determine and advise the date upon which the offender can be admitted.

The sentencing court will then order the offender to obtain a physical examination to determine the offender's fitness for the program. If this examination indicates serious physical conditions or mental disorders which would preclude participating in the program, the sentencing Judge will consider other sentencing alternatives.

Prior to sentencing, the following documents will be forwarded to the Conservation Camp:

- a) Risk/Needs Assessment with case number notation
- b) Medical Checklist
- c) Psychological evaluation (if available)
- d) A certified copy of the Journal Entry of Conviction
- e) A copy of the complaint/information
- f) A copy of the Presentence Investigation



The sentencing court will provide all required documentation to the Camp, certifying that the offender meet the ellgibility requirements.

## **REFERRAL AND SENTENCING**

### **SENTENCING**

The Sentence of Assignments to a Conservation Camp shall contain special conditions requiring the inmate to comply with all rules and regulations of the Conservation Camp. Non-compliance may warrant disciplinary action or discharge from the camp.

Upon successful completion of 180 days in the Conservation Camp, the inmate shall be returned to the sentencing court for modification of sentence as provided by K.S.A. 21-4603(5).

### **ADMISSION REFUSAL AND DISCHARGE**

The Conservation Camp reserves the right to refuse admission to an offender where notoriety would adversely impact upon the program. If a referral is not accepted, notification will be made in writing to the sentencing court or to the Secretary of Corrections within ten (10) days, stating the specific reasons for refusing admission.

The Administrator of the Conservation Camp may remove from the program any inmate who commits serious or repeated violations of camp rules; who is not amenable to the program; or who, because of injury, illness or other disability, is not able to participate in the program for a period of five (5) consecutive days.

### **TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE CAMP**

The Sheriff's Department of the sentencing County is responsible for transporting the offender to and from the Correctional Conservation Camp.

### **PERSONAL BELONGINGS**

The Administrator of the Conservation Camp will advise the sentencing court of authorized property which may be brought with the inmate.

### **DISCHARGE/REVOCAION PROCESS**

When an inmate has violated the rules in such a manner that discharge from the camp is warranted, staff will prepare a violation report, which will be transmitted to the sentencing court at the time the inmate is discharged.

The Labette County Sheriff will hold the inmate in the Labette County jail pending removal by the county of referral. The Labette County Sheriff may charge the referring county a per diem fee, if warranted.

**ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

Health Screening

Medical Checklist

Consent to Treat Form

Special Condition of Sentence