

Kansas Corrections Review

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KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

November 1990

*Joan Finney
Governor*

*Steven J. Davies, Ph.D.
Secretary of Corrections*

U.S. Department of Justice
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Kansas Corrections Review



Kansas Department of Corrections
Steven J. Davies, Ph.D., Secretary

January 1991



The Honorable Joan Finney

Governor of Kansas



Steven J. Davies, Ph.D.

Secretary of Corrections

STATE OF KANSAS



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Landon State Office Building
900 S.W. Jackson—Suite 400-N
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1284
(913) 296-3317

Joan Finney
Governor

Steven J. Davies, Ph.D.
Secretary

January 1991

Fellow Kansans:

I am pleased to present to you the first edition of the *Kansas Corrections Review*.

The *Kansas Corrections Review* replaces the Department's *Annual Report*, which was last published in 1987. Although the Department intends that the *Corrections Review* will be published annually, the current edition covers more than a one-year period because it is a transitional document.

The document describes the current organizational structure of the Department, and highlights departmental activities and developments that occurred between May 1989 and November 1990. Most of the operational data included in the report pertains to FY 1990, although in some instances we have provided more current information if it was available and deemed to be of interest.

The *Kansas Corrections Review* is intended to serve as a companion document to the *Statistical Profile of the FY 1990 Offender Population* published by the Department in November 1990. The *Statistical Profile* provides in-depth statistical and demographic offender data, while the *Corrections Review* contains more general descriptive and operational information. Together, these two documents provide a complete picture of the Kansas Department of Corrections.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven J. Davies".

STEVEN J. DAVIES, Ph.D.
Secretary of Corrections

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Chapter 1

Overview

Statutory Authorization

The Kansas Department of Corrections is a cabinet-level agency headed by the Secretary of Corrections. The Department was created in 1974 through enactment of the Kansas Penal Reform Act and operates pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5201 et seq. Specific authorization for the establishment of the Department is found in K.S.A. 75-5203.

History

The foundation of the Kansas Department of Corrections can be traced directly to the construction of the State Penitentiary at Lansing, which began in 1864. The Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson was constructed in 1895 to confine youthful felony offenders. The Kansas Industrial Farm for Women was constructed near the Penitentiary in 1917. Until 1957, these three institutions operated with relative autonomy, loosely organized under a three-member Board of Administration.

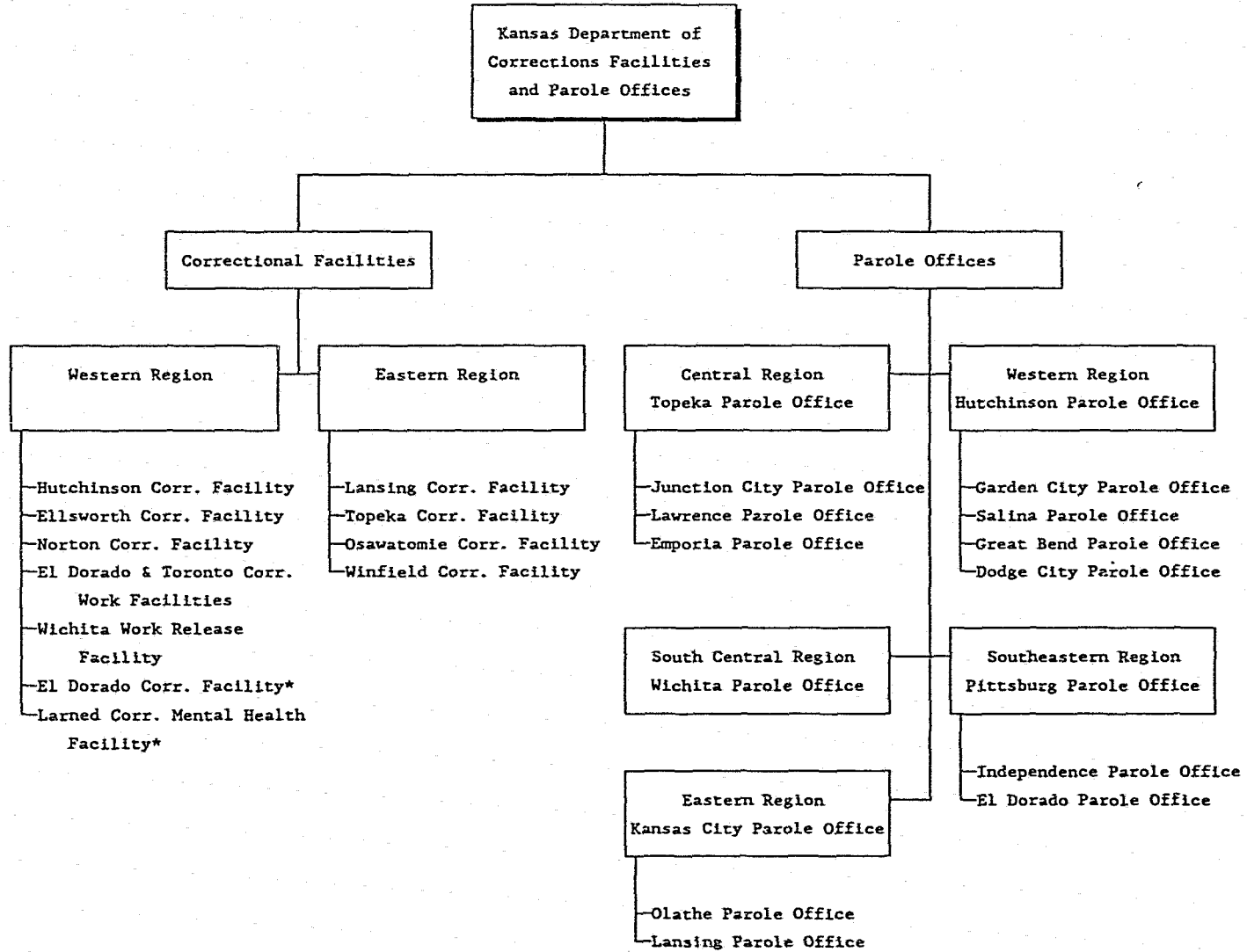
In 1957, the Legislature created the Office of Director of Penal Institutions. At that time, the three institutions were reorganized and their management coordinated by the Director of Penal Institutions. In July 1969 the Director issued the first comprehensive set of standardized rules, regulations, policies and goals.

On July 1, 1974 the Kansas Penal Reform Act created the Department of Corrections, which replaced the Office of Director of Penal Institutions. While the Department of Corrections has grown and changed considerably since 1974, the Penal Reform Act is the basis for current operations.

Duties and Responsibilities

The primary responsibility of the Department of Corrections is to protect the public through confinement and supervision of felony offenders sentenced to the custody of the Secretary. In meeting this responsibility, the Department:

Figure 1.1 Location and Regional Organization of KDOC Facilities and Parole Offices



*Facilities under construction.

--operates maximum, medium and minimum security correctional facilities that provide for appropriate placement and management of inmates, given security requirements and available resources;

--Implements inmate education, treatment and work programs that respond to offender needs and that enhance the likelihood of successful return to the community;

--supervises offenders paroled or conditionally released from correctional facilities to protect the safety of the public and to facilitate offender reintegration into the community;

--serves as the single state agency for interstate compact probation and parole; and,

--supports community-based supervision of felony offenders through implementation of the Kansas Community Corrections Act and administration of state grants to community corrections agencies.

Department Organization

The Kansas Department of Corrections has correctional facilities and parole offices in 22 communities throughout the state. Correctional facilities are located in 11 communities and parole offices in 16 communities. The Department has divided the state into two regions for purposes of managing its correctional facilities, and into five regions for purposes of managing its parole services functions. The locations and regional organization of KDOC facilities and offices are presented in Figure 1.1.

Management of the KDOC system is directed from its central office located in the Landon State Office Building in Topeka. A complete description of the Department's central administration functions and organization is given in Chapter 2. Kansas correctional facilities are identified and described in Chapter 4, and the parole function in Chapter 5.

Budget and Staffing

In FY 1990, the Department and its facilities expended a total of \$131.9 million. Of the total, \$101.8 million or 77 percent was spent on operation of correctional facilities (including funds for inmate medical care and inmate programs, which are budgeted and administered through the central office). The remaining 23 percent of the FY 1990 budget was spent on community corrections (\$8.5 million); Kansas Correctional Industries (\$7.9 million in special revenue funds); capital improvements (\$5.3 million); parole services (\$3.8 million); programs for parolees and other programs not directly related to inmates (\$1.7 million); and other departmental administrative costs (\$2.9 million). A breakdown of FY 1990 expenditures is given in Table 1.1.

The FY 1990 systemwide expenditures represented a net increase of \$1.0 million, or .8 percent, over the actual expenditures of \$130.9 million for FY 1989. This net increase reflects an increase of \$15.0 million, or 13.5 percent, for operating expenditures, offset by a reduction of \$14.0 million, or 72.6 percent, for capital improvements. This is primarily due to the fact that the actual FY 1989 expenditures included one-time expenditures for the construction of new facilities located at Stockton, Norton, and Hutchinson.

Table 1.1 Kansas Department of Corrections: Expenditures and Authorized Positions - FY 1990

Program/Facility	Actual Expenditures FY 1990	Authorized Positions FY 1990
Operating Expenditures - KDOC:		
Office of the Secretary	\$ 947,190	24.0
Management Services	1,388,260	30.0
Data and Communications Services	310,309	5.0
Program Administration	304,554	10.0
Parole Services	3,775,281	100.0
Inmate and Parolee Programs	10,993,146	0.0
Inmate Medical and Mental Health	10,626,324	49.0
Community Corrections	8,472,392	5.0
State Community Corrections Board	61,393	2.0
Kansas Correctional Industries	7,859,719	71.0
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures - KDOC	\$ 44,738,568	296.0
Operating Expenditures - KDOC Facilities:		
Lansing Correctional Facility	\$ 26,537,286	757.5
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	19,512,969	533.0
Topeka Correctional Facility	11,889,451	358.8
Norton Correctional Facility	8,529,574	247.0
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	6,543,485	185.5
Winfield Correctional Facility	3,483,674	103.0
Wichita Work Release Facility	1,881,073	51.0
El Dorado and Toronto Correctional Work Facilities	2,022,168	44.0
Osawatomie Correctional Facility	1,157,936	32.0
Community Residential Centers/Contract Work Release	324,807	0.0
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures KDOC Facilities	\$ 81,882,423	2,311.8
Subtotal - All Operating Expenditures	\$126,620,991	2,607.8
Capital Improvements:		
Department of Corrections	\$ 3,107,286	-
Lansing Correctional Facility	1,179,921	-
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	964,504	-
Topeka Correctional Facility	34,021	-
Subtotal - Capital Improvements Expenditures	\$ 5,285,732	-
Total Systemwide Expenditures	\$131,906,723	2,607.8

The major changes reflected in the actual expenditures for FY 1990 are:

- Consolidation of all resources for medical and mental health care in the budget for the KDOC central office, due to the contracting for the provision of these services with Correctional Medical Systems, Inc., effective December 18, 1988. (For FY 1989, all resources for the delivery of medical and mental health care services were included in facility budgets.)
- Consolidation of all resources for inmate programs in the budget for the KDOC central office. (For FY 1989, except for funds for program enhancements, all resources for inmate programs were included in facility budgets).
- Partial implementation of the expansion of the community corrections program to all counties mandated by 1989 Substitute for SB 49.
- Additional staff and support resources for the parole services program due to the impact of 1989 Substitute for SB 49.
- Additional staff and support resources for the Lansing Correctional Facility to provide programs and out-of-cell time for mentally ill inmates and to improve conditions for protective custody inmates (in accordance with provisions of Arney v. Hayden court order).
- Additional staff and support resources for the Wichita Work Release Facility and the Topeka Correctional Facility reflecting the termination of the community residential centers program. (On August 1, 1989, the contract with the VIP Company of Oklahoma which provided for two community residential centers operated on behalf of the Department of Corrections was terminated. Inmates housed at these private facilities were transferred to Wichita Work Release Facility and Topeka Correctional Facility-South Unit).
- Additional staff and support resources for new facilities located at Ellsworth, Hutchinson, Stockton, and Norton, reflecting the expansion of partial year operations in FY 1989 to substantially full year operations in FY 1990.

Based upon facility operating expenditures of \$81,882,423 and expenditures for inmate programs (\$9,336,221) and health care (\$10,626,324), the FY 1990 annual per capita operating cost was \$18,229 (or, a daily per capita operating cost of \$49.94). In comparison, the FY 1989 annual per capita cost was \$15,018 (daily per capita operating cost of \$41.15). Per capita operating costs for KDOC facilities in FY 1990 are summarized in Table 1.2.

For FY 1990, expenditures for capital improvements totaled \$5.3 million systemwide. Principally, this amount reflects expenditures for debt service for the Ellsworth Correctional Facility, systemwide repair and rehabilitation projects, construction of a housing unit and renovation of A Cellhouse at Lansing Correctional Facility, an upgrade of the power supply at Hutchinson Correctional Facility, and construction and renovation of Norton Correctional Facility. Many of the above projects were financed over more than one fiscal year and consequently the entire project cost was not incurred in FY 1990.

In FY 1990, the Department had a total of 2,607.8 authorized positions. Of those, 2,360.8 were assigned to correctional facilities (including 49 health care positions budgeted through the central office); 100 to parole services; 71 to correctional industries; and the remainder, to the central office. Authorized staffing in FY 1990 was a net increase of 124.4 positions over the approved staffing level of 2,483.4 positions in FY 1989. Authorized staffing for the Department and its facilities is given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.2 Kansas Department of Corrections: Operating Costs Per Capita - FY 1990

Facility	ADP	FY 1990 Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
Lansing Correctional Facility	1,826	\$ 26,537,286	\$14,533	\$39.82
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,532	19,512,969	12,737	34.90
Topeka Correctional Facility	603	11,889,451	19,717	54.02
Norton Correctional Facility	477	8,529,574	17,882	48.99
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	436	6,543,485	15,008	41.12
Winfield Correctional Facility	261	3,483,674	13,347	36.57
Wichita Work Release Facility	153	1,881,073	12,295	33.68
El Dorado and Toronto Correctional Work Facilities	200	2,022,168	10,111	27.70
Osawatomie Correctional Facility	69	1,157,936	16,782	45.98
Community Residential Centers	25	277,722	11,109	30.44
Contract Work Release	5	47,085	9,417	25.80
Subtotal	5,587	\$ 81,882,423	14,656	\$40.15
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	5,587	10,626,324	1,902	5.21
Inmate Programs	5,587	9,336,221	1,671	4.58
Total	5,587	\$101,844,968	18,229	\$49.94

Note: Because expenditures for inmate programs and health care were consolidated in the KDOC central office budget, commencing with FY 1990, these costs are not included in the facility operating expenditures and per capita costs. Accordingly, the per capita costs for these programs have been determined on a systemwide basis.

Also, the systemwide expenditures for inmate programs reflect only direct program expenditures. The expenditures do not include any costs for KDOC central office personnel to coordinate and manage delivery of the programs.

Inmate Population, Capacity and Parole Caseload

The inmate population as of December 31, 1990 was 5,790 --an increase of 113 from the June 30, 1990 population of 5,677. The current population is approximately 2.5 times the size of the June 30, 1980 population, indicative of the strong growth trend in the population that has taken place during the past decade. The population trend since FY 1980 is portrayed in Figure 1.2, which gives the June 30 inmate population for the years 1980-1990.

Of the total December 31 population of 5,790, there were 286 females and 5,504 males. Distribution of the population by security classification was: maximum/special management/unclassified--1,637; medium--1,944; minimum--2,209.

The operating capacity of existing KDOC facilities is 5,452 beds. The operating capacity has been established by court order, effective July 1, 1991. An interim inmate population cap has also been set by the court, temporarily allowing the Department to exceed the operating capacity level. The population cap in effect on December 31, 1990 is 6,041.

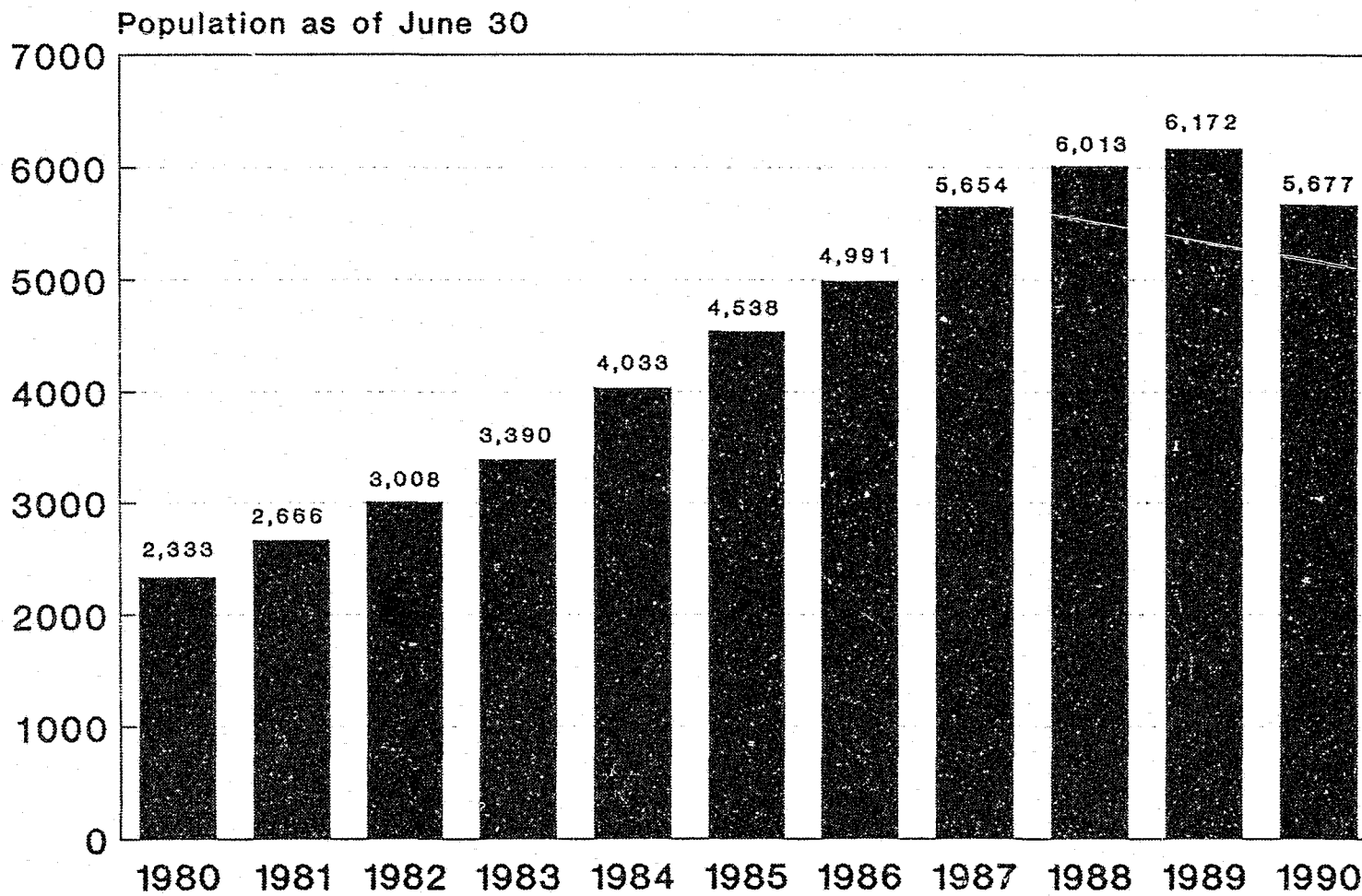
The Department currently has two facilities under construction which will increase the operating capacity of the system. El Dorado Correctional Facility is a 640-bed maximum security facility scheduled to become operational in 1991. Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility is a 150-bed mental health facility scheduled to come on-line early in 1992.

In addition to its own facilities, the Department places inmates at Larned State Hospital, which has the capacity to accept 116 inmates, and at local jails, which have contracted with the Department for 56 placements.

The parole caseload on December 31, 1990 totaled 6,945 of which 5,158 were in-state cases under direct supervision of the Department's parole services staff. The remaining 1,787 were Kansas offenders paroled to other states.

[For more comprehensive information on offender population trends and characteristics, please refer to the Statistical Profile of the FY 1990 Offender Population, published by the Department in November 1990. Also see Chapter 4 for information on capacities of Kansas correctional facilities and Chapter 6 for information on parole caseloads.]

Figure 1.2 Inmate Population as of June 30, 1980 - 1990



Chapter 2

Central Office Administration

The Secretary of Corrections is the chief executive officer for the Kansas Department of Corrections. To assist the Secretary, eight divisions provide direction and oversight for facility and field services operations. The divisions, whose administrators report directly to the Secretary, are:

Facility Management -- which is divided into an Eastern Region and a Western Region, each headed by a Deputy Secretary

Program Management -- headed by a Deputy Secretary

Community and Field Services Management -- headed by a Deputy Secretary

Legal Services and Investigations -- headed by the Chief Legal Counsel

Fiscal, Planning and Information Analysis Management -- headed by the Executive Manager

Human Resource Management -- headed by the Human Resource Manager

Public Information Services -- headed by the Public Information Officer, and

Data and Communication Services -- headed by the Director of Data and Communication Services.

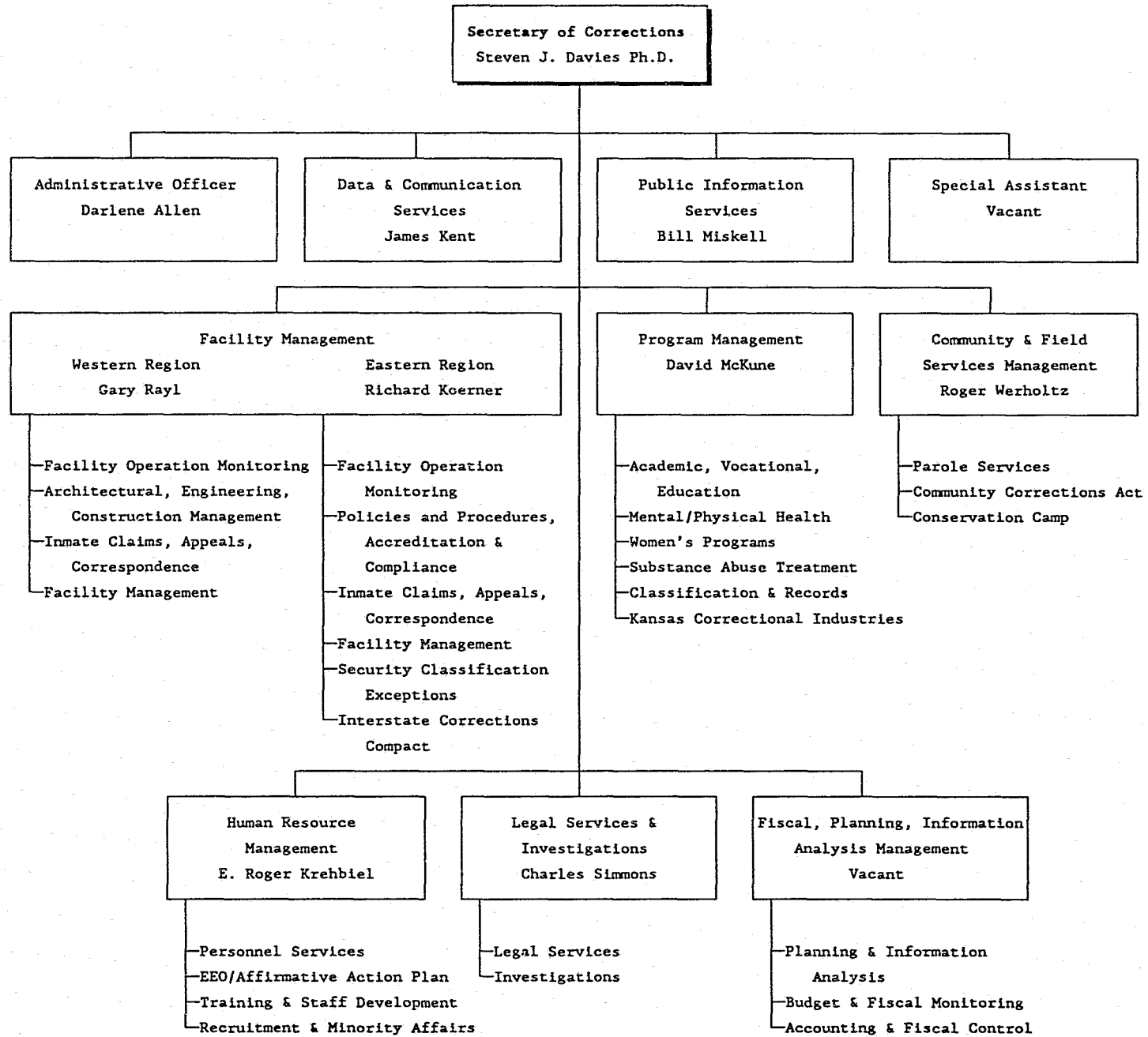
A functional organization chart for the KDOC central office is presented in Figure 2.1 and current central office administrators are identified in Figure 2.2. The chart in Figure 2.1 shows the current organization of the agency, the major functions assigned to each division, and the name of the administrator for the division.

The functions assigned to each division are described in the sections that follow.

Office of the Secretary

As chief executive officer, the Secretary of Corrections is responsible for development, implementation, and administration of policy, budgets, operations and evaluation of the Kansas correctional system. An executive management committee meets regularly to assist the Secretary in performing departmental responsibilities. Membership on the executive committee includes all deputy secretaries, the Chief Legal Counsel, the Executive Manager, the Human Resource Manager, the Public Information Officer, the Special Assistant to the Secretary, and the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

Figure 2.1 Organization of KDOC Central Office Functions





Steven J. Davies, Ph.D.
Secretary of Corrections



Richard D. Koerner
Deputy Secretary
Facility Management - East



Gary D. Rayl
Deputy Secretary
Facility Management - West



Roger K. Werholtz
Deputy Secretary
Comm. & Field Services



David R. McKune
Deputy Secretary
Program Management



Charles E. Simmons
Chief Legal Counsel



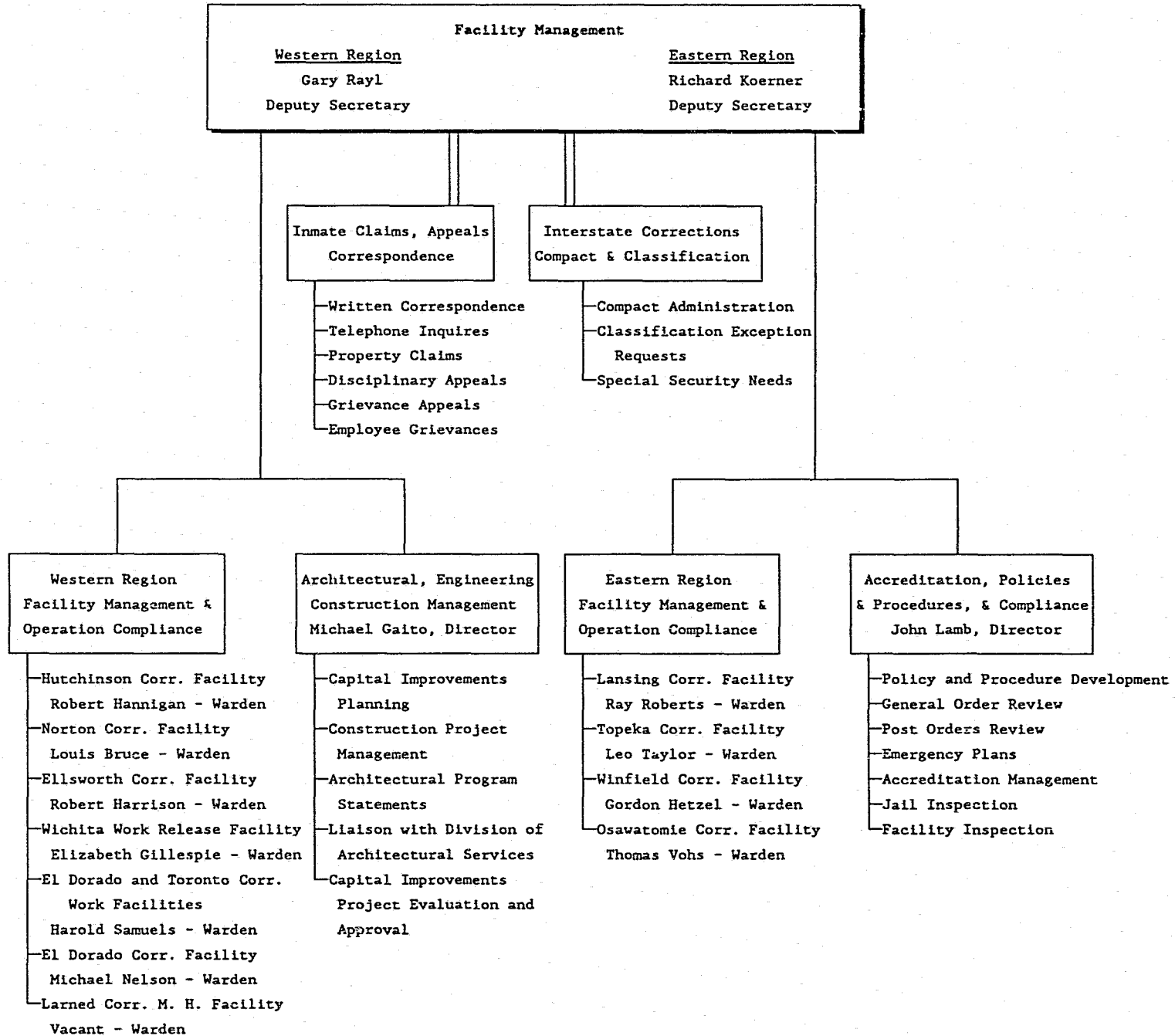
Bill Miskell
Public Information Officer



E. Roger Krehbiel
Human Resource Manager

Figure 2.2 Executive Administrators -- Kansas Department of Corrections

Figure 2.3 Organization of Division of Facility Management Functions



Division of Facility Management

The Division of Facility Management serves as the central management and oversight authority for day to day correctional facility operations. The division is divided into eastern and western regions, each directed by a deputy secretary. Although the regional deputies are responsible for ensuring efficient management of the facilities within their respective areas, each deputy also has unique, systemwide responsibilities. Specifically, the Eastern Region Deputy is assigned responsibility for accreditation, policy and procedure development and compliance. The Western Region Deputy is assigned responsibility for Architecture, Engineering, Construction and Special Projects. It is through the performance of these key functions that the division ensures uniformity and consistency among facilities operated by the Department. Organization of the division, including facilities assigned to each region, is presented in Figure 2.3.

Functions Assigned to Both Regions

Each deputy is responsible for operational oversight of the correctional facilities within his region and for ensuring that departmental policy is implemented at each facility.

Division personnel serve as the Secretary's designee on matters pertaining to inmate and staff relations. In this regard, the division is the reviewing and approving authority on inmate and staff grievance appeals, claims against the state and inmate disciplinary appeals. Correspondence and telephone inquiries of inmates, their families and general public regarding facility operations and practices are handled by division personnel.

Division of Facility Management staff are responsible for special monitoring of inmates with particularly sensitive security needs. This includes compilation of documents which identify special security needs and the coordination of special security measures.

Oversight authority with regard to inmate security/custody classification exceptions also rests with the division. In FY 1990 personnel reviewed over 700 requests for exception to the security classification/custody criteria submitted by KDOC facilities. For each exception, the inmate case record must be thoroughly reviewed to assess potential risks.

A related custody classification function is the division's review of inmate furlough requests. Approval or disapproval is determined through careful consideration of the case material submitted by the facilities, and approval or disapproval is in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary of Corrections.

The division also administers the Department's Interstate Corrections Compact Program. Through the Interstate Corrections Compact, cooperating states exchange inmates for security and programmatic reasons when such an exchange benefits the inmate and/or facility. Division personnel are responsible for negotiation of these exchanges, and serve as the contact point for all information regarding approximately 70 Kansas inmates housed in 15 states, as well as those inmates from other states housed in Kansas under the provisions of the interstate corrections compact. In addition to negotiation of compact exchanges, division personnel monitor all Kansas cases assigned to other states through regularly scheduled case reviews and preparation of pre-parole documents for compact inmates who become eligible for parole. It is the responsibility of division personnel to ensure that the inmate is released in a timely manner and in accordance with all applicable statutes.

Systemwide Functions Assigned to the Deputy Secretary-Eastern Region

The Division of Facility Management is responsible for maintaining and reviewing Internal Management Policies and Procedures (IMPPs) which apply to all departmental operations. The Department currently maintains nearly 220 IMPPs. In September 1989, the Department initiated a systematic method for review and revision of agency policies. Since that time, all IMPPs have been reviewed and over 100 of them have been revised or rewritten. The process will continue throughout the remainder of FY 1991. Coordination of the IMPP function is assigned to the Accreditation, Policies and Procedures, and Compliance Section.

The Accreditation, Policies and Procedures, and Compliance Section is also responsible for the review of institutional general orders, post orders, and contingency plans. All new or revised facility general orders (standard operating procedures) are evaluated for compliance with existing departmental policies, administrative regulations, accreditation standards, and state statutes. In FY 1990, 583 general orders were reviewed by this section.

Consistent with its policy review functions, the Facility Management Division is the Department's administrative authority on matters pertaining to American Correctional Association accreditation and compliance with standards established by the ACA Commission on Accreditation. During FY 1990, 42 operations audits of KDCC facilities were conducted, as were 22 Department of Human Resources audits and 13 Department of Health and Environment audits. In addition, seven fire and safety inspections were coordinated through this division with the State Fire Marshall's office. Similarly, the division establishes standards for county jails and other local detention facilities and conducts inspections of all such facilities throughout the state. Division personnel conducted 126 jail inspections and 39 juvenile facility inspections, investigated 75 complaints, held seven building renovation meetings, made three court appearances, and conducted 11 technical assistance sessions during FY 1990.

Systemwide Functions Assigned to the Deputy Secretary-Western Region

The Architectural, Engineering, Construction and Special Projects Section of the Facility Management Division is responsible for coordinating and managing all of the Department's capital improvement projects, including new construction, renovation of existing facilities, and major maintenance projects. This section has coordinated the planning and design of the Department's two major construction projects--the El Dorado Correctional Facility and the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility--and is now involved in managing the construction of those facilities. It also supervised the \$1.4 million renovation project at Wichita Work Release Facility, which was completed in November 1990.

The division prepares the Department's Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan, and reviews, evaluates and prioritizes all capital improvement requests from correctional facilities. Included in its reviews are all projects funded from the Rehabilitation and Repairs Fund, the Inmate Emergency Capacity Fund, the Inmate Benefit Fund and individual line-item appropriations. Since September 1989, when the section was established, it has reviewed over 250 capital improvement project requests totaling \$120 million. Of those, 114 projects have been funded. Project reviews by the section have saved approximately \$750,000 either through project cancellations or reduction in project scope.

Once projects are approved and funded, division staff provide general management oversight and monitor project status.

Division of Program Management

The Division of Program Management is responsible for provision of direct services to inmates and parolees. The division is composed of the following sections: Academic and Vocational Education; Classification and Records; Substance Abuse Treatment; Mental and Physical Health Care; Women's Programs; and, Kansas Correctional Industries. Organization of the division is presented in Figure 2.4.

The Academic and Vocational Education Section is responsible for educational program development, contract development, negotiation and monitoring. This section provides coordination of academic and vocational programs with facility administrators, develops budget recommendations, reviews program performance and recommends program modifications. Standardization and coordination of program curricula and operations is provided by this section.

The Classification and Records Section is responsible for managing inmate record files maintained by the central office and for insuring policy and procedure compliance of the records sections at the Department's facilities. The section also coordinates inmate transportation and movement among correctional facilities. Inmate and parole violator transportation is organized around two geographic hubs located at Lansing Correctional Facility and Hutchinson Correctional Facility. Finally, this section administers the Department's program classification and security classification system, including policy oversight of the operation of facility unit teams.

The Mental and Physical Health Care Section is responsible for monitoring the systemwide level of health care, mental health care, and other health-related services provided by contract providers and institution staff to inmates and parolees. This section also oversees and monitors the sex offender treatment program.

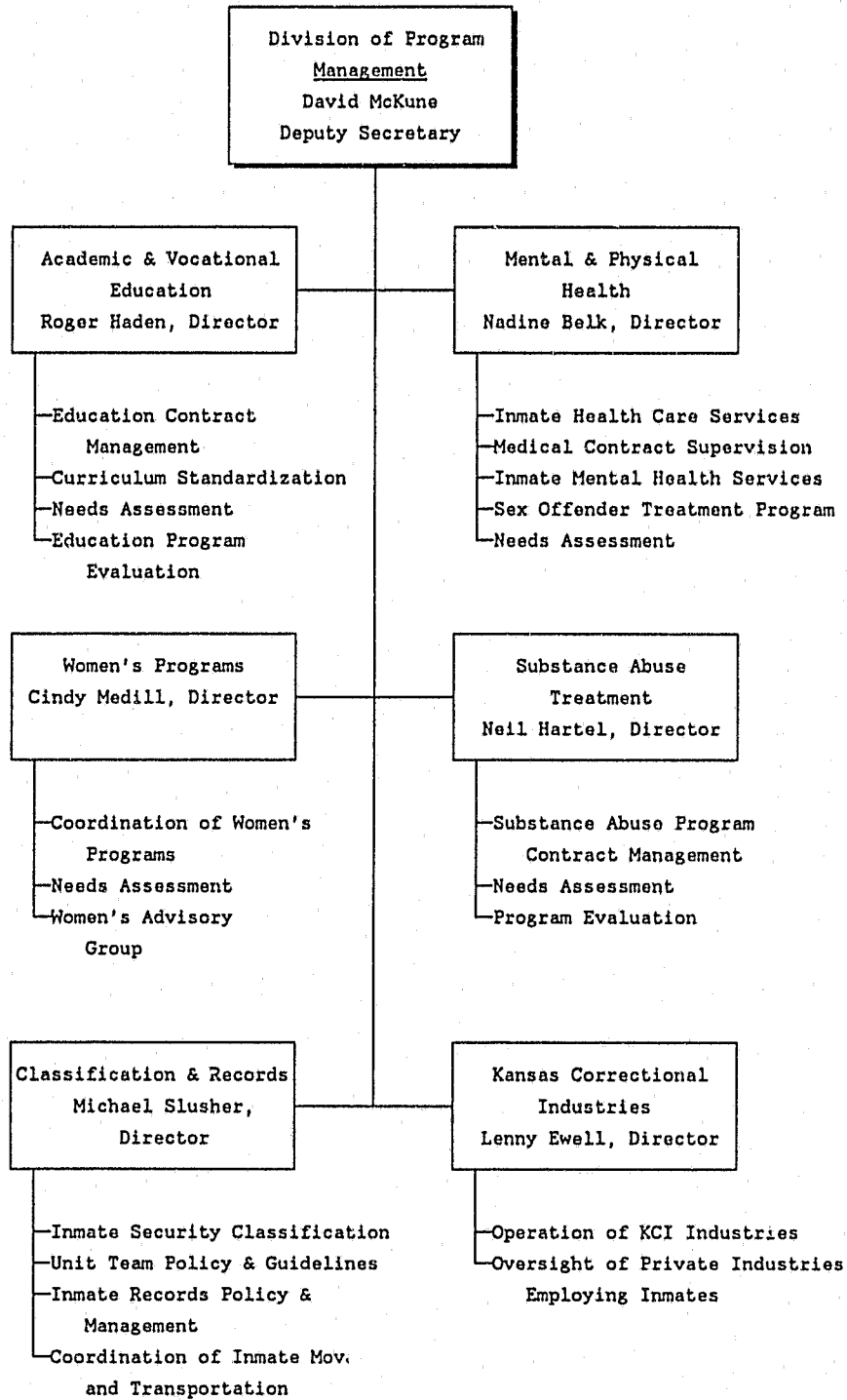
The Substance Abuse Treatment Section is responsible for meeting the substance abuse treatment needs of offenders under the Department's supervision and custody. After assessing the needs of the inmate population, the formats and locations for treatment programs are determined. Contracts are written, awarded to licensed treatment providers and continually monitored for compliance and effectiveness. The section coordinates the placement of inmates for substance abuse treatment within other state departments and facilities.

The Women's Programs Section directs and coordinates the Department's programs for female inmates. The Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC) at the Topeka Correctional Facility provides self-help improvement training to inmates on such issues as dealing with domestic and sexual violence, children and alcohol, survival skills for women, and occupational survival skills. Inmate mothers are provided with special parenting skills classes and the opportunity to participate in the special visitation program. The section assists in the oversight of the Second Chance mental health counseling program and works with the KDOC Women's Advisory Group to develop programs that respond to the needs of female offenders.

Kansas Correctional Industries is responsible for providing products and services to state agencies, counties, cities, schools, and non-profit corporations. KCI strives to ensure that participating inmates develop job skills and improve work habits, while providing valuable services. Through KCI, the Department also supports and encourages the concept of direct inmate employment utilizing private prison industries to provide work assignments for inmates. The Department currently cooperates with four private industries to provide these services.

In addition to specific responsibilities assigned to individual sections, the Division of Program Management is responsible for conducting contract negotiation, implementation and monitoring of contracts between the

Figure 2.4 Organization of Division of Program Management Functions

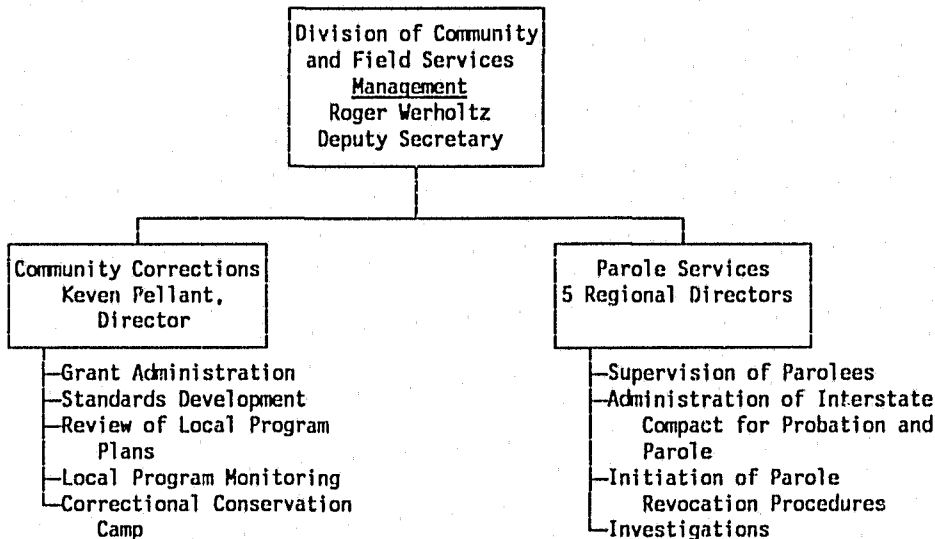


Department and program service providers. The division also is responsible for developing, standardizing and monitoring department-wide policy and procedures for inmate activities such as religious, recreation, self-help groups and volunteer activities.

Division of Community and Field Services Management

The Division of Community and Field Services Management contains the Parole Services Section and the Community Corrections Section. Organization of the division is shown in Figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5 Organization of Division Community and Field Services Management Functions



The Parole Services Section operates five parole regions covering the entire state. Each region supervises felony parolees and interstate compact probationers residing in Kansas. The section also serves as the state's interstate compact authority for probation and parole. The section is accredited by the American Correctional Association. In addition to supervision services, the section conducts investigations, obtains official and victim comments on parole decisions, interprets and enforces conditions imposed by the Kansas Parole Board, and initiates revocation actions.

The Community Corrections Section administers grant programs funded under the auspices of the Community Corrections Act (K.S.A. 75-5290 et seq.) and the contract which funds the Labette County Correctional Conservation Camp. In FY 1990, a total of 32 community corrections programs were operational or submitted for approval. The section reviews comprehensive plans submitted by local planning units, distributes community corrections grant funds, establishes program standards, audits programs for compliance with those standards, and enforces state statutes and regulations relating to community corrections programs. The section also receives and reviews monthly fiscal and programmatic reports submitted by the planning units. It also provides technical assistance to local programs and training to program directors, staff, and advisory board members. In FY 1990, the section participated in the negotiation of the contract and standards for the Labette County Correctional Conservation Camp, and in FY 1991, the section will monitor the implementation and performance of the camp.

A complete description of the Department's parole services functions is given in Chapter 5 and community corrections functions, in Chapter 3.

Division of Data and Communication Services

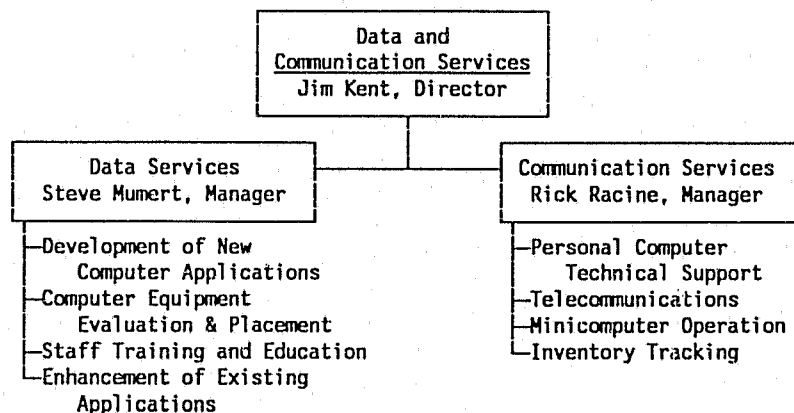
The Department, recognizing the need to effectively manage its information and communication resources, established a Division of Data and Communication Services, which reports to the Secretary of Corrections. The Data and Communication Services Division manages the agency's automation and communication resources in order to provide cost effective, timely and comprehensive use of information and communication technology in support of departmental programs and responsibilities.

Centralizing information and communication management provides the opportunity to organize, standardize and enhance data processing and communication operations statewide into a cost effective and responsive integrated information system. Fifteen facility locations and five parole offices have been electronically linked into a statewide computer network which allows staff to utilize custom applications and programs on a minicomputer located in central office, and to access STARS, KIPPS and the soon to be completed KAHRS applications on the DISC mainframe.

The division analyzes automation and communication needs of the agency and the individual facilities to formulate a comprehensive agency Information Technology Plan. Acquisition and installation of computer, telephone and radio equipment is completed in accordance with the goals and objectives identified within the Information Technology Plan. Design and implementation of custom applications and acquisition of existing software packages is provided by the division in order to assure data integrity, compatibility and continuity within the Department and all of its facilities. Management of computer and communications equipment; establishment of standards and procedures related to the purchase and use of equipment; maintenance and repair responsibilities; upgrading or replacement of obsolete equipment; staff training and education are all provided in conjunction with overall agency data processing and communication management.

Organization of the division is presented in Figure 2.6. Led by an Information Resource Manager II, the division is organized into two functional areas of responsibility: Data Services and Communication Services. Data Service provides the analysis, design, coding, testing and implementation of new computer applications; evaluation and placement of computer equipment; application and program maintenance; staff training and education; and an ongoing application enhancement process to code, test, and implement necessary changes as needs of the agency change. Communication Services provides personal computer technical support, analysis of telecommunications needs, and daily operation of the minicomputer to provide reports, system backups, batch processing, inventory tracking, data entry and other routine daily tasks.

Figure 2.6 Organization of Division of Data and Communication Services Functions



The agency currently has an IBM AS/400 model 40 minicomputer located in the central office, 4th floor - Landon State Office Building. Central office staff, facility staff and regional parole office staff utilize the minicomputer to access custom applications for inmate data, reports, demographics, and to communicate with the DISC mainframe for STARS, KIPPS, PROFS, SAS and FOCUS. Custom applications consist of nearly 30 files, used by over 700 programs.

The agency also has installed an IBM AS/400 model 20 minicomputer at Topeka Correctional Facility - Reception and Diagnostic Unit. This system will be connected with the statewide communications network, and used to collect inmate intake and classification data.

Work on an Information Technology Plan for the Department is nearly complete. Major issues addressed in the plan include planning and organizing information technology on a department-wide basis; establishing standards and procedures related to the acquisition, use and maintenance of equipment; establishing a single point of contact between the Department, DISC and purchasing in order to assure cost effectiveness, compatibility and compliance with the plan; and assuring data integrity within the agency, as well as maintaining connectivity of equipment.

Immediate agency goals involve completing an inventory of all computer hardware and software, telephone equipment and systems, and radio and video equipment; establishing procedures for maintenance and acquisition of equipment; establishing a daily work flow process to respond to information requests; and documenting existing applications processes/programs/reports.

Division of Legal Services and Investigations

As shown in Figure 2.7, the Division of Legal Services and Investigations is divided into two sections - the Legal Services Section and the Investigations Section.

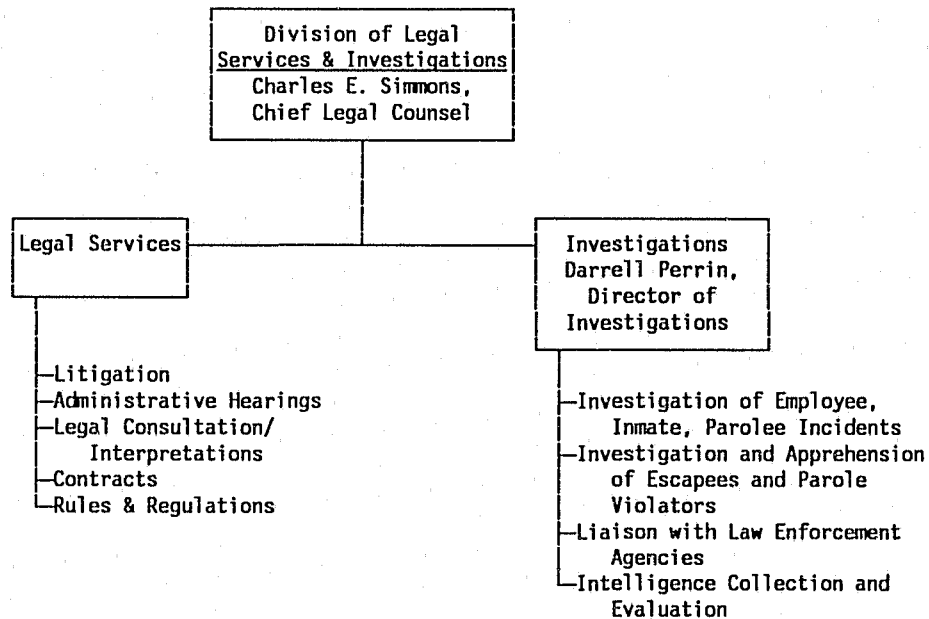
The Legal Services Section has three primary responsibilities in the efficient operation and management of the Department. First, it provides representation in litigation and administrative hearings for the Department and its employees when decisions or actions regarding department operations are challenged. This involves cases in both state and federal courts and before administrative bodies such as the Civil Service Board and Kansas Commission on Civil Rights.

Second, the Legal Services Section provides consultation resources regarding the day-to-day operations of the Department. This is done by participating with other staff in the promulgation and implementation of policies, procedures, regulations, and statutes. In addition, advice, guidance, and training regarding correctional and other operational issues is provided so that staff will be better informed of legal considerations involved in the management of the Department and its facilities, enabling them to more effectively fulfill their responsibilities and achieve their goals.

Third, the Legal Services Section prepares contracts and other documents necessary for Department operations. This function includes correspondence with inmates, attorneys, courts, and citizens regarding various aspects of Department operations.

The Legal Services Section is comprised of six attorneys, headed by the Chief Legal Counsel. The chief counsel and two attorneys are located in the central office. The other three attorneys are assigned to facilities: one at Lansing; one at Hutchinson; and one at Ellsworth. The three attorneys assigned to facilities are responsible for other facilities in addition to the one at which they are stationed.

Figure 2.7 Organization of Division of Legal Services and Investigations Functions



Staffing legal counsel at facilities is viewed as an effective and efficient means of providing legal services to all facilities of the Department. Not only are legal counsel more accessible to facility staff, travel costs and time are also kept lower, thus maximizing each counsel's time.

The Investigations Section has four primary responsibilities:

- Conducting criminal and administrative investigations involving personnel, inmates, parolees, visitors, and citizens, relating to incidents affecting the security and orderly operation of the department and correctional facilities;
- The investigation and apprehension of escapees and parole violators;
- The development and maintenance of liaison with other law enforcement agencies, including investigation units at each correctional facility; and
- The collection and dissemination of intelligence information affecting the security, safety, and orderly operations of the Department of Corrections.

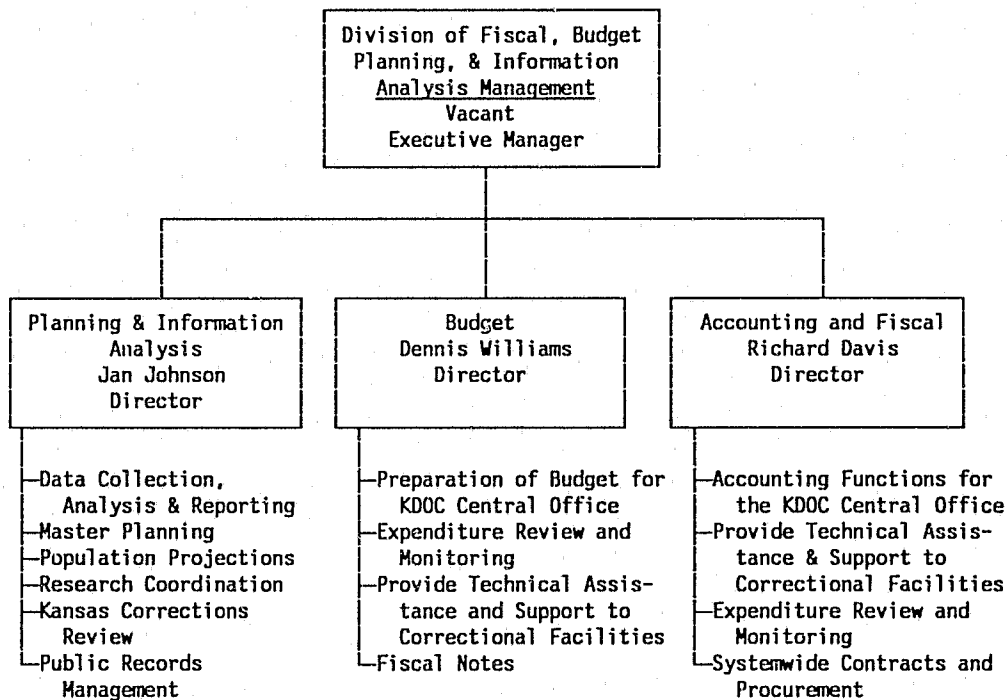
Two investigators are assigned to this section. Both are headquartered in the central office, but travel frequently throughout the state, as well as to other states, to perform investigative functions.

Division of Fiscal, Budget, Planning and Information Analysis

Functions of the Division of Fiscal, Budget, Planning and Information Analysis are presented in Figure 2.8.

The Fiscal Services Unit is responsible for performing accounting functions for the KDOC central office. This unit develops, reviews, and implements fiscal operating procedures; receives, reviews, approves, and processes all claims and reconciles remittance reports to determine the propriety of disbursements; monitors accounting systems and procedures, trains system users, develops user documentation processes, and provides training workshops, technical support, and accounting assistance to central office staff and the correctional facilities; and maintains document controls to ensure integrity of the fiscal data.

Figure 2.8 Organization of Division of Fiscal, Budget, Planning and Information Analysis Management Functions



The unit also coordinates funding and accounting for systemwide facility rehabilitation and repair projects and other capital improvements appropriated to the Department. The capital improvement contracts and expenditures for the new El Dorado Correctional Facility and the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility are being monitored and accounted for by the unit. The unit also participates in systemwide procurement contracts for goods and services. The payments for systemwide contracts for inmate education, vocational training, and substance abuse programs are accounted for by this unit.

The Budget Unit has primary responsibility to prepare the budget request for the Department of Corrections central office and to oversee the preparation of budget requests by the various correctional facilities. Within guidelines established by the Division of the Budget, extensive instructions have been developed to govern preparation of the budget documents that are submitted to the Division of the Budget and the Legislative Research Department. These instructions are intended to standardize the types of information and presentation formats to be utilized in justifying expenditure requests.

Because of its involvement with fiscal issues affecting the Department of Corrections and facilities, the Budget Unit provides staff support to the Executive Manager and the Secretary of Corrections on matters of budget strategy and related policy issues. Another function assigned to the unit is the preparation of fiscal notes on legislation affecting the Department of Corrections. The unit also reviews monthly expenditure patterns of the KDOC central office and the correctional facilities and prepares status reports for the Executive Manager and the Secretary of Corrections.

Major functions of the Planning and Information Analysis Unit include coordination of the Department's master planning activities; data collection, analysis and reporting; offender population projections; production of the annual Kansas Corrections Review; coordination of research activities; and coordination of records management activities systemwide.

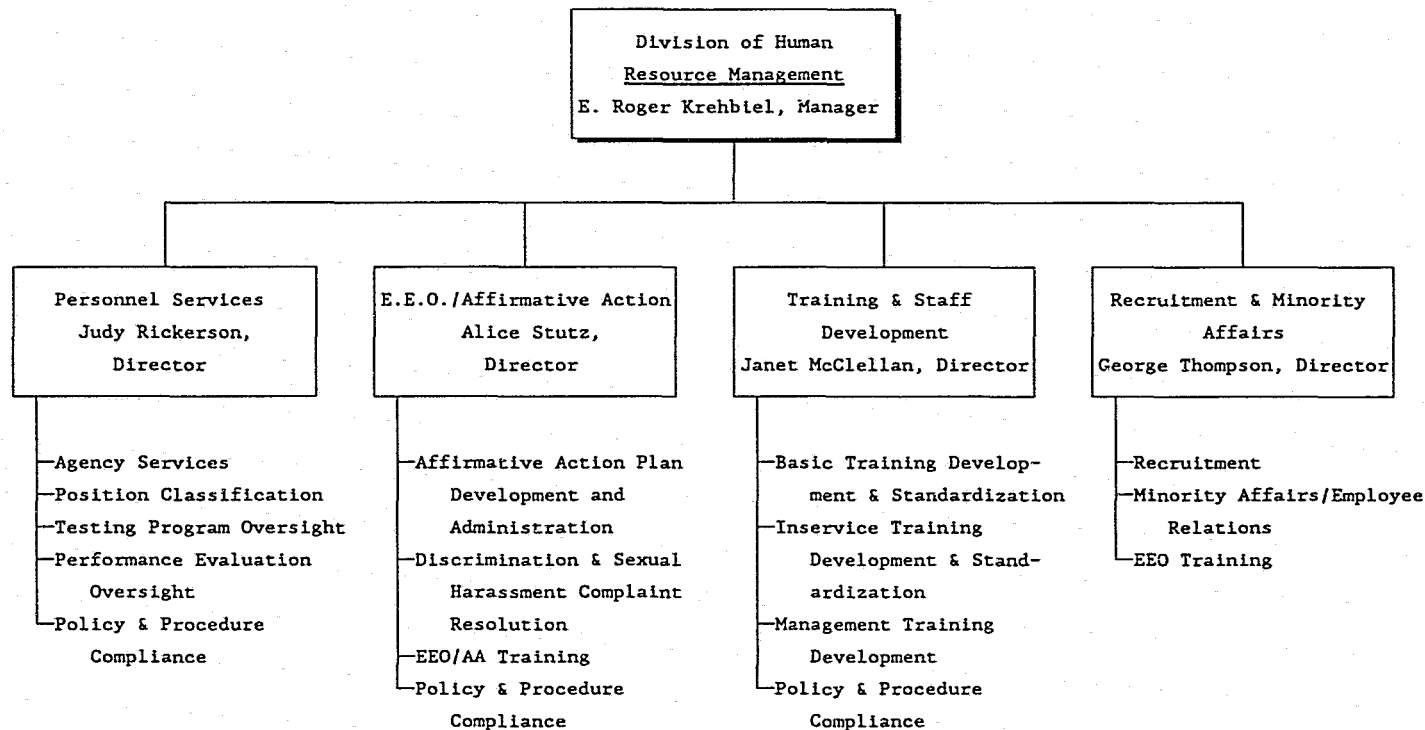
The unit coordinates the continuous master planning process recently initiated by the Secretary to establish policy direction and operational guidelines for the Department, given a five-year planning horizon. Coordination activities include organizing and facilitating the work of several master planning committees whose membership includes central office, correctional facility and field staff and whose assignments span all functional responsibilities of the Department. Unit responsibilities also include coordination of master plan report production, and development of a monitoring system to track progress in plan implementation.

The unit performs ongoing data collection and analysis of offender characteristics and trends that affect the Kansas correctional population. Information is routinely compiled on such topics as admissions and releases, offender demographics, sentencing and length of stay, parole rates, correctional facility capacity and population changes, and security classification of inmates. Statistical reports are produced regularly that document key indicators of the correctional population. Data are then analyzed to monitor trends and to detect changes affecting population levels or characteristics which in turn will impact management of the correctional system. Responsibilities include development of inmate population projections, which are used as a basis for budgeting, master planning, and impact analysis of various policy options.

In addition to preparation of standard reports, the information analysis function includes special or ad hoc report generation in response to unique information needs that arise. The unit analyzes the impact of proposed legislation affecting offender population levels, and responds to the numerous questionnaires, surveys and other requests for information that the Department receives on a continuing basis. The unit coordinates production of the Kansas Corrections Review, an annual report that documents departmental functions, responsibilities, organization, and activities.

The Planning and Information Analysis Unit also reviews and develops recommendations on requests received from outside parties to conduct research involving offenders. Finally, the unit is responsible for implementing records management functions to ensure departmental compliance with requirements of state law and the State Records Board.

Figure 2.9 Organization of Division of Human Resource Management Functions



Division of Human Resource Management

The Division of Human Resource Management is responsible for administering the Department of Corrections personnel, equal employment/affirmative action, and training and staff development programs. Leadership and direction is provided in the development and implementation of policy and procedure support services, and programs in those areas. This division provides direct personnel services for the Department's central office staff, field staff of both the Division of Program Management and Division of Community and Field Services Management, employees of the Wichita Work Release Facility, Osawatomie Correctional Facility, El Dorado/Toronto Correctional Work Facilities and Correctional Industries. Technical consultation and program oversight is provided to institutional personnel programs administered by Personnel Management Specialists and personnel representatives in the field.

The division administers a position classification program and a testing program for the classes of Corrections Officer Trainee and Corrections Officer I and II. The authority to operate these programs independently was granted by the Division of Personnel Services and enhances the effective management of the Department's human resources.

The division is organized into four sections, as shown in Figure 2.9, including personnel services; EEO/Affirmative Action, Training and Staff Development, and Recruitment and Minority Affairs.

Chapter 3

Pre-incarceration

This chapter covers the state's major pre-incarceration functions as they pertain to sanctions for convicted felony offenders, including community corrections, correctional conservation camps and probation. The Department of Corrections has responsibility for administering programs in two of the three functional areas - community corrections and conservation camps. Probation functions in Kansas are performed by the Office of Judicial Administration through its court services personnel.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The goal of community corrections is to assist in reducing prison overcrowding by providing the courts with a sentencing option in addition to probation and prison. The term "community corrections" refers to correctional sanctions, programs and services that are administered in the community rather than in prison. In Kansas, the term also is used to refer more specifically to those programs that are authorized and financed under the Kansas Community Corrections Act. Community corrections programs provide structured intensive supervision of 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 without presenting an unacceptable risk to the public, and that these offenders can be rehabilitated more effectively--and at less cost--in the community than in a prison setting.

To the state, the advantage of community corrections is that it diverts offenders from prison and saves the taxpayers' money by establishing the least restrictive appropriate sanction and controls for these offenders. To the community, the advantage of the program is that it allows the offender to maintain family ties, to pay taxes and restitution, and to develop the support necessary to be a productive member of the community.

The Department of Corrections is responsible for oversight of all community corrections programming. This is accomplished through administration of grant funds; interpretation of state statutes; promulgation of regulations, 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.

There are currently 32 community corrections programs serving the 105 counties of Kansas. Statewide coverage of community corrections services was achieved in 1990 as a result of the passage of SB 49 by the 1989 Legislature. The map in Figure 3.1 shows the locations of the 32 programs; a complete listing of the programs is given in Table 3.1. Counties have used three basic organizational approaches to provision of community corrections services: single county programs, multi-county programs, and contracting for services from nearby community corrections programs.

Table 3.1 Local Community Corrections Programs	
Program	Program Type
<u>Programs Participating Prior to 1990</u>	
Bourbon/Linn/Miami	Multi-county
Douglas	Single county
Johnson	Single county
Leavenworth	Single county
Montgomery	Single county
Riley	Single county
Saline	Single county
Sedgwick	Single county
Shawnee	Single county
Wyandotte	Single county
2nd Judicial District--Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee Counties	Contracts with Shawnee County for services.
<u>Newly Participating Programs</u>	
Atchison (1st Judicial District)	Single county
Cowley (19th Judicial District)	Single county
Reno (27th Judicial District)	Single county
Sumner (30th Judicial District)	Single county
4th Judicial District--Anderson, Coffey, Osage, and Franklin Counties	Multi-county
5th Judicial District--Chase and Lincoln Counties	Multi-county
8th Judicial District--Dickinson, Geary, Marion and Morris Counties	Contracts with Riley County for services.
9th Judicial District--Harvey and McPherson Counties	Multi-county
Southeast Kansas (11th and 31st Judicial Districts)--Allen, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson Counties	Multi-county
12th Judicial District--Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic and Washington Counties	Contracts with Saline County for services.
13th Judicial District--Butler, Elk and Greenwood Counties	Multi-county

Table 3.1 Local Community Corrections Programs	
Program	Program Type
Chautauqua County (14th Judicial District)	Contracts with Montgomery County for services.
Northwest Kansas (15th, 17th and 23rd Judicial Districts)--Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace Counties.	Multi-county
Santa Fe Trail (16th Judicial District)--Clark, Comanche, Ford, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Kiowa, Meade, Morton, Seward, Stanton and Stevens Counties.	Multi-county
Central Kansas (20th Judicial District)--Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell and Stafford Counties.	All other counties within the 20th district contract with Barton County.
Clay (21st Judicial District)	Contracts with Riley County for services.
22nd Judicial District--Brown, Doniphan, Marshall and Nemaha Counties	Contracts with Riley County for services.
24th Judicial District--Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, and Rush Counties	Multi-county
25th Judicial District--Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott and Wichita Counties	Contracts with Saline County for services.
Ottawa County	Single county
South Central Kansas (30th Judicial District)--Barber, Harper, Kingman and Pratt Counties	Multi-county

Statutory Authorization

The Kansas Community Corrections Act was established through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5290 by the 1978 Legislature. The statute was patterned after the Minnesota Community Corrections Act in an effort to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. The effective date of the legislation was April 15, 1978. The Act has been amended ten times in the last twelve years.

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.

History

Many developments have occurred in the administration of the Community Corrections Act since its inception. Highlights, including significant amendments to the act, are summarized below.

- 1978 The Kansas Community Corrections Act was passed by the Kansas Legislature.
- 1980 Shawnee County became the first county to implement a local community corrections program under the provisions of the act.
- 1981 The following counties entered the community corrections program: Wyandotte; Leavenworth; and Bourbon/Linn/Miami.
- 1982 Johnson and Riley Counties entered the program.
- The Legislature amended the Community Corrections Act by eliminating the preamble, which effectively left the act without a statement of purpose.
- 1983 Sedgwick County, the state's largest county, joined the program.
- Johnson County's program was suspended because of high "chargeback" rates, resulting in inadequate funding to sustain program operations. At that time, grants to local programs were reduced to offset costs to the state of incarcerating certain types of offenders sent to prison by judges in the county.
- 1984 Montgomery County joined the program.
- 1985 The Johnson County Community Corrections program re-opened.
- 1986 Saline County joined the program.
- The Legislature passed SB 419, which contained the following major provisions: clarified that an offender sentenced to community corrections was not in the custody of the Secretary of Corrections, but remained subject to the jurisdiction of the court; specifically defined community corrections as a separate judicial sanction and not a condition of probation, which it had been considered previously; established a community corrections fee; and, gave arrest powers to community corrections officers.
- 1987 Douglas County entered the program.

1988 The Legislature passed SB 457, which contained the following major provisions: eliminated the use of "chargebacks" in determining local grant amounts; stabilized the funding floor for the program at the FY 1988 level; authorized the Secretary of Corrections to reallocate to other local programs any grant funds which remained unspent at the end of the fiscal year; authorized counties to contract with each other for provision of services; and, authorized the Secretary to contract with participating counties for supervision of inmates classified as less than minimum custody.

The Department established standards for community corrections' two core services, which include adult intensive supervision and adult residential care or work release.

1989 The Second Judicial District counties of Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee entered the program by contracting with Shawnee County for provision of services.

The Department conducted program audits of the core services for which standards were established in 1988.

The Legislature passed SB 49, which included major amendments to the Community Corrections Act and other provisions affecting the administration of the program. The bill:

- required that all counties participate in community corrections as a single county program, as part of a multi-county program, or by contracting for services with another county.

- changed the funding formula from one based on population to one based on projected caseloads and the costs of providing services; for counties already participating in the program, established FY 1989 grants as minimum funding levels as long as caseloads and services were maintained at the FY 1989 levels.

- created presumptive sentences of probation and community corrections for Class D and E offenders: who were not convicted of a crime against a person or for certain drug crimes, and who have no prior felony convictions.

- created a five-member State Community Corrections Board to hear appeals from local programs on decisions by the Secretary, and to review minimum program standards established by the Secretary.

- shifted local program budgeting from a calendar year to a fiscal year basis.

1990 The 89 counties not previously participating in community corrections established local programs--either singly or in groups, or through contracting with other programs. With the addition of these counties, community corrections services became available statewide.

The Legislature passed HB 3091, which allows the Secretary to reduce community corrections grants below the FY 1989 level under certain circumstances specified in the law.

Targeted Population

Provisions enacted through passage of SB 49 in 1989 established presumptive sentences of probation and community corrections for certain offenders. The offenders are defined by statute to include those who:

--were convicted of a Class D or Class E felony, or convicted of an attempt to commit a Class D or Class E felony, unless they were convicted of:

--a crime against a person, as defined in articles 34, 35 and 36 of Chapter 21 in the Kansas Statutes Annotated; or

--a drug offense specified in K.S.A 76-4127 (b), which prohibits the manufacture, sale, offer for sale or possession with intent to sell controlled substances.

--meet the criteria above and have no prior felony convictions.

The presumptive sentence for the targeted offender group is probation first, then community corrections. In both instances, however, judges retain discretion in sentencing and are not required to impose the presumptive sentence.

Although there is a statutorily defined presumptive sentence for certain Class D and E offenders, local community corrections programs are not prohibited from serving any offender population. A majority of community corrections programs accept Class C felons, multiple felony offenders or sex offenders. Occasionally, Class B felons are also sentenced to community corrections.

Covered Services

The Community Corrections Act authorizes a variety of programs eligible for grant funds, including: offender supervision; restitution; victim services; preventive or diversionary correctional programs; and facilities and services for the detention, confinement, care or treatment of adult and juvenile offenders. Each year, local programs must develop a comprehensive plan that sets forth its objectives and services. To receive funding, the plan must be approved by the local advisory board, the board of county commissioners, and by the Kansas Department of Corrections. The Department's regulations require that each community corrections comprehensive plan must include one of two core programs--adult intensive supervision or adult residential service. Eligible program services are described briefly below.

Adult Diversion.....provides sanctions for offenders, while giving them the opportunity to avoid conviction; involves supervision, service referrals and participation in appropriate education or specialized courses.

Adult Residential Program.....provides a structured minimum security correctional environment to ensure offender accountability and to help offenders develop good work habits. Services such as substance abuse treatment, employment training and other education/training opportunities are a part of the residential center program.

Adult Intensive Supervision Program (ISP).....provides community control of felony offenders through frequent and random contacts by intensive supervision officers; utilizes available community resources to attempt to improve the offender's ability to function in the community.

Alcohol/Drug Testing.....tests offenders to ensure abstinence from chemical substances.

Community Service Work.....requires offenders to provide volunteer work to non-profit or local government agencies. The number of community service hours are established either by state standards for community corrections or are determined by the courts.

Comprehensive Plan.....funds development of the annual plan prepared by local agencies setting forth their goals, objectives, programs, and services to be provided.

Electronic Monitoring of Offenders.....allows offenders to live at home, attend counseling or other community services, and maintain employment while paying restitution and taxes. Electronic monitoring devices are considered a practical, less costly alternative for supervision of offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated.

Employment and Education.....provides assistance to the offender in obtaining employment, education, or vocational training.

Juvenile Diversion.....provides sanctions for juvenile offenders, while giving them the opportunity to avoid a juvenile record; involves supervision, service referrals and participation in appropriate education or specialized courses.

Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (ISP).....provides very close supervision as a sanction for youth who would otherwise be placed in a state youth center.

Juvenile Residential Services.....provide a structured living environment to assist juvenile offenders in developing good work habits and/or to involve them in a specific behavioral adjustment program.

Prevention Services.....assist the community in its efforts to prevent crime; usually involves low-cost presentations to groups or publication of brochures.

Restitution Programs.....require offenders to repay the victim for losses sustained as a result of a crime. The amount of restitution to be repaid is determined by the courts.

Screening and Evaluation.....provides judges with an assessment indicating whether an offender is an appropriate candidate for community-based corrections and an assessment of the risk posed by the offender to public safety.

Substance Abuse Counseling.....provides substance abuse counseling to offenders with a history of substance abuse.

Surveillance.....provides offender accountability during evening and weekend hours. Surveillance is designed to support the efforts of the case managers while providing an essential degree of accountability of offenders assigned to this program.

Victim/Witness Program.....informs and assists victims and witnesses involved in the criminal justice process. The program also provides necessary support services that attempt to restore victims to their former position before the crime was committed.

The services offered by each local community corrections program are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Services Provided by Local Community Corrections Agencies

Implementat Date	Program	Adult ISP	Adult Res.	Adult Div.	Juv. ISP	Juv. Res.	Juv. Div.	Victim/ Witness	EMD*	Pre- Sentence	Pre- vention	Surveil- lance
Jan 1981	B/L/M	X	X	X	X			X	X			
Mar 1987	Douglas	X			X			X	X	X		X
Apr 1982	Johnson	X	X			X			X			
Jan 1981	Leavenworth	X		X	X			X				
Nov 1984	Montgomery	X			X			X		X		
Apr 1982	Riley	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	
Aug 1986	Saline	X		X	X		X	X		X		
Apr 1983	Sedgwick	X	X		X			X		X		
Oct 1980	Shawnee	X	X		X					X		X
Jun 1981	Wyandotte	X							X	X		X
Jul 1990	Atchison	X								X		
Jul 1990	2nd District	X	X									
Jul 1990	4th District	X										
Jul 1990	5th District	X										
Jul 1990	8th District	X			X				X	X		
Jul 1990	9th District	X	X						X	X		X
Jul 1990	11th & 13th	X							X	X		
Jul 1990	12th District	X								X		X
Jul 1990	13th District	X							X	X		
Jul 1990	Chautauqua	X										
Jul 1990	15th, 17th, 23rd	X								X		X
Jul 1990	16th & 26th	X	X						X			X
Jul 1990	19th District	X							X	X		X
Jul 1990	20th District	X							X	X		X
Jul 1990	Clay	X			X							
Jul 1990	22nd District	X			X							
Jul 1990	24th District	X							X	X		
Jul 1990	25th District	X							X	X		X
Jul 1990	27th District	X			X				X	X		X
Jul 1990	Ottawa	X								X		
Jul 1990	30th District	X								X		
Jul 1990	Sumner	X							X	X		

*Electronic Monitoring Device (EMD)

Table 3.3 Expenditures by Local Community Corrections Agencies -- FY 1990

Program	FY 1990 Budget	FY 1990 Expenditures	FY 1990 Unexpended
<u>Programs Participating Prior to 1990</u>			
Bourbon/Linn/Miami	\$ 247,442	\$ 229,794	\$ 43,293
Douglas	336,056	376,763	16,702
Johnson	1,600,773	1,564,079	182,271
Leavenworth	345,429	362,045	33,700
Montgomery	317,759	276,848	36,443
Riley	301,000	222,930	119,864
Saline	321,392	390,352	73,818
Sedgwick	2,228,772	2,297,895	132,450
Shawnee	944,701	769,030	266,273
Wyandotte	1,321,457	1,592,098	33,290
2nd Judicial District--Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee Counties	155,240	90,748	77,427
Subtotal	8,120,021	8,172,582	1,015,531
<u>Newly Participating Programs--Planning Grants</u>			
Atchison (1st Judicial District)	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 0
Cowley (19th Judicial District)	2,500	2,500	0
Reno (27th Judicial District)	2,500	1,459	1,041
Sumner (30th Judicial District)	2,500	1,531	970
4th Judicial District--Anderson, Coffey, Osage, and Franklin Counties	10,000	2,296	7,704
5th Judicial District--Chase and Lyon Counties	2,500	2,275	225
8th Judicial District--Dickinson, Geary, Marion and Morris Counties	*	*	*
9th Judicial District--Harvey and McPherson Counties	5,000	5,000	0
Southeast Kansas (11th and 31st Judicial Districts)--Allen, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson Counties	19,000	19,000	0
12th Judicial District--Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic and Washington Counties	*	*	*

Table 3.3 Expenditures by Local Community Corrections Agencies -- FY 1990

Program	FY 1990 Budget	FY 1990 Expenditures	FY 1990 Unexpended
13th Judicial District--Butler, Elk and Greenwood Counties Chautauqua County (14th Judicial District)	5,100	2,067	3,034
Northwest Kansas (15th, 17th and 23rd Judicial Districts)- Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace Counties	42,500	42,408	92
Santa Fe Trail (16th Judicial District)--Clark, Comanche, Ford, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Kiowa, Meade, Morton, Seward, Stanton and Stevens Counties	*	*	*
Central Kansas (20th Judicial District)--Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell and Stafford Counties	8,975	8,884	91
Clay (21st Judicial District)	*	*	*
22nd Judicial District--Brown, Doniphan, Marshall and Nemaha Counties	*	*	*
24th Judicial District--Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee and Rush Counties	7,250	6,256	994
25th Judicial District--Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott and Wichita Counties	10,212	7,172	3,040
Ottawa	*	*	*
South Central Kansas (30th Judicial District)--Barber, Harper, Kingman and Pratt Counties	2,800	2,130	670
Subtotal	123,337	105,478	17,861
GRAND TOTAL	\$8,243,358	\$8,278,060	\$1,033,392

*Planning grants were not requested by these counties.

Funding

The Department has the responsibility to fund, within amounts appropriated, approved community corrections program budgets. Unexpended funds due to delay in program or project startup, overestimation of costs or employee turnover are used to reduce subsequent grant levels or are returned to the state for allocation to other community corrections programs unless the Secretary determines that the funds may be retained by the county for approved programming purposes.

Table 3.4 Funding for Local Community Corrections Agencies -- FY 1991

Program	FY 1991 Request	FY 1991 Allocation ¹	Unexpended Funds Allocation	Drug Grant Allocation ²	FY 1991 Total Allocation
<u>Programs Participating Prior to 1990</u>					
Bourbon/Linn/Miami	233,612	234,582	40,000	23,400	297,982
Douglas	836,549	330,175	16,850	17,600	364,625
Johnson	2,969,016	1,626,825	320,206	99,400	2,046,431
Leavenworth	418,086	290,619	16,500	9,600	316,719
Montgomery	314,213	213,095	25,812		238,907
Riley	274,832	262,774	0		262,774
Saline	365,809	305,256	42,593		347,849
Sedgwick	2,907,355	2,189,788	30,316	72,000	2,301,104
Shawnee	961,432	909,141	0	5,000	914,141
Wyandotte	1,990,853	1,272,795	78,831	30,000	1,381,626
2nd Judicial District--Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee Counties	143,950	57,000	0		57,000
<u>Newly Participating Programs</u>					
Atchison	79,960	49,000	2,788		51,788
Cowley (19th Judicial District)	244,646	133,437	0	7,500	140,937
Reno (27th Judicial District)	515,471	203,743	137,350		341,093
Sumner	260,850	91,540	22,650	13,500	127,690
4th Judicial District--Anderson, Coffey, Osage, and Franklin Counties	364,711	174,256	9,100		183,356

Table 3.4 Funding for Local Community Corrections Agencies -- FY 1991

Program	FY 1991 Request	FY 1991 Allocation ¹	Unexpended Funds Allocation	Drug Grant Allocation ²	FY 1991 Total Allocation
5th Judicial District--Chase and Lyon Counties	133,087	121,388	4,278		125,666
8th Judicial District--Dickinson, Geary, Marion and Morris Counties	296,326	198,434	0		198,434
9th Judicial District--Harvey and McPherson Counties	325,736	214,557	0	12,000	226,557
Southeast Kansas (11th and 31st Judicial Districts)--Allen, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Neosho, Wilson	340,482	225,324	0		225,324
12th Judicial District--Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic and Washington Counties	61,376	50,698	3,500		54,198
13th Judicial District--Butler, Elk and Greenwood Counties	299,835	139,547	32,186	5,000	176,733
Chautauqua	3,233	2,000	0		2,000
Northwest Kansas (15th, 17th and 23rd Judicial Districts)-Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham,	285,180	248,591	44,500		293,091
Santa Fe Trall (16th Judicial District)--Clark, Comanche, Ford, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Kiowa, Meade,	490,686	243,606	0		243,606
Central Kansas (20th Judicial District)--Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell and Stafford Counties	199,547	134,585	14,000	5,000	153,585
Clay	3	3	3	3	3
22nd Judicial District--Brown, Doniphan, Marshall and Nemaha Counties	156,766	100,020	0		100,020
24th Judicial District--Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee and Rush Counties	125,566	76,623	950		77,573
25th Judicial District--Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott and Wichita Counties	231,558	168,114	5,520		173,634
Ottawa	50,035	9,488	1,100		10,588
South Central Kansas (30th Judicial District)--Barber, Harper, Kingman and Pratt Counties	142,541	81,606	0		81,606
Totals	16,023,299	10,358,607	858,030	300,000	11,516,637

¹ Includes \$324,365 in funds distributed in June of FY 1990.

² Includes \$75,000 in state matching funds distributed in June of FY 1990.

³ Program costs for Clay County are covered by Riley County.

In FY 1990, expenditures by local community corrections agencies totaled \$8,278,060. Of this amount, \$8,172,582 was spent for local program operations and \$105,478 was spent for planning by counties scheduled to begin local program operations in FY 1991. In addition, \$242,155 was spent for administrative costs by the Department of Corrections.

Expenditures in FY 1990 by each of the 32 community corrections programs are summarized in Table 3.3. In addition to reporting actual expenditures during the fiscal year, the table includes the original approved FY 1990 budget amounts and the amount of funds unexpended at the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures for several counties with operating grants exceeded the amounts included in their original approved budgets. This occurred because of the six-month transitional period between January and June of 1990 during which local programs shifted from operating on a calendar year basis to a fiscal year basis. The Department, in implementing the transition, created an 18-month funding cycle by extending calendar year 1989 funding through June 1990. Because the 1989 calendar year grant was not closed out at the end of 1989, unexpended funds remained available to the counties for expenditure during the first six months of 1990.

Table 3.4 presents data on FY 1991 funding for the 32 local programs. Total state funding allocations are given, as are the major funding components, including: grants from the FY 1991 appropriation for community corrections; re-allocation of funds previously granted but unexpended at the end of the funding period; and, allocation of federal drug grant funds, which became available to community corrections agencies for the first time in FY 1991. Also included is the FY 1991 funding request made by each program.

In total, \$11.5 million has been made available to community corrections agencies to fund their operations in FY 1991, compared to their combined request of \$16.0 million. Of the total, \$10.0 million is from the FY 1991 appropriation from the Legislature, \$400,000 is from funds distributed in June of FY 1990, \$225,000 is from federal drug grant funds and the remainder, from reallocation of unexpended funds.

Program Data

Tables 3.5 and 3.6 present operational information on the 11 community corrections programs that were in full operation in FY 1990. Table 3.5 contains expenditure data by service category for each program; Table 3.6 contains data on caseloads and costs per unit of service for each of the services offered by the 11 programs.

Of the 10 service categories (excluding administration) authorized for local community corrections programs, no one program offered them all in FY 1990. All programs, however, provided intensive supervision of adult offenders. The number of programs providing other authorized services included: intensive supervision of juveniles--8; pre-sentence screening--7; victim/witness--7; adult residential--4; electronic monitoring--4; adult diversion--3; juvenile residential--1; juvenile diversion--1; and prevention--1.

As shown in Table 3.5, expenditures for the two "core" service programs--adult intensive supervision and adult residential--accounted for two-thirds of all local program expenditures in FY 1990. When local administrative costs are added to the core service totals, these categories represented over 80 percent of all local program expenditures in FY 1990.

Table 3.5 FY 1990 Expenditures by Local Community Corrections Agencies, By Category of Service

Service	B/L/M	Douglas	Johnson	Leavenworth	Montgomery	Riley	Saline	Sedgwick	Shawnee	Wyandotte	2nd District	TOTAL
Admin.	69,582	137,175	95,509	96,853	61,907	58,086	166,602	203,892	155,838	296,056		1,341,500
Adult ISP	47,745	130,438	766,035	103,530	70,945	88,032	136,452	643,661	232,618	888,602	90,748	3,198,601
Adult Residential	62,764		591,712					1,203,761	319,700			2,177,936
Adult Diversion				62,803		9,752	15,958					88,514
Juvenile ISP	7,675	63,389		58,264	27,991	39,770	31,769	51,608	29,357			309,825
Juvenile Residential			90,638									90,638
Juvenile Diversion							11,354					11,354
Victim/Witness	32,920	1,099		40,595	37,351	15,274	26,912	15				154,166
Pre-Sent. Screening		28,219			78,654	2,165	1,305	194,958	31,517	192,352		529,170
EMDs	9,107	16,443	20,185							215,088		260,823
Prevention						9,851						9,851
TOTALS	229,793	376,763	1,564,079	362,045	276,848	222,930	390,352*	2,297,895	769,030	1,592,098	90,748**	8,172,378

*Includes \$107,182 for purchase of computer equipment and software on behalf of all local programs.

**13 month expenditures (June 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990).

Table 3.6 Community Corrections Caseloads and Per Capita Cost Per Unit of Service, By Program, FY 1990

Services	B/L/M	Douglas	Johnson	Leavenworth	Montgomery	Riley	Saline	Sedgwick	Shawnee	Wyandotte	2nd District	TOTAL
<u>Adult ISP</u>												
Caseload	32	68	432	63	33	49	60	319	120	340	7	1,523
\$ Per Unit	1,492	1,918	1,773	1,643	2,150	1,797	2,274	2,018	1,938	2,614	12,964	*1,962
<u>Adult Res.</u>												
Caseload	6		32					80	26			144
\$ Per Unit	10,461		18,491					15,047	12,296			14,074
<u>Adult Diversion</u>												
Caseload				341		108	51					500
\$ Per Unit				184		90	313					196
<u>Juvenile ISP</u>												
Caseload	1	5		8	12	3	6	22	18			75
\$ Per Unit	7,675	12,678		7,283	2,333	13,257	5,295	2,346	1,631			6,562
<u>Juvenile Res.</u>												
Caseload			7									7
\$ Per Unit			12,948									12,948
<u>Juvenile Div.</u>												
Caseload							40					40
\$ Per Unit							284					284
<u>Victim/ Witness</u>												
Caseload	597	80		723	686	1,636	3,493	2				7,223
\$ Per Unit	55	13		56	54	9	8	7				29
<u>Pre-Sentence Screening</u>												
Caseload		107	1,693	4	214	2	76	1,776	420	382		4,674
\$ Per Unit		264	0	0	368	1,083	17	110	75	504		346
<u>EMD's</u>												
Caseload	2	3	9							11		25
\$ Per Unit	4,554	5,481	2,243							19,553		**4,093
<u>Prevention</u>												
Caseload						1,475						1,475
\$ Per Unit						7						7

* Excludes 2nd District as start-up costs were high and caseloads low.
 ** Excludes Wyandotte County as start-up costs were high and caseloads low.

Note: The average caseload is calculated by dividing the monthly reported active client caseload by twelve months. Average caseload figures are used for multi-contract services. A total served number is used to indicate the clients services only once or on a non-regular basis.

Caseload data given in Table 3.6 show that the average number of offenders being served by local community corrections agencies in FY 1990 was 2,192 for adults and 122 for juveniles. These are the average caseload numbers reported for those service categories to which offenders were sentenced or otherwise ordered by a judge to participate, i.e. the intensive supervision, residential, diversion and electronic monitoring categories. Of the total caseloads, 69 percent of the adult offenders and 61 percent of the juvenile offenders were served through intensive supervision.

The average statewide cost of intensive supervision of an adult offender was \$1,962 excluding administrative costs of local programs and ancillary services in FY 1990. The program with the lowest average cost in the category was Bourbon/Linn/Miami Counties, with a per capita cost of \$1,492; the highest average cost in the category was Wyandotte County, with a per capita cost of \$2,614. Intensive supervision of juveniles had a much higher unit cost--averaging \$6,562 statewide. The per capita cost for juveniles also had a larger range, with a low of \$1,631 in Shawnee County and a high of \$13,257 in Riley County.

The most expensive of the services on a unit cost basis was adult residential, with an average per capita cost of \$14,074. The per capita range among the four counties providing the service was \$10,461 for Bourbon/Linn/Miami and \$18,491 for Johnson County.

CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP

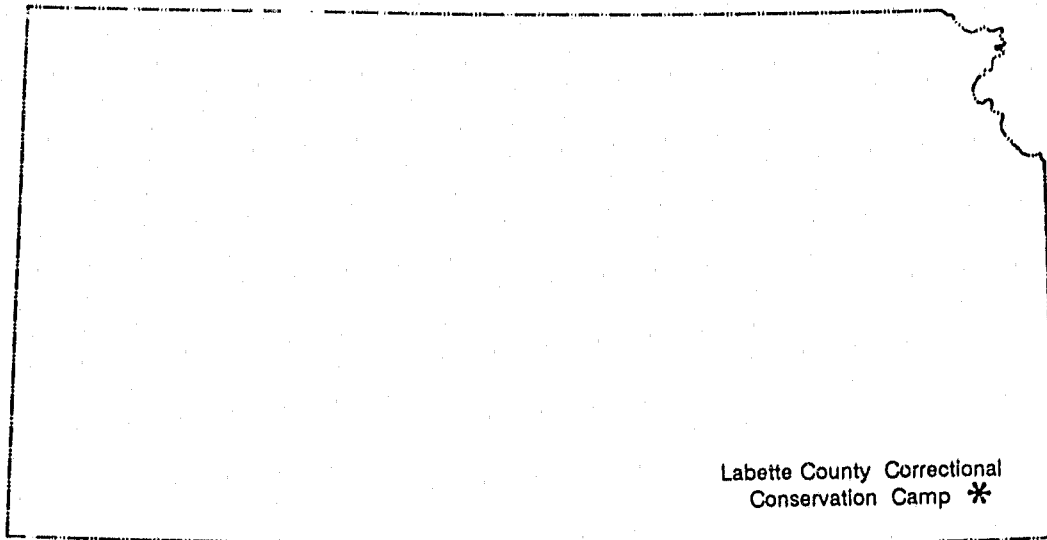
The correctional conservation camp is the newest community-based sentencing option available to Kansas judges. Patterned after the boot camp model, one conservation camp--to be located in Oswego in Labette County--has been authorized by the Kansas Legislature. Operation of the camp, which is scheduled to open in March 1991, will be financed by state appropriations administered by the Department and granted to Labette County. Labette County, in turn, has elected to contract with a private correctional management group to manage the day-to-day operations of the camp. The county will maintain administrative oversight of the camp through establishment of an administrative board comprised of professional and lay citizens. The Department of Corrections has established standards for the camp's operation, and the Department will also provide oversight and technical assistance to the administrative board and the camp management.

The camp in Labette County will have the capacity to house 96 male and 8 female offenders.

Statutory Authorization

K.S.A. 75-52,127 authorizes the establishment of conservation camps.

Figure 3.2 Correctional Conservation Camp Location



Mission Statement

The conservation camp program provides community-based services to adult male and female offenders in lieu of incarceration in a state correctional institution. The structured, highly disciplined program is designed to enhance the physical and emotional stability of the inmate participating in the camp program. The minimum security setting, coupled with the emphasis upon community service work projects, permits the community to play a significant role in the overall program format. The use of community resources to offer education, counseling, and life skills training further prepares the inmate for release.

History

- 1989 The Kansas Legislature authorized establishment of a community conservation camp in Labette County.

- 1990 The Department of Corrections and Labette County reached agreement on standards to be met in operation of the camp facility.

 Bonds totaling \$2 million were issued by the Kansas Development Finance Authority to finance construction of the camp.

 Construction of the camp began.

 Labette County selected Correctional Services Group and Correctional Management Associates to manage the daily operations of the camp.

- 1991 Operation of the camp is scheduled to commence in March 1991.

Targeted Population

The targeted population for this program is first- or second-time convicted felony offenders, 18-25 years of age who otherwise would be incarcerated in a state correctional institution. It is anticipated that many of the offenders successfully completing the program will return to their home community and be supervised by a community corrections program or court services.

Additionally, offenders currently being supervised in the community by court services or community corrections could be ordered to the conservation camp in lieu of revocation to a state institution. The Secretary of Corrections may also assign inmates who are in his custody to the conservation camp.

Covered Services

The conservation camp concept is one which provides a six-month program of regimented discipline and community service work projects to enhance the emotional and physical stability of the inmate. This program will also be supplemented with educational services, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling and life skills training opportunities to complement the total program concept.

Funding

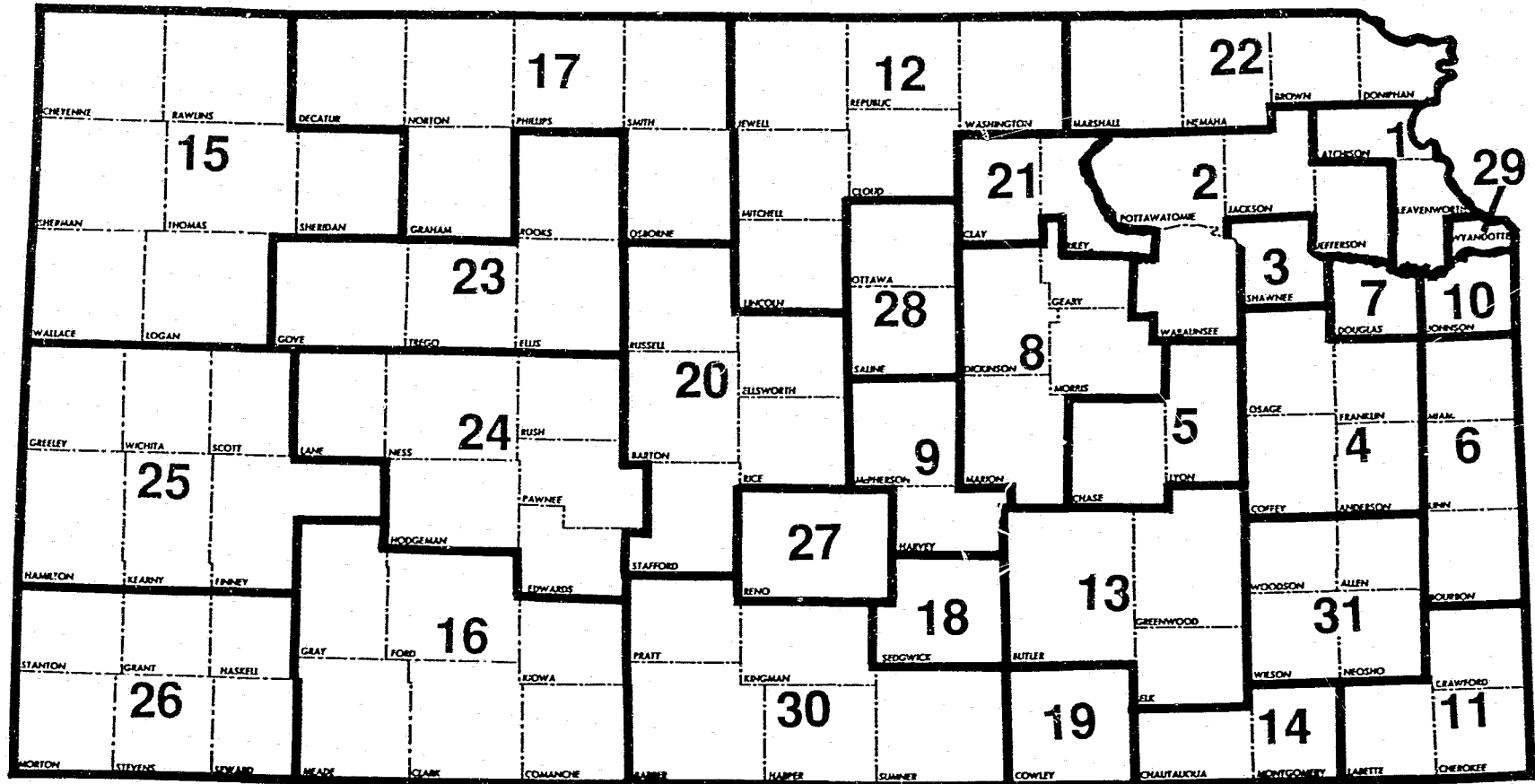
Construction of the camp is being financed with \$2 million in bonds issued by the Kansas Development Finance Authority. An operating budget of \$589,500 was approved by the Legislature for partial year operation of the conservation camp during FY 1991. The first full year of operation will be FY 1992 and is anticipated to cost \$1.4 million. Staffing requirements for the facility have been set at 31 full-time positions.

PROBATION

The Kansas Department of Corrections does not supervise nor is it responsible for the court services probation function of the Office of Judicial Administration. However, since probation is a pre-incarceration or in lieu of incarceration function, as is community corrections, a brief description of probation is included in this section. The material presented is an abstract of information previously released by the Office of Judicial Administration.

Probation services are administered in each of the state's 31 judicial districts (Figure 3.3.). Each judicial district has a complement of court services officers, one of whom is designated as chief court services officer. Larger offices may have additional management levels as well. The administrative structure established by the Kansas Supreme Court allows each judicial district to tailor programs and services to its

Figure 3.3 Kansas Judicial Districts



specific needs and priorities. The goal of court services is to "achieve unification... and unity...without imposing unnecessary uniformity".

Statutory Authorization

K.S.A. 21-4603 2(c) allows judges the option of releasing defendants on probation subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution.

Mission Statement

Under the authority of the Kansas court system and the laws of the state, the function of court services is to continue the judicial process in a timely, professional, and ethical manner consistent with community interests. This is achieved by fulfillment of the responsibilities for probation supervision, court reports, and probationer services designed to promote public safety.

History

- 1907 Legislation was passed in Kansas recognizing the power of the courts to parole offenders.

- 1957 Following the report of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Penal and Correctional Institutions in 1956, the Legislature adopted a correctional policy for the state. The legislation stated that Kansas' sentencing laws should be "liberally construed", and that offenders should be "...dealt with in accordance with individual characteristics, circumstances, needs and potentialities...."

- 1969 The Legislature established a policy stating that, in sentencing a person to prison, a court shall fix the lowest minimum term consistent with public safety and seriousness of the defendant's crime.

- 1970 A new criminal code and code of criminal procedure became effective in the state.

- 1972 The Kansas Constitution was amended to authorize a unified court system in the state.

- 1973 The Kansas Penal Reform Act was passed, creating the Kansas Department of Corrections.

- 1978 Legislation was passed providing for a statewide personnel system for court non-judicial employees, including court services officers. The legislation also provided that these positions would be funded by state government, rather than by the counties.

1979

Responsibility for supervision of felony probationers was transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Judicial Branch. Over 35 positions were transferred, as was responsibility for 1,400 felony probationers.

Targeted Population

Court services officers supervise adult caseloads that include felony, misdemeanor probationers, and misdemeanor parole and traffic cases. Their juvenile caseloads include juvenile offenders and children in need of care.

Covered Services And Duties

The duties of court service officers are organized into four main areas: Adult Services; Juvenile Services; Domestic Relation Services; and Mediation Services. These duties are governed by statute, administrative rule, and court policy. In general, these are to:

- Conduct presentence and predispositional investigations and prepare reports as required by law.
- Furnish each person placed on probation with a written statement of the conditions of probation and instruct the person regarding those conditions.
- Supervise and counsel persons on probation consistent with conditions of probation imposed by the court.
- Bring to the court's attention any modification needed in the conditions of probation imposed by the court.
- Notify the court when a violation of condition of probation occurs.
- Cooperate with public and private agencies and other persons concerned with the treatment of welfare of persons on probation and assist probationers in obtaining services from those agencies and persons.
- Keep accurate records of cases investigated and all cases assigned by the court for supervision and make these records available to the court upon request.
- Assist the court in transferring supervision of a person on probation to a court in another jurisdiction.
- Perform as a misdemeanor parole officer when ordered by the court.
- Provide investigation and supervision services for the court on persons being considered for bond release.

- Perform supervision of and reintegration planning for children in need of care for cases not placed with the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.
- Conduct investigations and report on custodial arrangements for children involved in a divorce action.
- Assist courts, prosecuting attorneys, and other law enforcement officials in making decisions regarding diversion of charged persons to appropriate alternatives to court trial. May include supervision of persons placed on diversion status.
- Conduct mediation services as directed by the court in child custody and visitation matters.

Funding

The salaries of all court services staff are funded by the state. Travel, office equipment, telephones and other operating costs are funded by the counties. In FY 1990, court services had an authorized position count of 351.5 FTE. State expenditures for paying the salaries of these positions totaled \$10.7 million.

As required by statute, offenders sentenced to probation or to community corrections are assessed a one-time supervision fee of \$50 for felony cases and \$25 for misdemeanor cases. All fees are deposited into the State General Fund.

Program Data

Table 3.7 presents data on Kansas probation caseloads for the past several years. Total caseloads are given, as are breakdowns by adult and juvenile offenders. It should be noted that the information reflects the number of cases and not the number of individuals. Consequently, an individual with multiple court cases is counted more than once.

Table 3.7 Probation Caseload in Kansas, FY 1985 - 1989

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>
1985	19,134	13,695	5,409
1986	19,813	14,511	5,302
1987	20,736	15,458	5,278
1988	21,577	15,784	5,793
1989	23,378	16,838	6,540

In addition to supervising probation caseloads, court services officers prepare approximately 22,000 pre-sentence, pre-disposition investigation, probation violation investigation and case progress reports each year. They also prepare approximately 2,400 domestic relations investigation reports annually.

Chapter 4

Incarceration

The Kansas Department of Corrections operates 10 correctional facilities located in 11 Kansas communities. For management purposes, the Department has divided the state into two administrative regions, the Eastern Region and the Western Region. Facilities assigned to the Eastern Region include Lansing Correctional Facility, Topeka Correctional Facility, Winfield Correctional Facility and Osawatomie Correctional Facility. Western Region facilities include Hutchinson Correctional Facility, Ellsworth Correctional Facility, Norton Correctional Facility, Wichita Work Release Facility, and the El Dorado/Toronto Correctional Work Facilities. The geographic location of KDOC facilities is given in Figure 4.1.

The total operating capacity of Kansas correctional facilities is 5,452 inmates. Facility operating capacities have been established by federal district court order--effective July 1, 1991 the inmate population housed at each facility must not exceed the operating capacity approved for the facility. The court also set interim population caps, temporarily allowing the Department to exceed established capacities. As of December 31, 1990 the population cap in effect for KDOC facilities was 6,041.

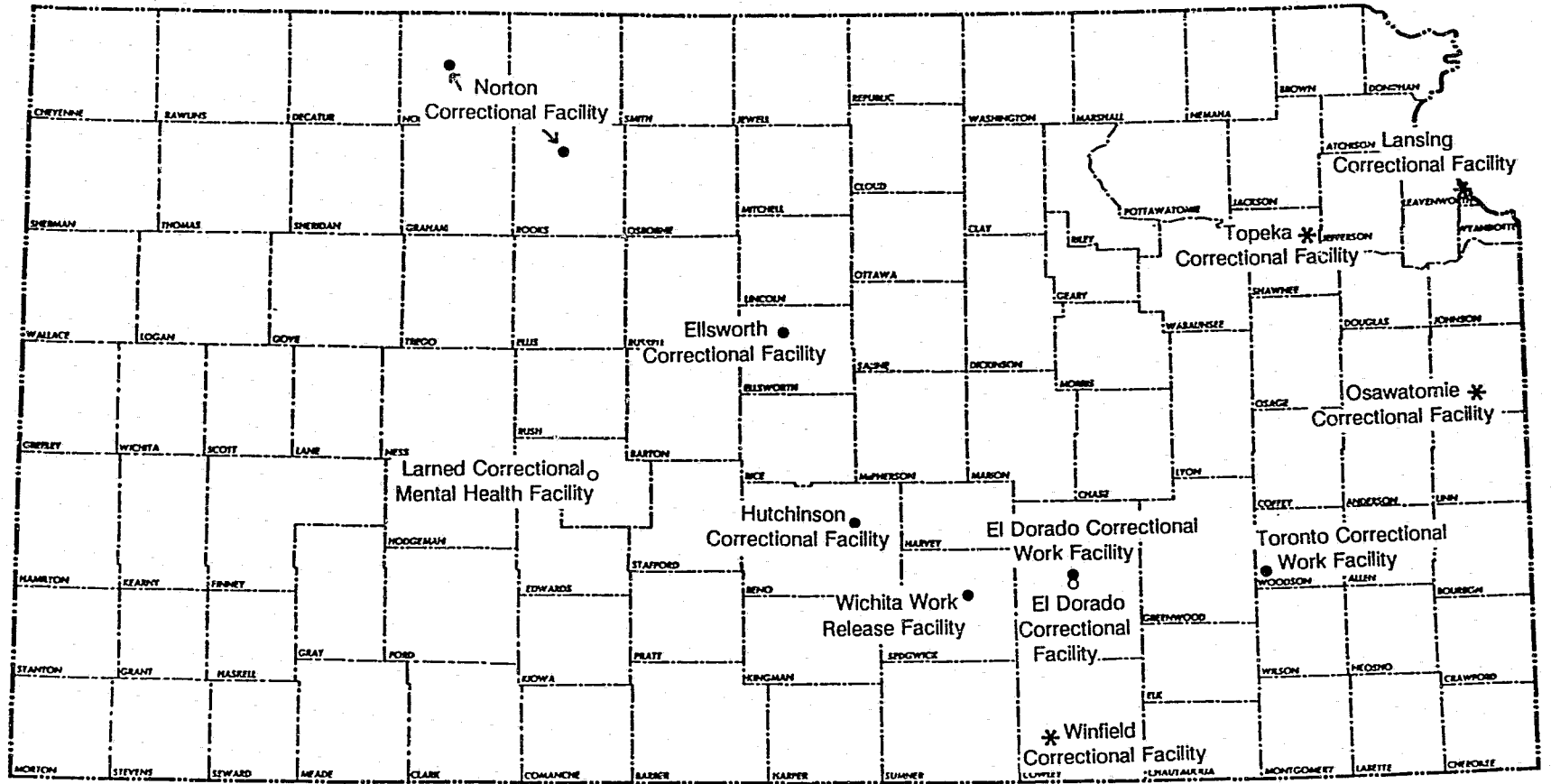
The operating capacity of each KDOC facility is listed in Table 4.1. The two largest facilities in the system are Lansing Correctional Facility and Hutchinson Correctional Facility, with capacities of 1,527 and 1,415 inmates, respectively. Together, these two facilities represent 54 percent of existing operating capacity.

Two new facilities--El Dorado Correctional Facility and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility--are currently under construction and, when completed, will add a total of 790 new beds to the operating capacity of the system.

In addition to facilities operated by the Department, inmate placements also are made at Larned State Hospital and at several local jails through the contract jail program. Non-DOC placement capacities are 116 for Larned State Hospital and 56 for the contract jail program.

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to profiling each of the Department's correctional facilities. Information is provided on their histories, missions, and key operating data, such as budgets, staffing, inmate populations and program offerings.

Figure 4.1 Location of Kansas Correctional Facilities, By Region



Western Region

Eastern Region

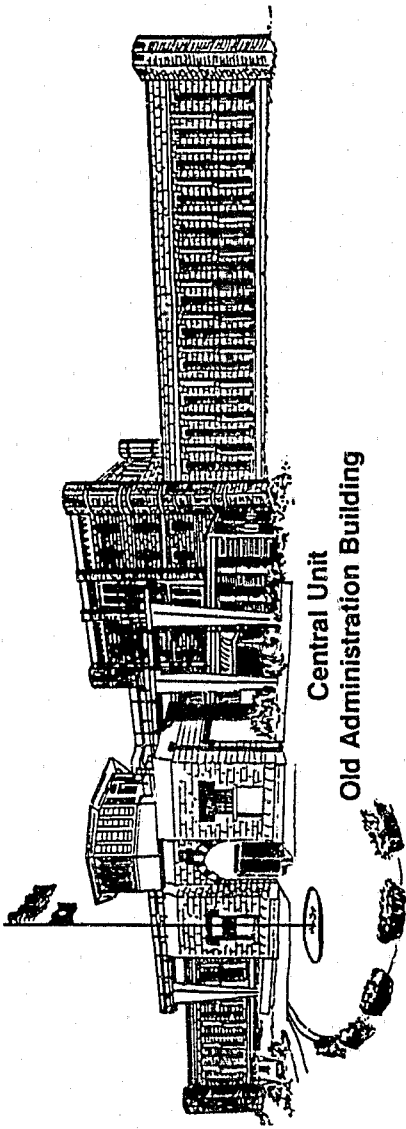
● Facilities Currently in Operation
○ Facilities Under Construction

* Facilities Currently in Operation

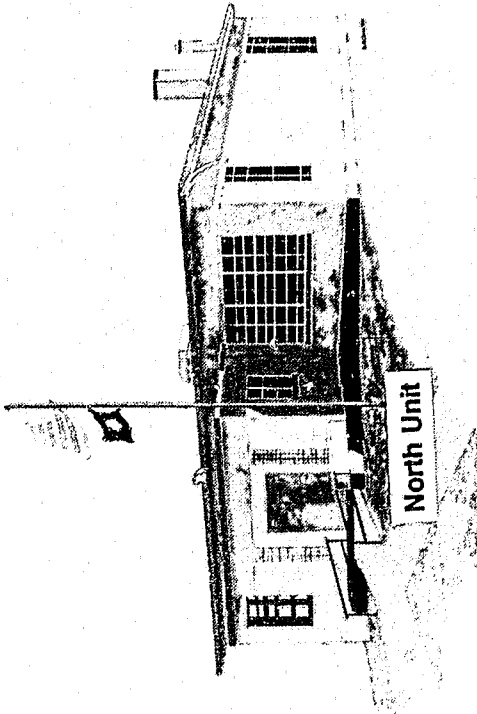
Table 4.1 Summary of Correctional System Capacity: By Facility and Security Designation of Bedspace (Post-July 1, 1991 Capacities)¹

<u>KDOC Facilities</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Special Use</u>	
					<u>Infirm., Seg., etc.</u>	<u>Temp.</u>
Lansing Correctional Facility	628	524	375	1,527	96	269
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	548	607	260	1,415	56	-
Norton Correctional Facility	-	232	362	594	11	-
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	68	352	96	516	17	-
Topeka Correctional Facility	170	40	448	658	10	10
Winfield Correctional Facility	-	-	290	290	2	-
Osawatomie Correctional Facility	-	-	80	80	-	-
El Dorado/Toronto Correctional Work Facility	-	-	172	172	-	-
Wichita Work Release Facility	-	-	200	200	-	-
Subtotal	1,414	1,755	2,283	5,452	192	279
<u>KDOC Facilities Under Construction</u>						
El Dorado Correctional Facility	640	-	-	640	27	-
Larned Corr. Mental Health Fac.	150	-	-	150	-	-
Subtotal	790	0	0	790	27	0
Total-KDOC Facilities	2,204	1,755	2,283	6,242	219	279
<u>Non-KDOC Placements</u>						
Contract Jail	-	-	56	56		
Larned State Hospital	74	-	42	116		
Subtotal	74	0	98	172		
Total Capacity and Placements	2,278	1,755	2,381	6,414		

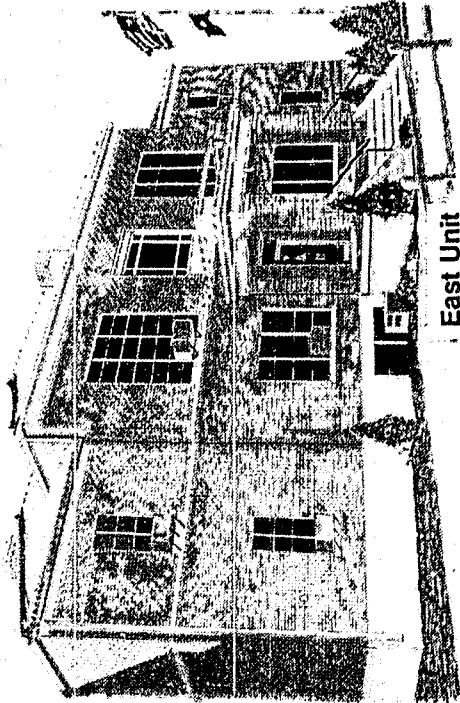
¹ Status as of January, 1991.



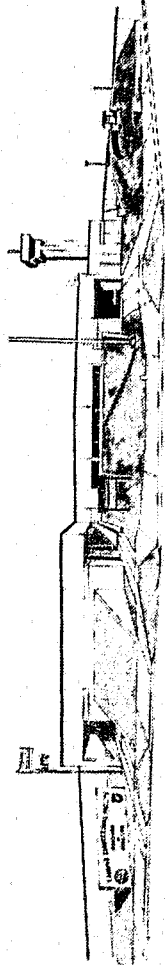
Central Unit
Old Administration Building



North Unit

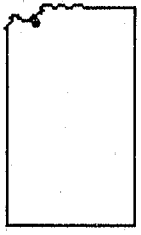


East Unit



Central Unit
New Administration Building

LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



Raymond Roberts, Warden

Warden: Raymond Roberts

Facility Address and Telephone:

Central Unit
P.O. Box 2
Lansing, KS 66043
913-727-3235
589-7220 (KANS-A-N)
913-727-2675 (FAX)

East Unit
Highway 5
Lansing, KS
913-727-3553
913-727-3340 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Lansing Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male and female inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Lansing Correctional Facility provides housing for inmates classified as maximum, medium and minimum custody. Additionally, the East Unit is responsible for performing all required intake evaluations of female offenders.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Lansing Correctional Facility: academic education, vocational education, correctional industries, facility maintenance and service employment, mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

In accordance with the provisions of SB 748, effective May 24, 1990, the Kansas State Penitentiary and the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing, both located at Lansing, were consolidated administratively to form the Lansing Correctional Facility. It is the largest of the state correctional facilities.

The history of this facility goes back more than 125 years. Construction of the state's first penal institution, the Kansas State Penitentiary, began in 1864 near the site of the old Oklahoma Territory Jail and began receiving inmates July 2, 1868. For many years the facility also housed Oklahoma offenders, the last of whom left in 1909. Over the years there have been many additions and renovations, but the basic core of

LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

cellhouse buildings has remained in use. Major renovation of the four main cellhouses was begun in 1983 and was completed over a period of several years. In 1985 a major addition, the Medium Security Unit, was completed with the first inmates received on July 1 of that year.

The Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing was originally established in 1917 as the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women and was a satellite unit of the Penitentiary. In 1971 the facility was renamed the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women. The facility became co-correctional in 1980 and the name was again changed, in 1983, to the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing. It is now designated the East Unit of Lansing Correctional Facility.

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	1287	1496
North Unit	150 ¹	157
East Unit	240	187
Total	1527 ²	1840

¹"Temporary beds" that are not counted in the facility capacity and will be removed from service by 7-1-91.

²An interim population cap of 1,965 has been established for LCF per court order. The operating capacity of 1,527 will go into effect on 7-1-91.

Budget and Staff:

FY 1990 expenditures for:

Salaries	\$20,103,297
Other Operating	6,433,989
Capital Improvements	1,179,921
Total	\$27,717,207

Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:

FY 1990 ADP	1,826
Average cost per ADP	\$14,533

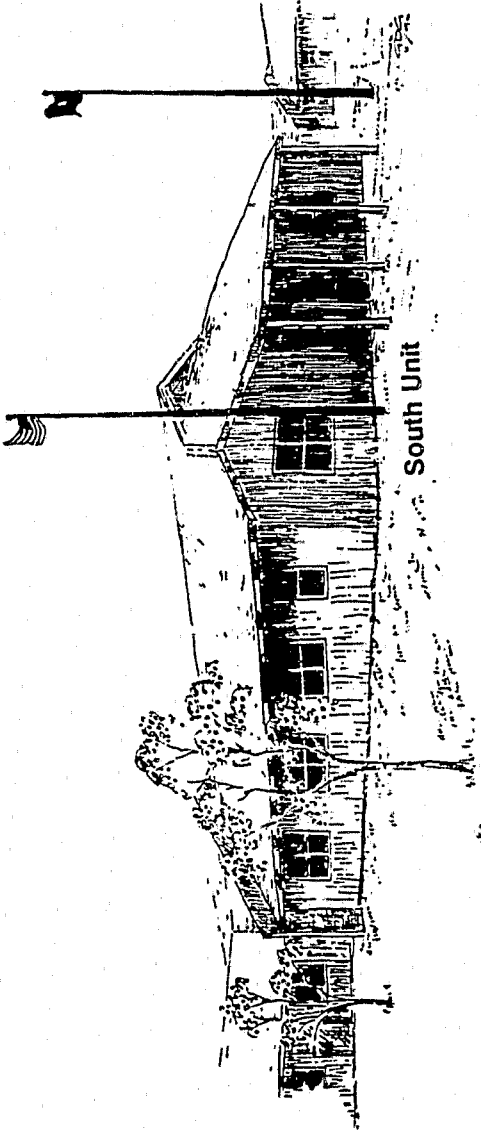
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:

Total FTE	757.5
Security	544.0
Non Security	213.5

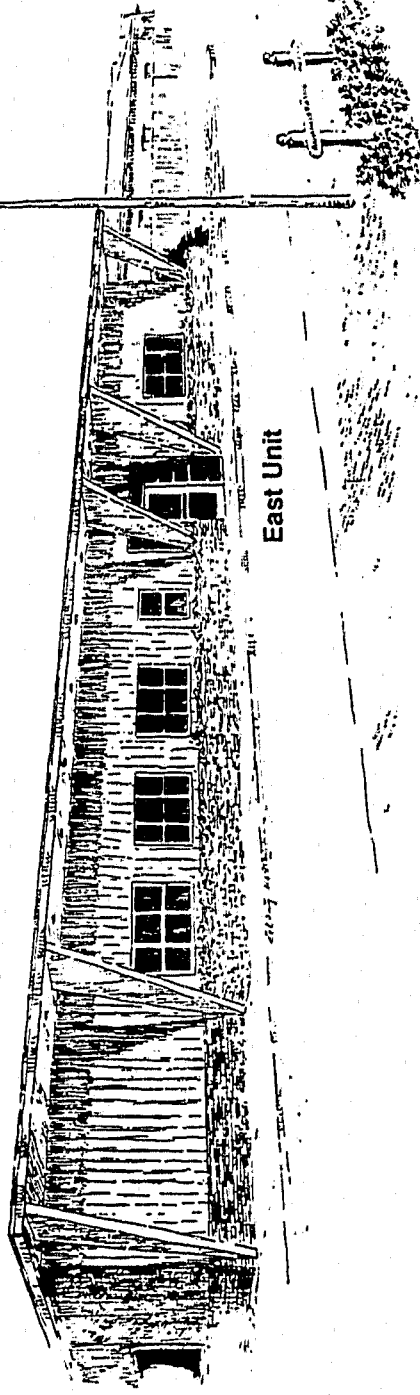
LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Programs:

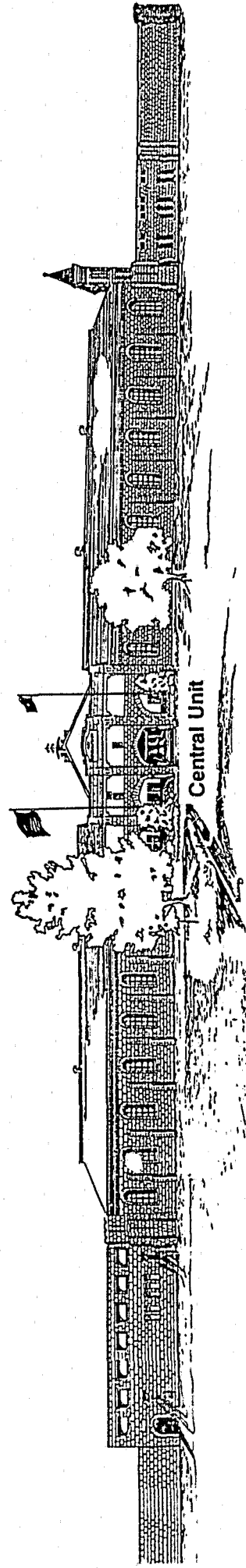
<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity 6-30-90</u>
Academic Education	
BEP, Pre-GED, GED	174
Life Skills	Variable
College Courses (credit hours)	2740
Vocational Education	
AVTS Courses	144
St. Mary College (Word Processing and Drafting)	34
Kansas Correctional Industries	253
Private Industries	59
Mental Health	Variable
Community Re-entry Program	60
Substance Abuse (ADAPT)	
Treatment (General Population)	48
Treatment (Protective Custody & Extended Care Populations)	20
Education/Counseling	20
Aftercare	48
Sex Offender Treatment	200
Second Chance (Group Therapy for Victims of Abuse)	12
Inmate Self-help Programs	
African Awareness	50
Al Anon	35
Alcoholics Anonymous	155
Bible Study/Other Religious Groups	Variable
El Chicano	35
Jaycees	35
Lifers	35
M2/W2 (Man-to-man/Woman-to-woman)	Variable
Narcotics Anonymous	120
Native American Culture Group	Variable
Prison Fellowship	Variable
Seven Steps	95
Sex Offenders Anonymous	35
STOP Violence Speakers Bureau	35



South Unit

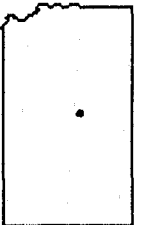


East Unit



Central Unit

HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



Robert Hannigan, Warden

Warden: Robert Hannigan

Facility Address and Telephone:

Central Unit
500 S. Reformatory
P.O. Box 1568
Hutchinson, KS 67504
316-662-2321
574-2321 (KANS-A-N)
316-662-8662 (FAX)

East Unit
400 S. Halstead
Hutchinson, KS 67501
316-662-5304
569-5304
316-662-5864 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Hutchinson Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Hutchinson Correctional Facility provides housing for inmates classified as maximum, medium and minimum custody.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Hutchinson Correctional Facility: academic education, vocational education, correctional industries, facility maintenance and service employment, mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, work release, community re-entry, and Inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

Administrative action by the Department of Corrections on August 20, 1990 resulted in the consolidation of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory and the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility to form the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. It is the second largest of the state's correctional facilities.

The history of the facility can be traced back to 1885 when the Kansas Legislature appropriated \$1 million for the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, an institution designed for the first-time youthful offender. The Reformatory was modeled after the Elmira Reformatory of New York, as many reformatories were during that era. Cellhouse A was the first constructed; it was completed in 1895. The other three cellhouses were completed over a period of many years -- Cellhouse C in 1901, B in 1912, and D in 1927.

The cellhouses remained basically unchanged until the 1978 Kansas Legislature appropriated funds for major cellhouse renovation, which was completed during the period 1981-1986. The work release program began

HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

in 1972 and in 1978 was moved outside the wall of the facility into a building which was formerly the warden's residence. A major prison expansion project, construction of the Minimum Security Unit, was completed in 1985, with an addition to this unit completed in 1986. Effective May 24, 1990, in accordance with SB 748, the institution was renamed the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

Creation of the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility was approved by the passage of SB 762 in the 1988 legislative session. A vacated mobile home plant on 36 acres of land was purchased and 133,000 square feet of existing buildings were renovated by Department of Corrections staff and inmate labor. One inmate services building, which houses the food service department, clinic, security, laundry, and two dormitories, were constructed by civilian contractors. The facility was completed in January 1989 and the first inmates were received on January 23, 1989. With the 1990 consolidation efforts, this facility became the East Unit of the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	835	944
East Unit	400	372
South Unit	160	159
Work Release	20	17
Total	1415 ¹	1492

¹ An interim population cap of 1,546 has been established for HCF per court order. The operating capacity of 1,415 will go into effect 7-1-91.

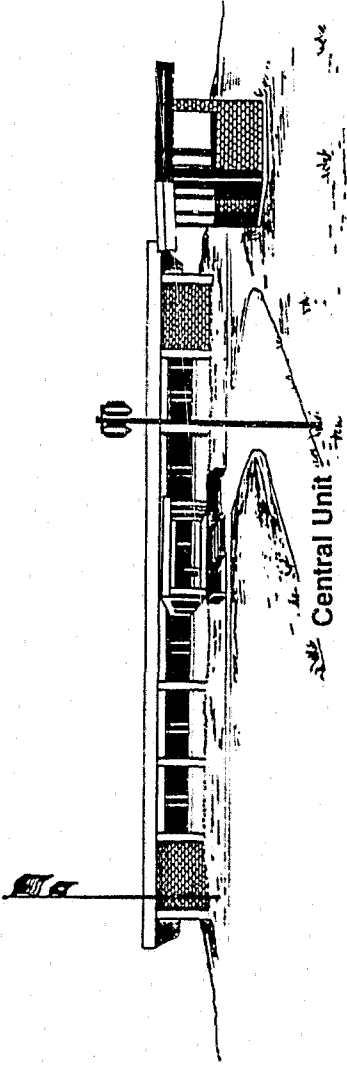
Budget and Staff:

FY 1990 expenditures for:	
Salaries	\$14,673,535
Other Operating	4,839,434
Capital Improvements	964,504
Total	\$20,477,473
Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:	
FY 1990 ADP	1,532
Average cost per ADP	\$12,737
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:	
Total FTE	533
Security	348
Non Security	185

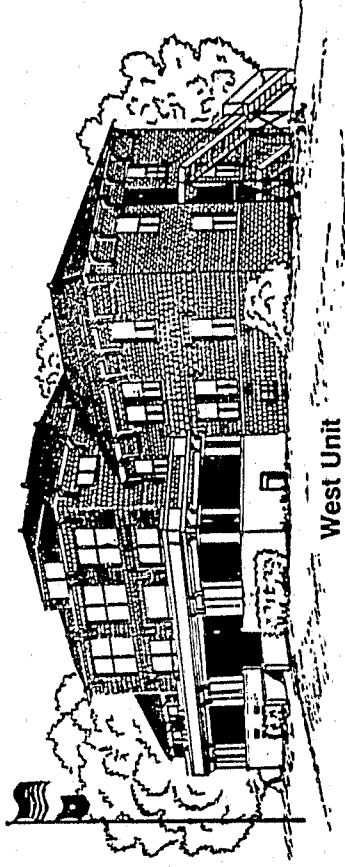
HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Programs:

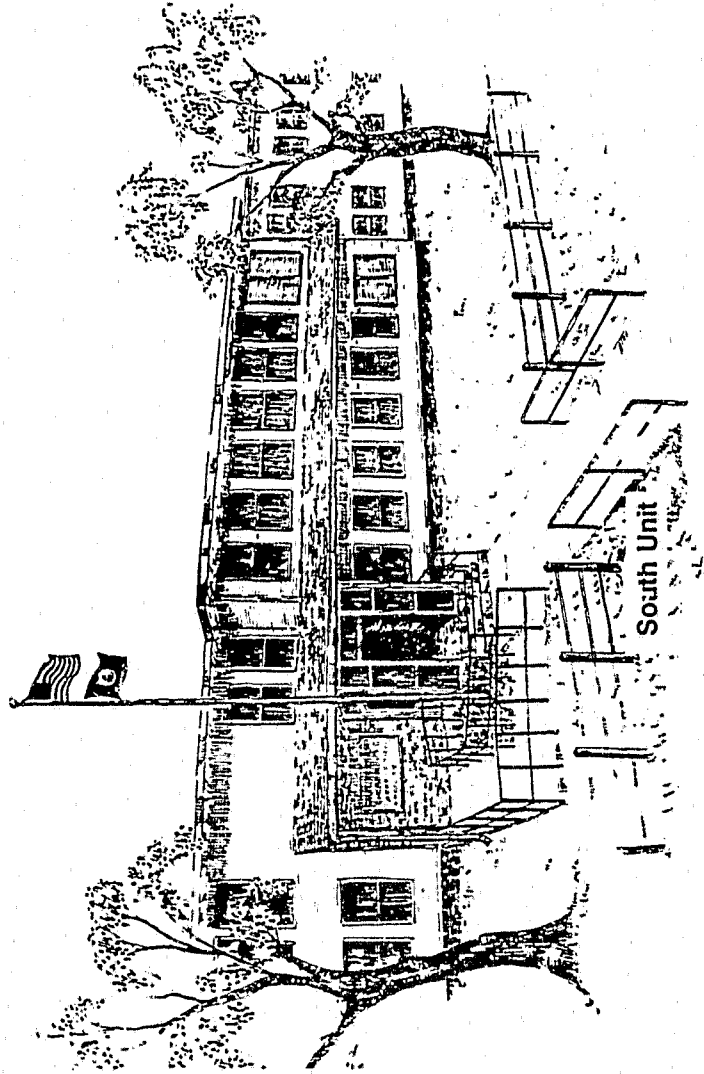
<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity 6-30-90</u>
Academic Education (BEP, REP, GED, SEP, Life Skills)	144
College Courses (credit hours)	2000
Vocational Education	159
AVTS Courses	159
Platt College Courses	100
Kansas Correctional Industries	213
Substance Abuse (ADAPT)	
Treatment	48
Counseling	50
Aftercare	48
Mental Health	Variable
Sex Offender Treatment	120
Sex Offender Aftercare	30
Work Release Program	20
Community Re-entry Program	60
Inmate Self-help Programs	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous	250
Bible Study	Variable
J.A.I.L. (Juvenile Assistance and Information Liaison)	Variable
Jaycees	75-85
M2/W2 (Man-to-man/Woman-to-woman)	Variable
Moorish Science Temple of America	Variable
Prison Fellowship	Variable
Upper Room Fellowship	Variable



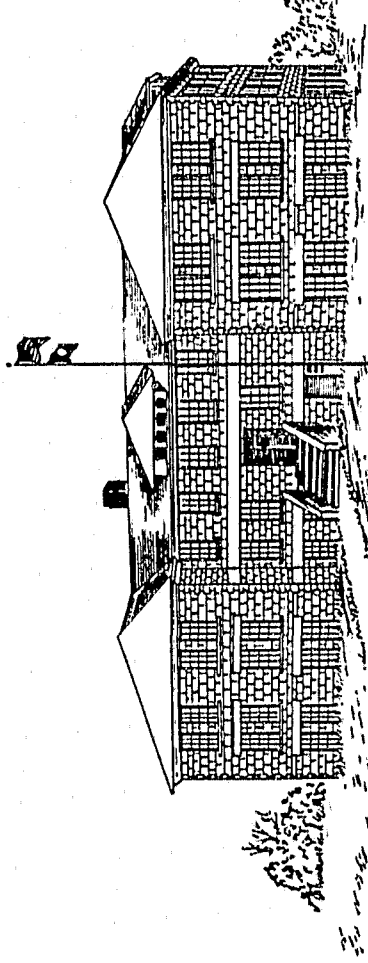
Central Unit



West Unit

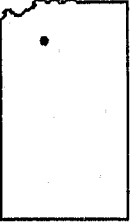


South Unit



Reception and Diagnostic Unit

TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



Leo Taylor, Warden

Warden: Leo Taylor

Facility Address and Telephone:

Central Unit
815 S.E. Rice Road
Topeka, KS 66607
913-296-7260
913-296-0184 (FAX)

Reception and Diagnostic Unit
3401 S. E. 6th St.
Topeka, KS 66607
913-296-7260
913-296-7269 (FAX)

West Unit
2700 W. 6th
Topeka, KS 66603
913-296-7018
913-296-0054 (FAX)

South Unit
Forbes Field-Building 379
Topeka, KS 66619
913-296-7202
913-296-0181 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Topeka Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male and female inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Topeka Correctional Facility provides housing for inmates classified as maximum, medium and minimum custody. In addition, the Reception and Diagnostic Unit is responsible for performing all required intake evaluations, pre-sentence evaluations, and special evaluations of male offenders.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Topeka Correctional Facility: academic education, vocational education, correctional industries, facility maintenance and service employment, work release, community work program, mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment, special women's programs, community re-entry, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

The Topeka Correctional Facility is composed of four units, each of which previously operated as a separate facility. Senate Bill 748, which was effective May 24, 1990, created Topeka Correctional Facility East (consolidation of the State Reception and Diagnostic Center and the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center) and Topeka Correctional Facility West (consolidation of Topeka Correctional Facility and Forbes Correctional Facility). Department of Corrections administrative action taken August 20, 1990, consolidated East and West to form the current Topeka Correctional Facility.

Central Unit Enabling legislation authorized the establishment of the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center in 1971. The targeted population was non-violent, youthful, first commitment male offenders. Construction began in mid-year 1972, and the first inmates were received on January 2, 1975. The facility

TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

became co-correctional in 1979, to relieve the overcrowding at the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing. It was converted to house medium and minimum custody female inmates in 1988 and currently houses only females. The Resource Work Unit was opened in 1988 as a unit attached to the State Reception and Diagnostic Center, but became part of the Central Unit of the Topeka Correctional Facility in 1990.

Reception and Diagnostic Unit In 1961 legislative action provided the Director of Penal Institutions the authority to convert facilities of the Topeka Technical College into the State Reception and Diagnostic Center. Inmate work crews from the Kansas State Penitentiary performed the renovation and inmates were received in early 1962. The primary function of the facility continues to be to perform evaluations on all convicted male offenders sentenced to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections.

West Unit Originally, this facility was the Topeka Pre-release Center, which was established by SB 496 in 1984 to implement a program designed to provide a smoother transition from prison to the community. Two floors of a building on the Topeka State Hospital grounds were converted to house inmates, the first of whom were received on June 25, 1984. An expansion to the third floor of the building in July 1986 created additional beds and provided space for a work crew which was assigned to the maintenance of the Topeka State Hospital buildings and grounds. In 1988 the facility was renamed the Topeka Correctional Facility and had both pre-release and work program components. In August 1990, the facility became the West Unit of the Topeka Correctional Facility.

South Unit Forbes Correctional Facility opened in 1988 for the purpose of housing inmates assigned to a new work program and to absorb the inmates of the Topeka Work Release Center. Located on the grounds of what was formerly Forbes Air Force Base in Topeka, the inmates were housed in renovated barracks formerly utilized by Shawnee County Work Release. In August 1990, the facility became the South Unit of the Topeka Correctional Facility.

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	270 ¹	265
Reception and Diagnostic Unit	170 ¹	181
West Unit	111	85
South Unit	107	79
Total	658	610

¹ An interim population cap of 290 has been established for the Central Unit per court order. No population cap was applied to the Reception and Diagnostic Unit because of the very short length of stay of offenders undergoing evaluation there.

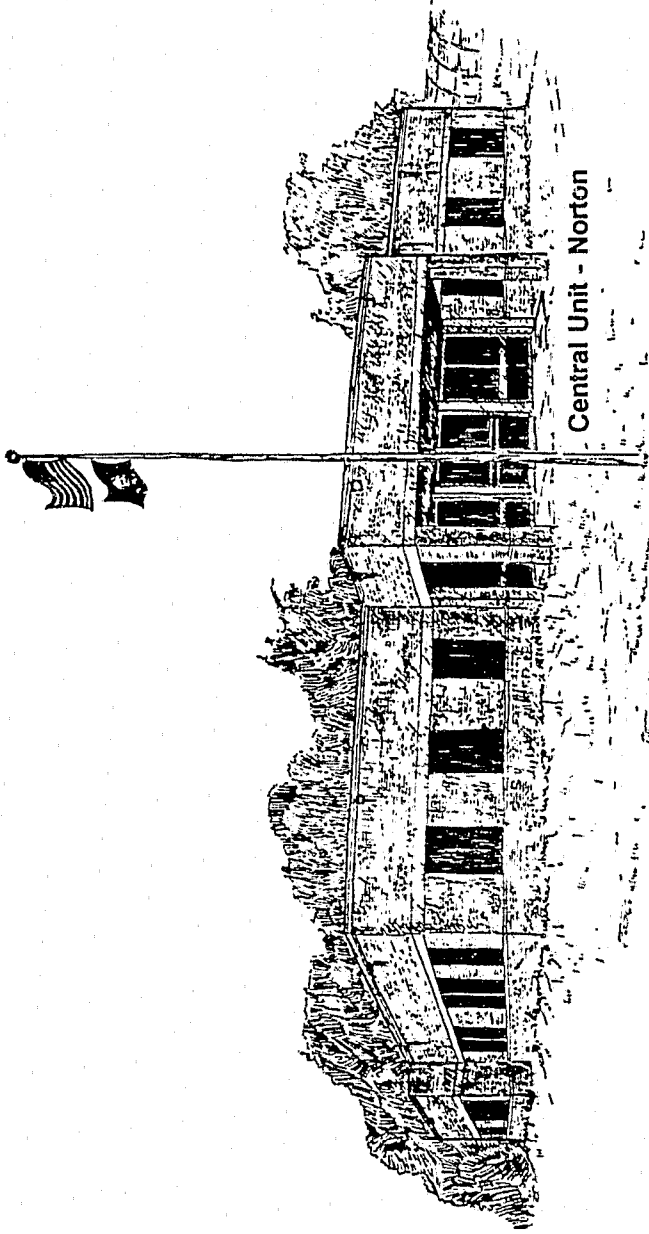
TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Budget and Staff:

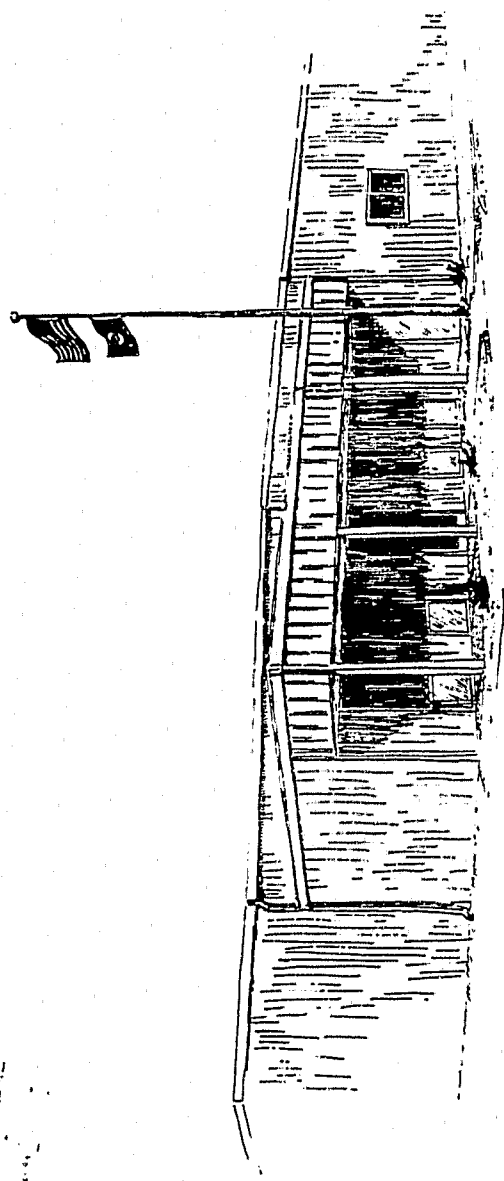
FY 1990 expenditures for:	
Salaries	\$9,556,851
Other Operating	2,332,600
Capital Improvements	34,021
Total	\$11,923,472
Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:	
FY 1990 ADP	603
Average cost per ADP	\$19,717
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:	
Total FTE	358.8
Security	202.0
Non Security	156.8

Programs:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Academic Education (BEP, REP, GED, Life Skills)	104
College Courses (credit hours)	1000
Vocational Education	
AVTS Courses	60
St. Mary College, Platt College	24
Kansas Correctional Industries	41
Substance Abuse Treatment (ADAPT)	34
Mental Health Counseling - CMS	Variable
Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC)	8-15
Parenting - Parent Retreat	12
Work Release	30
Community Re-entry Program	60
Inmate Self-help Programs	
Adult Children of Alcoholics	Variable
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous	Variable
Bible Study/Other Religious Groups	Variable
M2/W2 and Prison Fellowship	Variable
Stop Violence Speakers Bureau	Variable
Women Who Love Too Much	Variable

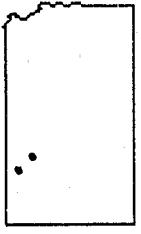


Central Unit - Norton



East Unit - Stockton

NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



L.E. Bruce, Warden

Warden: L.E. Bruce

Facility Address and Telephone:

Central Unit
P.O. Box 546
Norton, KS 67654
913-877-3380
564-0421 (KANS-A-N)
913-877-3972 (FAX)

East Unit
P.O. Box 527
Stockton, KS 67669
913-425-6744
913-425-6806 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Norton Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Norton Correctional Facility provides housing for inmates classified as medium and minimum custody.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Norton Correctional Facility: academic education, vocational education, mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment, correctional industries, facility maintenance and service employment, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

On May 24, 1990, in accordance with provisions of SB 748, the correctional facilities at Norton and Stockton were consolidated to form the Norton Correctional Facility. Stockton became the East Unit of the facility.

Correctional facilities at Norton and Stockton were originally established by SB 433, effective August 18, 1987. Facilities at both locations were products of renovation projects -- the Norton facility entailed conversion of Norton State Hospital buildings, while the Stockton facility was converted from a farm implement dealership. Initially, the facility at Norton shared space with the staff of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and clients at the Norton State Hospital. The first minimum security inmates were received at the Norton facility in September of 1987 and at the Stockton Unit in December of 1988. In October of 1988, the Kansas Department of Corrections assumed full administrative and operational responsibility for the buildings and grounds of the Norton State Hospital.

NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	500	465
East Unit	94	74
Total	594	539

Budget and Staff:

FY 1990 expenditures for:

Salaries	\$6,099,759
Other Operating	2,429,815
Capital Improvements	1,033,807 ¹
Total	\$9,563,381

Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:

FY 1990 ADP	477
Average cost per ADP	\$17,882

Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:

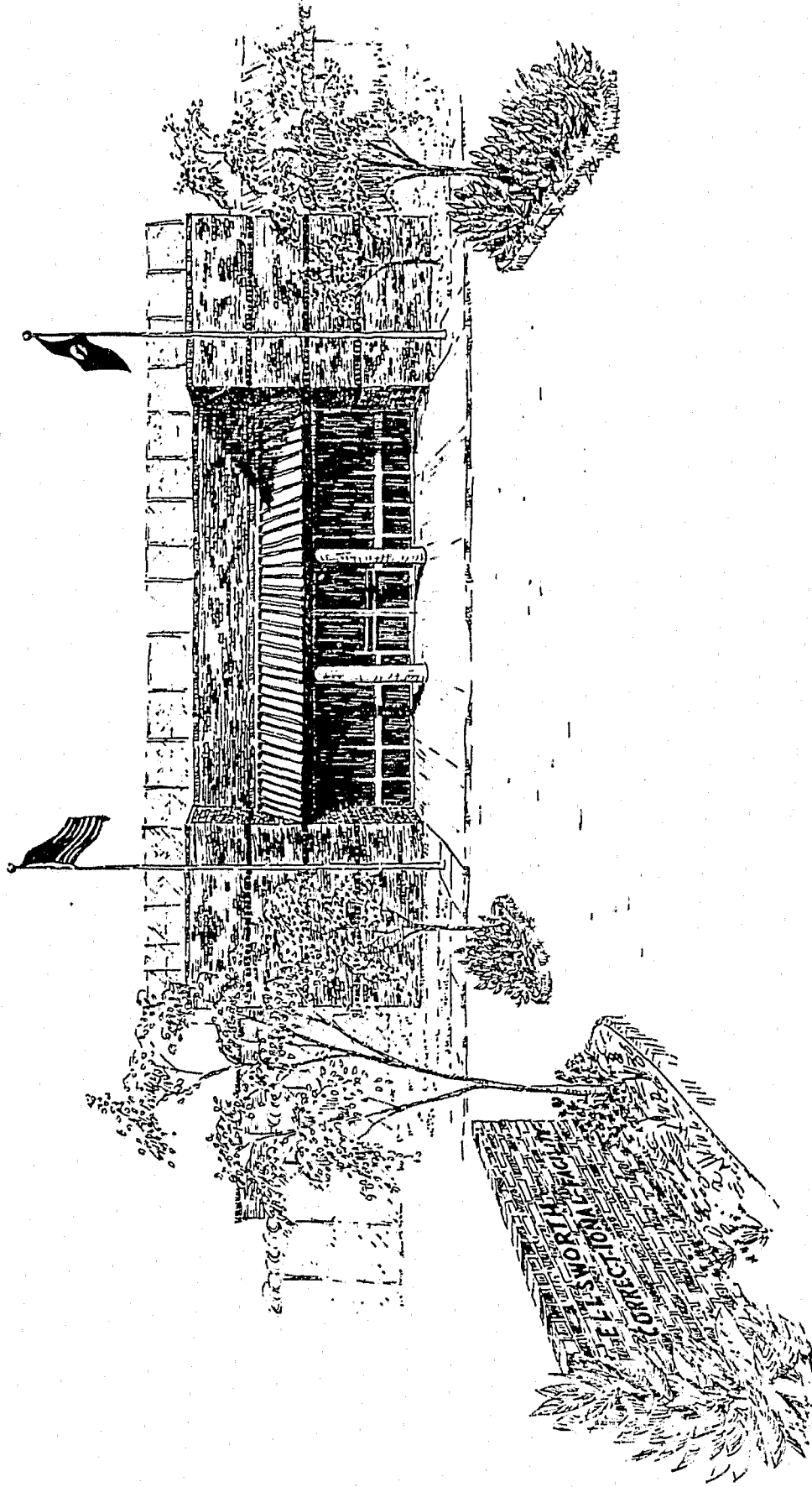
Total FTE	247
Security	163
Non Security	84

¹ Expenditures for major renovation projects included in the KDOC central office budget.

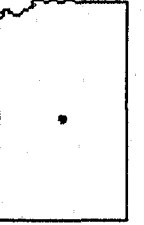
NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Programs:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Academic Education (BEP, REP, GED, Life Skills)	45
Vocational Education	48
Kansas Correctional Industries	20
Substance Abuse (ADAPT)	
Treatment	24
Counseling	12
Aftercare	12
Mental Health Counseling	Variable
Inmate Self-help Programs	
AA	60
Bible Study	Variable
Moorish Science Temple of America	Variable
M2/W2 (Man-to-man/Woman-to-woman)	Variable
NA	60



ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



Robert Harrison, Warden

Warden: Robert Harrison

Facility Address and Telephone:

1607 State Street
P.O. Box 107
Ellsworth, KS 67439
913-472-5501
568-5490 (KANS-A-N)
913-472-4032 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Ellsworth Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Ellsworth Correctional Facility provides housing for inmates classified as maximum, medium and minimum custody.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Ellsworth Correctional Facility: academic education, vocational education, correctional industries, facility maintenance and employment, mental health counseling, sex offender counseling, substance abuse treatment, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

Ellsworth Correctional Facility grew out of the need for additional bed space due to a rapidly increasing inmate population. Even as plans were laid for the facility in 1986, it became apparent that this new construction project would have to be more ambitious than the original concept of a 96-bed minimum security facility. In order to help meet the population challenges facing the Department of Corrections, the facility soon developed into its present configuration, which provides housing for 516 inmates, the first of whom were received on August 8, 1988. The total construction budget for this project was \$19.7 million.

ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	516	467
Total	516	467

Budget and Staff:

FY 1990 expenditures for:

Salaries	\$4,825,701
Other Operating	1,717,784
Capital Improvements	0
Total	\$6,543,485

Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:

FY 1990 ADP	436
Average cost per ADP	\$15,008

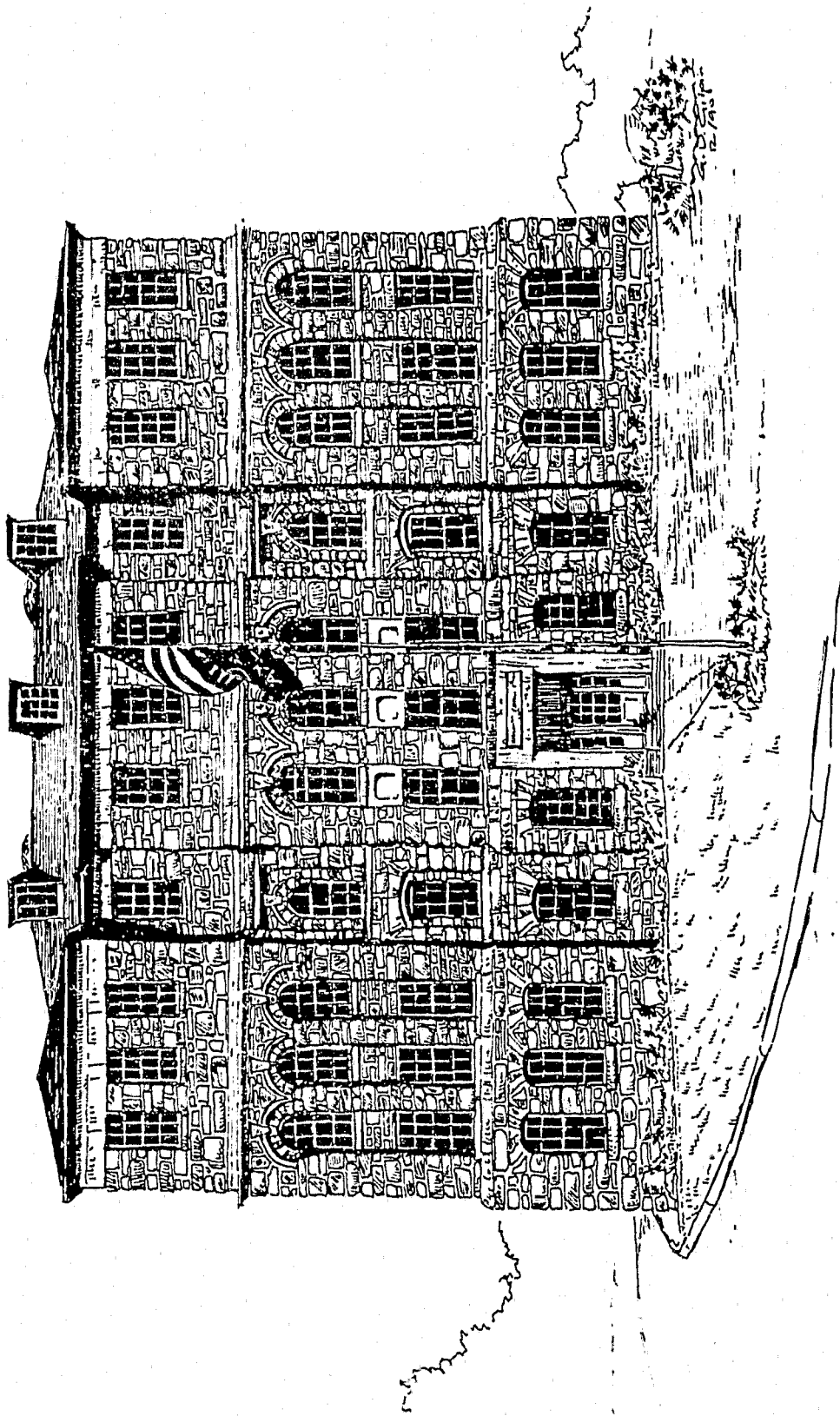
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:

Total FTE	185.5
Security	116.0
Non Security	69.5

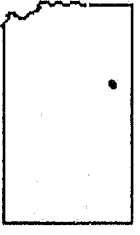
ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Programs:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Academic Education (BEP, REP, GED, Life Skills)	60
Vocational Education	30
Kansas Correctional Industries	25
Substance Abuse (ADAPT)	
Treatment	44
Counseling	12
Aftercare	50
Sex Offender Counseling	10
Mental Health	Variable
Inmate Self-help Programs	
AA	Variable
Bible Study	Variable
Moorish Science Temple of America	Variable
NA	Variable
Prison Fellowship	Variable



WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



Gordon Hetzel, Warden

Warden: Gordon Hetzel

Facility Address and Telephone:

P.O. Box 653, North College
Winfield, KS
316-221-6660
316-221-0068 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Winfield Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Winfield Correctional Facility provides housing for inmates classified as minimum custody.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Winfield Correctional Facility: academic education, mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment and counseling, pre-release program, facility maintenance and service employment, community re-entry, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

The Winfield Correctional Facility was originally established by SB 496 in 1984 as the Winfield Pre-release Center. The facility is located on the grounds of the Winfield State Hospital in Winfield and the inmates are housed in renovated hospital buildings. The facility initially operated in two buildings and provided primarily pre-release program services to inmates approaching their release dates. In 1987, through SB 433, the facility expanded by acquiring two additional buildings. An inmate work program, as well as academic education and substance abuse contract programs, were added. On July 1, 1989, the name was changed to the Winfield Correctional Facility and a fifth building was added in the fall of 1989.

WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	Operating Capacity <u>7-1-91</u>	Population <u>6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	290	243

Budget and Staff:

FY 1990 expenditures for:

Salaries	\$2,715,406
Other Operating	768,268
Capital Improvements	-0-
Total	\$3,483,674

Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:

FY 1990 ADP	261
Average cost per ADP	\$13,347

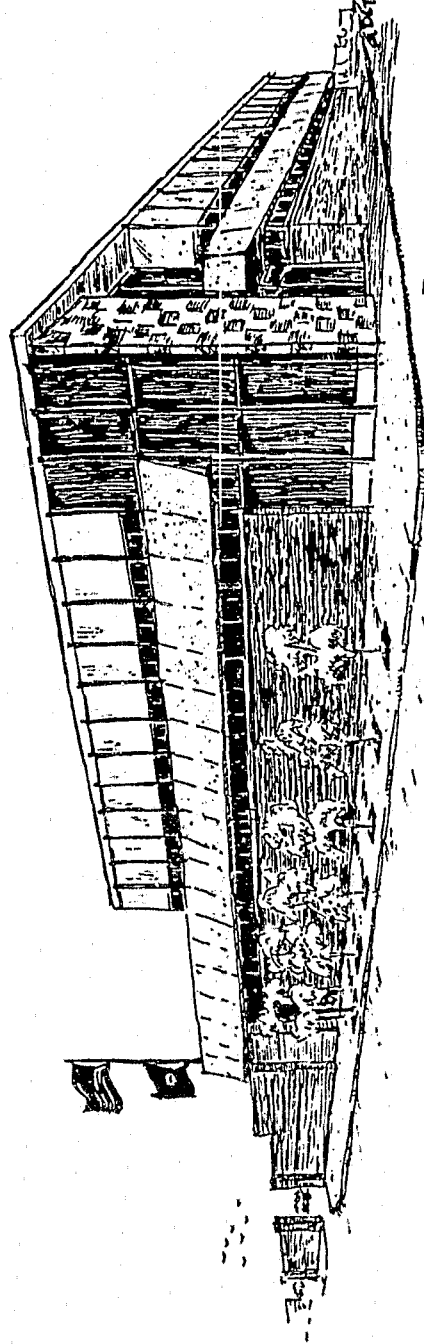
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:

Total FTE	103
Security	69
Non Security	34

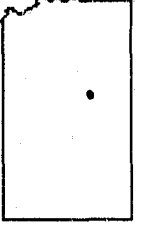
WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Programs:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Academic Education (BEP, REP, GED, Life Skills)	44
Pre-release	40
Mental Health	Variable
Substance Abuse (ADAPT)	
Treatment	48
Counseling	12
Aftercare	12
Community Re-entry Program	60
Inmate Self-help Programs	
Adult Children of Alcoholics	Variable
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous	100
Bible Study	Variable



WICHITA WORK RELEASE FACILITY



WICHITA WORK RELEASE FACILITY



Elizabeth Gillespie, Warden

Warden: Elizabeth Gillespie

Facility Address and Telephone:

401 S. Emporia
Wichita, KS 67202
316-291-2254
316-262-5936 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Wichita Work Release Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male and female inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Wichita Work Release Facility provides housing for inmates classified as minimum custody. A major function of the facility is to assist work release program participants in obtaining and maintaining suitable employment in the community and to provide close supervision when the participants return to the facility during non-working hours.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Wichita Work Release Facility: work release program, facility maintenance and service employment, mental health counseling, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

Work release has been a program in the Department of Corrections since January 1972. The Wichita Work Release program began in January 1976 as a co-correctional program with bed space for 22 inmates. It was first located at 1732 N. Fairmount near Wichita State University. In August 1978, the program relocated to 320 N. Market and expanded its population to 55 inmates. The program expanded further to a capacity of 76 in July 1984 and to 100 in March 1988.

In 1989 the Department of Corrections terminated its contract with VIP, Inc. for operation of community residential centers in Topeka and Wichita. As a result, over 100 inmates from the Wichita Community

WICHITA WORK RELEASE FACILITY

Residential Center were transferred to the Wichita Work Release locations, the 320 N. Market building and a building located at 309 N. Market which had been leased by the Department in July 1989 to accommodate the influx of inmates. The capacity of the facility was thereby increased to 182.

The Department recently purchased and renovated a building located at 401 S. Emporia to relocate the Wichita Work Release Facility, which can now house 200 inmates. The first inmates were received at the renovated facility on November 19, 1990.

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	200	85
Total	200	85

Budget and Staff:

FY 1990 expenditures for:

Salaries	\$1,211,658
Other Operating	669,415
Capital Improvements	0
Total	\$1,881,073

Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:

FY 1990 ADP	153
Average cost per ADP	\$12,295

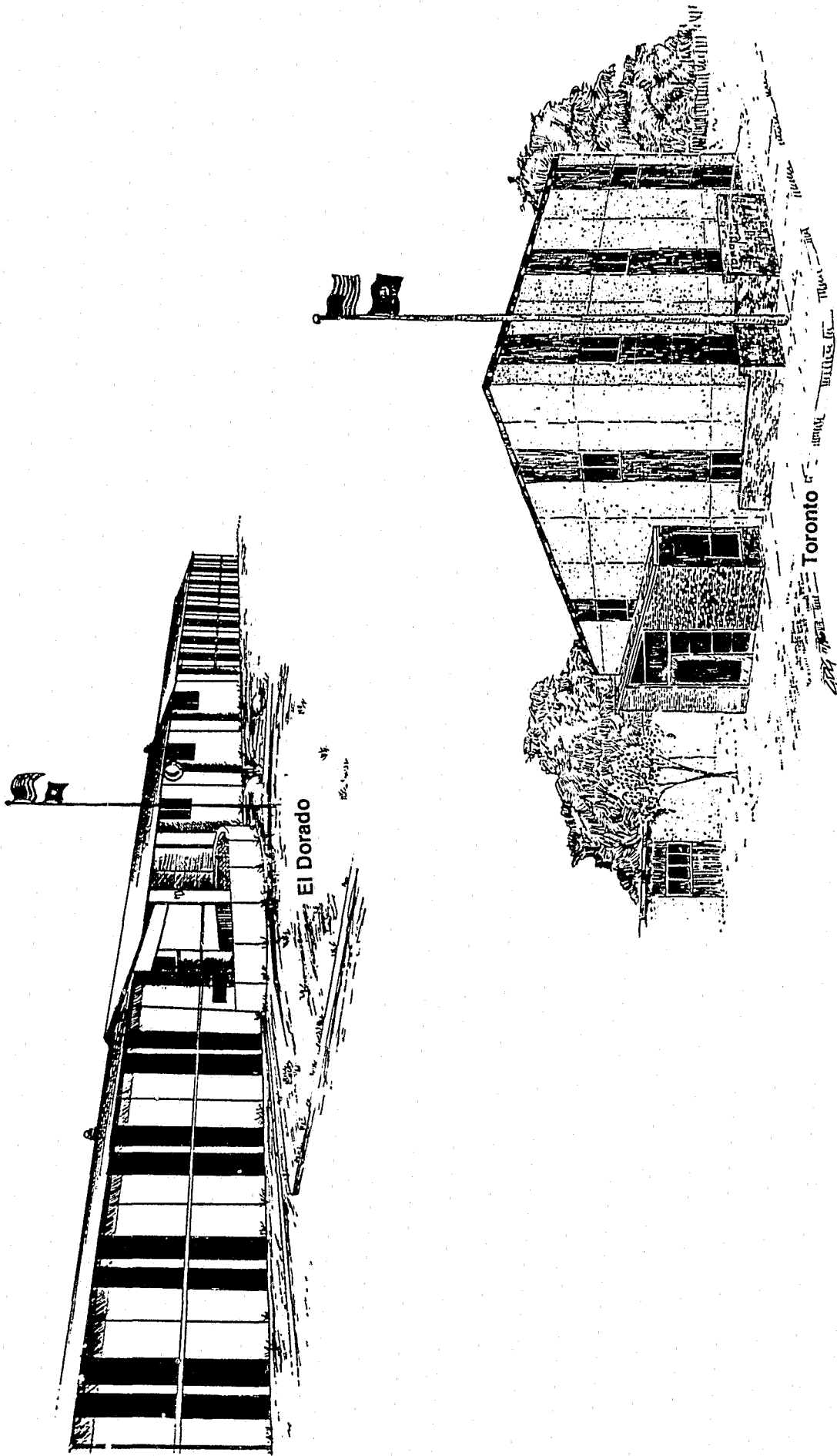
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:

Total FTE	51
Security	31
Non Security	20

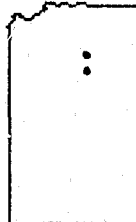
WICHITA WORK RELEASE FACILITY

Programs:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Work Release	188
Mental Health	Variable
Inmate Self-help Programs	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous	Variable
Bible Study	Variable



EL DORADO/TORONTO CORRECTIONAL WORK FACILITIES



EL DORADO/TORONTO CORRECTIONAL WORK FACILITIES



Harold Samuels, Warden

Warden:

Facility Address and Telephone:

El Dorado Unit
RR #3 Box 45A
El Dorado, KS 67402
316-321-5000
567-8303 (KANS-A-N)
316-321-0620 (FAX)

Toronto Unit
RR #1 Box 41
Toronto, KS 66777
316-637-2267
316-637-2389 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the El Dorado and Toronto Correctional Work Facilities is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the El Dorado and Toronto Correctional Work Facilities provide housing for inmates classified as minimum custody. A major function of the facilities is to promote suitable work experience for inmates in providing inmate labor for governmental entities and to recognized non-profit organizations in the community.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at El Dorado and Toronto Correctional Work Facilities: academic education, facility maintenance and service employment, community work program, mental health counseling, outpatient substance abuse treatment, contract jail placement, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

The El Dorado/Toronto Correctional Work Facilities consist of two geographically separate facilities, although they have been consolidated administratively since 1982. The El Dorado Unit, formerly the El Dorado Honor Camp, is located at the El Dorado State Reservoir and the Toronto Unit, formerly the Toronto Honor Camp, is located near the Toronto State Lake. A contract jail program also is administered by the facility.

EL DORADO/TORONTO CORRECTIONAL WORK FACILITIES

El Dorado Unit The El Dorado Unit became operational as the El Dorado Honor Camp on February 25, 1982. Expansions of the inmate quarters occurred in July 1984, and in 1985. In 1988 authorized double-bunking of some inmate cubicles resulted in another small increase in housing capacity.

Toronto Unit The Toronto Unit, formerly known as the Toronto Honor Camp, officially opened on July 1, 1965. Previous to the establishment of the permanent facility at Toronto, a mobile unit provided inmate labor to reservoirs at Tuttle Creek, Pomona, Kanopolis, and Cheney. In this fashion the inmate crew was able to move to different locations as lake projects were being developed. Major renovation of the Toronto Unit was completed in December 1987. Previously, the administrative office, classroom, library, and hobbycraft areas had been located in mobile units. The renovation placed the entire facility into one structure and resulted in a small increase in housing capacity.

Contract Jail Program The El Dorado/Toronto Correctional Facility is responsible for the administration of the Kansas Department of Corrections' Contract Jail Program. The first inmate participants in this program were housed at the Crawford County Jail in Pittsburg, beginning June 30, 1986. At present the Contract Jail Program is providing an average of 45 inmates to 17 counties in Kansas. These inmates are housed by the counties and are being utilized by governmental and non-profit organizations to provide labor to local communities.

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
El Dorado Unit	102	99
Toronto Unit	70	70
Total	172	169 ¹

¹ An additional 45 inmates resided in various county jails in the state as participants in the Contract Jail Program administered by the warden of ECWF/TCWF.

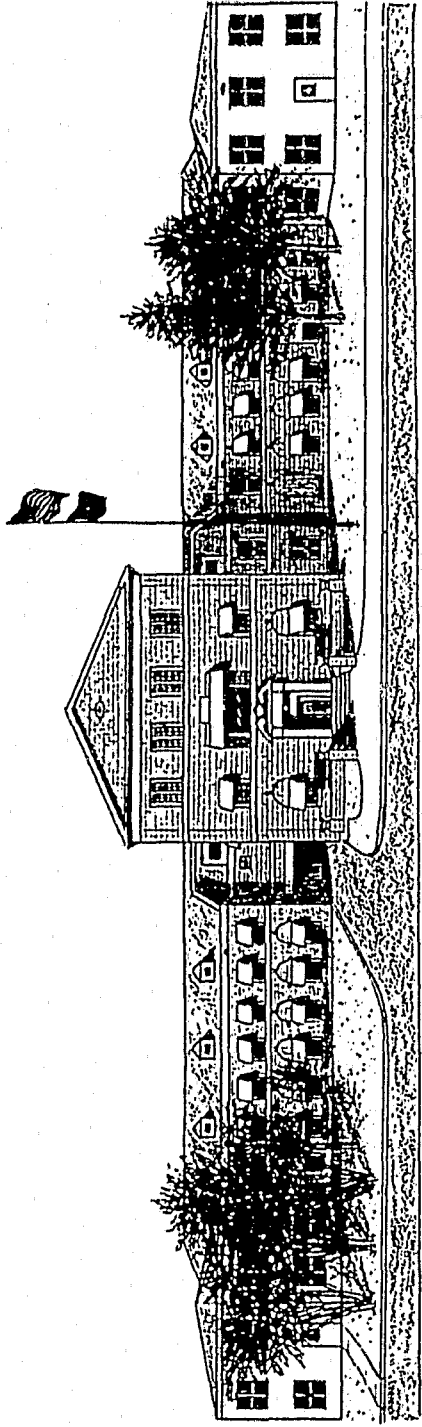
EL DORADO/TORONTO CORRECTIONAL WORK FACILITIES

Budget and Staff:

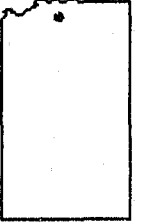
FY 1990 expenditures for:		
Salaries	\$1,254,262	
Other Operating	767,906	
Capital Improvements	0	
Total	\$2,022,168	
Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:		
FY 1990 ADP	200	
Average cost per ADP	\$10,111	
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:		
Total FTE	44	
Security	28	
Non Security	16	

Programs:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Academic Education	
BEP, REP, and GED	Variable
College Courses (credit hours)	120
Community/Parks Work Program	132
Substance Abuse Treatment	4
Mental Health Counseling	Variable
Contract Jail Placement	49
Inmate Self-help Programs	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous	Variable
Bible Study	Variable



OSAWATOMIE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



OSAWATOMIE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



Thomas Vohs, Warden

Warden: Thomas Vohs

Facility Address and Telephone:

P.O. Box 69
Osawatomi, KS
913-755-3894
913-755-4576 (FAX)

Mission:

As a facility operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Osawatomi Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the Osawatomi Correctional Facility provides housing for inmates classified as minimum custody.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, the following program opportunities are available at Osawatomi Correctional Facility: academic education, facility maintenance and service employment, community work program, mental health counseling, pre-release support program, and inmate self-help programs such as AA and NA.

History:

To alleviate systemwide overcrowding in correctional facilities, the Osawatomi Correctional Facility was established in September 1987, on the grounds of the Osawatomi State Hospital in Osawatomi. A single, renovated hospital building provides housing for offenders who are utilized as a labor source by state agencies and local government units.

OSAWATOMIE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	80	66
Total	80	66

Budget and Staff:

FY 1990 expenditures for:

Salaries	\$871,898
Other Operating	286,038
Capital Improvements	0
Total	\$1,157,936

Average operating cost per ADP in FY 1990:

FY 1990 ADP	69
Average cost per ADP	\$16,782

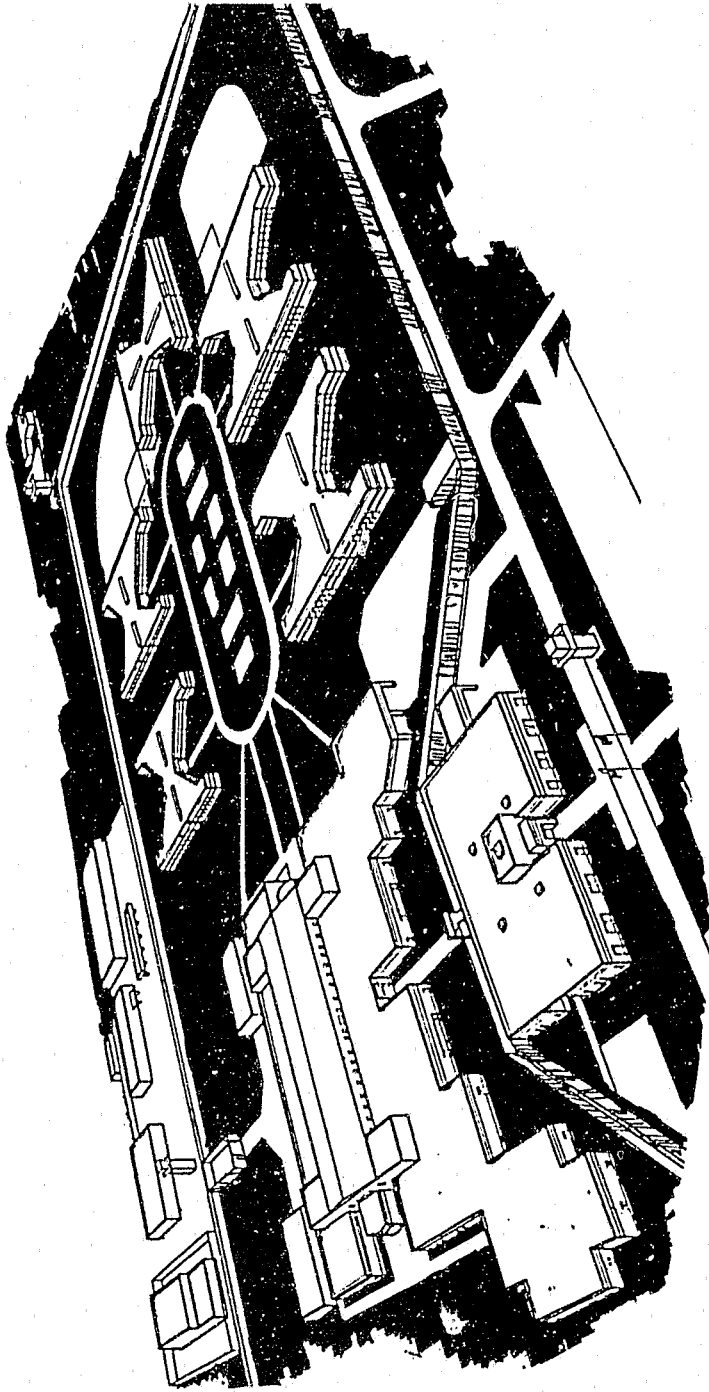
Authorized positions on June 30, 1990:

Total FTE	32
Security	23
Non Security	9

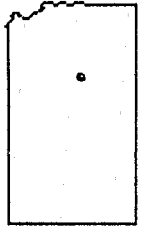
OSAWATOMIE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Programs:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Academic Education (BEP, REP, GED)	12
Mental Health Counseling	Variable
Outside Connections Pre-Release Support Group	20
Inmate Self-help Programs	
Alcoholics Anonymous	15
Bible Study	Variable
Narcotics Anonymous	15



EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



Michael Nelson, Warden

Warden: Michael A. Nelson

Facility Address and Telephone:

214 S. Main
El Dorado, KS 67042
316-321-7590
316-321-5371 (FAX)
(Temporary office)

Mission:

As a facility that will be operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the El Dorado Correctional Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the El Dorado Correctional Facility will provide housing for inmates classified as maximum custody. This facility also will house the permanent party segregation unit for the Department of Corrections.

The departmental mission also extends to the provision of opportunities to inmates to participate in meaningful education, treatment and work programs appropriate to individual inmate needs and abilities. To this end, it is anticipated that the following types of treatment and work programs will be available at El Dorado Correctional Facility: academic education, vocational education, facility maintenance and service employment, mental health counseling, and inmate self-help programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. It is possible that programs such as substance abuse treatment and sex offender treatment will also be available.

History:

The 1989 Kansas Legislature appropriated \$51.8 million for the construction of a new 640-bed maximum security prison. The complex is being built with the potential to accommodate future expansion to a maximum of 1,408 beds. The groundbreaking ceremony for the prison --El Dorado Correctional Facility-- was held February 2, 1990 and the facility is currently under construction on a 615-acre site near El Dorado.

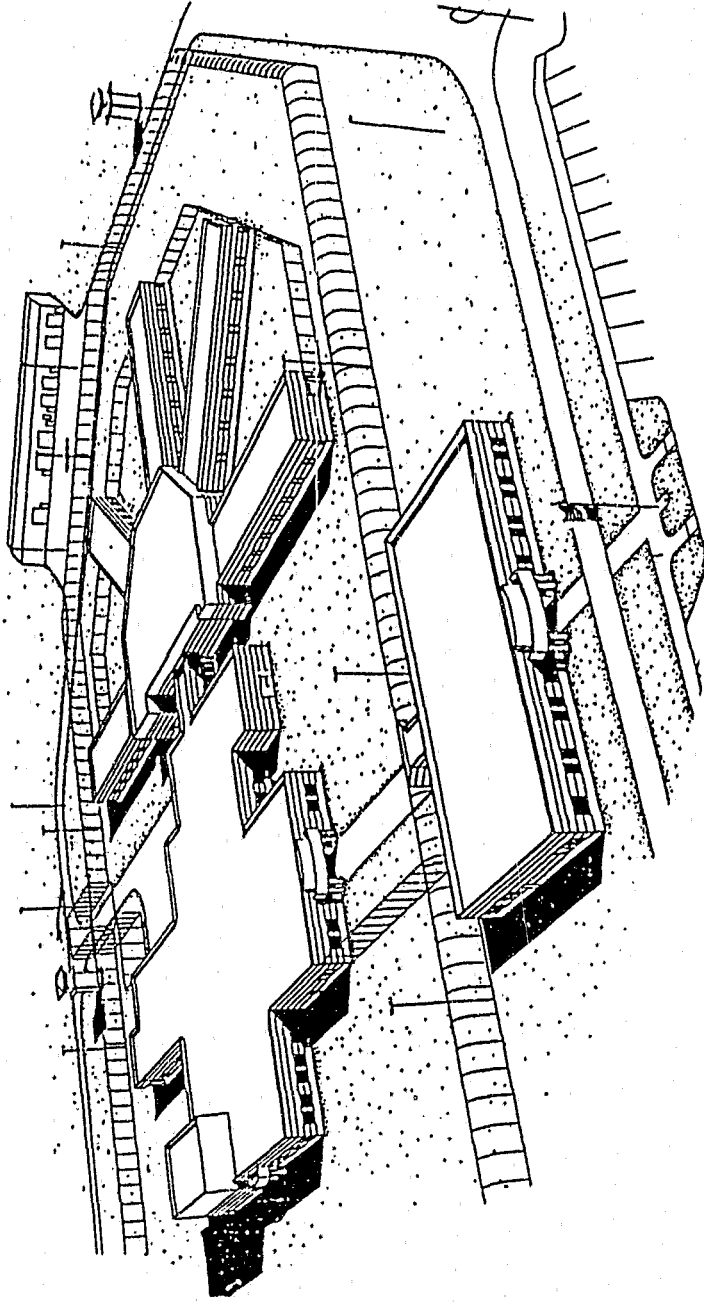
EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The prison is being built in response to a federal court order that stipulates that the inmate population at each Kansas correctional facility must be at or below its established operating capacity by July 1, 1991. The maximum security housing to be provided by El Dorado Correctional Facility will be necessary to meet the requirements of the court order.

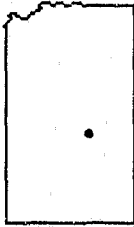
In August 1990, the warden, Michael A. Nelson, was selected and is operating from a temporary office in the city of El Dorado until on-site accommodations become available. As of December 1990, construction is progressing well and it is anticipated that the facility will be ready to receive inmates starting in June 1991.

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity 7-1-91</u>	<u>Population 6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	640	Not yet operational
Total	640	



LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY



LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY

Mission:

As a facility that will be operated by the Kansas Department of Corrections, the primary mission of the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility is to ensure public safety by providing a secure, safe and healthy place of confinement for adult male inmates assigned to the facility. Accordingly, the El Dorado Correctional Mental Health Facility will provide housing for inmates classified as maximum custody.

As a primary component of the Department of Corrections' overall long-term plan for inmate mental health care, the facility will provide a variety of mental health services to inmates with serious or potentially serious mental diseases or dysfunctions. The goal will be to restore the inmate's capacity to function in the general prison population at housing facilities. The services offered will include extended care, transitional care, and crisis intervention, all delivered by qualified health professionals who meet the state's educational and licensure requirements. The security unit of Larned State Hospital will continue to provide acute care, and outpatient services will be offered at other correctional facilities.

History:

The Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility is currently under construction and is being built in response to stipulations in the April 21, 1989 federal court order calling for the development and implementation of an acceptable long-term program for mentally ill inmates in the custody of the Secretary of Corrections. The Kansas Legislature subsequently appropriated \$14.5 million for a new facility to meet the needs identified by the court. In July 1989, approval was obtained for the construction of a single 150-bed facility on the grounds of Larned State Hospital at Larned. The facility will be built with the potential to accommodate future expansion to 300 beds.

The court-imposed deadline for construction of the facility was originally July 1, 1991. However, in April of 1990, the court granted a motion by the Department of Corrections to extend the deadline to January 1992. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held March 26, 1990 and actual construction on the project began in December 1990. It is projected that the facility will be ready for occupancy by the deadline of January 1992.

Capacity and Population:

<u>Living Unit</u>	<u>Operating Capacity</u> <u>7-1-91</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>6-30-90</u>
Central Unit	150	Not yet operational
Total	150	

Chapter 5

Post-incarceration

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.

The Department performs its parole supervision functions through the Parole Services Section of the Community and Field Services Management Division. As shown in Figure 5.1, the Department has organized the state into five 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; South Central Region--Wichita; Central Region--Topeka; Southeastern

Figure 5.1 Kansas Parole Regions, Including Location of Regional and District Parole Offices

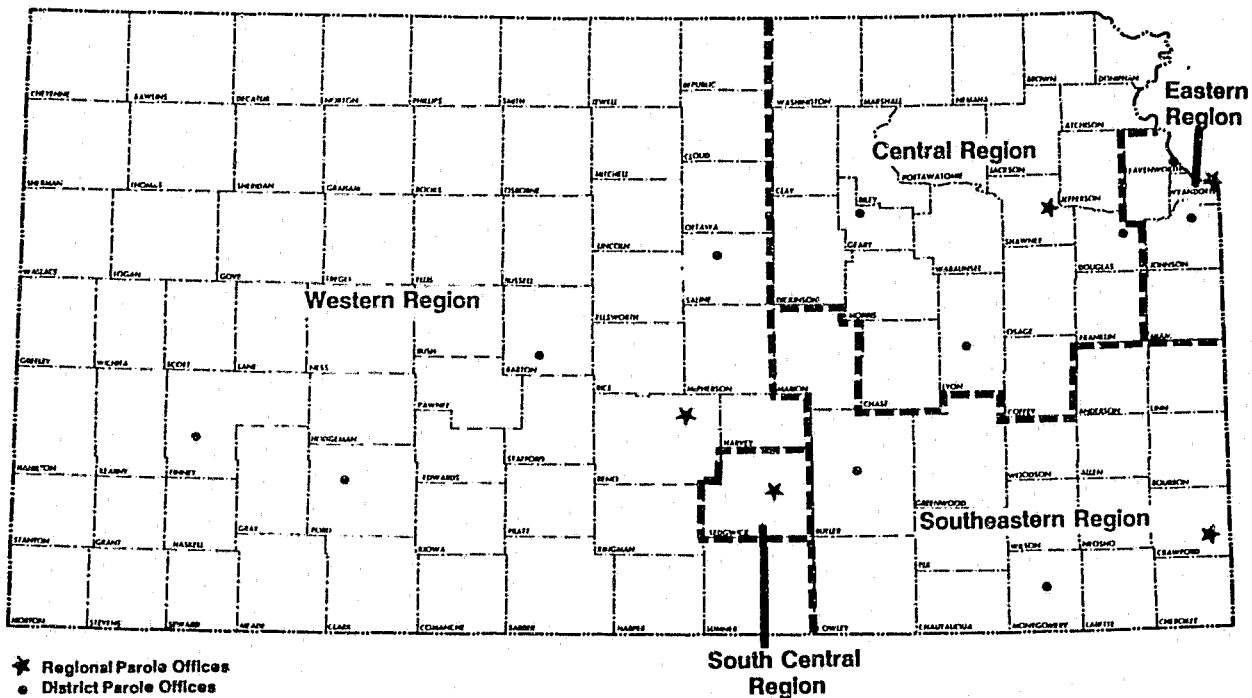
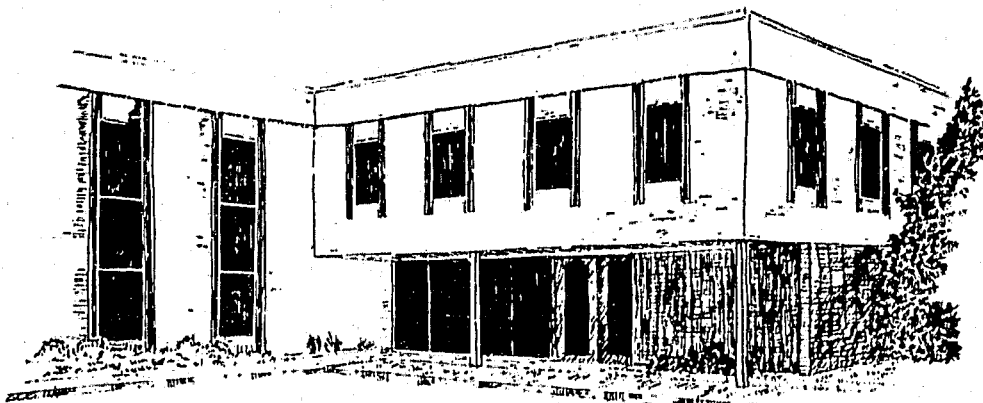


Figure 5.2 Regional Parole Offices and Directors



Central Region



Tony Ramos, Director

3400 Van Buren, Suite A
P.O. Box 5204
Topeka, Kansas 66605

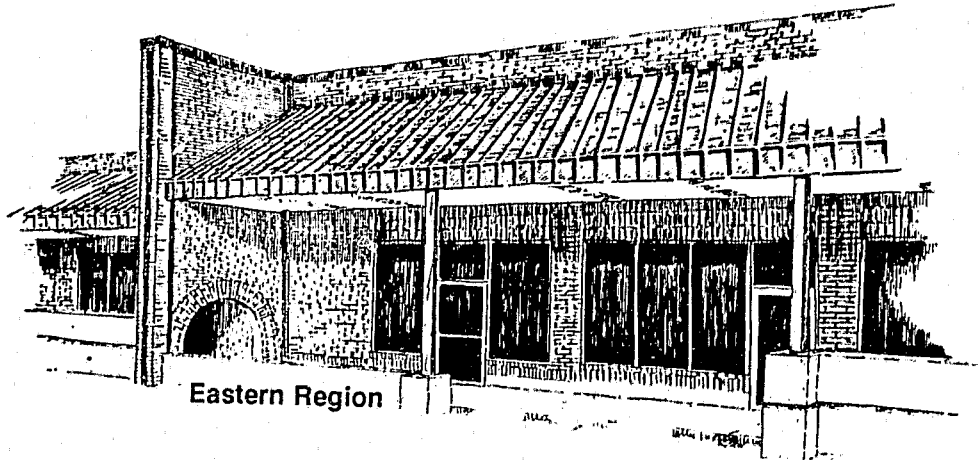
913-296-3195
913-296-0744 (FAX)



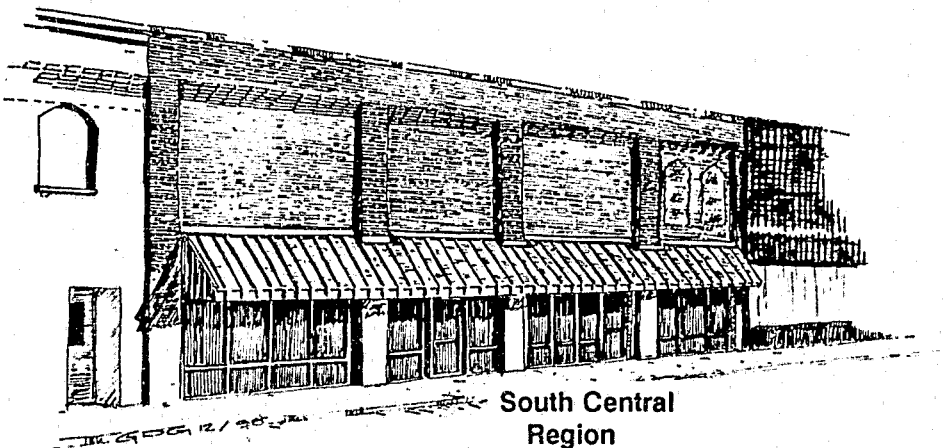
Robert Harranty, Director

1117 North 5th St.
Kansas City, KS 66101

913-621-1830
913-621-0201 (FAX)



Eastern Region



South Central
Region



Janet Valent-Pape, Director

210 N. St. Francis
Wichita, KS 67202

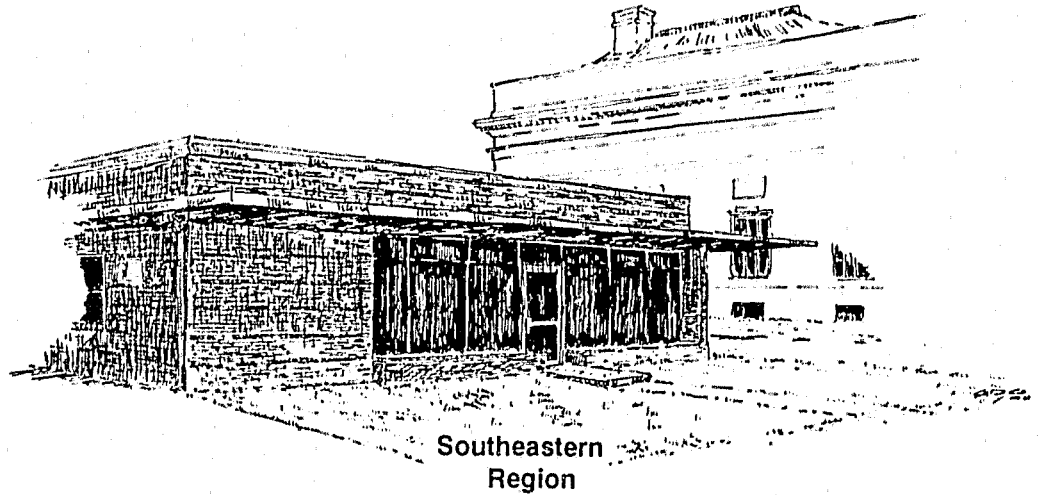
316-262-5127
316-262-0330 (FAX)



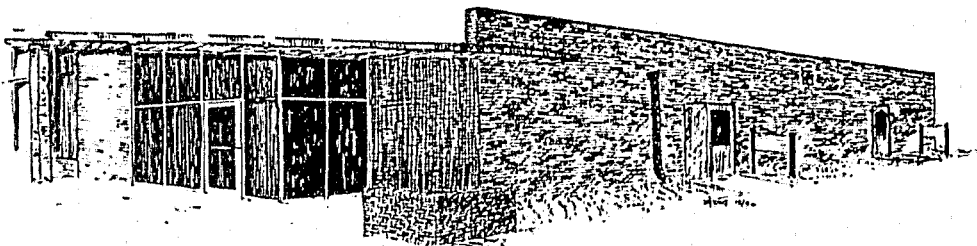
Lou Farmer, Director

708 North Locust
Pittsburg, KS 66762

316-232-9550
316-232-6028 (FAX)



Southeastern
Region



Western Region



Rita Quillen, Director

400 W. 2nd, Suite C
Hutchinson, KS 67501

316-669-0175
316-669-1017 (FAX)

Region--Pittsburg; and Eastern Region--Kansas City. In addition to the regional offices the Department also has parole offices located in 11 other communities, including Garden City, Dodge City, Salina, Great Bend, Olathe, Lansing, Junction City, Lawrence, Emporia, Independence and El Dorado. Information on regional offices and directors is given in Figure 5.2.

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.

On June 30, 1990, a total of 4,923 Kansas parolees, compact parolees, and compact probationers were under supervision in Kansas. Staff in the central office monitored an additional 2,187 cases that were under compact placement in another state, under active warrant status or on absconder status. Seventy-eight parole officers provided services to an average caseload of 63 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.

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 Kansas Adult Authority, the successor agency to the State Board of Probation and Parole. 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 Management Division was created to manage parole, community corrections and conservation camp functions.

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.

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.

Table 5.2 Frequency of Parolee Contacts, By Supervision Level				
	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.

Table 5.3 KDOC Contracts with Local Providers for Substance Abuse Services to Parolees -- FY 1991

Location	Contractor	Program Capacity	Contract Amount
<u>Intermediate Treatment</u>			
Kansas City, KS	Depth Rehabilitation Alcohol Group (D.R.A.G.), Kansas City, KS	12	\$131,400
Topeka	Topeka Halfway House, Topeka	8	83,395
Wichita	Parallax, Wichita	20	204,400
Newton	Farmhouse, Newton	24	88,449
TOTAL			\$507,644
<u>Reintegration Treatment</u>			
Garden City	Crossroads, Garden City	6	\$45,360
Lawrence	First Step, Lawrence	2	20,119
Topeka	Services for Alcohol Related Problems (S.A.R.P.), Topeka	8	58,400
Wichita	Parallax, Topeka	18	170,820
TOTAL			\$294,699
<u>Day Treatment</u>			
Garden City	Crossroads, Garden City	30	\$28,500
TOTAL			\$28,500
<u>Outpatient Counseling</u>			
Garden City	Crossroads, Garden City	30	\$9,600
Kansas City, KS	Mental Health Consortium, Kansas City, KS	75	113,268
Topeka	Topeka Halfway House, Topeka	40	37,716
Wichita	DCCCA, Lawrence	24	92,902
TOTAL			\$253,486
Total Substance Abuse			\$1,084,329

Funding

Operating expenditures for parole services--excluding contracts for program services for parolees--totaled \$3.8 million in FY 1990, and are budgeted in FY 1991 at \$4.3 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 1990, the number of approved positions for parole was 100 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 \$1,155,818 in FY 1990 and \$1,084,329 in FY 1991. Table 5.3 presents a listing of contractors, locations, contract amounts and services approved for substance abuse contracts in FY 1991. 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 \$59,138 in FY 1990 and \$64,038 in FY 1991. [Also see Chapter 6, *Offender Programs*, for more information on these program services.] Finally, annual funding of \$15,000 is available for providing crisis intervention services to parolees.

Program Data

A profile of the Kansas parole caseload as of June 30, 1990 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 June 30, 1990 was 4,923 cases--an increase of 1,246 from a year earlier, or 34 percent.

<u>Part 1. In-state Caseload</u>	
Compact Parole	298
Compact Probation	805
Kansas Parole	<u>3,820</u>
Total In-State Caseload	4,923
<u>Part 2. Administrative Supervision</u>	
Kansas Parolees Out-of-State	1,033
Kansas Conditional Release Out-of-State	150
Parole to Detainer	236
Kansas Parole Active Warrant	208
Kansas Conditional Release Active Warrant	17
Absconder	<u>539</u>
Total Administrative Supervision	2,183

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 June 30, 1990 was 2,183 cases.

Distribution of the in-state caseload among the five 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 South Central and Eastern regions, where the number of cases assigned on June 30, 1990 totaled 1,380 and 1,366, respectively. Combined, the two regions accounted for 56 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 24 percent were compact parolees or probationers.

Table 5.5 In-state Parole Caseload by Parole Region, Supervision Level and Type of Case - June 30, 1990

	Western	South Central	Central	South-eastern	Eastern	Total
<u>Supervision Level</u>						
Close	232	600	311	175	462	1,780
Intermediate	205	459	358	229	462	1,713
Reduced	177	248	238	121	335	1,119
Limited	5	5	3	19	16	48
Not Assigned	35	68	53	16	91	263
Total	654	1,380	963	560	1,366	4,923
<u>Type of Case</u>						
Kansas Parolee	360	1,045	636	327	731	3,099
Kansas Conditional Releasee	48	74	61	36	93	312
Compact Parolee	35	39	45	49	130	298
Compact Probation	159	104	147	106	289	805
Clients Held in County Jail	8	27	22	23	40	120
KDOC Warrant Case Monitored	7	21	10	6	13	57
Not Assigned	37	70	42	13	70	232
Total	654	1,380	963	560	1,366	4,923

Chapter 6

Offender Programs

The Program Management Division provides direct program services to inmates and parolees. 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, treatment and work opportunities. At the time an inmate enters the correctional system, a written agreement, known as the inmate program agreement, is reached between the inmate and the Secretary of Corrections. The agreement specifies those educational, vocational, mental health or other programs that the inmate must satisfactorily complete in order to be prepared for release on parole. The agreements are completed in conjunction with the initial evaluation of the inmate at the time of entry into the system, and the requirements are based on an assessment of the inmate's needs and the amount of time available for program completion prior to parole eligibility. The inmate program agreements, which were authorized in 1988 through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5210a, provide a mechanism for addressing inmate needs for education and treatment, as well as a tool for the Department to forecast programmatic needs.

The Department's goal is to provide needed treatment as early as possible during the inmate's period of incarceration. This "front door" approach allows the inmates to gain the skills and knowledge to deal with their problems or weaknesses in a positive, healthy manner rather than ignoring the problems or continuing to deal with them in unacceptable or illegal ways. This gives the inmates time to adjust to a new lifestyle or thought process with the transition time being under a more highly structured organization, rather than being thrust out on parole and having to adjust to both the new freedom and the new coping mechanisms or skills. There are only two instances in which an inmate would not receive the programs at the beginning of incarceration. The first is that some of the programs still have a waiting list for entry and the inmates are prioritized for entry according to their parole eligibility dates. This occurs primarily in sex offender treatment and in substance abuse treatment. However, the time delay in these programs is slowly being narrowed. The second instance in which inmates are not assigned to a program at the "front door" involves training programs (such as barbering, desk top publishing, computer literacy) which have a limited "shelf life" that would render the training out of date if there is too wide a gap between the training and release. When possible, the inmates are trained and then utilized within the system to keep their skills current.

A summary listing of inmate programs and the correctional facilities at which they are offered is presented in Table 6.1. The Department contracts with various service providers to offer programs in specialized areas,

allowing the Department to receive professional services at a cost-effective rate. Departmental staff provide program oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness.

In the sections that follow, a descriptive summary is given for each program, including information on services provided, funding, capacity, offender participation, contractor, and location.

Table 6.1 Inmate Programs Offered at Kansas Correctional Facilities									
Program	-----Facility-----								
	ECF	TCWF ECWF	HCF	LCF	NCF	OCF	TCF	WCF	WWR
Academic Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Vocational Education	X		X	X	X		X		
Mental Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health Care	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Substance Abuse Treatment	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Sex Offender Treatment			X	X					
Correctional Industries	X		X	X	X		X		
Re-entry Program			X	X			X	X	
Women's Center							X		
Second Chance				X					
Self-Help Groups	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Visitors' Centers			X	X	X				

Note: ECF=Ellsworth Correctional Facility; TCWF=Toronto Correctional Work Facility; ECWF=El Dorado Correctional Work Facility; HCF=Hutchinson Correctional Facility; LCF=Lansing Correctional Facility; NCF=Norton Correctional Facility; OCF=Osawatomie Correctional Facility; TCF=Topeka Correctional Facility; WCF=Winfield Correctional Facility; and WWR=Wichita Work Release Facility.

Program: Academic Education

Purpose

The purpose of academic education programming is to provide comprehensive and effective educational opportunities to meet a full range of individual learning needs from acquisition of basic literacy and numeracy skills through the completion of a high school equivalency diploma.

Description of Services

With the exception of post-secondary programs, all programs provide individualized instruction and competency-based progression. Each of the basic program offerings is described below.

Basic Education Program (BEP).....provides instruction to student-inmates whose achievement levels are below the fifth grade equivalency as measured on standardized tests. The curriculum at this level helps inmates acquire or improve basic academic skills necessary for them to lead more effective lives in society.

Regular Education Program (REP).....provides instruction to student-inmates with achievement levels between grades 5 and 7.5 (seventh-grade, fifth month). The curriculum at this level continues to provide basic skill development while focusing the application of those skills to the content areas of the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) Examination.

General Equivalency Diploma Program (GED).....provides instruction to student-inmates whose achievement levels are above the 7.5 grade equivalent. The curriculum provides highly concentrated, semi-independent study in subjects covered by the GED examination in preparation for completing the requirements for passing this examination. The State of Kansas awards a high school equivalency diploma to those who successfully pass the examination.

Support Education Program (SEP).....provides highly individualized and concentrated skill development in the areas of reading and math to those students who are most educationally deprived as determined by standard achievement test scores and instructor referral. This program is partially supported by federal funds and is designed to meet the federal guidelines and standards for such funds. It is a supplemental program providing services to students enrolled in a BEP, REP, GED, or vocational program.

Life Skills and Pre-Release (LS).....refers both to a program area and curriculum content within other program levels. Instruction is designed to prepare inmates for return to the community by improving their skill levels relating to personal health, nutrition, money management, family and parenting, legal rights, stress and crisis management, anger control, interpersonal communication and problem-solving.

Post-Secondary Program (PS).....provides limited opportunity for eligible inmates to earn college level credits for course work equivalent to the first two years of college. Inmates who successfully complete the requirements can earn an Associate of Arts degree. When feasible, the funding for these programs is supported by federal or other financial aid to students.

Program: Academic Education (cont.)

Where Offered

PROGRAM	ECF	HCF	LCF	NCF	OCF	TCF	WCF	TCWF/ECWF
Basic (BEP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regular (REP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Support (SEP)		X						
Life Skills (LS)	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Post Secondary (PS)		X	X			X		X

Note: ECF=Ellsworth Correctional Facility; HCF=Hutchinson Correctional Facility; LCF=Lansing Correctional Facility; NCF=Norton Correctional Facility; OCF=Osawatomie Correctional Facility; TCF=Topeka Correctional Facility; WCF=Winfield Correctional Facility; TCWF=Toronto Correctional Work Facility; and ECWF=El Dorado Correctional Work Facility.

Targeted Offender Groups

Any Inmate who has not completed high school or an equivalency program (GED) or whose basic reading or math skills performance as measured by standardized tests is below the functional levels of eighth grade equivalency is eligible for academic education programming.

Capacity

Excluding post-secondary programs, the total daily capacity of the academic programs in the KDOC system for FY 1990 was 583 placements.

Funding

The total FY 1990 funding for all academic programs was \$3,570,949.

Provider Groups

Correctional Facility

Ellsworth (ECF)
Hutchinson (HCF)
Lansing (LCF)
Norton (NCF)
Osawatomie (OCF)
Topeka (TCF)
Winfield (WCF)
Toronto (TCWF)
El Dorado (ECWF)

Contractor

Barton County Community College
Hutchinson Community College
Saint Mary College of Leavenworth
Colby Community College
Saint Mary College of Leavenworth
Saint Mary College of Leavenworth
Cowley County Community College
Allen County Community College
Butler County Community College

Program Participation

During FY 1990, 2,229 inmates participated in academic education programs, excluding post-secondary enrollment. A total of 1,225 completed program requirements at the various levels, with 410 of these receiving high school equivalency diplomas. Inmates participated in 5,050 credit hours of post-secondary classes, with 17 inmates receiving an Associate of Arts degree.

Program: Health Care Services

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to provide comprehensive health care services to the inmate population.

Description

The Department is responsible for the provision of health care services to include medical, dental, special diets, and related support services for the inmate population. Since December 1988, provision of all health care services to inmates has been managed by a private firm under contract to the Department. Some specialized services are provided through agreements with area providers such as hospitals, clinics, medical specialists and laboratories. The Department's goal is to provide a qualified provider of health care services who can manage and operate the health care services program at full capacity and in a cost-effective manner, delivering high quality health care services, while maintaining American Correctional Association and National Commission on Correctional Health Care standards for accreditation.

Where Offered

All correctional facility locations.

Targeted Offender Groups

Health care services are provided to all inmates incarcerated in the prison system, including inmates in the contract jail program and Kansas inmates housed in other states through interstate compacts. However, the Department does not pay for routine health care costs (such as physician visits) of inmates assigned to Larned State Hospital or of inmates participating in work release programs. If inmates assigned to Larned or to work release develop major medical problems, they are transferred to a different facility for treatment.

Capacity

Provision is made for all inmates needing health care.

Funding

Total funding in FY 1990 was \$10,549,266, excluding the amount of \$77,058 for services to the Extended Care Unit at the Lansing Correctional Facility.

Provider Group

The current provider is Correctional Medical Systems, Inc. (CMS) of St. Louis. The Department's contract with CMS expires on June 30, 1991 and will be rebid for provision of services after that date.

Program Participation

During any one month 20,000 inmate contacts with medical services are logged through daily sick call, physician call out, dental visits, community referrals, emergency room referrals, infirmary care, x-ray, laboratory, pharmacy and other ancillary services. This is an average of over 3 contacts per inmate based on an inmate population of 6,000.

Program: Kansas Correctional Industries

Purpose

Kansas Correctional Industries provides meaningful work for inmates, including "on the job" training, and also supplies products and services to eligible agencies at a reduced cost compared to the private sector.

Description of Services

The program operated by Kansas Correctional Industries consists of 22 divisions operating in five correctional facilities. These manufacturing and service industries have the capacity to provide meaningful work for 552 inmates who, in FY 1990, produced \$7 million worth of products and services for state agencies, counties, cities, schools, and non-profit corporations. Working for Correctional Industries provides an opportunity for inmates to develop or improve work habits, learn a wide variety of marketable skills, and be productive while incarcerated. The factories and shops are as nearly like those of the private sector as possible so that they may operate efficiently and provide a realistic and safe work place for the inmates.

In addition to the traditional, state-operated correctional industries, Kansas inmates also are employed by four private sector prison industries engaged in metal fabrication, heater coil assembly, drafting and the manufacture of children's clothing. These industries are privately owned and employ inmates to whom they pay prevailing wages -- no less than the federal minimum wage. Inmates participating in this program have paid taxes and other fees to the federal government and the State of Kansas in an amount exceeding \$1 million since the programs' inception. Two of these programs operate on the grounds of Lansing Correctional Facility, and the other two are located in Leavenworth where the inmates are transported to work daily.

Where Offered

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>LCF</u>	<u>HCF</u>	<u>ECF</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>TCF</u>
Microfilming				X	
Furniture Assembly			X		
Meat Processing					X ¹
State Surplus					X
Federal Surplus					X
Warehouse I	X				
Paint Factory	X				X
Upholstery Shop	X				
Surplus Reupholstery					X
Farm	X				
Admin. Office	X				
Sign Factory	X				
Wood Furniture	X				
Data Entry	X				
Soap Factory	X				
Clothing Factory		X			
Furniture Refinish		X			
Sewing Shop		X			
Warehouse II		X			

(Table continued on next page)

Program: Kansas Correctional Industries (cont.)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>LCF</u>	<u>HCF</u>	<u>ECF</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>TCF</u>
Vehicle Restoration		X			
Lamination Shop		X			
Asbestos					Location Varies

Note: LCF=Lansing Correctional Facility; HCF=Hutchinson Correctional Facility; ECF=Ellsworth Correctional Facility; NCF=Norton Correctional Facility; and TCF=Topeka Correctional Facility.

¹The administration of the meat processing operation was moved from Lansing Correctional Facility to Topeka Correctional Facility in October 1990

Targeted Offender Group

The targeted group includes offenders who have completed other treatment programs contained in their program agreements but who are not yet parole eligible. Inmates who already possess certain skills are targeted, as well as those who are willing to learn new skills.

Capacity

Kansas Correctional Industries has 552 inmate job positions and the four private industries can employ up to 59 inmates.

Funding

KCI is funded with receipts from the sale of its products and services. In FY 1990, \$7,094,493 worth of products and services were produced. Operating expenditures for KCI in FY 1990 totaled \$7,859,719.

Provider Groups

Kansas Correctional Industries is a sub-agency of the Kansas Department of Corrections. The private sector companies with which the Department had an operational agreement during FY 1990 were as follows:

- Zephyr Products, Inc. -- Metal Fabrication
- Heatron, Inc. -- Heater Coil Assembly
- Hearts Designs, Inc. -- Manufacture of children's clothing
- Jensen Engineering Co. -- Drafting

Program Participation

In FY 1990, approximately 2,000 inmates worked as employees of correctional industry programs.

Program: Mental Health Counseling

Purpose

To assist inmates in the development of skills necessary for positive emotional and mental health.

Description of Services

Mental health counseling includes a minimum of 30 hours of participation in group therapy, but services also include individual counseling. The program dynamics include anger management, social adaptation to societal requirements, acceptance of self, life skills, involvement in the family, and other group problems related to incarceration. Counseling services are provided by the Department's contractor for inmate medical and mental health services.

Where Offered

All correctional facilities.

Targeted Offender Groups

Any inmate whose program agreement requirements include mental health counseling or aftercare counseling.

Capacity

The total systemwide capacity for mental health counseling is 645 inmates.

Funding

Funding for mental health counseling is not earmarked as a separate expenditure, but is included with total funding provided for medical services.

Provider Group

Correctional Medical Services, Inc. of St. Louis.

Program Participation

In FY 1990, 2,323 inmates received group counseling services and 576 inmates received individual counseling. There are currently 1,510 inmates on the waiting list for mental health counseling. Each month approximately 10 groups of 12 (120 inmates) are initiated within the system and 90 new inmates are added to the waiting list. Currently, the parole eligibility dates of inmates waiting for mental health group counseling are six months or more, making access to the Inmate Program Agreement requirements well within the established timeframe.

Program: Mental Health Services for Parolees

Purpose

To assist parolees in adjusting to the stresses of returning to the community and to reduce recidivism.

Description

Outpatient mental health counseling services are provided to parolees at little or no cost to them. Since community mental health centers have been unable to keep up with the need of parolees for mental health counseling, the Department has contracted with three area university social services departments to provide these services.

Where Offered

In FY 1990, services were provided at parole offices in Topeka, Kansas City, and Wichita. In FY 1991, services have been expanded to also include parole offices in Olathe, Emporia, and El Dorado.

Targeted Offender Group

Parolees with mental health counseling or aftercare counseling recommendations from the Kansas Parole Board.

Capacity

In FY 1990, 4,300 hours of outpatient counseling was available through agreements with the three universities. In FY 1991, the contracted total is approximately 5,400 hours, which includes expansion of services to three additional locations not served in FY 1990.

Funding

Expenditures in FY 1990 totaled \$59,138.

Provider Group

<u>Parole Office</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
Wichita	Wichita State University
Topeka, Kansas City, Olathe	Kansas University
Emporia, El Dorado	Emporia State University

Program Participation

Parolees received 4,272 hours of mental health counseling under this program in FY 1990.

Program: Mental Health Treatment for Chronically Mentally Ill

Purpose

To assist chronically mentally ill inmates in understanding their limitations, in learning to adapt to the corrections environment, and in preparing for their eventual return to the community.

Description of Services

In response to a court order to provide short- and long-term treatment for the mentally ill, an extended care living and treatment unit was developed at Lansing Correctional Facility in September 1989. This unit provides mental health programs for inmates returning from mental hospitalization at Larned State Security Hospital and evaluation of others for possible transfer to Larned for inpatient hospitalization. The unit is operated by the Department's contract provider for inmate medical and mental health services.

Where Offered

Lansing Correctional Facility.

Targeted Offender Groups

Male inmates who have been assessed as chronically mentally ill by the Reception and Diagnostic Unit or by evaluation of a mental health professional.

Capacity

The daily capacity of the Extended Care Unit is 90 inmates.

Funding

The Department's contract with its health care services provider was amended to include \$77,058 in FY 1990 and \$102,744 in FY 1991 specifically for operation of the Extended Care Unit.

Provider Group

The current provider is Correctional Medical Systems, Inc. of St. Louis.

Program Participation

A total of 165 inmates received treatment at the Extended Care Unit during FY 1990.

Program: Re-entry

Purpose

The purpose of the Re-entry program is to provide assistance to inmates who do not have adequate resources to develop an acceptable parole plan.

Description

Under this program, which began in FY 1990, inmates are given assistance in finding sponsors, jobs and a place to live when they are paroled. Training also is provided in how to find a job, how to address job problems, where to find help, how to develop a budget, how to shop, how to prepare meals and other skills. Upon parole placement, follow-up contact with parolees is maintained and support provided through group meetings. All program services are provided through a contractor.

Where Offered

Lansing Correctional Facility, Topeka Correctional Facility, Hutchinson Correctional Facility, Winfield Correctional Facility and the Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita parole regions.

Targeted Offender Group

Any inmate within six months of parole eligibility who does not have resources to develop an acceptable parole plan.

Capacity

The program capacity is 60 inmates/parolees at each location.

Funding

Total funding in FY 1990 was \$42,377; the budget for FY 1991 is \$215,871.

Provider Group

Contract services were provided by Outside Connection and Project New Life in FY 1990, and by Outside Connection in FY 1991.

Program Participation

Total participation for the initial three-month program in FY 1990 was 215 inmates and 6 parolees.

Program: Second Chance

Purpose

To provide intensive counseling for female offenders who have experienced abusive situations either as a child or as an adult.

Description of Services

The Second Chance program is an eight-week group therapy program for females at Lansing Correctional Facility. The program is designed to be an intensive group experience that examines the women's past involvement in abusive relationships and how this history is apt to result in their continued involvement in abusive, dependent relationships with males. After the eight-week program, follow-up support group meetings are held weekly to continue therapeutic work and to reinforce the use of coping skills learned during the "intensive" experience. Participation in the program, which was established in August 1990, qualifies for meeting inmate program agreement requirements for mental health counseling.

Where Offered

Lansing Correctional Facility, East Unit.

Targeted Offender Groups

Female inmates who have been victims of abuse.

Capacity

The capacity of the program is 12, with an estimated annual capacity of 72 inmates.

Funding

Funding available for this program in FY 1991 is \$137,206.

Provider Group

Correctional Medical Systems, Inc. of St. Louis.

Program Participation

Since this is a new program, participation data are not yet available.

Program: Self-Help Programs

Purpose

To provide inmates with the opportunity for special group and individual support organizations for self-development and assistance.

Description of Services

Kansas inmates participate in numerous self-help or special purpose organizations and groups. These groups are not sponsored or supported financially by the Department, but their activities are subject to facility guidelines and supervision. A partial listing of these groups is given below.

- ACA - Adult Children of Alcoholics support group
- African Awareness - Black culture group
- Alcoholics Anonymous - Substance abuse self help
- Church of Christ Worship - Bible study
- CODA - Co-Dependents of Alcoholics - Support group for dysfunctional families
- Convicts for Christ - Bible study
- EI Chicano - Hispanic culture studies
- J.A.I.L. - Juvenile Assistance and Information Liaison - Assistance for juvenile offenders
- JayCeas - Affiliated chapter
- Lifers - Long term inmate social group
- M2/W2 - Man-to-Man/Woman-to-Woman - Visiting and sponsorship assistance
- Moorish Science Temple of America - Study faith group
- Narcotics Anonymous - Substance abuse self help
- Native American Culture Group - American Indian cultural studies
- Prison Fellowship - Bible study
- Prison Ministry - Bible study
- Rosary Scripture Study - Bible study
- Sex Offender Anonymous - Sex offender self help
- Stop Violence Speakers Bureau - Inmate speakers in the community
- Upper Room Fellowship - Bible study
- Women Who Love Too Much - Support group for women
- 7 Steps - Inmates assisting other inmates to prepare for release

Where Offered

<u>Program</u>	<u>LCF</u>	<u>HCF</u>	<u>ECF</u>	<u>TCF</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>WCF</u>	<u>TCWF/ ECWF</u>	<u>OCF</u>	<u>WWRF</u>
ACA				X		X			
African Awareness	X								
Alcoholics Anonymous	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bible Study	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Church of Christ Worship	X			X					
CODA				X					
Convicts for Christ	X			X					
EI Chicano	X								

(Table continued on next page)

Program: Self-Help Programs (cont.)

<u>Program</u>	<u>LCF</u>	<u>HCF</u>	<u>ECF</u>	<u>TCF</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>WCF</u>	<u>ECWF</u>	<u>OCF</u>	<u>WWRC</u>
J.A.I.L.		X							
Lifers	X								
M2/W2	X	X		X					
Moorish Science Temple of America	X	X	X		X				
Narcotics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Anonymous									
Native American Culture Group	X								
Prison Fellowship	X	X	X	X					
Rosary				X					
Scripture Study									
Sex Offenders	X								
Anonymous									
Stop Violence	X			X					
Speakers Bureau									
Upper Room Fellowship		X							
Women Who Love Too Much				X					
7 Steps	X								

Note: LCF=Lansing Correctional Facility; HCF=Hutchinson Correctional Facility;
 ECF=Ellsworth Correctional Facility; TCF=Topeka Correctional Facility;
 NCF=Norton Correctional Facility; WCF=Winfield Correctional Facility;
 TCWF/ECWF=Toronto Correctional Work Facility/El Dorado Correctional Work
 Facility; OCF=Osawatomie Correctional Facility; WWRF=Wichita Work Release
 Facility

Targeted Offender Groups

Not applicable.

Capacity

Varies from program to program based on inmate participation, staffing and facility considerations.

Funding

Self-supporting or provided by volunteer groups.

Provider Groups

See above.

Total Numbers of Inmates Served

Since the groups are sponsored by volunteers, data are not readily available on the total number of inmates who participate in self-help groups systemwide.

Program: Sex Offender Treatment

Purpose

To provide a therapy program for sex offenders that will assist them in developing skills toward positive emotional and mental health.

Description of Services

Sex offender treatment is a 12-month intensive therapy program involving inmates for 20 hours per week. The program dynamics are structured so that inmates confront problems relating to their incarceration, their past criminal behavior, and their belief system. The program includes both group and individual therapy sessions.

Where Offered

Lansing Correctional Facility and Hutchinson Correctional Facility. In addition to the current general population programs, a one-year experimental program has been awarded to Weldy and Associates for FY 1991 for the protective custody and extended care unit populations at Lansing Correctional Facility.

Targeted Offender Groups

Inmates who have been convicted of a sex offense, and who have at least one year remaining until parole eligibility.

Capacity

The program capacity is 320 inmates--300 for male offenders and 20 for female offenders. The protective custody/extended care program will have a combined capacity of 28 inmates.

Funding

The total FY 1990 funding was \$1,784,464. The total FY 1991 funding for the protective custody/extended care unit program is \$189,700.

Provider Group

Weldy & Associates of Phoenix, Arizona is the contract provider for the sex offender treatment program. The contract expires at the end of FY 1991 and will be rebid for provision of services after that time.

Program Participation

A total of 225 inmates received sex offender treatment in FY 1990. At the end of FY 1990, there were approximately 400 inmates on the program's waiting list. Program participation in FY 1990 was less than capacity because, as currently designed, the program does not have year-round open enrollment--i.e. an inmate leaving the program in mid-cycle is not offset by a new enrollment.

Program: Substance Abuse Treatment for Inmates

Purpose

To provide inmates with a continuum of treatment services that will reduce their dependence on or abuse of alcohol and/or drugs.

Description of Services

The Department, through contracts with private providers, offers several levels of alcohol and drug treatment services to inmates. Individual treatment planning and needs assessment allow for placement into the program or combination of programs most appropriate for each inmate. The following facility services are:

ADAPT--Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment

ADAPT programs are offered in seven facilities. These are intensive, primary drug treatment programs that are 45 days in length and provide at least eight hours a day, 40 hours a week of structured activities. At least 10 of these hours are spent in group and individual counseling sessions. Most ADAPT programs also offer aftercare and substance abuse counseling. Aftercare counseling is a six month program to provide follow-up treatment for those who have completed the primary recovery program. Substance abuse counseling includes group and individual counseling designed for inmates with alcohol and drug problems not serious enough to warrant intensive, primary treatment. These continuum of care components were added in FY 1990.

CDRP--Chemical Dependency Recovery Programs

Larned State Security Hospital offers diagnostic and primary treatment services for minimum security inmates on a referral basis. This intensive, primary treatment is provided in a 24-hour therapeutic setting for inmates whose history of substance abuse demonstrates the need for such a treatment environment. The program provides a minimum of 40 hours per week of structured activities that emphasize individual and group counseling.

In addition to the major programs described above, the Department also provides outpatient primary treatment for inmates at El Dorado Correctional Work Facility.

Where Offered

<u>Program</u>	<u>ECF</u>	<u>HCF</u>	<u>LCF</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>TCF</u>	<u>WCF</u>	<u>LSSH</u>	<u>ECWF</u>
Assessment					X			
ADAPT	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Aftercare	X	X	X	X		X		
Counseling	X	X	X	X		X		
CDRP							X	
Outpatient								X

Note: ECF=Ellsworth Correctional Facility; HCF=Hutchinson Correctional Facility; LCF=Lansing Correctional Facility; NCF=Norton Correctional Facility; TCF=Topeka Correctional Facility; WCF=Winfield Correctional Facility; LSSH=Larned State Security Hospital; and ECWF=El Dorado Correctional Work Facility.

Program: Substance Abuse Treatment for Inmates (cont.)

Targeted Offender Groups

The targeted group includes inmates who have behavioral dysfunctions related to the abuse of alcohol and/or drugs.

Capacity

<u>Program</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Annual Estimates</u>
Assessment ADAPT	60 (per week)	3,120
Treatment	270	1,772
Aftercare	170	1,078
Counseling	106	844
CDRP	43	344

Note: ECF=Ellsworth Correctional Facility; HCF=Hutchinson Correctional Facility; LCF=Lansing Correctional Facility; NCF=Norton Correctional Facility; TCF=Topeka Correctional Facility; WCF=Winfield Correctional Facility; LSSH=Larned State Security Hospital; and ECWF=El Dorado Correctional Work Facility.

Funding

In FY 1990, the total funding for substance abuse programs for inmates was \$1,475,482.

Provider Groups

<u>Provider</u>	<u>ECF</u>	<u>HCF</u>	<u>LCF</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>TCF</u>	<u>WCF</u>	<u>ECWF</u>
DCCCA*	X	X	X	X	X		
Parallax, Inc.						X	
Mirror, Inc.		X					
MCC-MBC**					X		
Alcohol & Drug Services of El Dorado, Inc.							X

*Douglas County Citizen's Committee on Alcoholism

**Metropolitan Clinic of Counseling - Managed Behavioral Care of Kansas, Inc.

Program Participation

Approximately 1,800 inmates receive treatment each year prior to their release on parole, with 1,500 currently waiting treatment. Approximately 1,900 inmates receive substance abuse counseling and aftercare in the facilities, with 230 on the waiting list for these services.

Program: Substance Abuse Treatment for Parolees

Purpose

To provide parolees with a continuum of substance abuse treatment services that will ease their reintegration into the community and help them live drug-free lifestyles.

Description of Services

The Department, through contracts with private providers, offers several levels of alcohol and drug treatment services to parolees. Each level varies in purpose and intensity and provides an integral part of the continuum of care needed for recovery. The following community parolee services are:

Community Based Intermediate Treatment.....serves parolees whose present and past history of substance abuse demonstrates that they need an intensive primary treatment environment. These programs provide a residential, community-based, 24-hour per day therapeutic setting, including a minimum of 40 hours per week in structured activities. At least 10 hours per week are devoted to individual, group and family counseling. Depending on the individual needs of the parolee, these programs also provide re-socialization services, discharge planning, job seeking skills, recreational planning and job placement activities.

Community Reintegration Treatment.....provides 24-hour per day residential living for parolees in need of a supportive environment to continue their substance abuse recovery. The treatment provides alcohol and drug counseling (individual and group), discharge planning and vocational counseling. The goal of reintegration treatment is to help the parolee remain alcohol and drug free while he/she is working and getting established in the community. It also helps them develop a new support system away from old friends and neighborhoods.

Day Treatment.....provides intensive primary treatment for parolees on an outpatient, part-time basis. These programs are designed for parolees who are employed but whose substance abuse history demonstrates a need for primary treatment. The parolee must show an ability to remain sober and drug-free for at least four weeks prior to entering day treatment.

Outpatient Counseling.....provides non-residential, non-intensive alcohol and drug abuse counseling. Parolees must demonstrate an ability to remain sober and drug-free and be emotionally stable. The programs offer individual and group counseling, crisis intervention and alternative life style counseling.

Where Offered

Program	Garden City	Lawrence	K.C.	Newton	Topeka	Wichita
Intermediate Treatment			X	X	X	X
Reintegration	X	X			X	X
Day Treatment	X					
Outpatient Counseling	X		X		X	X

Program: Substance Abuse Treatment for Parolees (cont.)

Targeted Offender Groups

At the time of release, the Kansas Parole Board determines the need for continued treatment in the community by assessing the inmate's potential for relapse. Based on recommendations from ADAPT treatment staff, the Parole Board may require participation in community based substance abuse services as a condition of parole release. Parole officers may also assign services as needs and problems arise on parole.

Capacity

<u>Program</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Intermediate Treatment	47	497
Reintegration Day Treatment	34	152
Outpatient Counseling	4	30
	225	900

Funding

Total funding for substance abuse programs for parolees in FY 1990 was \$1,155,818.

Provider Groups

<u>Provider</u>	<u>Location of Service</u>
Crossroads, Inc.	Garden City
First Step House, Inc.	Lawrence
Depth, Rehabilitation, Alcohol Group, Inc.	Kansas City
Mental Health Consortium Inc.	Kansas City
Mirror, Inc.	Newton
Services for Alcohol Related Problems	Topeka
Topeka Halfway House Corp.	Topeka
Douglas County Citizen's Committee on Alcoholism	Wichita
Parallax, Inc.	Wichita

Program Participation

Approximately 1,600 parolees receive community-based services each year with waiting lists for program entry existing at most locations. Parolees may have to wait as long as a month to enter programs in specific areas.

Program: Visitors' Hospitality Centers

Purpose

The Visitors' Centers provide support services to improve inmate/family relations.

Description of Services

Services include: provision of information relating to inmate visits and facility rules and regulations; referrals for emergency assistance, counseling and support groups; and child care and clothing bank services. Overnight lodging is provided at the Norton center. Arrangements are made in the community for those in need of lodging at the Lansing and Hutchinson centers.

Where Offered

Lansing Correctional Facility, Hutchinson Correctional Facility and Norton Correctional Facility.

Targeted Offender Groups

The entire inmate population located at Hutchinson Correctional Facility, Lansing Correctional Facility and Norton Correctional Facility.

Capacity

Not applicable.

Funding

The total FY 1990 funding was \$195,703.

Provider Group

Outside Connection of Lansing.

Program Participation

Visitors assisted during FY 1990 averaged 1,100 per month at the three sites.

Program: Vocational Education

Purpose

The purpose of vocational education programs is to provide comprehensive and occupationally viable training to help inmates acquire marketable job skills and develop work attitudes conducive to successful employment.

Description of Services

All vocational programs provide competency-based evaluation and individualized instruction. The vocational education programs are: Auto Body and Auto Mechanics; Barbering; Building Maintenance; Business Occupations; Construction; Cabinetmaking; Trades and Industry Training; Desktop Publishing; Drafting; Employment Relations; Food Services; Horticulture; Floraculture; Machine Shop; Sheet Metal; Welding; Word Processing; and Utility Maintenance.

Where Offered

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ECF</u>	<u>HCF</u>	<u>LCF</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>TCF</u>
Auto Body		X			
Auto Mechanics		X			
Barbering		X			
Building Maintenance		X	X	X	X
Business Occupations		X			X
Construction		X	X		
Desktop Publishing					X
Employability		X	X		
Floraculture				X	
Food Service		X	X	X	
Horticulture		X	X	X	X
Machine Shop		X			
Sheet Metal			X		
Trades and Industry	X				
Utilities Maintenance		X			
Welding		X	X		

Note: ECF=Ellsworth Correctional Facility; HCF=Hutchinson Correctional Facility;
LCF=Lansing Correctional Facility; NCF=Norton Correctional Facility; and
TCF=Topeka Correctional Facility.

Targeted Offender Groups

Any inmate who does not have a work history including stable employment and marketable work experience or who does not have previous vocational training in a viable occupational area is eligible for vocational programming.

Program: Vocational Education (cont.)

Capacity

The total daily capacity of the vocational programs in the KDOC system for FY 1990 was 441 placements.

Funding

The total FY 1990 funding for all vocational education programs was \$2,381,240.

Provider Groups

The following schools and colleges provided vocational program services for the Department during FY 1990:

CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Ellsworth (ECF)
Hutchinson (HCF)
Lansing (LCF)
Norton (NCF)
Topeka (TCF)

CONTRACTOR

Barton County Community College
Central Kansas Area Vo-Tech School
Kansas City, KS Area Vo-Tech School
Colby Community College
Kaw Valley Area Vo-Tech School

Program Participation

During FY 1990, 1,008 inmates participated in the various vocational education programs at KDOC facilities. Of these, 327 completed their program requirements and were awarded appropriate certificates.

Program: Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC)

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to improve the parenting skills of female inmates who are mothers and to provide them with the opportunity to visit with their children in an environment that is more "home-like" than the regular visiting area, thereby reducing the tensions resulting from incarceration.

Description of Services

In addition to availability of private visiting rooms, program services include classes, workshops, and support groups which address parenting issues.

Where Offered

Topeka Correctional Facility.

Targeted Offender Group

Parental training is available to all female inmates at Topeka Correctional Facility. For WALC visits, a child must be the inmate's natural, adopted, or stepchild.

Capacity

Classes and workshops vary in the number participating, usually ranging between 8-15. There are seven individual visiting areas for families.

Funding

The program is funded by a \$141,908 grant from the U. S. Department of Education.

Provider Group

Kansas Department of Corrections.

Program Participation

Between June 1990, when the center opened, and September 1990, 89 individuals participated in WALC classes. During the same period, 24 inmates participated in parenting classes offered by the United Methodist Women.

Chapter 7

Highlights and Accomplishments

This chapter summarizes the major activities and events either initiated by or affecting the Kansas Department of Corrections during the period May 1989 - November 1990. Among the types of items included are: organizational changes; policy and operational changes; initiatives and new programs; project completions; litigation; new legislation; milestones reached on projects and objectives; and other achievements of the Department, its correctional facilities and staff.

Highlights are presented first for the central office, by division, and then for each correctional facility. The final section of this chapter summarizes key legislation passed during 1989 and 1990 that has an impact on departmental operations. As with other chapters in this report, the narrative reflects the current organizational structure and titles of departmental divisions, facilities and staff, and not necessarily those in effect at the time of the item being described.

General

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| May 1989 | On May 3 Steven J. Davies, Ph.D., was appointed acting Secretary of Corrections by Governor Mike Hayden. On May 19, the appointment was made permanent by Governor Hayden. |
| June 1989 | The Department began publication of a monthly newsletter, "The Secretary's Review". |
| September-
October 1989 | Secretary Davies began development of a continuous master planning process to set policy direction and operational guidelines for the Department.

Secretary Davies held legislative issue sessions in Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson, Osawatomie, El Dorado, and Winfield. |
| September 1989-
May 1990 | Several facility consolidations were implemented, including: consolidation of State Reception and Diagnostic Center and Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center into Topeka Correctional Facility - East; consolidation of Forbes Correctional Facility and Topeka Correctional Facility into Topeka Correctional Facility - West; and consolidation of Kansas State Penitentiary and Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing into Lansing Correctional Facility. |

General (cont.)

The consolidations were implemented by administrative action in September 1989 and by statutory enactment (SB 748) in May 1990. Senate Bill 748 also merged Stockton Correctional Facility with Norton Correctional Facility.

December 1989 Dedication ceremonies for Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility were held.

February 1990 Groundbreaking ceremonies for El Dorado Correctional Facility were held.

Secretary Davies established the Women's Advisory Group to develop program recommendations for female inmates.

March 1990 Groundbreaking ceremonies for Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility were held.

June 1990 The Department adopted a new logo for use on its correspondence and official documents, as shown below:



August 1990 By administrative action, Secretary Davies consolidated Topeka Correctional Facility-East and Topeka Correctional Facility-West into a single facility. He also consolidated the two Hutchinson facilities -- Hutchinson Correctional Facility and Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility -- into one facility, the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

November 1990 In order to provide for comprehensive and uniform procedures for radio communication, the Department distributed a "Radio Communications Handbook". The manual was created to ensure consistency in ordering, procuring, and operating radio communications equipment, and to familiarize users with departmental radio systems.

Community and Field Services Management Division

Community Corrections

- June 1988-
July 1989
- First-round program audits of local community corrections programs were completed, based on standards for core services such as intensive supervision.
- May 1989
- New administrative regulations were developed establishing priorities, oversight and monitoring of local community corrections programs.
- May 1989-
August 1989
- Departmental staff began implementation of the SB 49 provisions mandating availability of community corrections services statewide. The staff organized and participated in numerous informational, planning and training sessions with local community corrections advisory boards, county commissioners and administrative judges.
- May 1989
- The Department developed standard guidelines for local community corrections plans and grant requests.
- July 1989
- Community corrections program standards were developed by a committee composed of local program directors and staff from the Department's Community Corrections Section.
- Standardized procedures were developed to audit local community corrections programs based on established standards for service.
- Pursuant to SB 49, the State Community Corrections Board was established as a separate organizational unit authorized to consider appeals from local programs regarding funding and certain other decisions made by the Department in the administration of the community corrections program.
- September 1989
- The Department completed and distributed its FY 1989 Annual Report for community corrections.
- February 1990
- Internal Management Policies and Procedures were promulgated for the Department's Community Corrections Section.
- May 1990
- HB 3091 was enacted, authorizing the Department to reduce grants below the established funding floor in SB 49 in order to assist in funding statewide community corrections in Kansas.
- June 1990
- A statewide urinalysis testing contract was implemented to allow community corrections, court services, and parole services to purchase testing materials at a bulk rate cost.
- Fiscal audits of local community corrections programs were initiated for the first time in the program's history.

Community and Field Services Management Division (cont.)

The Department published and distributed an informational report on the FY 1991 grant awards made to community corrections programs.

Standardized computer equipment and software were acquired for all community corrections programs to facilitate uniform fiscal and program reporting.

July -
October 1990

Twenty-one new community corrections programs, serving 89 counties, became operational as a result of SB 49. With the addition of these programs, all of the state's 105 counties now participate in community corrections.

July 1990

A computerized fiscal reporting system was implemented for community corrections agencies so that program expenditures are reported in a standardized format. A training session on the new reporting system was held in Wichita for local program staff.

A task force was established to develop a uniform, offender-based, community corrections reporting system. This system will, when implemented, improve program statistics used in planning and development for departmental and local programs.

Anti-drug grant funds were allocated to 12 local programs based on applications submitted to the Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs. The funds were awarded to provide outpatient treatment to drug abusers within the community corrections programs.

As required by SB 49, the basis for distributing community corrections grant funds was changed from a population-based grant formula to one based on cost per client.

August 1990

The Department received a grant from the National Institute of Corrections for technical assistance on validation of the community-based offender classification instrument. This will provide a consistent risk and needs assessment of each client in order to properly allocate available resources.

Several local partnerships were established between community corrections agencies and parole field offices involving facility and/or equipment sharing, as well as offender services coordination.

Standards review committees were established for all non-core services in community corrections in order to develop standards for each of those services.

Budget review conferences were held with each community corrections program to finalize their FY 1991 budgets and grant awards.

Deputy Secretary Werholtz delivered a presentation on community corrections at the annual meeting of the American Correctional Association.

Community and Field Services Management Division (cont.)

Division staff received training in personal computer software applicable to offender and fiscal data reporting systems.

August -
September 1990

The State Community Corrections Board sustained the Department's decisions on appeals made by three local programs.

September 1990

As part of a department-wide effort, a master planning committee was established composed of community corrections program directors, the director of the State Community Corrections Board, and departmental staff.

Funds unexpended by community corrections agencies during FY 1990 were identified and reallocated to local programs based upon an application process.

Training sessions were held for new community corrections directors to acquaint them with standards and reporting requirements. They also were provided with a manual for new directors compiled by departmental staff.

October 1990

The State Community Corrections Board affirmed standards established for adult intensive supervision and adult residential programs.

November 1990

A community corrections funding priority list was established for FY 1992 and FY 1993.

The division reviewed preliminary fiscal audit results of community corrections programs for FY 1989 and FY 1990 performed by an independent auditor under contract to KDOC.

Parole Services

July 1989

To comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Department implemented overtime and shift differential procedures for certain parole field staff. Cost control steps were taken to keep parole expenditures within appropriated amounts.

The Norton Parole Office was relocated to Dodge City in an effort to more efficiently manage parole caseloads.

The Department increased the number of professional parole field staff attending National Institute of Corrections training courses offered to states at no charge.

August 1989

Parole revocation procedures were revised, using the concept of revocation packets. All revocation proceeding documents now are assembled at the field office as a packet for each parole violator.

Community and Field Services Management Division (cont.)

Parole Services received a score of 97.4 on its reaccreditation by the American Correctional Association. According to the American Correctional Association auditors, this is one of the highest scores ever given to a parole agency.

October 1989

The Department implemented a statewide urinalysis contract for all field services.

May 1990

Several professional staff members received training from the Kansas Highway Patrol on the National Crime Information Clearinghouse (NCIC) network. One of the ways in which the Department uses the network is to inform the law enforcement community of warrants issued for parole absconders.

A committee was appointed to review all forms used by Parole Services and to consolidate or eliminate forms when possible.

May-
November 1990

The division field tested electronic monitoring devices on parolees. The equipment was obtained at no cost to the state from prospective vendors.

June 1990

The Department relocated its western regional parole office from Great Bend to Hutchinson.

Forms used by Parole Services were automated on personal computers to improve productivity in the regional offices.

The Department increased its utilization of alternatives to incarceration for parole violators, including use of the Department's pre-revocation program.

A grant was obtained from the National Institute of Corrections to validate the Department's community-based offender classification system, including the instrument used to assess offender risk and needs.

Procedures were established to improve tracking and control of crisis intervention funds used in each parole region.

July 1990

The FY 1991 budget included five new parole officer positions and related equipment. The new positions were allocated on the basis of caseload size to three of the five parole regions.

Each parole office was provided with a copy machine. Previously, the smaller field offices had to mail items to the Central Office to be duplicated.

To improve communication capabilities of field service staff, the Department received funding to equip parole officers with handheld radios.

The Field Service Orders documenting parole procedures were revised completely with substantial format modifications.

Community and Field Services Management Division (cont.)

- In conjunction with the effort to modify Field Service Orders, a training booklet and test for new parole officers was developed.
- August 1990
- In an effort to increase communication and cooperation between parole and community corrections, several field offices consolidated office space and training events.
- A standard training module was developed for training new parole officers.
- Each of the five administrative parole offices was authorized to receive a fax machine to improve its communications capabilities.
- Tracking of parolee movement in local jails was brought up to date, eliminating the backlog in the reports used to reimburse local jails for temporary confinement of parolees.
- The Department implemented a reorganization of parole service functions whereby many administrative duties were decentralized to the five parole regions. Each regional supervisor now reports directly to the Deputy Secretary for Community and Field Services Management.
- An Institutional Parole Officer Policy and Procedures Manual was developed to standardize operations.
- The five regional parole supervisors were reallocated to Correctional Manager I positions due to the increase in their administrative responsibilities.
- August - September 1990
- The five regional parole offices were provided with a direct link to the Department's central computer system, giving them the capability to immediately access and update information in the Department's offender database.
- September 1990
- The Department completed a comprehensive review of its parole revocation practices.
- The Department implemented procedures for transferring institutional files on paroled offenders to field parole officers. These files--which are the "master files" compiled on inmates during their incarceration--give parole officers improved information with which to evaluate their caseloads.
- As part of a department-wide effort, a standing committee on parole services was formed to assist in the development of a master plan for the Department.
- The Department improved procedures relating to its participation in the National Crime Information Clearinghouse (NCIC).

Community and Field Services Management Division (cont.)

Increased measures were implemented to track and control jail per diem costs.

Procedures were implemented to improve tracking and cost control of urinalysis tests for parolees.

A training committee for parole services was appointed to standardize training curriculum modules.

October 1990

A lease tracking system for all field parole offices was developed and implemented. At the same time, several leases were renegotiated.

All parolees on limited and reduced supervision levels were assigned to a "banked" status, meaning that they will receive administrative supervision only. This practice allows limited resources to be targeted to more serious offenders.

The Department implemented a key control and file security procedure in every field parole office.

The Department transferred administrative duties to the field such as issuance of warrants and warrant withdrawals.

November 1990

Division staff participated in a recruitment career fair at the University of Kansas.

The division initiated steps to standardize drug testing procedures department-wide.

Conservation Camps

May 1989 -
June 1990

Departmental staff negotiated the conservation camp contract with Labette County officials.

May 1990

The Department and Labette County reached agreement on minimum standards for the day-to-day operation of the camp facility. The standards were developed to provide a performance base by which the camp should be operated, and are considered to be part of the contract negotiated between the Department and Labette County.

June 1990

The contract for the conservation camp was signed in a ceremony held in Oswego.

July 1990

The groundbreaking ceremony for the conservation camp was held in Oswego.

August 1990

Bonds were issued for construction of the conservation camp by the Kansas Development Finance Authority.

Data and Communication Services Division

May 1989 -
September 1990

Numerous computer applications were developed or revised to respond to information needs of agency managers. Among these applications were: reports monitoring the status of inmate program agreements; reports documenting parole conditions and reasons for continuances by the Kansas Parole Board; reports tracking facility capacity utilization by living unit; major restructuring of the program used for projecting salary and wage expenditures; reports summarizing risk/needs assessments of parolees; and data files needed for implementation of the population projection model being developed for the Department.

Data processing staff provided ongoing technical support to users of the Department's central computer system and to personal computer users.

June 1989

The Department purchased computer equipment necessary to connect all remaining correctional facilities and the five regional parole offices to the central computer. Purchases included an upgrade for the Department's AS/400 central computer, terminals, printers, personal computers and emulation boards.

July 1989 -
September 1990

The Department shared data files with the Kansas Sentencing Commission to assist it in analyzing and developing sentencing alternatives for the state.

December 1989

Preliminary planning began for meeting the data processing and telecommunications needs of the new El Dorado Correctional Facility.

May 1990

The Department completed its conversion in the method used to access the state's personnel and accounting systems. The central office and all correctional facilities now "pass through" the Department's IBM AS/400 computer to access the DISC mainframe computers.

June 1990

The Department initiated a project to automate the evaluation and initial classification functions performed by Topeka Correctional Facility's Reception and Diagnostic Unit.

July 1990

Secretary Davies announced his plan to create a new Data and Communications Services Division headed by an Information Resources Manager II reporting directly to the Secretary.

July -
September 1990

The Department completed its project to connect all facility locations to the central computer system. Facilities affected included: Wichita Work Release Facility; Norton Correctional Facility-East Unit; El Dorado and Toronto Correctional Work Facilities; Topeka Correctional Facility-West and South Units; and the five regional parole offices.

October 1990

The Data and Communications Division was established with Jim Kent, formerly of the Department of Commerce, named as director.

Facility Management Division

- September 1990 Secretary Davies reorganized the central office's Operations Division into the Facility Management Division. For purposes of central supervision, correctional facilities were divided into an Eastern Region and a Western Region, with the East being supervised by Deputy Secretary Koerner and the West, by Deputy Secretary Rayl. The Department's policy, procedure and accreditation functions continued to be assigned to Deputy Secretary Koerner. Architectural, engineering, construction and special project functions continued to be assigned to Deputy Secretary Rayl.
- November 1990 The *Correctional Facility Expansion/Conversion Options Report* was completed. The report presents and analyzes bed expansion options at existing correctional facilities. Twenty five projects were identified that would add more than 3,000 beds to the operating capacity of the correctional system.

Architectural, Engineering, Construction and Special Projects

- November 1989 The Architectural, Engineering, Construction and Special Projects Division was established.
- December 1989 The Architectural Division was fully staffed.
- Capital Improvement projects using FY 1990 funds were approved; each facility receiving funds was notified as projects were approved.
- Bids were received on the entrance road for the El Dorado Correctional Facility project.
- A systemwide report on underground fuel storage tanks was issued.
- Architectural programs for the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility and the Wichita Work Release Facility were started.
- January 1990 Architectural programs were completed for both the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility and the Wichita Work Release Facility.
- A systemwide roof investigation was initiated.
- Design reviews on the El Dorado Correctional Facility were ongoing.
- Preparations were made for the El Dorado Correctional Facility groundbreaking.
- An "on-call" architectural firm was selected for FY 1990.
- February 1990 The final design review of support buildings for the El Dorado Correctional Facility was conducted.

Facility Management Division (cont.)

Bids were received on the site grading package for the El Dorado Correctional Facility.

Testing of all facility roofs was initiated for the systemwide roof investigation report.

The Department purchased a construction management software package, known as SARA, designed to assist in program development, cost estimates and project scheduling of large construction projects. The software will be used by the Department and by the Division of Architectural Services in managing the El Dorado and Larned projects.

March 1990

The groundbreaking for the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility was held.

Department staff met with the State Building Committee regarding capital improvement requests for FY 1991.

The "on-call" architect submitted a study on fire hydrants and fire lane access for the Topeka Correctional Facility's Central and Reception and Diagnostic Units.

The design was finalized for the housing units at the El Dorado Correctional Facility.

April 1990

Revised program booklets were submitted to the Legislature for the relocation of the Wichita Work Release Facility.

The "on-call" architect's study regarding potable water requirements at the Lansing Correctional Facility was reviewed.

Bids were received for the support buildings at the El Dorado Correctional Facility.

Design of the Commons and Administration Buildings for the El Dorado Correctional Facility was finalized for bidding in September.

Architectural negotiations were initiated for the locking system project at Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

May 1990

Work began on formulating the Department's Five-Year Capital Improvement Program. Each facility submitted documentation on its capital improvement requests.

Hazardous waste locations at Lansing Correctional Facility were reviewed. Locations of all known dump sites were verified and cost estimates were developed to have the sites tested for hazardous waste.

The "on-call" architectural study for wastewater and sludge treatment at the Lansing Correctional Facility was reviewed.

After funding was approved by the Legislature, work began on relocation of the Wichita Work Release Facility.

Facility Management Division (cont.)

- Bids for construction of the housing units at the El Dorado Correctional Facility were received.
- June 1990 The systemwide roof report was completed. The report documents the condition, maintenance requirements and replacement schedule of the 385 roofs in the Department's jurisdiction at the time of the survey. The total square footage of the roofs exceeds 2.1 million square feet.
- The Wichita Work Release Facility began purchasing major equipment and materials needed for renovation of the building at its new location.
- The Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan was completed and copies submitted to the Legislature, the Division of Architectural Services, and the Division of the Budget.
- July 1990 Work continued on the Wichita Work Release Facility project.
- The design for a handicapped ramp at Topeka Correctional Facility was completed.
- The Department requested the "on-call" architect to prepare studies on potential renovation of the A & T Building, C Cellhouse, D Cellhouse, B Cellhouse, R/S Dormitory, Redwood, Sunflower and Perry buildings at Lansing Correctional Facility. Also included was renovation of D Cellhouse at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.
- Wichita Work Release Facility moved its administrative offices into the renovated facility at 401 S. Emporia.
- August 1990 Funding was designated for fire and life safety improvements needed at the Central and East Units of Lansing Correctional Facility.
- A third architect joined the Architectural, Engineering, Construction and Special Projects staff.
- An in-house review of the program statement for Lansing Correctional Facility-East was begun.
- September 1990 The studies prepared by the "on-call" architect for the buildings at Lansing and Hutchinson were reviewed. The buildings included were A & T Building, C Cellhouse, D Cellhouse, B Cellhouse, R/S Dormitory, Redwood, Sunflower and Perry at Lansing Correctional Facility and D Cellhouse at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.
- Bids were received for the guard towers and security fence at the El Dorado Correctional Facility.
- October 1990 Bids were received for reroofing the Lathrop, Crumbine and Kenney Buildings at Norton Correctional Facility.

Facility Management Division (cont.)

Bids were received for installation of a new locking system for the buildings at Winfield Correctional Facility.

Bids were received for replacement of the locking systems in A, B, and C Cellhouses at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility-Central Unit.

Bids were received for water and fire lane improvements at Topeka Correctional Facility-Central Unit.

A contract was let for underground fuel storage tank upgrades at several facilities. The upgrades, which are required by the Environmental Protection Agency, are scheduled to be complete by December 31, 1990.

Bids were received for the last packages at El Dorado Correctional Facility, including kitchen equipment, laundry equipment and fence material for installation by inmate work crews.

Remodeling of a portion of the Department's central office space on the Fourth Floor of the Landon Building was substantially completed, as was internal relocation of some staff units.

The first of the bid packages for Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility was received.

Dedication ceremonies were held at the newly-completed Wichita Work Release Facility.

November 1990

The Department informed the Legislative Budget Committee and the Committee on Joint Building Construction that \$5.7 million in additional funds would be required to complete construction and to equip the El Dorado Correctional Facility and the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility. The Department's estimate of the additional funds that would be necessary subsequently was revised to \$5.9 million.

A pre-construction meeting was held on the site grading package for Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

Bids were received for the building construction package at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

The division started work on a program for a joint training center for the Department, the Kansas Highway Patrol and the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center.

Facility Management Division (cont.)

Accreditation, Policies and Procedures, and Compliance

May 1989 -
September 1990

The Department resolved 683 inmate grievances that reached the central office level of review.

The Department processed 1,027 inmate property claims.

The Department responded to approximately 2,300 inquiries on inmate-related issues.

July 1989 -
September 1990

A total of 306 inspections and audits were conducted at correctional facilities and local jails.

September 1989

The Department established an in-house inspection capability to ensure correctional facility compliance with state and federal health, safety, and environmental regulatory requirements.

The Department implemented a planned and structured process for the development and review of all Internal Management Policies and Procedures (IMPPs). This process provided a means by which any employee can propose changes to existing policies and procedures or recommend new policies and procedures. In addition, staff were provided with an opportunity to review and comment on all proposed changes. By soliciting input from staff at all levels a better quality end product could be produced.

The Department implemented a planned and structured process for the review of all facility general orders. This helps ensure systemwide consistency among all facilities, as well as compliance with applicable statutes and regulations.

October 1989

As required by HB 2199, the Department implemented procedures for notification of victims upon the release into the community of inmates convicted of violent crimes.

The Department completed an evaluation of each facility's inmate job and program assignments. Work is currently underway to further refine and standardize inmate job assignments and develop an inmate job bank.

November 1989

The Inmate Benefit Fund budgeting process was revised and procedures were established which resulted in more consistent and uniform disbursement of Fund monies. Further enhancements are currently under development.

Work began on the standardization of inmate personal property policies and procedures.

Facility Management Division (cont.)

January 1990 -
July 1990

The central office provided technical assistance to Hutchinson Correctional Facility-Central Unit and Lansing Correctional Facility-East Unit in their efforts to receive accreditation by the American Correctional Association. Both facilities were accredited.

January 1990

The Department placed identifying numbers on the roofs of all facility vehicles. This enables better identification of departmental vehicles from the air in emergency situations such as escapes or pursuits.

August 1990

With funds provided by the National Institute of Corrections, the Department sponsored a two-day training program on hostage negotiation for all wardens. This was followed by an intensive three-day training session for 25 hostage negotiators representing each facility of the Department.

September 1990

The Department substantially completed a comprehensive review of all Internal Management Policies and Procedures (IMPPs). A total of 214 IMPPs were reviewed and revised.

A total of 740 facility general orders were reviewed and processed during the September 1989 through September 1990 period.

October 1990

The Department completed procedures which will ensure the standardization of inmate personal property allowances.

Fiscal, Budget, Planning and Information Analysis Management Division

Budget Section

July 1989 -
September 1990

The use of personal computer applications in the preparation of budget forms and budget status reports was enhanced.

June -
August 1990

A comprehensive set of budget instructions was developed for use by facility wardens, business managers and program managers in developing annual budget requests.

September 1990

With the assistance of the Data and Communication Services Division, a computer program for projecting and monitoring salary and wage expenditures was implemented.

Fiscal, Budget, Planning and Information Analysis Management Division (cont.)

November 1990 In conjunction with the Secretary of Corrections, facility wardens and business managers, a systemwide appeal to the recommendations of the Division of the Budget was prepared.

Fiscal Section

April 1990 Accounting procedures were converted to the new state accounting system--STARS.

Statewide contracts for inmate telephones were implemented.

September 1990 The responsibility for maintaining fiscal procedures and accounting records for facilities included in the Department of Corrections budget was transferred from the central office to facility wardens and business managers.

A group composed of personnel from the Management Services Division and correctional facilities was established to study food service practices and to prepare recommendations for improvements.

With the assistance of the Data and Communication Services Division, a computer program for projecting and monitoring salary and wage expenditures was implemented.

Planning and Information Analysis

January 1990 The State Records Board approved the Department's records retention and disposition schedule for the central office.

July 1990 Work began on a grant received from the National Institute of Corrections for implementation of a new computer model for projecting inmate populations. Model development is being performed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

September 1990 The Department initiated a continuous master planning process to establish policy direction and operational guidance for all departmental functions. The process, which addresses a five-year planning horizon, includes active participation by representatives from the central office, correctional facilities and field staff.

October 1990 The State Records Board approved the Department's records retention and disposition schedule for correctional facilities.

The Planning and Information Analysis Unit was established, with Jan Johnson named as director.

November 1990 The *Statistical Profile of the FY 1990 Offender Population* was published.

Human Resource Management Division

- April 1990 A promotional score sheet was implemented. The score sheet ranks promotional candidates based on an interview, experience, education and performance evaluations.
- August 1990 A project was initiated to standardize the staff training program for the Department, including curriculum review, standardized lesson plans, and a uniform reporting system.
- September 1990 The Recruitment and Minority Affairs Section was established to develop and expand on the recruitment efforts of the Department with an emphasis towards protected class recruitment.
- The Department initiated a review of its procedures for resolving equal employment opportunity and sexual harassment complaints.
- The Department completed an analysis of mandated training requirements for KDOC staff, contract staff, volunteers and part-time personnel.
- October 1990 The Department's Affirmative Action Plan was completed and distributed to administrative and facility staff.
- Training was provided by the State Director of Equal Employment Opportunity to the Department's wardens, parole supervisors and executive staff regarding sexual harassment and managing cultural diversity in the workplace.
- In order to begin assessing the physical requirements of the duties performed by corrections officers, a questionnaire was developed and will be administered to employees in the Corrections Officer I class.
- The Department completed an inventory of training equipment, supplies and training aids at all correctional facilities.
- The Department initiated a feasibility study regarding the establishment of a centralized corrections training academy.
- November 1990 Division personnel toured the Wyandotte County Sheriff's Department Training Center for program assessment and evaluation.
- Staff met with representatives from the Department of Human Resources regarding participation in the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program.
- Training Academy options were finalized.
- The Director of Staff Development and Training attended video production training.

Legal Services and Investigations Division

May 1989 -
April 1990

Issues were resolved relating to the suitability of the site in Butler County for the new correctional facility. Numerous contacts with the Department of Health and Environment, Office of Emergency Preparedness, United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, Kansas Biological Survey, and Kansas Geological Survey occurred. All issues were resolved in a manner consistent with locating the facility at this site.

May 1989 -
November 1990

The Department complied with the terms of the April 13, 1989 court order in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al.

A total of 819 investigation files were opened. Of these, 94 involved inmate escapes. As of October 31, 1990 only 12 of the 94 escapees were still at large.

Training was provided to Department employees.

June 1989 -
November 1990

The Joint Committee on Special Claims Against the State considered 196 claims filed against the Department and its facilities in the total amount of \$5,013,000,675. The committee voted to recommend payment on 46 claims totaling \$112,146.

August 1989

The Department terminated its contract with VIP Companies for operation of community residential centers in Topeka and Wichita.

Summary judgment was granted to the Department in a case brought as a result of a murder committed by a parolee. The case alleged negligent supervision by a parole officer. The case was dismissed primarily on the basis of the discretionary aspects of a parole officer's duties.

September 1989

The Department ~~obtained~~ an order in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. clarifying that inmates may be ~~required to~~ work. Inmates had argued that language in the April 13th order allowed them to refuse work assignments without fear of a penalty.

The Kansas Court of Appeals affirmed a decision of the Leavenworth County District Court in a case where an inmate alleged that he had been given an improper housing assignment on the basis of his medical condition.

October 1989

The Department requested that the Federal Court in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. increase the operating capacity of the Wichita Work Release Facility from 100 to 182. The request for the capacity increase, which was approved by the Court, was made due to the lease for 309 N. Market in Wichita which was negotiated in August 1989.

The Kansas Court of Appeals affirmed a decision of the Leavenworth County district Court in which an inmate's allegations of due process violations were raised.

Legal Services and Investigations Division (cont.)

- November 1989 Bonds were issued in the amount of \$34.94 million to finance construction of the El Dorado Correctional Facility.
- December 1989 The Department presented a long-term plan for mentally ill inmates to the Federal Court in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. The Court approved the plan for a 150-bed facility for mentally ill inmates at Larned. The capacity is half of that recommended by Dr. William Logan of the Menninger Clinic and the plaintiffs.
- Arrangements were completed for acquisition of property for the El Dorado Correctional Facility. Approximately 300 acres were deeded to the state by the City of El Dorado and Butler County, at no cost to the state.
- Administrative regulations involving community corrections and parole were amended as a result of the passage of SB 49 by the 1989 Legislature.
- January 1990 The challenge to the site for the El Dorado Correctional Facility was resolved when the Kansas Supreme Court affirmed the District Court's decision that the state had limited immunity from local zoning laws and regulations.
- The Department requested that the Federal Court in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. increase the operating capacity of the Topeka Correctional Facility-South Unit from 80 to 107. The Court granted the motion.
- A Shawnee County District Court jury entered a verdict favorable to the Department in a trial in which allegations of inadequate medical care were raised.
- February 1990 The three-member consultant team named in Arney et al v. Hayden et al. favorably evaluated the Extended Care Unit at Lansing.
- An evaluation of the inmate disciplinary system was completed by David Cleveland, a Governor's Fellow assigned to the Department. The report analyzed disciplinary procedures and recommended changes to improve efficiency.
- The Kansas Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Leavenworth County District Court which denied that an inmate's conditional release date had been improperly computed.
- April 1990 The lawsuit alleging that the selection of the El Dorado site was arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable was dismissed. This case was the final legal challenge to the selection of the El Dorado site for construction of a new maximum security prison.
- Administrative regulations were promulgated to designate private industry programs, both prison based as well as non-prison based, as work release programs.
- An action brought in Reno County District Court challenging use of inmate labor on certain work projects was resolved. It had been alleged that the work had more

Legal Services and Investigations Division (cont.)

than a "minimal negative impact" on the private sector work force. The Department proposed SB 787 to resolve the issue by providing more specific guidelines for the use of inmate labor. This bill was enacted by the 1990 Legislature.

May 1990

A summary judgment was entered in United States District Court in favor of Department employees in an employment discrimination complaint brought by a former employee.

Bonds were issued in the amount of \$14.5 million to finance construction of the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

A summary judgment was entered in Leavenworth County District Court in favor of the Department in a dispute regarding ownership of a strip of land running through property at Lansing Correctional Facility.

An eight-hour training session was provided to parole officers in Wichita.

June 1990

The Department finalized a contract with Labette County for the construction and operation of a conservation camp.

The Department presented its plan for protective custody inmates to the Federal Court in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. The Court approved the plan for confining protective custody inmates at Lansing Correctional Facility, including the Department's proposal for out-of-cell time, programs, and activities for these inmates.

Arrangements were completed for the purchase of property at 401 S. Emporia for use as the Wichita Work Release Facility. The acquisition of this property by the State was authorized by the 1990 Legislature.

Turner v. State, a case involving back pay for corrections officers resulting from attendance at preshift roll call, was closed. The judgment to the plaintiffs was approximately \$1.6 million, compared to the \$2.0 million appropriated by the Legislature to settle the case.

The Department negotiated settlement of \$40,000 in liquidated damages from a contractor who worked on the Ellsworth project.

A summary judgment was entered in Shawnee County District Court in favor of the State in a tort action brought by two citizens injured by recently released inmates.

July 1990

As authorized by the 1990 Legislature, the Department transferred title to 1.1 acres of land in Topeka to the City of Topeka for use as a fire station.

The Department completed negotiations for terminating its lease for the Wichita Work Release Facility building at 320-322 N. Market. A release regarding condition of the premises was obtained from the lessor.

Legal Services and Investigations Division (cont.)

The Department extended by five years its lease with the City of Lansing for use of the "Lost 80" as a city park. The extension was authorized by the 1990 Legislature.

New procedures were implemented for internal processing of contracts within the Department. The procedures provide for review and approval of each contract at various levels before it is sent to the Secretary of Corrections for signature.

The Kansas Supreme Court ruled that a parolee's rights had not been violated due to a delay in conducting the parole revocation hearing.

The Shawnee County District Court entered summary judgment in favor of the State in a case in which an inmate injured on a work assignment alleged that he had received inadequate medical care.

The Kansas Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Leavenworth County District Court which held that an inmate's Eighth Amendment rights had not been violated by a refusal to allow him to purchase certain property.

August 1990

Bonds were issued in the amount of \$1.74 million to finance the purchase and renovation of the property at 401 S. Emporia for the Wichita Work Release Facility.

Negotiations were completed with the City of Ellsworth to have the deed to the land on which the city airport is located to be placed in escrow until the airport is moved. At that time, title to the property will transfer to the State.

The Kansas Court of Appeals affirmed a decision of the Cowley County District Court which held that an inmate's sentence had not been improperly computed.

Three eight-hour training sessions were provided to parole officers in Great Bend, Topeka and Kansas City.

September 1990

The Department extended its agreement with the Metropolitan Topeka Airport Authority for leasing Building 379 at Forbes Field in Topeka. The lease was extended through January 1994, at a rent of \$1 per month, plus availability of an inmate work crew of up to 16 inmates.

An agreement was reached with the City of El Dorado and Butler County for an 11-year lease of approximately 315 acres adjacent to the site of the El Dorado Correctional Facility. The lease is at the rate of \$1 per year with an option to purchase for \$1 at the end of the lease term.

Administrative regulations on sentence computation, parole eligibility, and good time credits were amended to comply with statutory changes enacted during the 1988 and 1989 legislative sessions.

The Department entered into an agreement with the City of Lansing regarding funding for wastewater sludge disposal. The agreement provides for the

Legal Services and Investigations Division (cont.)

Department to share in the costs of plant construction, contingent upon appropriations of the 1991 Legislature.

The Department negotiated settlement of a lawsuit brought by a subcontractor on the Ellsworth project under which the Department agreed to pay \$500 of a total \$7,500 settlement.

Summary judgment was entered in behalf of the Department in a case brought as a result of the alleged negligent release of an inmate. Plaintiffs had been severely injured by the inmate and another individual.

An order was entered in behalf of the Department in a discrimination complaint brought by an employee. This complaint was heard in a public hearing by the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights.

Eight hours of training was provided to parole officers in Independence.

October 1990

The three-member consultant team named in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. favorably evaluated the Extended Care Unit at Lansing Correctional Facility.

The Department requested the Federal Court in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. to increase the operating capacity at Wichita Work Release Facility from 182 to 200; at Lansing Correctional Facility-Central Unit from 1,262 to 1,287 after July 1, 1991; and at Hutchinson Correctional Facility-Central Unit from 945 to 995 after July 1, 1991. The Court granted the motion.

A memorandum of agreement was entered into with the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services regarding handling of 14 and 15 year old juvenile offenders committed to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections pursuant to HB 2666 enacted during the 1990 session.

November 1990

The Department complied with the requirement of the federal court order in Arney v. Hayden that Hutchinson Correctional Facility and Lansing Correctional Facility meet standards of National Commission on Correctional Health Care by December 18, 1990.

Program Management Division

May 1989

Kansas Correctional Industries implemented a major expansion at Ellsworth Correctional Facility with introduction of a new product line of modular office systems and ergonomic office chairs. Jobs for 25 inmates were added.

July 1989

The Program Management Division was created to provide coordination and oversight for a variety of inmate programs and services.

Program Management Division (cont.)

Inmate reception and diagnostic reports are being completely revised and standardized for new inmate commitments. The reports will encompass initial screening, assessment, and evaluation to determine inmate programmatic needs. The new process establishes priority program recommendations for the inmate program agreement developed for each offender.

October 1990 The Department opened the central records repository located at Topeka Correctional Facility - Central with the goal of centralizing the distribution of inmate records throughout the system, including the distribution of Institutional files to parole offices.

November 1990 As required by the order in Arney v. Hayden, Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF and LCF-E) and Hutchinson Correctional Facility - Central healthcare units were audited by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care October 15-19, 1990. Word was received on November 13th of verbal confirmation that both facilities had been awarded accreditation status. These were the first NCCHC prison accreditations in Kansas.

The Special Education Needs Assessment and Program Design final report was submitted and accepted by the Department.

Lansing Correctional Facility

June 1989 Random urinalysis testing was initiated to monitor and discourage drug usage in the inmate population.

The facility developed an interim treatment plan for mentally ill inmates.

July 1989 The facility developed a plan for additional programming and out-of-cell time for protective custody inmates.

Strategies were developed to reduce inmate and staff accidents within the facility.

August 1989 A restriction unit was established to serve as an alternative to disciplinary segregation.

September 1989 The facility developed a long-term treatment proposal for mentally ill inmates.

October 1989 The facility met the court-ordered population cap of 1,700 inmates at the maximum, medium and minimum security units.

All inmates received work or program assignments.

Lansing Correctional Facility (cont.)

- Inmates in the East Unit were provided with weather protective clothing and absorbent mattress pads.
- Double-celling of inmates was discontinued except in the East Unit and in the Central Unit's medium-security living areas.
- An old dining hall in the Central Unit was renovated and converted to a canteen.
- November 1989 The facility implemented treatment plans for mentally ill and protective custody inmates.
- Necessary renovations were completed to provide additional activities and out-of-cell time for protective custody and mentally ill inmates.
- The protective custody population was reduced from 350 to approximately 90 inmates.
- December 1989 The new, 200-bed living unit was opened at the East Unit, enabling the East Unit to discontinue double-celling and to close two old housing units, the Redwood and Sunflower buildings.
- January 1990 The facility constructed 75 HazMat cabinets, thereby improving procedures for the control of caustic, hazardous and flammable materials.
- Maintenance work orders were computerized into a master list.
- Renovation of A Cellhouse, which houses 222 maximum security inmates, was completed.
- The facility implemented restrictions regarding the amount of property that could be kept in cells, thereby expediting searches and enhancing fire safety.
- February 1990 All communication panels in the Central Unit's medium security housing units were repaired.
- March 1990 The facility instituted a system of daily, weekly and monthly post area inspections to monitor inmate concerns, unsafe and unsanitary conditions, and staff morale.
- Controls were established on the use of cleaning products through establishment of a centralized dilution and distribution area.
- April 1990 In order to conserve budgetary resources, the facility developed supply schedules, established waste reduction practices, and eliminated non-essential supply items.
- The facility established accreditation program procedures and a monitoring system.
- June 1990 Lighting improvements were installed throughout the institution to comply with accreditation standards of the American Correctional Association.

Lansing Correctional Facility (cont.)

Six lock-down cells were renovated in the East Unit segregation unit.

Improvements for handicapped access were constructed at the East Unit.

The East Unit achieved accreditation from the American Correctional Association, scoring a 99.25 percent rate of compliance with standards.

Six walk-through metal detectors were purchased and installed in the maximum security cellhouses.

July 1990

Kansas State Penitentiary and Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing were consolidated into a single facility, the Lansing Correctional Facility, under the supervision and direction of a single warden.

The facility implemented a Wellness Program for its employees.

Paint booths in the vehicle maintenance shop were renovated to comply with safety codes.

The facility's General Orders, Post Orders and Contingency Plans were revised and updated. Annual review cycles were established.

August 1990

The facility conducted disaster drills to improve emergency response capabilities.

To comply with American Correctional Association standards, the facility developed a plan to provide required training for all staff by July 1, 1991.

The facility contracted with Martell & Associates to assist in updating all fire alarm and life safety systems.

The interior ceiling of D Cellhouse was re-plastered and the building re-roofed.

September 1990

All training lesson plans were updated and formalized.

Interior and exterior surfaces of the entire institution were painted.

Three perimeter towers were re-roofed.

Fire evacuation plans were posted throughout the institution.

The number of escapes from the facility declined--only one was recorded between January and September 1990.

The four kitchens at the facility were consolidated into two kitchens--one in the Central Unit and one in the East Unit.

October 1990

On October 15, an audit was conducted by a team of outside psychiatric consultants on the Extended Care Unit program for mentally ill inmates. The audit

Lansing Correctional Facility (cont.)

findings were positive and the program was found to be in compliance with the court order.

An audit was conducted at the facility by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

Michael Buckley Productions from Kansas City filmed the Kansas Correctional Industries areas to acquire footage for production of a film on prison industries.

A legislative claims committee evaluated the facility's progress in reducing claims and found significant improvements. Since January 1990, the number of property claims have been reduced by half.

Fund-raising efforts by LCF staff have produced more than \$5,000 to develop an employee wellness program. Several pieces of exercise equipment have been procured for staff use.

Two renovation projects were underway to provide an arts and crafts location for medium and maximum custody inmates, to remove excess items from living areas, and to provide a safe location for handcraft work.

November 1990

As required by the order in Arney v. Hayden, Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF and LCF-E) and Hutchinson Correctional Facility - Central healthcare units were audited by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care October 15-19, 1990. Word was received on November 13th of verbal confirmation that both facilities had been awarded accreditation status. These were the first NCCHC prison accreditations in Kansas.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility

May 1989 -
September 1990

Several personal computer applications were implemented, including: Institutional Parole Office functions, visiting lists, 120-day reviews, and other unit team functions.

May 1989

The Central Unit made the following personnel recognition awards: Roxey Smith--Employee of the Year; Lt. Glen Lee--Officer of the Year; and Elsie Schmidt--Volunteer of the Year.

Dave Bloom, a reporter from Channel 12, spent two days at the Central Unit filming a documentary on corrections.

The facility hosted members of Leadership Kansas.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility (cont.)

- June 1989 Inmate graduation ceremonies were held, granting degrees for 130 GED graduates and 13 Associate Degree graduates. Representative Mike O'Neal made the keynote address.
- Graduation ceremonies were held for 246 vocational program completers in the Manpower and Platt College programs. The guest speaker was Vernon Nikkel of Excel Industries.
- Mayor Francis Garcia of Hutchinson proclaimed June 23 as Jack Reeves Day. Sgt. Reeves received the American Red Cross Certificate of Merit for life-saving.
- A group of 65 district judges toured the Central Unit.
- July 1989 The Outside Connections Visitor's Center opened to provide information and other services, such as child care, to inmate visitors.
- Renovation of F Dorm was completed and the unit redesignated as the Life Adjustment Unit. The unit houses participants in sex offender and ADAPT substance abuse programs.
- August 1989 Projects were completed to install an entrance to the D Cellhouse basement; to install fire doors in the Rotunda; and to install fire alarms in Manpower, Administration Building, and B Annex (Personnel, Training, E Dorm, A & D and Outside Visiting).
- September 1989 The Work Release Center held its first Citizens' Advisory Board Meeting.
- Secretary Davies met at the Central Unit with local legislators, including Senators Harder, Dave Kerr, Fred Kerr and Representatives O'Neal, Whiteman and Fry.
- October 1989 The Central Unit met the court-ordered population cap of 1,126 inmates on October 1, which required the transfer of more than 200 inmates during the week before the deadline.
- American Correctional Association auditors conducted accreditation audits at the Central and South Units, and at the Work Release Center.
- The Career Exploration Counseling program was initiated by the Hutchinson Community College/Hutchinson Correctional Facility Education Department.
- The facility implemented victim notification procedures.
- A delegation of corrections officials and legislators from Maryland toured both the Central and East Units.
- The facility hosted the annual conference of the Kansas Correctional Association.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility (cont.)

The East Unit sponsored the 1st Annual Mexican Independence Day Inmate celebration.

November 1989 Governor Hayden toured state facilities in Hutchinson in conjunction with the city's designation as "State Capitol for a Day". Secretary Davies and Warden Rayl of the East Unit participated in a panel discussion on corrections.

December 1989 Dedication ceremonies were held for the Hutchinson Correctional Facility-East Unit. Governor Hayden participated in the dedication.

Outside renovation of the kennels was completed.

January 1990 Separate accreditation certificates were awarded to Hutchinson Correctional Facility and to the Hutchinson Work Release Center by the American Correctional Association at its winter conference in Nashville, Tennessee. HCF received scores of 97 percent compliance with mandatory standards and 100 percent compliance with non-mandatory standards. The Work Release Center received scores of 99 percent compliance with mandatory standards and 100 percent compliance with non-mandatory standards.

A delegation from the Central Unit toured Lansing Correctional Facility and the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth to prepare for establishing a sweat lodge for inmates at Hutchinson.

January-
November 1990 The Hutchinson Correctional Facility - Central Unit provided more than 39,000 hours of inmate labor for outside details at the Kansas State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson City General Utility, and Cheney State Park.

Inmates at the East Unit completed more than 40,000 man-hours in work on community projects such as: Bob Johnson's Juvenile Detention Center; Reno County Courthouse Restoration; Reno County Health Department Renovation; U.S. Post Office's "Mail Box" project; Adopt a Highway program (under which the unit has assumed responsibility for 20 miles of local and county highways); Pretty Prairie Rodeo Project; Abbeyville Rodeo Project; Fun Valley Sports Complex; and assorted township and school district projects.

February 1990 The facility's draft for the Department's *Inmate Handbook* was approved by the Secretary.

The Central Unit hosted a meeting of nursing directors working in departmental facilities.

The use of temporary employees in the Central Unit's Classification and Records Department was discontinued.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility (cont.)

- March 1990 The facility hosted a combined training exercise involving SCAT unit members from Ellsworth Correctional Facility, Hutchinson Correctional Facility-East Unit, and Hutchinson Correctional Facility.
- Three journalists from the *Wichita Eagle* toured the facility as part of a comprehensive series of articles on corrections.
- A classroom was constructed in A Cellhouse to provide educational programming for inmates in Administrative Segregation.
- April 1990 The facility initiated the third and final phase of a project to upgrade its power supply.
- The East Unit won a district court case allowing the utilization of inmates on a county renovation work project.
- The facility sent representatives to attend the signing ceremony for HB 2880, new legislation that classifies battery on a correctional employee as a Class E felony.
- May 1990 SB 748 was enacted, changing the name of Kansas State Industrial Reformatory to Hutchinson Correctional Facility and changing the title "Director" to "Warden".
- The Central Unit made the following personnel recognition awards: Les Harmon--Employee of the Year; Don Hendry--Officer of the Year; and Esther L. Nisly--Volunteer of the Year.
- The East Unit recognized Ronald Inghram as Officer of the Year and Kathy Schroeder as Employee of the Year.
- June 1990 Graduation ceremonies were held to grant degrees to 63 GED graduates and six Associate of Arts graduates.
- Ronald Inghram of the East Unit was named Kansas Correctional Officer of the Year by the Kansas Department of Corrections.
- Secretary Davies presented certificates of recognition to members of the Central Unit's Accreditation Committee.
- The greenhouse used in the Horticulture vocational training program was renovated to install a new roofing system and wiring. All of the work was performed by the Utilities Maintenance vocational training program.
- The facility hosted the Leadership Hutchinson organization.
- June-
November 1990 The facility provided more than 16,000 man hours of inmate labor to assist in renovation of the new Wichita Work Release Facility building located at 210 S. Emporia in Wichita.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility (cont.)

- July 1990 A Native American sweat lodge ceremony was conducted for the first time by inmates at Hutchinson Correctional Facility.
- Graduation exercises were held for completers of the Manpower and Platt Junior College Programs.
- Outside Connection initiated a community re-entry program to provide assistance to inmates nearing parole plan development.
- August 1990 Secretary Davies announced the merger of Hutchinson Correctional Facility and the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility under Warden Robert D. Hannigan. Warden Gary Rayl was named to the new post of Deputy Secretary of Facility Management for the Western Region.
- September 1990 The facility provided more than 5,000 man-hours of inmate labor for the Kansas State Fair.
- October 1990 The East Unit was audited by the American Correctional Association's (ACA) visiting committee and received a favorable recommendation for accreditation with a 98.4% initial compliance rating (The East Unit was formally awarded accreditation at the ACA's 1991 Winter Conference and received a final rating of 98.9%).
- The Central Unit received a monitoring visit from the visiting committee conducting the ACA audit of the East Unit.
- The facility received an intense and detailed audit of its health care services by the National Commission on Corrections Health Care. Within a week of the audit, Hutchinson Correctional Facility was awarded full accreditation from NCCHC and was advised that Hutchinson Correctional Facility's health care services are among the best of any prison in the nation. With the satisfactory completion of the NCCHC audit, Hutchinson Correctional Facility has now fulfilled all requirements of the Federal Court Order to have the facility accredited by the ACA and the NCCHC by July 1, 1991.
- The Hutchinson Correctional Facility Wellness Committee hosted the annual employee chill feed.
- The annual Kansas Correctional Association conference was held in Lenexa. Warden Hannigan completed his term as KCA president.
- The installation of a handicapped ramp for the personnel department and the outside visiting room was completed.
- The East Unit recognized Mexican Independence Day.
- An asphalt jogging track was installed at Hutchinson Correctional Facility - Central with funds provided by the Inmate Recreation and Welfare Fund.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility (cont.)

- November 1990 The chain link fence surrounding the baseball diamond at Hutchinson Correctional Facility - Central was replaced using funding from the Inmate Recreation and Welfare Fund.
- An internal audit of Hutchinson Correctional Facility American Correctional Association files and facility compliance with ACA Standards was completed by Phil Swope, Accreditation Manager, Lansing Correctional Facility and Mark Frey, Accreditation Manager, El Dorado Correctional Work Facility. Their findings were that the Central Unit has continued to maintain compliance with ACA standards since being accredited in January 1990.
- The contract to replace locking systems in A, B, and C cellhouses was awarded to Southern Steel Company.
- Hutchinson Correctional Facility - Central Unit's D cellhouse roof repair project was underway and nearing completion.
- Consolidation of Hutchinson Correctional Facility and Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility into a single facility resulted in the merging of several administrative functions, including personnel and training, accounting, records and classification, reception and discharge units, and mail distribution functions.

Topeka Correctional Facility

- July 1989 St. Mary College was contracted to provide academic education programs at the Central Unit and "I" Dorm. Two new program components, Life Skills and Literacy Enhancement, were introduced.
- August 1989 The Department terminated its contract with VIP Companies for operation of the community residential centers (CRCs) in Topeka and Wichita. Many of the inmates previously housed at the Topeka CRC were reassigned to the West and South Units.
- GED programs were extended to the West and South Units through the contract with St. Mary College.
- A contract agreement was reached with USD 501 in Topeka for provision of vocational training at the Central Unit.
- September 1989 Secretary Davies announced the consolidation of the State Reception and Diagnostic Center and the Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center into the Topeka Correctional Facility-East under the direction of a single warden, Leo Taylor.

Topeka Correctional Facility (cont.)

Secretary Davies announced the consolidation of Topeka Correctional Facility and Forbes Correctional Facility into the Topeka Correctional Facility-West under the direction of a single warden, George Thompson.

October 1989

The security fence at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit was relocated to place the Administration Building outside of the secured perimeter, thereby improving public access to the building.

December 1989

An inmate work crew from the Central Unit completed installation of a security fence for the Youth Center at Topeka.

Tower trap doors at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit were replaced with aluminum plate for safety in handling by staff.

January 1990

The Topeka Correctional Facility-Central Unit was reaccredited by the American Correctional Association. The unit achieved 100 percent compliance with mandatory standards and 98.2 percent compliance with the non-mandatory standards.

Construction was initiated on the Women's Activity Learning Center (WALC) in the basement of Central Unit's Administration Building.

A master roster and security post rotation policy was implemented for the Reception and Diagnostic and Central Units.

March 1990

Contaminated waste was removed from Building 321 at the South Unit. Also, the Kansas Correctional Industries' Asbestos Abatement Team removed asbestos from Building 321.

May 1990

The Legislature terminated funding for 200 work-release beds in Topeka, resulting in cancellation of the Department's lease with the Metropolitan Topeka Airport Authority for Building 321 at Forbes.

June 1990

The welding course was discontinued from the vocational training program at the Central Unit.

July 1990

A horticulture/floriculture course was added to the vocational training program.

Construction of Women's Activity Learning Center and visitation area was completed.

Renovation of the vocational training area used for drafting and business occupation instruction was completed.

August 1990

Secretary Davies announced the consolidation of the Topeka Correctional Facility-East and the Topeka Correctional Facility-West into the Topeka Correctional Facility, under the direction of Warden Leo Taylor.

Topeka Correctional Facility (cont.)

- September 1990 Planning for renovation of the Reception and Diagnostic Unit was initiated to improve efficiency in the processing of KDOC admissions.
- October 1990 The steam heater installation in the West Unit's Housing Unit #2 was completed.
- Renovation of the Training Academy, which is located at the West Unit, was completed to provide an office for the Assistant Training Manager and to upgrade storage and restroom facilities.
- Plans were approved and bids closed for construction of a handicapped ramp at the Central Unit.
- Bids closed on a project at the Central Unit for making fire safety improvements, including a fire lane, hammer heads, fire water line and placement of underground fuel storage tanks.
- A project at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit began for exterior work in the exercise yard, including removal of existing fence and installation of a temporary security fence.
- November 1990 Construction began on the handicapped access ramp to the basement of the Central Unit's administration building.
- The Women's Activities and Learning Center expanded the number of mother/child visits from 16 in October to 33 in November. The increase was due in part to the use of citizen volunteers in providing transportation for the children and their legal guardians.
- Renovation of a second floor restroom was initiated in the West Unit's M-Dorm.
- Weatherization of the West Unit's L-Dorm day room area was completed.
- Renovation of the admissions building at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit began. The project includes: weatherproofing of exterior basement walls, construction of handicapped access ramps, new perimeter fence, connecting passageway between J cellhouse and the diagnostic building, and excavation for retaining walls, storm sewers and cable for inmate telephones.

Norton Correctional Facility

- October 1988 -
November 1989 The Kenney Building was renovated to house medium security inmates, to add an infirmary, to accommodate the medical and mental health offices and program space, and to add a segregation unit.

Norton Correctional Facility (cont.)

November 1988 -
June 1989

Construction was completed on three new buildings, including: the Gatehouse, which contains the facility's control center and armory; the Visiting Center for medium security inmates; and, the Administration Building for administrative and clerical staff.

November 1988 -
November 1989

Construction was completed on the Vocational Building. The building houses vocational shop and classroom areas, educational and vocational administrative offices, and the facility's Receiving and Discharge Unit.

May -
November 1989

A dining room addition to the minimum security Carlson Building was constructed.

May 1989 -
June 1990

Bolt House was renovated to provide space for the ADAPT substance abuse program, education offices and classrooms, and the inmate general and legal library.

October 1989

Three new vocational programs were initiated for medium security inmates: Building Maintenance, Fast Food Service and Floraculture.

May 1990

The Norton and Stockton Correctional Facilities were consolidated by SB 748 into one administrative and operational unit under the direction of a single warden.

May -
June 1990

The Crumbine Building's lower floor was renovated to provide additional inmate living and dayroom space.

July -
Fall 1990

The Cottonwood Building and surrounding area was renovated and landscaped for use as a minimum security visiting area.

August-
October 1990

A small building was constructed in the facility's sallyport to provide a work station for corrections officers doing security inspections of vehicles as they enter and exit the fenced perimeter.

September-
Fall 1990

A small greenhouse was assembled inside the medium security fenced perimeter for use by inmates assigned to the floraculture program.

November 1990

Construction began on the handicapped ramp to Bolt House to provide access to the education program and inmate library

Ellsworth Correctional Facility

- September 1989 The south half of the medium/maximum housing unit was completed and occupied, bringing the total capacity of Ellsworth Correctional Facility to 516 inmates.
- June 1990 The Ellsworth Correctional Facility held its dedication ceremony with Governor Mike Hayden as guest speaker.
- August 1990 Michael A. Nelson, Warden of the Ellsworth Correctional Facility, was appointed warden of the new El Dorado Correctional Facility, which is scheduled to open in 1991.
- The facility hosted a training program on hostage negotiation for wardens and correctional staff from all departmental facilities. The training program was financed with a grant from the National Institute of Corrections.
- September 1990 Robert L. Harrison, Director of the Facilities Management Unit in the central office, was named the new warden of the Ellsworth Correctional Facility.
- November 1990 The education department vacated the last three temporary classrooms and moved into the recently completed education department in the programs' building.

Winfield Correctional Facility

- July 1989 Winfield Correctional Facility became a separate state agency. Previously, the facility had been a program within the Kansas Department of Corrections.
- September 1989 The facility signed a contract with the American Correctional Association to become fully accredited under their standards by April 21, 1991.
- October 1989 -
February 1990 The facility acquired and renovated Pinecrest Building, which provided needed space for administrative offices, training, receiving and discharge, property control and inmate visiting.
- February 1990 Substance abuse program services were expanded by contracting for an ADAPT program. This allowed the addition of substance abuse counseling services and increased the substance abuse treatment capacity to 48 participants.

Wichita Work Release Facility

- August 1989 On the first of the month, the inmate population increased to 182 as the result of the Department's termination of its contract with VIP Companies. Wichita Work Release Facility began housing the inmates once assigned to the Wichita Community Residential Center operated by VIP Companies.

Wichita Work Release Facility (cont.)

- May 1990 Wichita Work Release Facility received its second reaccreditation from the American Correctional Association by achieving 100 percent compliance with the mandatory standards and 98.73 percent compliance with the non-mandatory standards.
- The 1990 Kansas Legislature appropriated funds for the purchase and renovation of a building located at 401 S. Emporia, Wichita, to house the program.
- June 1990 Renovation of the 401 S. Emporia building began, with scheduled completion in November 1990.
- October 1990 The new Wichita Work Release Facility was officially dedicated by Governor Mike Hayden during a ribbon cutting ceremony on October 25, 1990.
- November 1990 The first group of inmates was transferred to the new facility on November 19, 1990.

El Dorado/Toronto Correctional Work Facilities

- July 1989 -
June 1990 Inmates from El Dorado Correctional Work Facility worked approximately 199,560 man-hours on community projects for Butler County, the City of El Dorado, El Dorado Chamber of Commerce, El Dorado Health Club, El Dorado State Park, the Kansas Department of Transportation, the Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program, and other special projects. At minimum wage rates, this labor is valued at \$571,600.
- Inmates from Toronto Correctional Work Facility worked 90,000 man-hours on community projects for Elk City State Park, City of Eureka, Fall River State Park, Greenwood County, City of Toronto, Toronto Cemetery, Toronto State Park, Woodson County/Yates Center, Kansas Department of Transportation, and other special projects. At minimum wage rates, this labor is valued at \$356,000. The inmates at Toronto worked an additional 45,000 man-hours in support roles at the facility.
- Under the contract jail program administered by Toronto Correctional Work Facility, 47 inmates were assigned to jails in 18 counties to provide assistance with duties such as cooking, janitorial tasks, and maintenance. The inmates assigned to the contract jail program worked approximately 119,630 man-hours, with an estimated total value of \$455,000 to the participating counties.
- October 1990 The El Dorado Correctional Work Facility received a \$44,000 grant from the Texaco Foundation for improvements to the facility's Wildlife Rehabilitation Center. The funds will be used to construct a new wing for the Center. The project is scheduled for completion in June 1991.

Osawatomie Correctional Facility

- May 1989 Captain John W. Sledd, Osawatomie's Chief of Security, was named the Kansas Department of Corrections' Officer of the Year.
- Luis R. Wells, a corrections counselor at the facility, was named the Kansas Department of Corrections' Non-Uniformed Employee of the Year.
- July 1989-
June 1990 The academic education program at Osawatomie achieved a 75 percent success rate, as 15 of 20 inmates who took the GED examination passed.
- Inmates from Osawatomie Correctional Facility worked 100,800 hours on community work projects at Osawatomie State Hospital, Hillsdale Lake, Mine Creek Battlefield and other sites in Miami, Linn and Franklin Counties. At minimum wage rates, this labor is valued at \$348,775. The inmates worked an additional 39,600 hours in support roles at the facility.
- July 1989-
November 1990 No escapes from the facility occurred during this period.
- September 1989 An Inmate Appreciation Picnic was held on the grounds of Osawatomie State Hospital, and was sponsored by the State Hospital, Miami County, and the cities of Osawatomie and Paola.
- October 1989 An officer-supervised, seven-man inmate work crew was permanently assigned to work at Hillsdale State Park, bringing the total number of crews assigned to the park to three.
- May 1990-
November 1990 In May 1990, the facility began receiving parolees under the Department's pre-revocation program, an alternative to parole revocation that provides a work attitude adjustment program for parole violators. Through November, 23 parolees were assigned to Osawatomie under this program.
- May 1990 A pre-release support group was established at the facility by Outside Connection.
- October 1990 The third annual Inmate Appreciation Picnic was held on the grounds of Osawatomie State Hospital, and was sponsored by the State Hospital, Miami County, and the Cities of Osawatomie, Paola and Louisburg.
- A fourth officer-supervised, seven-man inmate work crew was permanently assigned to work at Hillsdale State Park.

Ei Dorado Correctional Facility

- November 1989 Bonds were issued in the amount of \$34.94 million to finance construction of the Ei Dorado Correctional Facility.
- December 1989 Arrangements were completed for acquisition of property for the Ei Dorado Correctional Facility. Approximately 300 acres were deeded to the state by the City of Ei Dorado and Butler County, at no cost to the state.
- Bids were received on the entrance road for the facility.
- January 1990 The challenge to the site for the Ei Dorado Correctional Facility was resolved when the Kansas Supreme Court affirmed the District Court's decision that the state had limited immunity from local zoning laws and regulations.
- Preparations were made for the groundbreaking ceremony.
- February 1990 The final design review of support buildings was conducted.
- Bids were received on the site grading package.
- Groundbreaking ceremonies were held.
- March 1990 The design was finalized for the housing units.
- April 1990 The lawsuit alleging that the selection of the Ei Dorado site was arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable was dismissed. This case was the final legal challenge to the selection of the Ei Dorado site for construction of a new maximum security prison.
- Bids were received for the support buildings.
- Design of the Commons and Administration Buildings was finalized for bidding in September.
- May 1990 Bids for construction of the housing units were received.
- August 1990 Michael A. Nelson, Warden of the Ellsworth Correctional Facility, was appointed Warden of the new Ei Dorado Correctional Facility, which is scheduled to open in 1991.
- September 1990 An agreement was reached with the City of Ei Dorado and Butler County for an 11-year lease of approximately 315 acres adjacent to the site of the Ei Dorado Correctional Facility. The lease is at the rate of \$1 per year with an option to purchase for \$1 at the end of the lease term.
- Bids were received for the guard towers and security fence at the Ei Dorado Correctional Facility.
- October 1990 Bids were received for the last packages at the facility, including kitchen equipment, laundry equipment and fence material for installation by inmate work crews.

Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility

- December 1989 The Department presented a long-term plan for mentally ill inmates to the Federal Court in Arney et al. v. Hayden et al. The Court approved the plan for a 150-bed facility for mentally ill inmates at Larned. The capacity is half of that recommended by Dr. William Logan of the Menninger Clinic and the plaintiffs.
- The architectural program for the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility was started.
- January 1990 The architectural program for the facility was completed.
- March 1990 Groundbreaking ceremonies were held.
- The first of the bid packages was received.
- May 1990 Bonds were issued in the amount of \$14.5 million to finance construction of the facility.

Legislation

Following are brief summaries of legislation enacted during the 1989 and 1990 sessions which impacted the Kansas Department of Corrections.

1989 Session

- SB 49 Provided that the community corrections program be expanded to include all counties. Other amendments to the Community Corrections Act were included in the bill. This legislation also provided for additional good time credits to inmates on a retroactive basis, resulting in accelerated parole eligibility and conditional release dates for inmates.
- SB 50 Established the Kansas Sentencing Commission to study current criminal justice sentencing provisions and to prepare proposed sentencing guidelines.
- SB 381 Clarified the capital improvement projects at Lansing Correctional Facility-East which were funded during the 1988 session.
- SB 382 Established or expanded imprest funds at certain correctional facilities.
- HB 2199 Provided that the Department notify victims of certain criminal offenses prior to releasing an inmate into the community on parole or conditional release.

Legislation (cont.)

- HB 2327 Exempted the Department from a requirement of using only laboratories approved by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for urinalysis tests for controlled substances when such tests are done for institutional management purposes.
- HB 2548 Authorized the Department to build a new maximum security correctional facility and a mental health correctional facility at a total cost not exceeding \$65.6 million.
- 1990 Session**
- SB 77 Established a requirement for 40-year parole eligibility for first degree murderers.
- SB 213 Authorized the Secretary of Corrections to cause females to be evaluated at other than Lansing Correctional Facility-East.
- SB 497 Lowered from 60 to 30 days the period of time that surplus property must be offered to certain entities before making it available to the general public.
- SB 529 Authorized physicians to disclose the identity of inmates who have AIDS or who have tested positive for AIDS to correctional officers who have been or will be placed in contact with bodily fluids of the inmate.
- SB 562 Made technical changes in the Community Corrections Act.
- SB 596 Authorized the establishment of a correctional conservation camp in Labette County.
- SB 725 Exempted urinalysis tests for controlled substances performed on inmates and parolees from the requirement that they be conducted only by a licensed laboratory.
- SB 748 Authorized consolidation and/or renaming of several correctional facilities.
- SB 783 Levied a .25 mill tax on all taxable tangible property. Proceeds from the levy are to be deposited in the Correctional Institutions Building Fund.
- SB 787 Established guidelines for assignment of inmates to community work projects.
- HB 2284 Provided that an inmate may be required, to the extent possible, to make progress on or complete the equivalent of a secondary education before release on parole, if the inmate is capable of doing so and has not previously completed such educational equivalent.
- HB 2666 Provided that 14 or 15-year olds may be prosecuted as an adult for class A or B felonies, and if convicted, may be sentenced to the custody of the Secretary of

Legislation (cont.)

Corrections. The bill also defined "employee" to include certain contract providers for purposes of the Tort Claims Act.

- HB 2797 Authorized certain leases and property transactions involving Institution property.
- HB 2880 Provided that battery on a corrections employee is a class E felony.
- HB 3091 Authorized the Secretary to make changes in community corrections grants and programs.



**PRISON
PROPERTY**

**DO NOT
DESTROY**

