

Corrections Briefing Report

**Kansas Department of Corrections
January 1993**

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Corrections Briefing Report

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Foreward....

The 1980s was a significant decade for corrections in Kansas. Several developments occurred whose impact continues to influence not only the Department of Corrections but the entire criminal justice system in the state.

Two major factors set the stage for these developments: the dramatic increase in the inmate population which occurred during the 1980s; and, the federal district court order which required that the state address prison overcrowding and otherwise improve conditions at its correctional facilities.

During the 1980s, the inmate population in Kansas nearly tripled. On July 1, 1980 there were 2,334 inmates in the state's correctional facilities. By May of 1989, the inmate population had reached 6,228--a system peak which was only recently surpassed when the population hit 6,247 in June 1992.

In 1988, at a time when the inmate population was continuing to build to systemwide peak levels, legal actions also were being taken regarding conditions in Kansas prisons. Plaintiffs who were party to a 1980 consent decree petitioned to re-open the case, alleging that constitutional violations continued to exist at Lansing Correctional Facility-Central (then known as Kansas State Penitentiary). Also during this timeframe, the U.S. Justice Department issued reports which basically supported the position of the plaintiffs. The U.S. District Court agreed to re-open the case and further, allowed inmates at Hutchinson Correctional Facility-Central (then Kansas State Industrial Reformatory) and LCF-East (then Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing) to intervene.

An injunction and interim orders were issued by the U.S. District Court in 1988, and the court's final order in the case was rendered in April 1989. Major provisions of the order--which the department has achieved compliance with--included the following:

- established inmate population caps at the Lansing and Hutchinson facilities, and in effect, systemwide since caps at those facilities could not met by exceeding operating capacities at other KDOC facilities;*
- prohibited double-celling at Lansing and Hutchinson;*
- required that Lansing and Hutchinson achieve accreditation by the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care;*
- required that certain housing units at Lansing be closed; and*

- *required improved conditions for mentally ill, protective custody and high security inmates.*

Inmate population increases and the court order prompted a series of responses by state government. Among these were:

Capacity Expansions

4,069 beds were added to the Kansas correctional system between 1983 and 1992, either through new facilities, expansions at existing facilities or conversion of facilities originally constructed for another purpose. [The total number of beds added, however, does not represent a net increase in system operating capacity since some living units were also taken off-line during this period.]

Controlling the Size of the Inmate Population

During the late 1980s the Legislature took both short- and long-term measures to control the size of the state's prison population. Modifications to the state's good time provisions were made in both 1988 and 1989, effectively accelerating parole eligibility and conditional release dates for most inmates, resulting in shorter lengths of stay for many of them.

In 1989 the Legislature also established the Kansas Sentencing Commission with instructions to develop recommendations for changes in the sentencing law to address a number of objectives, including the capability to better project and control the size of the inmate population.

In 1992 the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act was approved, establishing presumptive sentences for most felony crimes. Because presumptive sentences are more predictable than indeterminate sentences, the sentencing guidelines will better enable the state to anticipate inmate population levels. Moreover, projected inmate population levels were a factor used by the Sentencing Commission and the Legislature in determining the sentence lengths contained in the sentencing grid. The law also contains a provision triggering a review of sentence lengths when inmate population levels reach 90 percent of correctional facility operating capacity.

Community Corrections Expansion

In 1989 the Legislature approved legislation requiring that community corrections program services be available statewide, thereby increasing availability of non-prison sentencing alternatives.

Correctional Facility Accreditation

Seven of the department's nine correctional facilities have been accredited by the American Correctional Association. The other two facilities--El Dorado Correctional Facility and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility--are scheduled for ACA audits in the spring of 1993. All of the department's correctional facilities have been accredited by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. The department's Parole Services section also has achieved ACA accreditation status.

Mental Health, Protective Custody, and Segregation Plans

In response to the court order, the department has substantially expanded mental health services to inmates, now providing a continuum of mental health services in addition to the acute care treatment at Larned State Security Hospital which has been available to KDOC inmates for some time. An important element of the department's expanded services to mentally ill inmates is the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, a 150-bed special purpose facility designed to house and provide extended care and transitional services to those inmates who do not require acute hospital care but who have difficulty functioning in the general inmate population.

The department also has prepared, and the court has approved, plans for operations relating to conditions of confinement for inmates in protective custody. Efforts are still underway to reach agreement with the plaintiffs in the court case regarding provisions of a plan for supervision of inmates in administrative segregation.

The developments of the past several years have brought wide-sweeping and fundamental changes to the Department of Corrections--much of them shaped by external influences. During that time, state government has made major investments to expand the state correctional system and to improve the quality of correctional

services. While the expansion phase appears to be at an end, the prospects for change and the challenges facing the department are most definitely not. Implementation of the Sentencing Guidelines Act and the consolidation of field services both have significant organizational implications for the Department of Corrections which, along with other issues, are discussed in subsequent sections.

In this report, we have attempted to document the current status of the department against the backdrop of recent trends. We have included information on the correctional system, on management priorities and issues, and on the department's budget and legislative proposals. In doing so, we hope that we have provided a basic accounting of the status of the state correctional system as well as a source of information for decision-making on corrections issues.

Gary Stotts, Secretary of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections

Our Mission

The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety by exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control of offenders while actively encouraging and assisting them to become law-abiding citizens.

Our Values

We believe the department should be managed with integrity and with a willingness to share information responsibly and appropriately. As state officials, we must be accountable to the Governor, Legislature, and citizens of Kansas.

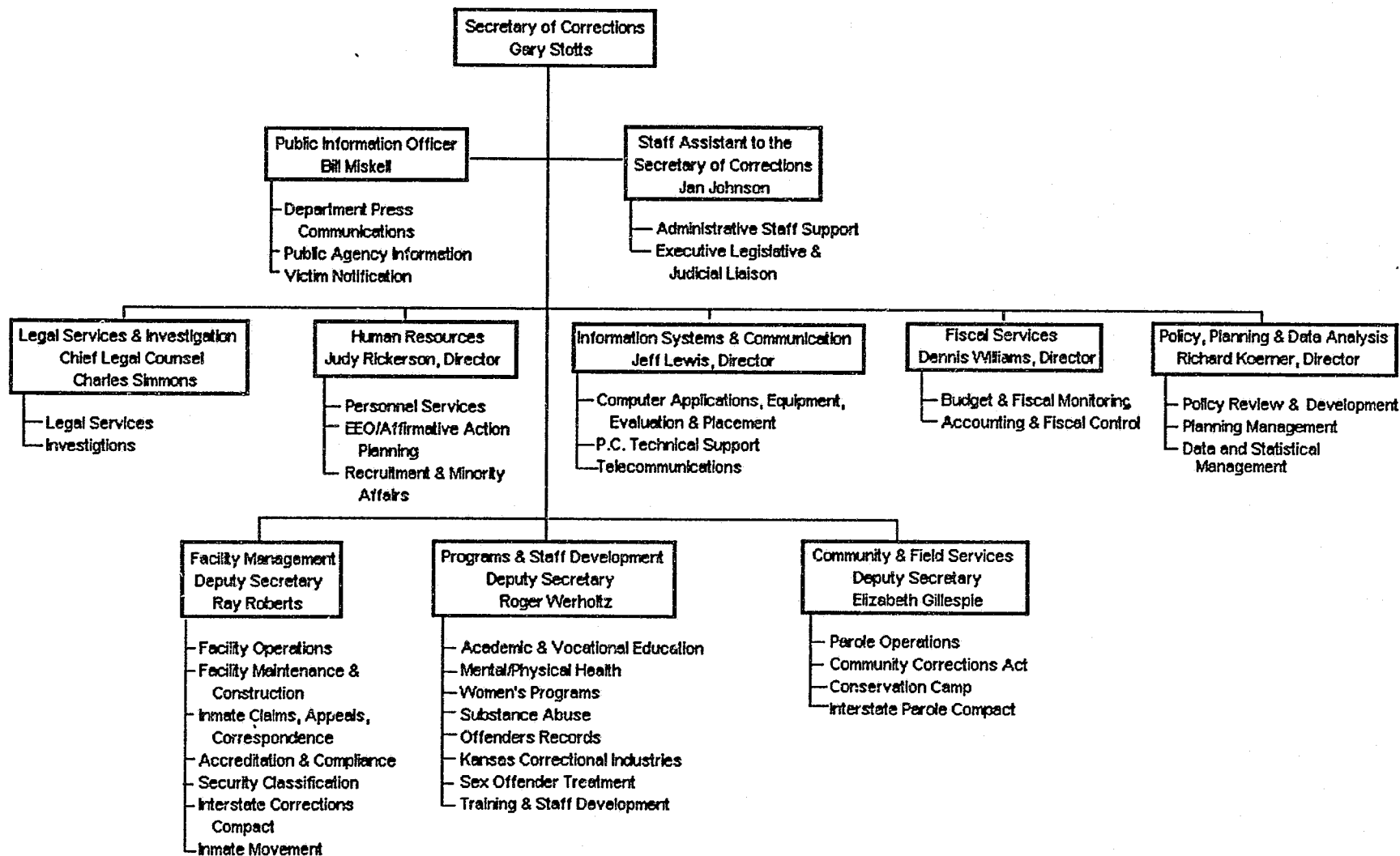
We believe the sharing of ideas, knowledge, values and experience is essential to the achievement of our mission.

We believe that our strength and our major resource in achieving our objectives is our staff and that human relationships are the cornerstone of our endeavor.

We respect the dignity of individuals, the rights of all members of society and the potential for human growth, development and behavioral adjustment. We recognize that offenders have the potential to live as law-abiding citizens.

Kansas Department of Corrections

The Organization

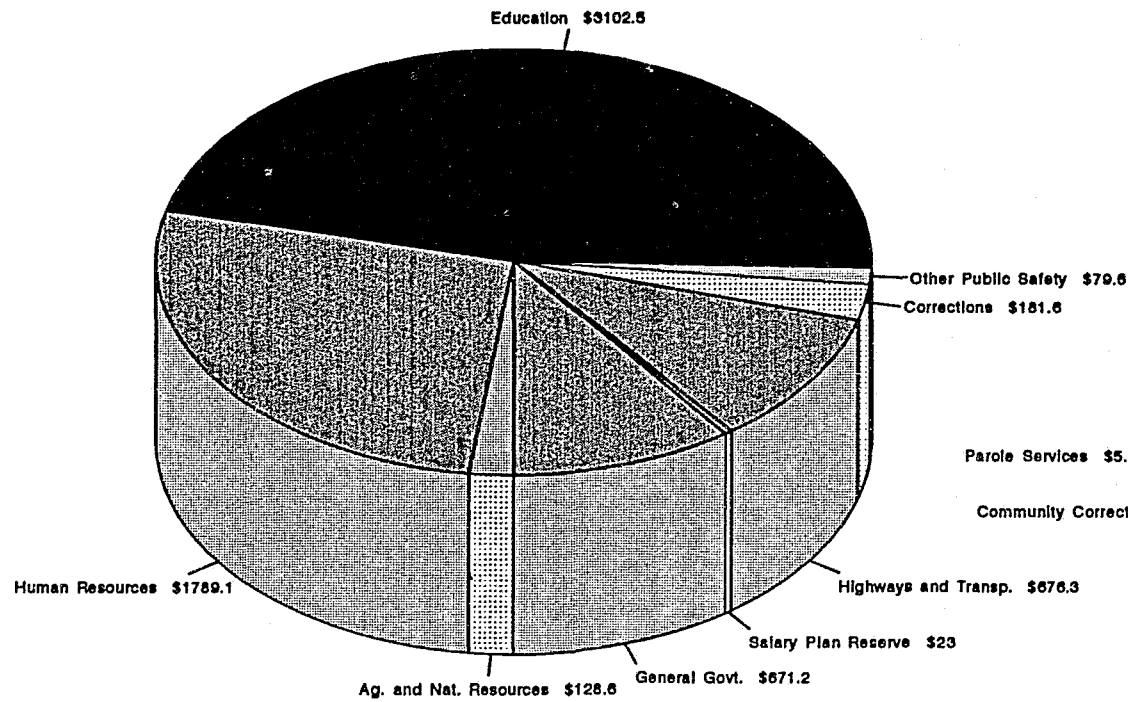


Budget

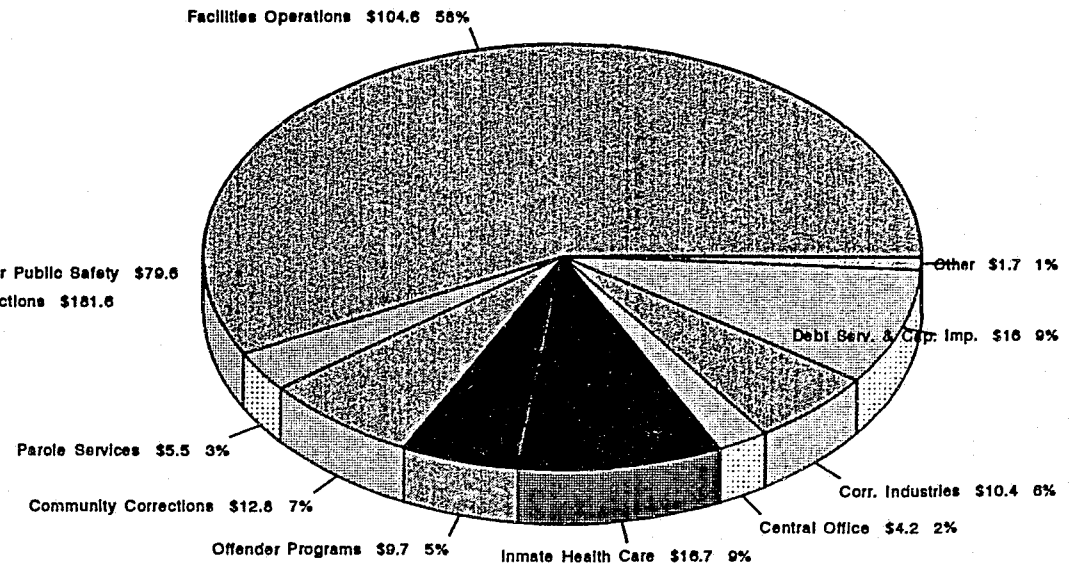
Cost of Kansas Government

Recommended Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1994: All Funds

KDOC Costs in Relation to Other Major Categories



KDOC Budget Distribution



Figures are in Millions of Dollars

Department of Corrections
Systemwide Expenditure Summary

Program/Facility	Estimated Expenditures FY 1993	Governor's Recomd. FY 1993	Requested Expenditures FY 1994	Governor's Recomd. FY 1994
OPERATING EXPENDITURES:				
Department of Corrections:				
Central Management	\$2,886,415	\$2,866,317	\$2,963,788	\$2,932,109
Claims and Contingency	589,545	589,545	0	350,000
Data Processing	569,291	567,594	1,140,783	623,696
Programs Administration	625,927	622,908	686,797	644,528
Parole Services	5,284,276	5,219,645	5,985,995	5,511,666
Offender Programs	9,642,810	9,623,480	11,159,705	9,672,001
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	15,684,544	15,587,450	16,778,107	16,656,983
Community Corrections	12,724,462	12,436,998	17,997,973	12,769,391
State Community Corrections Board	68,948	68,948	70,358	0
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp	1,389,917	1,380,978	1,728,007	1,435,978
Department of Corrections Training Center	0	0	139,855	0
Debt Service	6,462,124	3,972,916	6,275,124	5,150,000
Kansas Correctional Industries	9,492,837	9,492,837	10,426,788	10,426,788
Subtotal - Department of Corrections	\$65,421,096	\$62,429,616	\$75,353,280	\$66,173,140
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	7,344,044	7,327,797	8,331,655	7,631,573
El Dorado Correctional Facility	13,784,566	13,662,343	15,122,628	14,238,661
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	20,215,773	20,162,641	22,076,339	20,907,310
Lansing Correctional Facility	27,751,863	27,259,941	30,251,003	28,320,423
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	5,616,873	5,520,261	5,940,604	5,736,185
Norton Correctional Facility	9,601,283	9,453,774	11,086,592	9,709,418
Topeka Correctional Facility	11,906,357	11,848,884	12,932,355	12,280,257
Winfield Correctional Facility	3,654,352	3,608,764	4,843,292	3,848,187
Wichita Work Release Facility	1,904,326	1,902,303	2,026,193	1,992,173
Subtotal - Facilities	\$101,779,437	\$100,746,708	\$112,610,661	\$104,664,187
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures	\$167,200,533	\$163,176,324	\$187,963,941	\$170,837,327
% Increase	8.2%	5.6%	12.4%	4.7%
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS:				
Department of Corrections	9,626,374	11,031,374	11,114,393	9,690,000
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	55,981	55,981	0	30,000
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	249,250	249,250	812,163	812,163
Lansing Correctional Facility	1,263,292	1,263,292	0	0
Topeka Correctional Facility	17,752	17,752	0	277,264
Winfield Correctional Facility	11,342	11,342	0	0
Subtotal - Capital Improvements	\$11,223,991	\$12,628,991	\$11,926,556	\$10,809,427
Total - Systemwide Expenditures	\$178,424,524	\$175,805,315	\$199,890,497	\$181,646,754
Total - Systemwide FTE	3045.5	3045.5	3192.0	3046.5
Total - State General Fund Expenditures	\$159,295,759	\$156,736,570	\$180,753,334	\$161,521,345
% Increase	8.3%	6.5%	13.5%	3.1%

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Facilities

- Governor's recommendation continues the operations of all existing facilities.
- FY 1993: Recommended budgets based upon systemwide average daily population (ADP) of 6,188 inmates, a reduction of 18 from the authorized ADP of 6,206 inmates and a reduction of 151 from the requested ADP of 6,339 inmates.
- FY 1994: Recommended budgets based upon a systemwide ADP of 6,199 inmates, an increase of 11 over the projected ADP for FY 1993 and a reduction of 168 from the requested ADP of 6,367 inmates.
- The recommended average daily populations are based upon revised estimates made by the Department of Corrections and included in budget appeals submitted to the Division of the Budget.

Positions

- FY 1993: Systemwide total of 3,045.5 FTE, a net reduction of one position from the authorized total of 3,046.5 FTE. Included are three additional positions for Kansas Correctional Industries and a reduction of four health care positions.
- FY 1994: Systemwide total of 3,046.5 FTE, an increase of one position above the total FTE recommended for FY 1993. Included are three additional positions for Kansas Correctional Industries and a reduction of two positions attributable to the recommended dissolution of the State Community Corrections Board.
- FY 1994: Additional positions are not recommended for the correctional facilities -- requests totaled 131 FTE. Included in the requests for additional staff are 13 positions for the new women's housing unit at the Topeka Correctional Facility which is scheduled for occupancy in April of 1994.
 - Eleven of the 13 positions would be transferred from the Lansing Correctional Facility. These positions will be deleted from the facility's FY 1995 budget.

Shrinkage

- FY 1993: Shrinkage rates for the correctional facilities range from 4.0% to 6.2%. Salaries and wages pool recommended at \$589,545 - authorized amount.
- FY 1994: Shrinkage rates for the correctional facilities range from 4.0% to 5.8%. Salaries and wages pool recommended at \$350,000.

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations.....continued

Data Processing

- FY 1994: Systemwide recommendation of \$299,716 for digitized inmate/employee identification badge system (\$135,000) and unit team access to the central office offender database (\$164,716).

Community Corrections Grants

- FY 1993: Governor's recommendation totals \$12,436,998, a reduction of \$287,464 from the requested amount of \$12,724,462. Of the recommended amount, \$11,986,998 is financed from the State General Fund and \$450,000 is financed with federal funds.
- FY 1994: Governor's recommendation totals \$12,394,391. Of this amount, \$11,944,391 is financed from the State General Fund and \$450,000 is financed with federal funds.
 - In addition to the recommendation of \$12,394,391, the Governor has directed that \$800,000 of unexpended funds available in local program accounts be utilized in FY 1994. This results in total funding of \$13,194,391 for support of ongoing programs and the additional program demands due to the implementation of sentencing guidelines.
 - The FY 1994 recommendation is summarized in the following table:

State General Fund	\$11,944,391
Federal Fund	450,000
Subtotal	<u>\$12,394,391</u>
Unexpended Funds in Local Accounts	800,000
Total	<u>\$13,194,391</u>

Non-Prison Sanctions -- Sentencing Guidelines

- FY 1994: The Governor recommends \$375,000 to finance the costs of non-prison sanctions otherwise not included in the budgets for community corrections and parole services.

Labette Correctional Conservation Camp

- FY 1993: Governor's recommendation of \$1,380,978 represents an increase of \$188,645 over the authorized budget of \$1,192,333. The recommended amount reflects an average daily population of 85 offenders.
- FY 1994: Governor's recommendation of \$1,435,978 reflects an average daily population of 91 offenders.

Offender Programs

- FY 1994: Recommended State General Fund financing of \$9.5 million is equal to the recommended expenditures for the current fiscal year. This amount will be utilized for treatment and counseling programs for inmates and parolees.

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations.....continued

- Governor's recommendation continues off-budget expenditures of \$450,000 for support of visitors centers at six correctional facilities. This amount is financed from the Department of Corrections Inmate Benefit Fund.

Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care

- FY 1993: Recommended amount of \$15,587,450 will require a State General Fund supplemental appropriation of \$155,826. The recommended amount represents a reduction of \$97,094 from the contract amount of \$15,684,544.
- FY 1994: Recommended amount of \$16,656,983 is equal to the contract amount.

State Community Corrections Board

- FY 1994: Governor recommends dissolution of the State Community Corrections Board based upon the current statutory provision that requires the consolidation of community corrections with probation and parole services.

Department of Corrections Training Center

- FY 1994: The Governor did not recommend any funds to finance renovation and start-up operating costs associated with the use of Marian Hall on the campus of the former Marymount College in Salina as a training center in conjunction with the Kansas Highway Patrol.

Correctional Institutions Building Fund

- Governor's recommendation for FY 1994 increases the percentage of state gaming revenues credited to the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF) from 10 to 20 percent. Results in additional receipts to the CIBF of \$3.8 million (total receipts of \$7.6 million). Recommended FY 1994 CIBF expenditures of \$8.2 million include following amounts:
 - \$4,500,000 for systemwide rehabilitation, repair, and remodeling projects.
 - \$700,000 for construction of a housing unit at the Topeka Correctional Facility for female offenders (appropriation made by the 1992 Legislature).
 - \$812,163 to upgrade the water and sewer system at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility (appropriation made by the 1992 Legislature).
 - \$125,000 for preparation of a detailed program plan for construction of a new reception and diagnostic unit.
 - \$247,264 to expand the general services building at the Topeka Correctional Facility.
 - \$30,000 to raze the barn building at the Topeka Correctional Facility.
 - \$30,000 to construct an equipment storage building at the Ellsworth Correctional Facility.

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations.....continued

- \$1,714,000 to finance the debt service payment for the Ellsworth Correctional Facility. (The Governor's recommendation does not reflect an intention to continue to utilize the CIBF for debt service past FY 1994).
- In addition to the recommended expenditures of \$8.2 million, the Governor recommends a transfer of \$426,519 from the CIBF to the State General Fund for FY 1994. The recommended transfer will reimburse the State General Fund for payment of that portion of the Pooled Money Investment Board loan that could not be included in the refinancing of the debt that was incurred for construction of the new El Dorado and Larned correctional facilities. This amount could not be included in the debt refinancing because of federal regulations governing the refinancing of existing debt.

Debt Service

- Recommended expenditures for debt service, which total \$8.6 million for FY 1993 and \$9.5 million for FY 1994, are based upon established debt service schedules.
 - Expenditures for debt service for the El Dorado and Larned correctional facilities reflect the sale of a new bond issue on October 15, 1992, to refinance the debt from two bond issues and a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Board which originally financed construction of the facilities.
 - FY 1993 SGF expenditure savings attributable to the refinancing total \$1,021,084.

Kansas Correctional Industries

- FY 1993: Governor's recommendation reflects start-up of two new industries -- roofing (LCF) and tele-services (TCF). Three new positions are recommended for roofing program.
- FY 1994: Governor's recommendation reflects start-up of a sewing industry at the El Dorado Correctional Facility. Three new positions are recommended.

Management Initiatives



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Introduction

In January 1992, the Department of Corrections reported to several legislative committees on 16 management initiatives that the department planned to pursue in 1992. Since that time, some of the initiatives have been modified, consolidated or deferred. Most, however, formed the basis of the department's 1992 management agenda and continue to be important management objectives in 1993. Work on each initiative has proceeded with involvement of a management initiative committee containing representatives of staff from the Central Office, correctional facilities, and/or parole services staff, as appropriate. Each committee's work is coordinated by a lead manager who works under the general supervision of an executive committee member.

In the sections that follow, a brief status report is presented on the major management initiatives currently in progress in the Department of Corrections, including initiatives previously reported as well as new ones that the department believes warrant consideration and attention.

In addition to the management initiatives described in the remainder of this section, the department also is addressing the following concerns:

Field Service Consolidation. The Sentencing Guidelines Act approved during the 1992 session includes a provision for consolidating probation, parole and community corrections functions effective January 1, 1994. The act, however, does not specify the organizational placement of the consolidated functions, effectively deferring that decision pending an analysis and development of implementation recommendations by a task force appointed by the Kansas Sentencing Commission. The task force has met on several occasions and has appointed subcommittees to examine various consolidation issues. Two basic recommendations have been approved by the task force to date--first, to delay the implementation date of consolidation until July 1, 1994; and second, to consolidate field service functions within the Department of Corrections. The full Sentencing Commission has not taken action on the task force recommendations.

New Women's Unit. To enable the department to terminate co-corrections operations at Lansing Correctional Facility-East Unit, the 1992 Legislature approved \$2.7 million for construction of a new unit to house maximum security and special management female inmates at Topeka Correctional Facility. The new unit is a combination of new construction and remodeling of the existing I-Dorm building located adjacent to the Reception and Diagnostic Unit. In addition to maximum security female offenders, the unit will house female inmates in need of extended mental health care and transitional services as well as females receiving intake evaluations at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit.

Preliminary design of the new unit has been completed and final drawings will be ready in March 1993, after which time bids will be let. Projected completion of construction is scheduled for spring of 1994. The total size of the project is 85 beds, although 10 of those beds are for special use purposes, such as segregation, and therefore will not be included in the facility's operating capacity.

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). This federal law was interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in 1985 to apply to governments as well as private industry. It requires that certain classes of employees must be compensated for time worked in excess of the normal 40 hour work week. To effectively manage their workforce and their budgets, agencies must categorize employees as either exempt or non-exempt status under FLSA requirements and further, must establish procedures to ensure that non-exempt employees do not work any overtime without authorization. The standards used to determine exempt/non-exempt status are often complex when applied to state civil service employees, leading to confusion on the part of both managers and employees. Definitions of compensable time have also presented management difficulties. In November 1992, the department lost a court case brought by 21 corrections officers at Lansing Correctional Facility who claimed that they were owed compensation for meal break time during which they were not sufficiently relieved of duty.

In response to the FLSA, the department has initiated a review of position classes presenting the greatest uncertainty as to their exempt/non-exempt status. In response to the November 1992 court case, correctional facilities which previously had pre-shift roll calls for each shift, offset by 30 minute meal breaks, discontinued that practice in January 1993, implementing straight 8-hour work shifts instead. The department also plans to appeal the court decision.

KAPE Representation. In December 1992, corrections officers at all facilities except Lansing Correctional Facility voted to approve organization of a collective bargaining unit with representation by the Kansas Association of Public Employees (KAPE). Officers at Lansing already are represented (since 1987) by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and were not part of the unit voting in December on representation by KAPE at the other facilities. Approximately 925 corrections officers will be represented by the new unit.

El Dorado and Larned Construction Status. Contractors are completing final construction items at the El Dorado Correctional Facility (EDCF) and warranty work as required by contract at both EDCF and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility (LCHMF). With the exception of one electrical project, final punch list and warranty items at El Dorado are expected to be completed by February 1993. The EDCF project had authorized funding of \$59,378,955. Following final agreement with contractors, a total of \$58,400,000 has been spent on construction, movable equipment and architectural fees. This leaves a balance of more than \$850,000 which can be lapsed from the project and returned to the state treasury.

A total of \$16,027,869 was authorized for the design, construction and equipping of LCMHF. At the present time, it appears that \$15,700,000 will be spent to bring this facility on line, leaving approximately \$250,000 available to be returned to the Correctional Institutions Building Fund.



SENTENCING GUIDELINES

Background

The Sentencing Guidelines Act was approved during the 1992 legislative session. The act, which becomes effective on July 1, 1993, creates presumptive sentences for felony offenses and thus replaces the state's current indeterminate sentencing system. As approved, the act provides for limited retroactivity of its provisions to certain offenders in the Kansas correctional system.

Sentencing guidelines will affect virtually all aspects of departmental operations, and are therefore being addressed to some degree by all management initiative groups. The focus of this group, however, is to develop procedures for implementation of retroactivity, for training of staff, and for implementation of new sentence provisions after July 1, 1993.

Objectives

- Determine the process for implementing guidelines on a retroactive basis for eligible inmates
- Identify departmental staff who need to be trained regarding sentencing guidelines and provide for appropriate training
- Provide information to the courts, prosecutors and inmates regarding retroactive conversion to guidelines
- Determine the process for implementing guidelines for new commitments after July 1, 1993

Status

The management initiative group has met monthly since June 1992 and has guided the department's efforts to establish procedures for staff training and implementation of retroactivity.

The group's activities to date include:

- Eleven training sessions have been conducted, in conjunction with Kansas Sentencing Commission staff, to inform departmental employees of the major provisions of guidelines and to train appropriate staff in conversion of sentences.

SENTENCING GUIDELINES

A video also has been prepared to inform employees and inmates about sentencing guidelines;

- Coordination of efforts with the Kansas Bureau of Investigation has been initiated to request and obtain criminal history information needed to convert sentences under the act's retroactive provisions;
- Beginning November 1, 1992 correctional facility staff are including sentence conversion reviews as part of the regularly scheduled 120-day reviews of each inmate's status;
- A Sentencing Guidelines Report form has been prepared and will be used to inform the inmate, the court and the prosecutor of the inmate's status relative to retroactivity; and
- Issues are being identified that may require further legislative clarification.



OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Background

The Sentencing Guidelines Act, which changes Kansas from a system of indeterminate sentencing to a system of determinate sentencing, and the possible consolidation of field services necessitate the examination of the department's approach to management of the inmate and parole populations. The basic goal of the initiative is to develop a unified strategy, based on a consistent rationale, for managing offenders from the time they enter the correctional system to the time they are discharged from departmental supervision. Policies are being reviewed regarding offender incentives, program participation, work assignment, good time awards, parole revocation, and other basic offender management policies and procedures. Once decisions are reached regarding the major elements of the Offender Management Plan, work will begin on the Administrative Management Plan. This plan will detail the administrative measures needed for implementation of the Offender Management Plan.

Objectives

To review and reiterate the department's goals related to public safety and offender rehabilitation

To plan and implement a strategy for managing an offender population comprised of individuals sentenced under different sentencing laws (i.e. current law and the Sentencing Guidelines Act)

To develop consensus among Senior Management Staff regarding administration of good time and other offender management tools employed by the department

To develop an improved system of offender information sharing among the facilities and between the facilities and field supervision personnel

To determine the efficiency and effectiveness measures by which the department's performance will be measured and develop a strategy for conducting such a measurement

Status

The concept of a total Offender Management Plan was the topic of an Executive Committee retreat, resulting in a commitment to proceed with its development. Senior Management Staff were introduced to the concept in November and expressed overall

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

support for it. As a first step in the consensus building process, an extensive "Policy Formulation Assessment" instrument has been developed and distributed to the Senior Management Staff to gain their views on a wide range of offender management issues. An abbreviated version of the survey instrument will be distributed, probably in early February, to line and middle-management staff to gain their input as well. The target date for implementation of the plan is July 1993, which coincides with the effective date of the Sentencing Guidelines Act. After initial development of the plan, an ongoing planning process is anticipated to ensure that its provisions continue to be the most effective and appropriate in light of changing circumstances.



SECURITY AUDITS

Background

The Department of Corrections must maintain a secure institutional environment at each correctional facility to ensure safety for the public, department staff and inmates. To accomplish this, an organized system of interrelated policies and procedures, emergency plans, equipment, and manpower practices are employed. To ensure that departmental goals and objectives regarding security management are met, comprehensive security audits were conducted at each correctional facility.

Objectives

- Develop a comprehensive audit instrument that can be used to assess all security-related physical and operational aspects of the facility, including inmate management, inmate transportation and emergency preparedness procedures
- Using the security audit instrument, evaluate the adequacy of security at all correctional facilities
- Correct security deficiencies identified in the evaluation process

Status

The *Security Audit Inspection Manual* was completed in January 1992. The manual is designed to cover all security aspects related to facility management and operation, and contains 1,802 audit items divided into seven major sections: Physical Security; Operational Security; Inmate Management; Emergency Preparedness; Facility Management; Administration; and Vulnerability Testing. The manual will be updated and revised periodically, with the first revision having occurred in December 1992.

Security audits of the department's nine correctional facilities were completed by June 1992. Systemwide, the audits documented a total of 1,341 deficiencies in need of attention. Categories with the largest number of deficiencies included Emergency Preparedness (17%) and Physical Security (12%).

Audit findings were given to the facility wardens, who were then asked to prepare corrective action plans. Follow-up audits have been performed to evaluate progress in resolving problem areas identified in the original audits. In those instances where remedial action has a significant budgetary impact, such as capital outlay purchases or capital

SECURITY AUDITS

improvement projects, funding requests have been included in the FY 1994 budget submissions.

The security audit process also resulted in some recommendations having systemwide implications, such as development of preventive maintenance programs for locking and electronic systems, training, and volume purchasing of certain kinds of equipment and supplies. These recommendations are in various stages of review or implementation by the Central Office.



SECURITY POST ANALYSIS

Background

Security staff assignments are made on the basis of posts, with a post being defined as a location, an area or an accumulation of tasks requiring surveillance, supervision, or control by specifically assigned personnel. In the past, there has been a tendency to evaluate correctional facility staffing by analyzing overall staffing ratios and comparing those ratios to other facilities and institutions. However, differences in physical design, security levels, and inmate programs unique to individual facilities are not adequately reflected in general staffing ratios. Use of post analysis for determining required staffing configurations for each facility is considered to be more appropriate.

A comprehensive, systemwide review of security post requirements has been undertaken to determine the adequacy of existing staff at each Kansas correctional facility and to develop recommendations on various staffing issues.

Objectives

- To determine if a sufficient number of uniformed staff are assigned to properly defined posts in each facility
- To determine if staffing practices are efficient and appropriate, including roster management, handling of vacancies and use of overtime
- To determine if existing 7-day and 5-day relief factors include all pertinent considerations, are being managed properly, and are an accurate reflection of current relief needs.

Status

A Security Post Analysis Committee, consisting of staff representatives from the Central Office and correctional facilities was established to prepare a written post analysis audit instrument and to devise an overall strategy for completion of the audits. The department received a grant from the National Institute of Corrections to assist in this effort. The committee also surveyed and collected substantial data from the facilities prior to on-site audits.

Post analysis audits have been completed at all correctional facilities. The audits, which were conducted by a five-member team between July and October 1992, included

SECURITY POST ANALYSIS

extensive interviews of staff assigned to all shifts and evaluation of numerous documents related to staffing patterns and issues. The audit team prepared a preliminary report of its findings on each facility; the facility reports are currently under review by wardens and Central Office staff. Once agreement is reached regarding recommendations for each facility, appropriate implementation action will be taken, whether it be immediate action by the warden, formulation of budget requests, etc.

In addition to individual facility reports, a systemwide report is being prepared to document the overall findings and recommendations resulting from the post analysis effort. The report will also address staffing and related management issues in need of further study, some of which include: formulas used to calculate relief factors systemwide; practices regarding overtime; recruitment; scheduling of medical and court trips; inter-facility transportation; potential for use of non-uniformed staff in some posts; supervision of outside work crews; use of volunteers for suicide watch; and roster management training. Regarding the latter, an NIC grant has been approved to assist the department in roster management policy development and training.



INMATE INCENTIVES AND GOOD TIME

Background

Good time is an important inmate management tool that is used both as an incentive to encourage good behavior and as a penalty to deter inappropriate behavior. Under current law, earliest eligibility for parole consideration is determined by subtracting earned good time credits from the minimum sentence. Actual release, however, is discretionary on the part of the Parole Board. The Sentencing Guidelines Act also contains provision for award of good time. However, since sentencing guidelines represent a determinate sentencing approach, good time awarded will determine the actual release date. Thus, good time and other inmate incentives will have a different impact under guidelines than they do under the current, indeterminate sentencing provisions. Therefore, an evaluation is needed regarding procedures for awarding good time, as well as a review of other mechanisms currently used or that might be used to positively influence inmate behavior.

Objectives

To determine if the current policy for awarding or forfeiting good time credits is effective or requires revision to better accomplish correctional goals

To develop a policy that will maximize the effectiveness of good time credits, particularly since the new rate at which credit can be earned is significantly lower than under current law

To develop other incentives that can be made available to inmates and develop strategies for their implementation and management

Status

The Inmate Incentives Committee has surveyed other states and KDOC staff to gain input in reviewing the effectiveness of incentives. The committee has also submitted its recommendations regarding changes in incentive pay and in awarding of good time. The areas assigned to this committee have, however, been folded into the more comprehensive effort to develop an Offender Management Plan. The purpose of the Offender Management Plan is to prepare a strategy for managing individual offenders during the entire period of their supervision by the department. The plan will specify what

INMATE INCENTIVES AND GOOD TIME

the department expects of the offender, what the offender can expect of the department, and what the consequences of different kinds of offender behavior will be. After initial development of the plan, an ongoing planning process is anticipated to ensure that its provisions continue to be the most effective and appropriate in light of changing circumstances.



UNIT MANAGEMENT AND INMATE PLACEMENTS

Background

The unit team is a management concept whereby the inmate population is subdivided into units, frequently based on housing unit configurations, to facilitate efficient and effective management. Unit teams are comprised of staff members, including uniformed and non-uniformed staff, who are responsible for the management of the living unit(s) assigned to them. Unit team responsibilities are varied, but basically fall into two categories--unit operations and inmate case management. At present, there are 35 unit teams functioning in the state's nine correctional facilities.

Unit management was initiated in Kansas in 1976. Since that time, unit team management has evolved among facilities with inconsistencies in mission, duties, responsibilities and organization. The need exists to increase uniformity in the roles, functions, organization and responsibilities of unit teams within Kansas correctional facilities.

This initiative includes a specific review of case management procedures used by unit team counselors.

Objectives

To perform a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of unit management on a department-wide basis

To identify specific areas of inconsistency in the application of unit management principles

To develop a master plan and guidelines for implementation of unit management at all Kansas correctional facilities

To develop a system for ongoing monitoring of unit management

Status

The initial task completed by this initiative group was to develop an evaluation instrument for conducting unit team audits at each correctional facility. The audit instrument was designed to provide comprehensive information regarding the organization, role, function and performance levels of unit teams at each facility. The instrument utilizes information obtained from a variety of sources, including staff, inmates and the department's

UNIT MANAGEMENT AND INMATE PLACEMENTS

management information system. The initiative group also has surveyed other states to obtain information about their unit team organization and practices.

Representatives from correctional facilities were designated to serve on audit teams, who then performed on-site audits of unit team functions at each correctional facility. The last of the facility audits was completed in early December.

A preliminary list of recommended changes in unit team practices is being developed, based on audit findings, and on the results of the survey of other states. These recommendations will be reviewed by the Senior Management Staff and Executive Committee for possible implementation. Following this review, the group will develop a reference manual on unit team procedures.



OFFENDER PROGRAM EVALUATION

Background

The Department of Corrections supports a variety of programs to provide education, treatment, and counseling services to inmates and parolees. In FY 1993, the department has \$ 9.6 million in budgeted expenditures for offender programs in academic, vocational and special education; substance abuse counseling and treatment; sex offender treatment and other programs. In addition, mental health counseling services are provided through the department's medical services contract provider.

The goal shared by each of these programs is to help offenders acquire or develop appropriate skills, attitudes and behaviors to facilitate successful re-entry into the community. To ensure the most effective allocation of resources in support of this goal, a comprehensive and systematic process of program evaluation should be implemented.

Objectives

To establish clear and consistent criteria for evaluating offender programs

To modify the department's management information system to provide accurate and complete data necessary for program evaluation

To improve program utilization and performance by distinguishing between contractor-related issues and departmental issues regarding student enrollments, terminations, schedules and related matters

Status

To establish a framework for offender program evaluation, the committee drafted a general statement of purpose which establishes the relationship between offender programs and the department's mission. Within that framework, the committee has identified three major evaluation components to be addressed for each program, with attendant data categories: needs assessment (demographic and diagnostic data); program efficiency (program activity data); and program effectiveness (performance/behavioral data). Evaluation criteria using sets of questions within these standard categories are being developed by subcommittees for each program area. Each subcommittee will prepare evaluation reports in their respective areas.

OFFENDER PROGRAM EVALUATION

Extensive work has been done by the committee in reviewing data requirements for program evaluation purposes and in analyzing the existing computerized Facility Program Experience Record (FPER). Substantial data inadequacies exist in the current system. Therefore, the committee has initiated a process for development of a temporary data system to provide baseline data for program evaluation, to be followed by a major overhaul of the existing FPER.

Finally, the committee has proposed a major independent research study to conduct analyses that are beyond the level of expertise and resources of in-house departmental staff. This study, which would require sophisticated statistical, empirical and research design skills, would address such questions as the long-term impact of programs on the offender population, the most effective approach to targeting of program services, comparative effectiveness of program delivery in the prison versus community setting, profile of offenders most likely to respond to program services, and other issues which are fundamental to design and delivery of effective offender program services. The department included funds for this purpose in its FY 1994 budget request. As an alternative, the department is exploring the possibility of pursuing offender program evaluation as a follow-up to the *Creating Tomorrow* initiative conducted by the Board of Regents.



PAROLE REVOCATION

Background

Over the past several years, the number of parole revocations has increased and revocations have comprised an increasing share of total admissions to correctional facilities. Additionally, it appears that disparity exists among parole regions in the manner in which revocations are handled. The revocation process needs review to determine if revocation policies and procedures should be revised.

Objectives

Determine revocation characteristics and frequencies, by level of supervision and other variables, for each parole region

If warranted, develop recommended changes in revocation policy

Status

The committee met several times between May and August 1992 and has submitted its draft report to the Secretary. In its report, the committee addresses the differences in revocation rates among the four parole regions, and also makes recommendations regarding training, community resources expansion, establishment of a pre-revocation center, and implementation of sentencing guidelines. The committee's recommendations are currently under review, and are being considered in the context of the department's offender management planning effort.



LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP

Background

The Labette Correctional Conservation Camp is designed to house 104 male and female offenders. The camp opened in March 1991 and the highest population reached through December 1991 was 51 offenders. Referrals to the camp have increased since that time period with the highest population totaling 87. The population at the end of August 1992 was 82. Because the camp experienced low referral rates in its first year and has subsequently had difficulty in maintaining adequate populations on a consistent basis, the department requested and received technical assistance funds from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to evaluate the process for making referrals to the camp.

Objectives

To develop and implement a plan that will increase the camp's average daily population

Status

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency was selected as the contractor to perform work under the technical assistance project approved by the NIC. An on-site audit was conducted by NCCD staff in September 1992. The scope of the project included: evaluation of admission requests and criteria; review of offenders denied admission, as well as those admitted through waiver of criteria; survey of district court judges to determine their views about the camp as a sentencing option; and evaluation of the camp's "marketing" strategy. The NCCD report was submitted in November 1992 and its recommendations are under review and consideration by the department and camp administrators.



KANSAS CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Background

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) operates manufacturing and service industries to provide inmates meaningful employment, teach them work habits and train them in marketable skills. KCI products and services are supplied to governmental and qualified non-profit agencies. The Governor and Department of Administration have stated their support for expanded use of KCI products and services by state agencies. To accomplish this, the department needs to evaluate production capabilities for current KCI product lines, establish an ongoing production and market review process, establish a satisfactory quality control process, and establish a process for evaluating the cost effectiveness of current industries and the feasibility of potential new industries.

Objectives

Determine whether KCI can supply the total state agency market for the products it manufactures and evaluate needed changes in current product lines

Determine staff, inmate and other resource requirements needed to satisfy the potential state agency market for KCI product lines

Evaluate feasibility of new products or services

Establish ongoing review process to assess the state market and KCI's response to the market

Status

Over the past several months, the group has visited individual correctional industries, met with key personnel, and evaluated each industry's operations. Site visits to federal and state surplus property operations, as well as private correctional industry facilities, are scheduled to take place prior to finalization of recommendations. The committee expects to complete its visits and to make its report and recommendations by the end of January 1993. Recommendations of this committee will be considered in the context of the broader offender management planning effort currently underway in the department.



INMATE WORK PROGRAMS

Background

The department is mandated to provide meaningful daily activity for inmates, i.e. assignment to a work detail or formal programs of education, training or treatment. There are several inadequacies in the system now used to make and track work and program assignments. There is not a set procedure whereby inmate assignments are reviewed routinely and modified to meet the changing needs of the inmates and the facility. Inconsistencies exist in inmate job descriptions, in incentive pay, and in reconciling full-time equivalencies between work and program assignments. The computerized inmate payroll system does not fully match authorized job listings, and no system is in place to identify jobs that can be performed by medically-restricted inmates.

Objectives

Identify and document all inmate work and program assignments by type, classification level, location, title, skill level, incentive pay, and medical restriction

Design and implement a single process by which inmates are placed in work and program assignments

Design and implement a tracking system capable of monitoring work assignment openings and daily status of individual inmate work and program assignments

Develop standardized position descriptions for all inmate work detail assignments

Status

Inmate job and program assignments have been updated and revised for all facilities, including breakdowns by custody level. Information on skill level and medical restrictions for inmate jobs is not yet available. Work on assignment procedures, the tracking system, and standardized position descriptions is not completed and will continue in 1993. Job and program assignments for minimum custody inmates have been reviewed as to whether they are essential or optional assignments. Work products of this committee are being reviewed and evaluated in the context of the department's offender management planning effort.



INMATE CLASSIFICATION AND PLACEMENT

Background

In order to protect the public, operate within court-mandated capacities and meet program needs of the inmate population, it is necessary to classify inmates and place them in facilities whereby these initiatives can be most efficiently accomplished. The process of inmate classification needs to be revised to ensure that inmates are classified consistently and housed appropriately, that inmate movement among facilities is minimized and that programs are used efficiently.

Objectives

Expand classification system to include screening for multi-occupancy housing and pre-transfer risk assessment criteria

Implement procedures for regular review of classification system

Reduce inter-facility transfers of inmates by at least 20 percent

Improve efficiency of initial placements from the Reception and Diagnostic Unit

Review the efficiency of the inmate transportation system

Revise computerized reports to improve their usefulness in making placement decisions

Improve procedures for tracking program placements, completion and waiting lists

Status

The objective regarding screening for multi-occupancy housing was met in May 1992 when the department began use of the Inter-Institutional Transfer and Placement in Multi-Occupancy Housing form. Implementation of this new procedure enabled the department to comply with court-ordered provisions permitting double occupancy of inmates in rooms/cells at certain facilities provided the inmates are screened for suitability for such placement.

The Inmate Custody Classification Manual was reviewed over a five month period beginning in June 1992. In the review, emphasis was placed on classifying the inmate

INMATE CLASSIFICATION AND PLACEMENT

at the lowest possible level of custody while ensuring protection of the community, staff and other inmates. The revised manual was issued on November 1, 1992.

An analysis of inter-institutional transfers in FY 1992 was undertaken in August 1992, which indicated that the total number of transfers during the fiscal year exceeded 12,000. Strategies to reduce the number of transfers are currently being evaluated.

The committee conducted a review of a sample of 113 placements from the Reception and Diagnostic Center, with each review examining sentence computation, initial custody classification, and Inmate Program Agreements. The review also addressed staffing and equipment issues. Results of the RDU analysis have been compiled and analyzed, and recommendations have been developed regarding staffing and operations.

Review of computerized reports has proceeded in conjunction with the Program Evaluation Committee. Detailed recommendations have been prepared for overhaul of the Facility Program Experience Record, which will improve information for tracking placements, program completions, and waiting lists. Computer programming must be done before the recommendations can be implemented, however. New reports for tracking inmates on "paroled" and "continued" status were implemented in November 1992.

Finally, development of a Program Planning Resource Guide was completed and distributed to all unit teams in December 1992. The guide provides information to assist in making inmate program assignments. In a related area, the department's written policies on case management have been revised, and committee established to screen certain types of inmate transfers.



COMMUNITY AND FIELD SERVICES SAFETY

Background

The issue of worker safety in probation and parole has recently received increased attention nationally. During the past decade, supervision of felony offenders in the community generally has become more dangerous. The worker/client relationship has become more adversarial. Caseloads have increased, thus reducing the opportunity for positive worker/client interaction. The communities in which probationers and parolees live have become, in many instances, more dangerous environments for officers to work with offenders. These factors have led agencies across the country to increase the attention being given to staff safety issues.

Objectives

Assess the extent and nature of field staff safety problems

Prioritize staff safety issues

Review and analyze existing policies and procedures related to staff safety

Develop and deliver appropriate staff safety training programs

Review and analyze field incidents for future prevention

Develop an overall worker safety program that complements the agency's mission

Status

The group was organized in August 1992 and has met several times. Activities to date have included: physical safety surveys of the department's four regional parole offices, a report on which will be finalized in January 1993; work on a staff safety survey which is expected to be distributed to parole staff in January 1993; and work on a parole safety handbook, which is still under development. The group also has identified and discussed a number of parole safety issues--including needs in training, procedural and administrative improvements, and equipment--which may result in recommendations in some or all of these areas. The group has targeted a deadline of March 1, 1993 to complete its work.

1993 Legislative Program

1993 Legislative Program

Kansas Department of Corrections

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council...would establish a statutory body to facilitate much needed coordination among the various segments of the criminal justice system in Kansas.

As in other states, the criminal justice system in Kansas is very fragmented, with only minimal coordination of policies, procedures and operations. Creation of a statutory council would assist in improving coordination among those state offices and officials having criminal justice responsibilities. The proposed council would include the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, Secretary of Corrections, Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Chairperson of the Kansas Parole Board, Director of the KBI, and the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol. Functions of the council would include identification and analysis of issues, and development of recommended improvements. Under the proposal, the Kansas Sentencing Commission would become a standing task group of the new council.

Infectious Disease Testing...would authorize involuntary AIDS and Hepatitis B testing of any inmate who exposes a staff member, contract employee, or volunteer to the inmate's bodily fluids.

As a group, inmates are considered to be a high risk population for exposure to the AIDS and Hepatitis B viruses. Employees in correctional facilities are often placed in situations where they are exposed to an inmate's bodily fluids, either in controlling altercations or providing medical care. To alleviate the anxiety of an employee exposed to an inmate's bodily fluids, the department proposes that employees in this situation be authorized to petition the court for involuntary administration of AIDS and Hepatitis B tests. Current law does not permit the department to test an inmate for these diseases without the inmate's consent, unless based on a court order in situations where an officer has been a victim of a crime in which it appears that the transmission of body fluids may have been involved.

Retirement System Changes...would improve retirement benefits and coverage for corrections employees.

Several ad hoc committees with members from facilities, parole services, and the Central Office were established to review and make recommendations regarding retirement provisions affecting KDOC employees. From the work of those committees, several recommendations were identified for improving coverage under regular KPERs, and for improved benefits and coverage under Corrections KPERs, a special KPERs program that includes only certain classes of KDOC employees. Among the subjects for which

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recommendations were developed are the following: eligibility criteria for full retirement benefits; formula for calculating benefit levels; position classes to be covered under Groups A and B of Corrections KPERS; and other benefit considerations such as burial stipends, eligible beneficiaries for accidental death benefits, and health insurance opportunities prior to Medicare eligibility.

Inmate Gratuity Payments...would discontinue the practice of automatically issuing gratuity payments each time an inmate is released from a KDOC facility.

Under current law, inmates are entitled to receive \$100 in "gate money" when they are released from a Kansas correctional facility, including not only the original release but also subsequent releases following revocation of parole. Sentencing guidelines provide that incarceration of an offender for violation of post-release supervision conditions cannot exceed 90 days. An offender with multiple revocations would therefore receive several hundred dollars in gate pay, regardless of need or availability of other financial resources. The department's proposal is to modify current law by authorizing gratuity payments in accordance with criteria set by the Secretary, but not requiring that payments be made with each release.

Inmate Benefit Funds...would expand the allowable uses of inmate benefit funds.

Inmate benefit funds are financed primarily from canteen profits and proceeds from inmate pay telephone contracts. Funds currently are used to provide entertainment and recreation activities and supplies for inmates. The department proposes that allowed expenditures from these funds be expanded to include such items as: consideration of enhanced inmate incentives; costs of a volunteer coordinator; and, services to the offender population at large (i.e. offenders supervised in the community, not just institutions.)

Tort Claims Definition of Community Service Work... would expand definition to include work performed by parolees.

The exemption from liability currently provided to governmental agencies under the Tort Claims Act applies to offenders doing community service work while participating in diversion, community corrections and probation. The exemption does not apply, however, to community service work performed by parolees pursuant to a condition set by the Kansas Parole Board. The department proposes to broaden the exemption to include

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parolees, and also to change the terminology in the Tort Claims Act to make it consistent with that used in the Sentencing Guidelines Act, i.e. "non prison sanction" and "post release supervision", rather than community corrections, probation or parole.

Unlawful Sexual Relations... would make it illegal for a corrections employee to have sexual relations with an inmate or parolee.

Security and staff morale problems are created when an employee engages in sexual activity with an offender. To deter such conduct, the department proposes creation of a new, severity level 10 felony offense, prohibiting consensual sex between offenders and corrections employees.

Redefining Obstructing Legal Process... establishing clearly that it would be a felony offense to obstruct service of a warrant for parole or probation violation.

A recent district court ruling held that interfering with service of a parole violation warrant was a Class A misdemeanor since violation of parole is a civil action and not a felony offense. Classifying this offense as a misdemeanor may encourage some individuals to resist service of a violation warrant, and therefore place parole officers and other law enforcement officers at greater risk. The department proposes language making it clear that any interference with service of a felony probation or parole violation warrant would be a severity level 9 felony offense.

Pre-Release Programs for Inmates... would update statutory language to make provisions consistent with current practice.

K.S.A. 75-52,117 was enacted in 1984 to establish pre-release centers at Winfield and Topeka. Subsequent changes in the makeup of the inmate population and programs offered at various facilities have rendered the exclusive use of any facility for pre-release programs impractical. The current statute no longer reflects the structure of the department regarding delivery of pre-release programs and the roles of the Winfield and Topeka facilities. The proposed legislation would establish the needed flexibility for department operations.

1993 Legislative Program

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Other Legislative Measures of Interest to the Department...

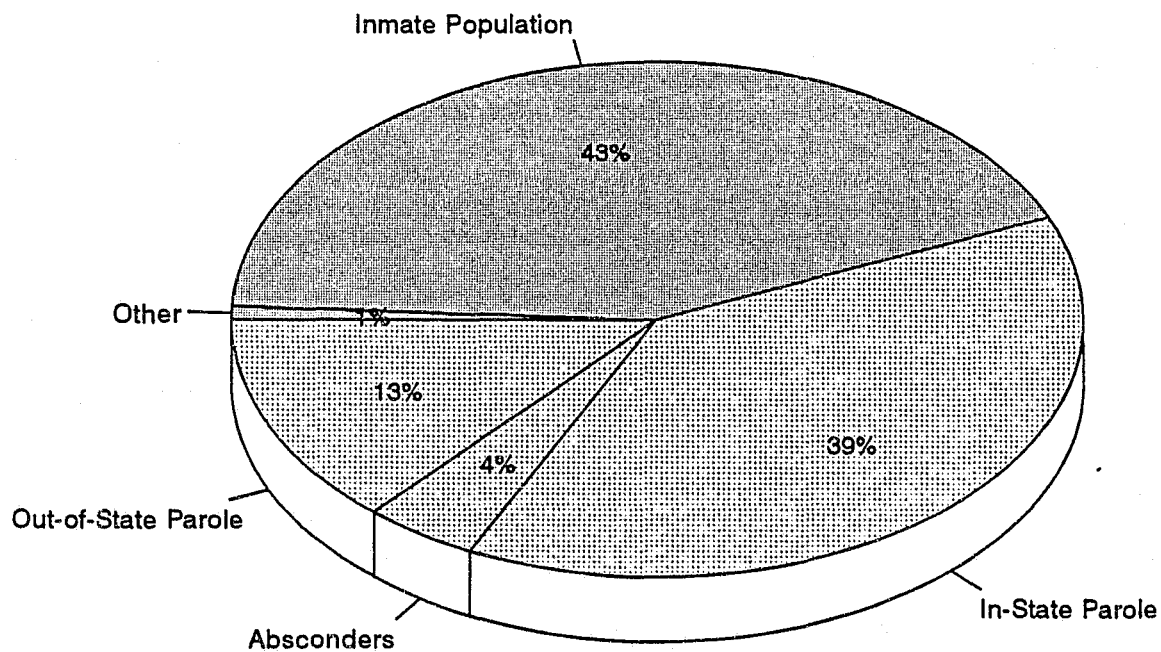
- the *Governor's FY 1994 Budget Report* includes a proposal to increase, from 10% to 20%, the transfer in receipts from the Gaming Revenue Fund to the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF). The proposal also clarifies that authorized expenditures from the CIBF may include security-related improvements and purchase of some types of equipment.
- the KDOC appropriations bill includes a proviso clarifying that the Secretary of Corrections is responsible for administering funds to local agencies pursuant to provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines Act for reimbursement of post-sentence costs incurred in implementation of the act.
- the Kansas Sentencing Commission has submitted to the Legislature proposed technical and clarifying amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines Act. These amendments include some suggested by the Department of Corrections to assist in implementing the retroactive provisions of the act. The primary purpose of the amendments suggested by the department is to eliminate the need to prepare sentence conversion reports for offenders to whom retroactivity does not apply.

Offender Population Trends

June 30, 1992 Offender Population Under Management of the Kansas Department of Corrections

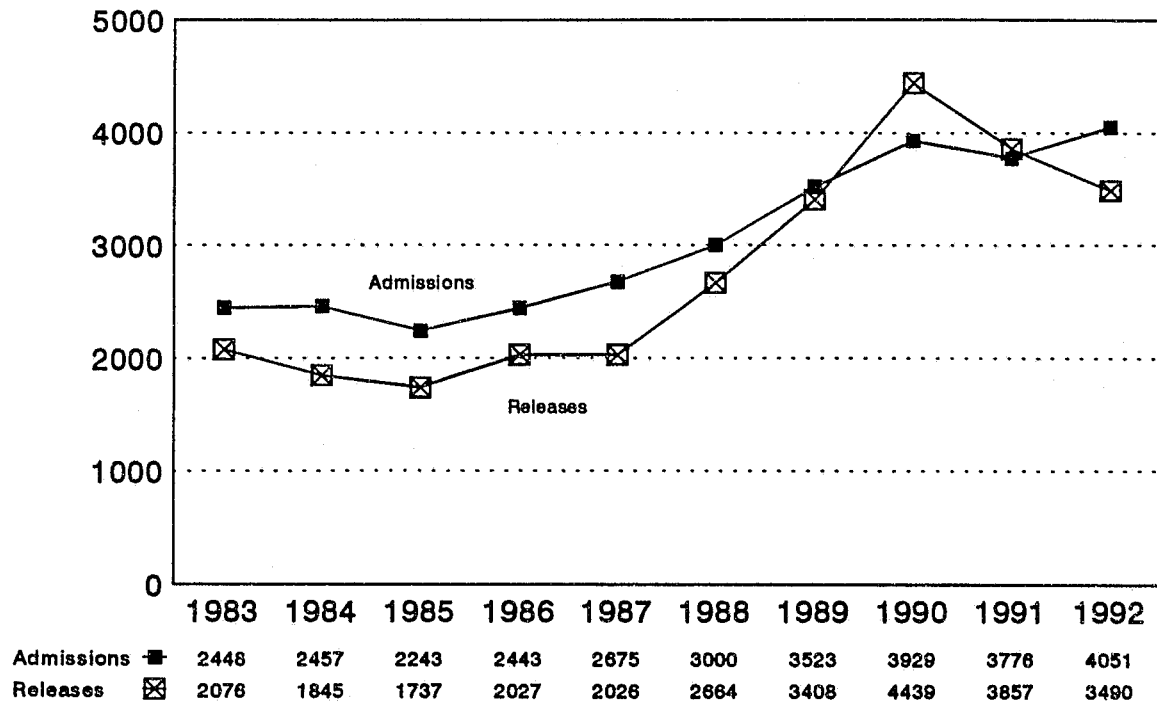
	Number	Percent
OFFENDERS CONFINED		
Inmate Population	6,193	43%
Other*	125	1%
Subtotal	6,318	44%
OFFENDERS NOT CONFINED		
In-State Parole/CR Caseload	5,621	39%
Out-of-State Parole/CR Caseload	1,950	13%
Absconders	628	4%
Subtotal	8,199	56%
Grand Total	14,517	100%

* Confined out-of-state -- compacts and in absentia



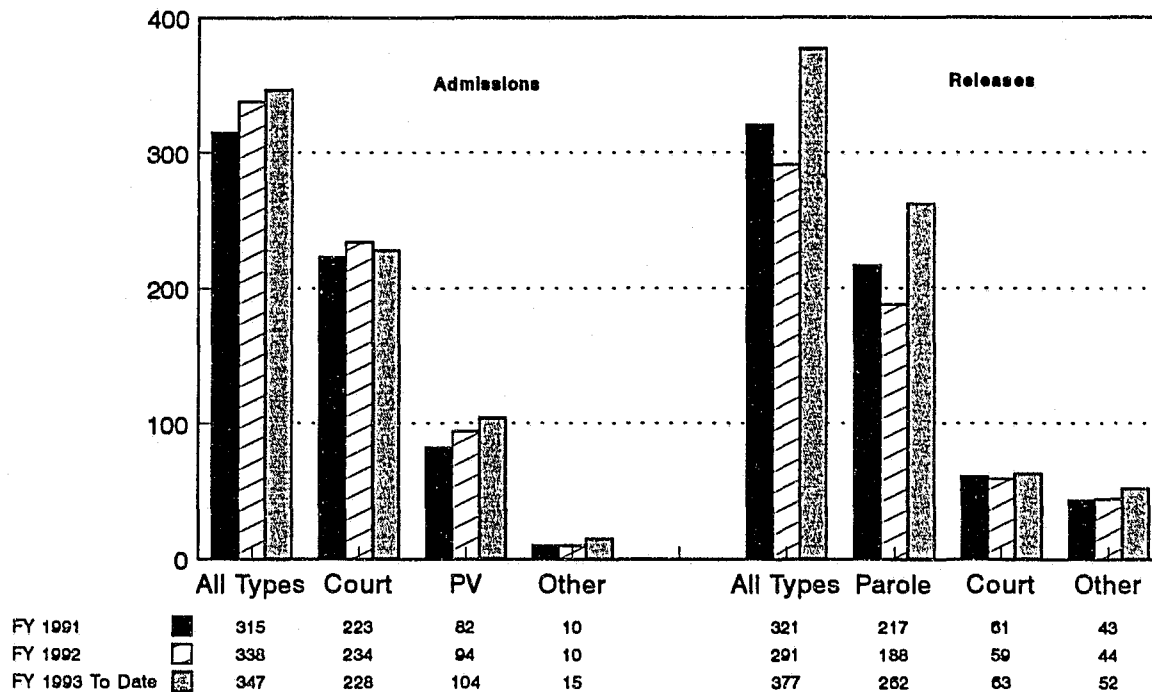
- More than half of the system population is comprised of parolees and conditional releasees who are on supervised release, either in-state or out-of-state.

Annual Admissions and Releases: Fiscal Years 1983 - 1992



- Admissions have outnumbered releases in eight of the ten years plotted on the graph; hence, the growth in the inmate population during the period.
- Admissions in FY 92 numbered 4051 -- the highest yearly total on record. Primarily as a result of enhanced good time provisions of Senate Bill 49 (effective August 1, 1989), releases peaked in FY 90 at 4439.

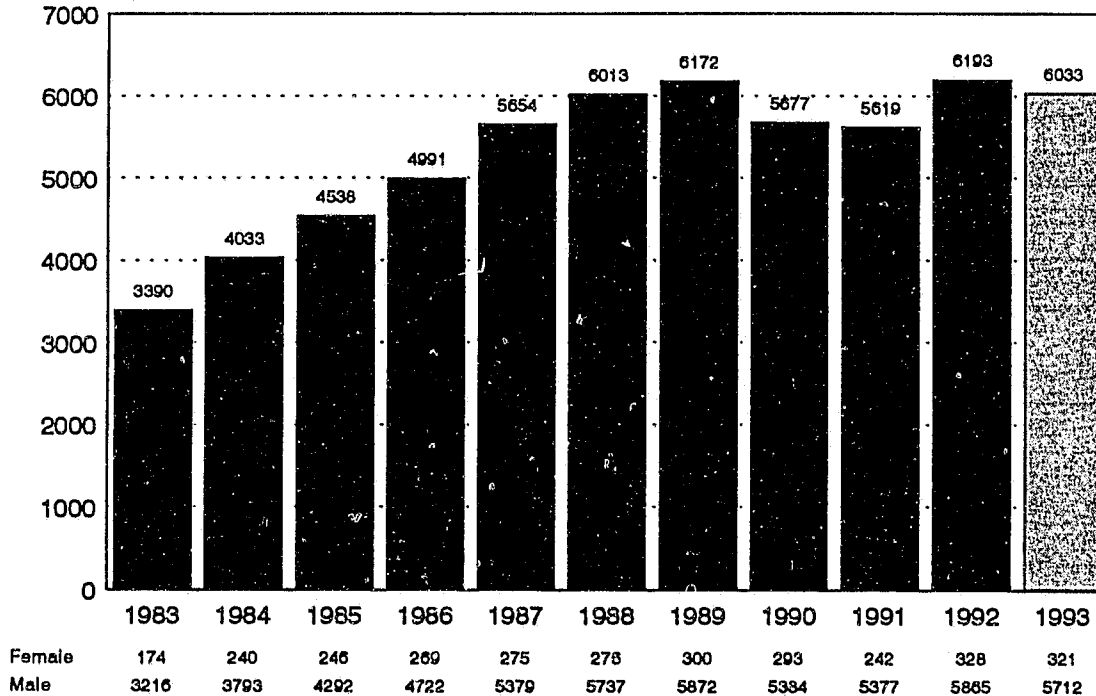
Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month By Major Category: Fiscal Years 1991 - 1992 and 1993 To-Date*



* For FY 1991 and 1992 the figures represent the monthly average for the entire year. For FY 1993, the figures represent the monthly average for the first six months of the year (July through December, 1992).

- In FY 1992, the monthly average number of admissions increased from FY 1991, and the average number of releases decreased. The result is the observed average increase of 48 per month in inmate population for FY 1992. For the first six months of FY 1993 (July through December, 1992), the monthly average number of admissions (347) is 30 less than the corresponding average for releases (377).
 - Admissions: An increase in the number of parole/conditional release violation returns with no new sentences has accounted for much of the average monthly increase in admissions. Returns of this type averaged 94 per month in FY 1992 and 104 per month in FY 1993 to-date, compared to 82 in FY 1991.
 - Releases: Most of the decrease in the monthly average number of releases in FY 1992 is due to a lower average number of parole releases -- a monthly average of 188 in FY 1992 compared to 217 in FY 1991. So far in FY 1993, the monthly average number of parole releases is higher than in either FY 1992 or FY 1991.

Inmate Population: Fiscal Years 1983 - 1992 and 1993 To Date

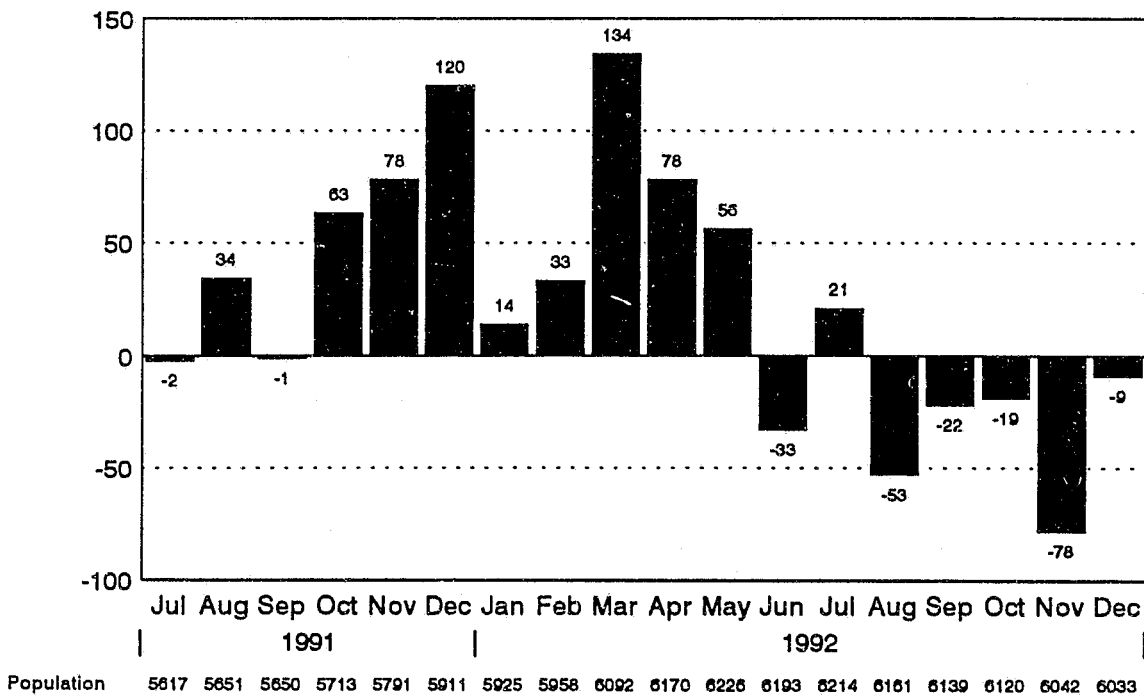


The figures shown for 1983 through 1992 reflect the inmate population as of June 30 each year.

For 1993, the figures shown represent the inmate population as of December 31, 1992.

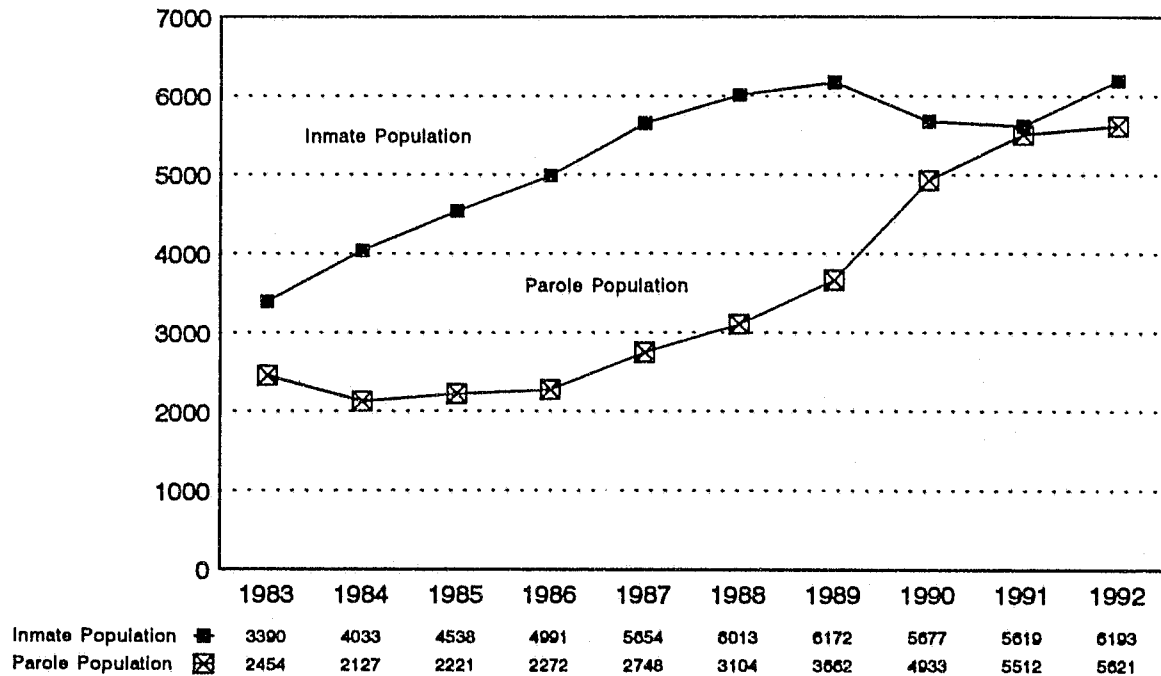
- The June 30, 1992 total inmate population of 6193 is double the size of the 1982 population of 3008.
- The inmate population grew steadily from FY 1982 to FY 1989, but dropped in FY 1990 and FY 1991. In FY 1992 the population grew again by 574 or 10% higher than at the end of FY 1991. Through the first six months of FY 1993, a decreasing trend has again developed.
- The decrease in the inmate population from FY 1989 to FY 1990 was primarily related to passage of Senate Bill 49, which enhanced good time provisions and resulted in "early" releases for a number of inmates.

Inmate Population at Month's End: Change From Previous Month During the Past 18 Months July 1991 through December 1992



- Considerable fluctuation has occurred in the month-end inmate population over the past 18 months. The change from the previous month has ranged from +134 in March, 1992 to -78 in November, 1992.
- The average monthly change during the 18-month period June 30, 1991 through December 31, 1992 has been +23.

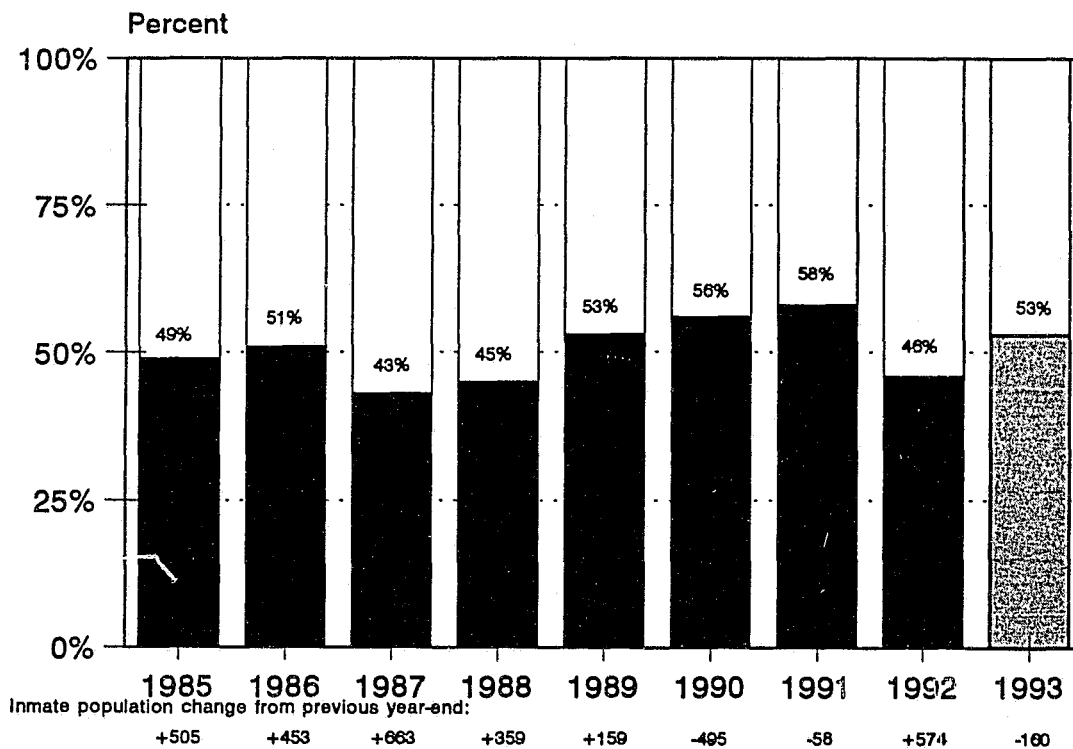
Inmate Population and In-State Parole Population Fiscal Years 1983 - 1992



As of June 30 each year

- The inmate population grew steadily from FY 1982 to FY 1989, but dropped in FY 1990 and FY 1991. In FY 1992 the population grew again by 574 or 10% higher than at the end of FY 1991.
- The decrease in the inmate population from FY 1989 to FY 1990 was primarily related to the passage of Senate Bill 49, which enhanced good time provisions and resulted in "early" releases for a number of inmates.
- The in-state parole population -- Kansas offenders on parole/conditional release in Kansas and compact parole/probation cases supervised in Kansas -- doubled during the four-year period FY 1987 to FY 1991.

Parole Rate: Parole Board Decisions To Parole As A Percent Of Total Decisions Fiscal Years 1985 - 1992 and 1993 To Date

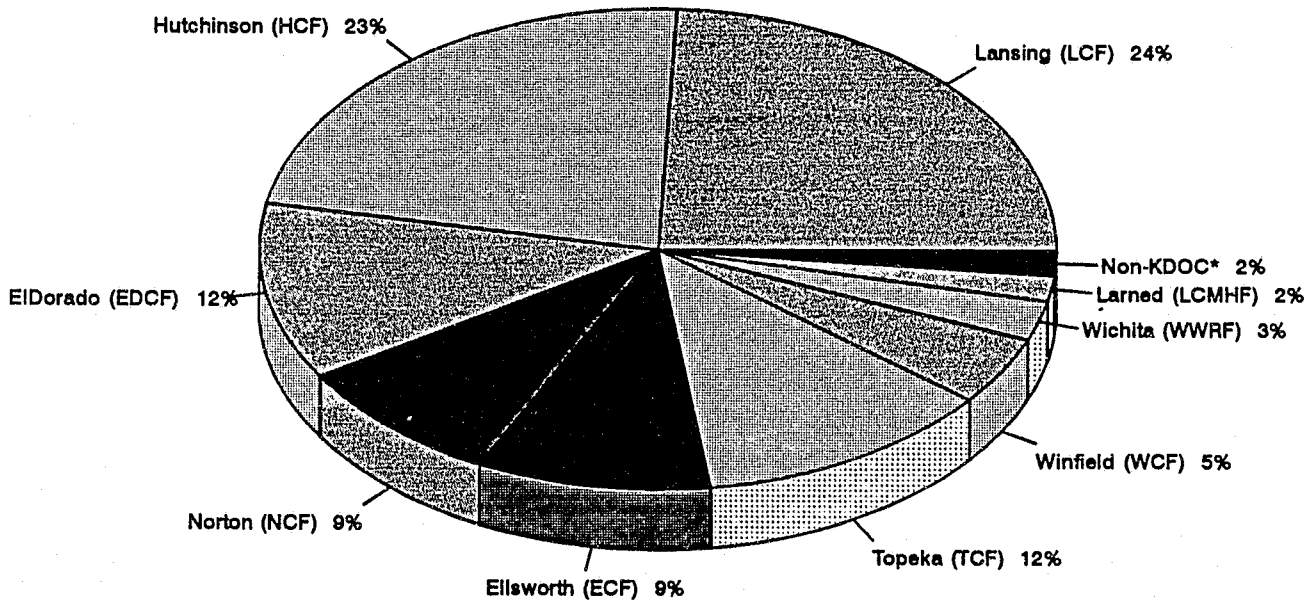


The rate shown for 1993 reflects the rate calculated for the period July through December, 1992.

- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of total parole board decisions that are grants of parole.
 - • For FY 1992 the parole rate dropped to 46% from 58% in FY 1991. For the first six months of FY 1993 the rate has risen to 53%.

Inmate Population by Location: As of December 31, 1992

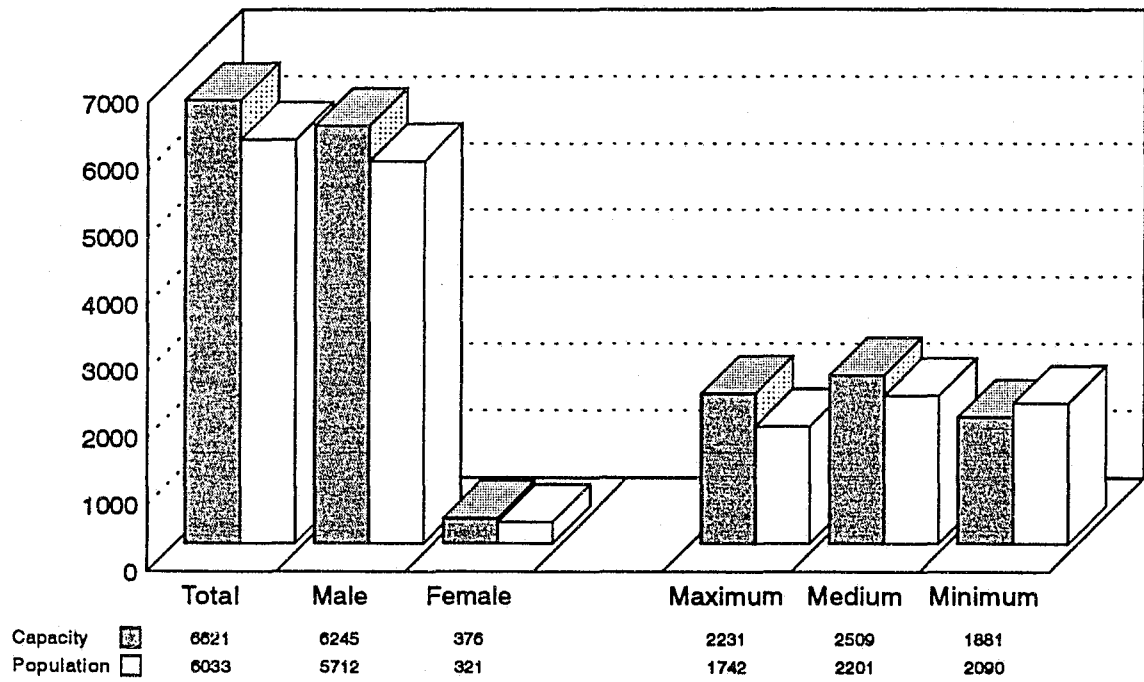
Correctional Facility	Number of Inmates
KDOC FACILITIES	
Lansing Correctional Facility	1464
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1370
El Dorado Correctional Facility	721
Norton Correctional Facility	526
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	573
Topeka Correctional Facility	733
Winfield Correctional Facility	280
Wichita Work Release Facility	159
Larned Corr. Mental Health Fac.	104
Subtotal: KDOC Population	5930
NON-KDOC FACILITIES	
Larned State Hospital	74
Contract Work Release	6
Contract Jail Placements	23
Subtotal: Non-KDOC Population	103
Total: All Facilities	6033



Population Distribution

5.8 * Non-KDOC includes Larned State Hospital, contract jail, and contract work release placements.

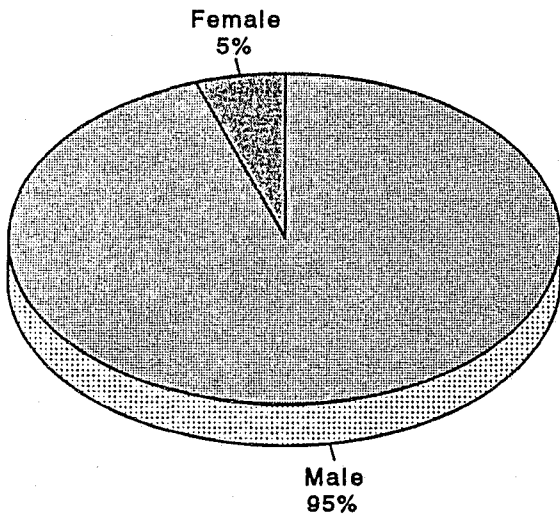
Operating Capacity vs. Inmate Population By Sex and Security/Custody Designation: As of December 31, 1992



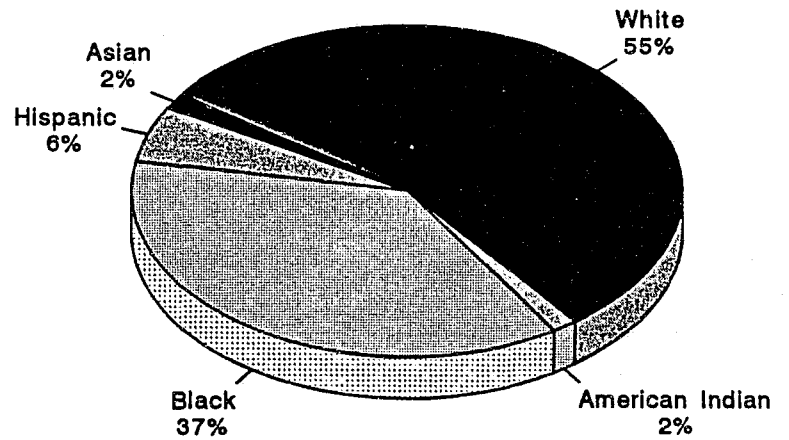
- Total inmate population is at 91% of total operating capacity.
- Male population is at 91% of capacity designated for males.
- Female population is at 85% of capacity designated for females.

Offender Characteristics

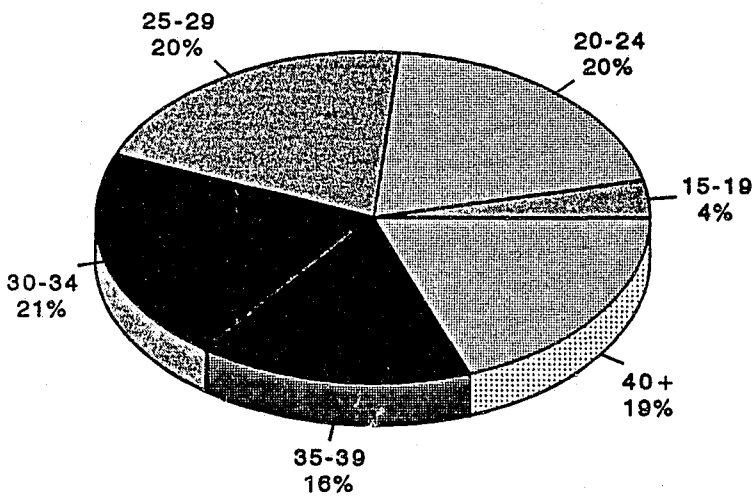
June 30, 1992 Inmate Population: Demographics



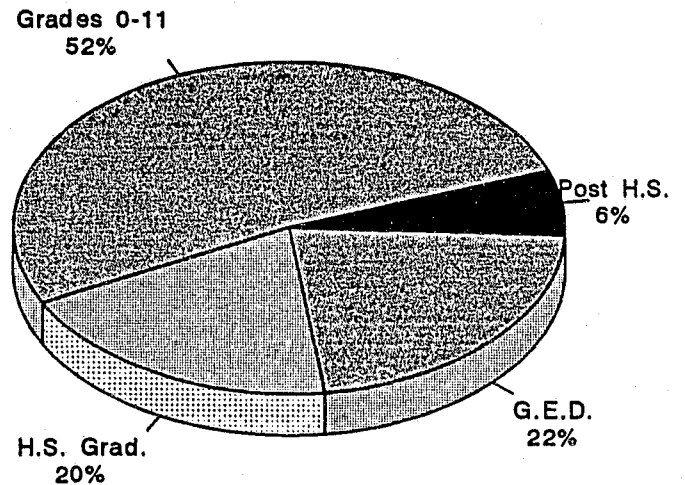
Sex



Racial/Ethnic Group

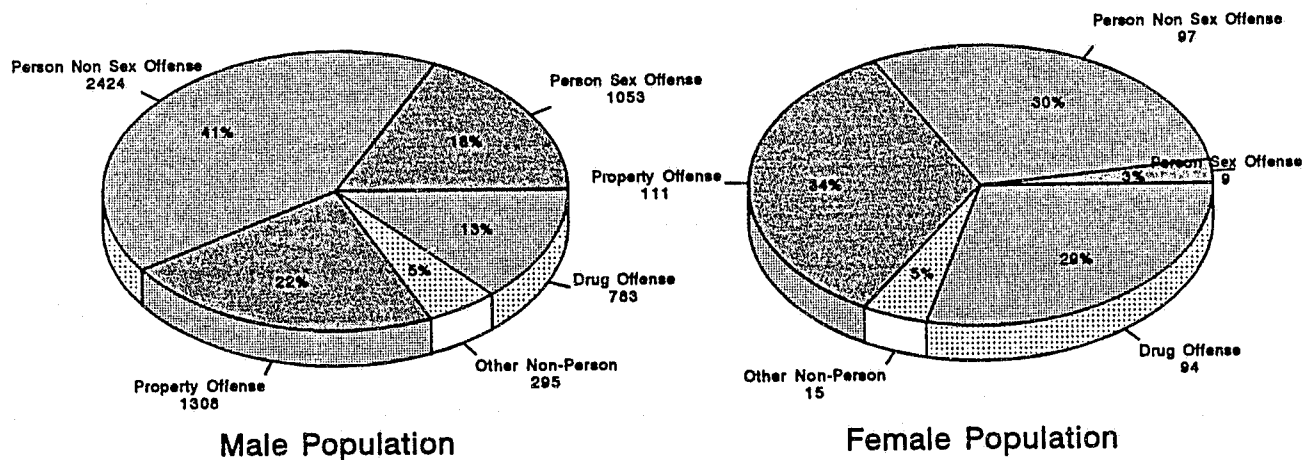
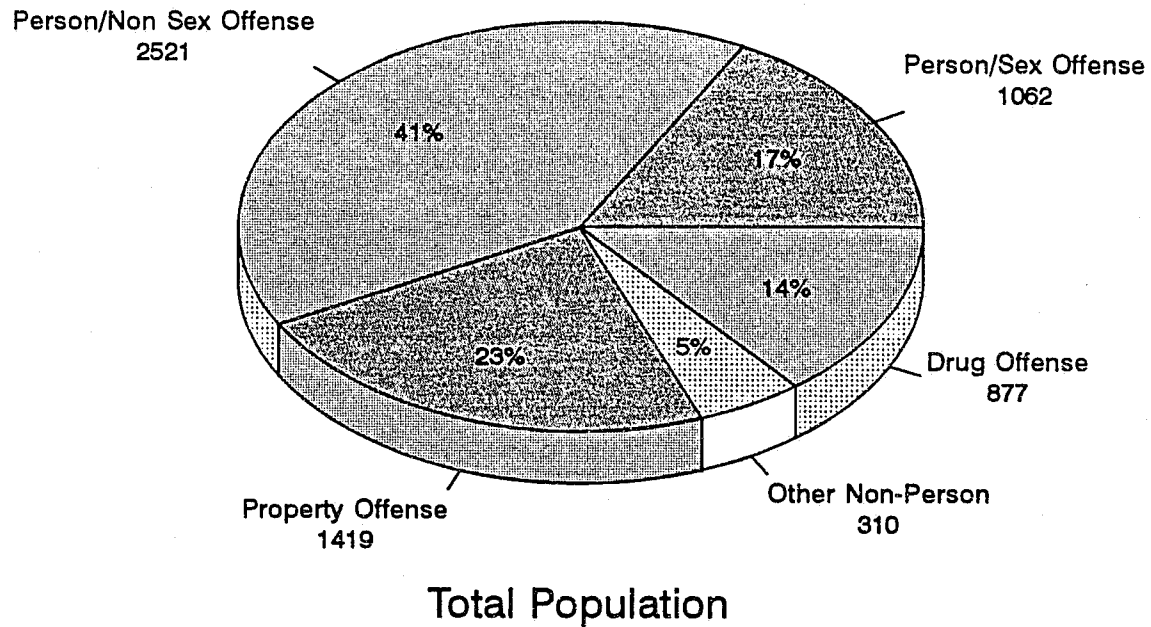


Current Age



Education Level Upon Admission

June 30, 1992 Inmate Population by Type of Crime: Person vs. Non-Person Controlling Minimum Offense*



- **Male Population**

Distributed the same as the total population.

Majority with person crimes, of which nearly one-third is classified as sex offenses.

- **Female Population**

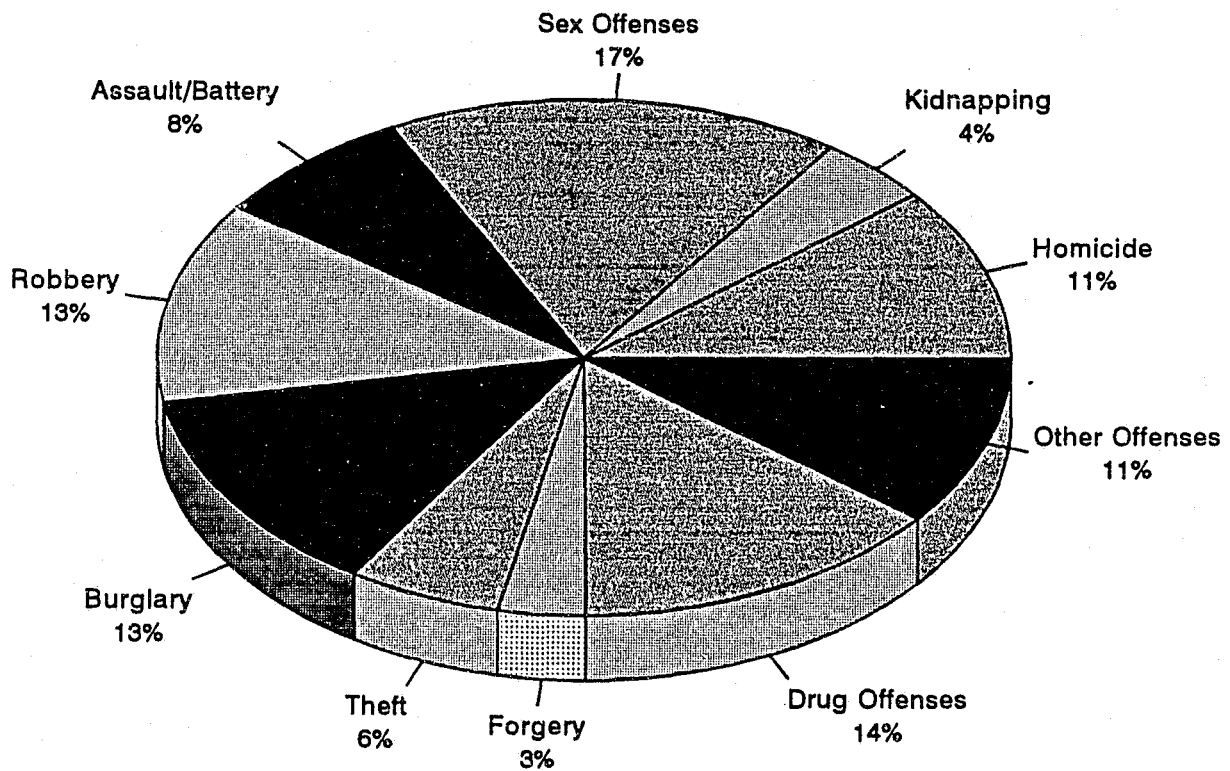
Relatively even distribution among person, property, and drug offenses.

* Defined as the offense upon which the inmates next parole or conditional release is based. The controlling minimum offense is not necessarily the most serious offense for which the inmate is incarcerated.

June 30, 1992 Inmate Population by Offense Grouping (Controlling Minimum Offense)*

	Number	Percent
Homicide	678	11
Kidnapping	263	4
Sex Offenses	1,070	17
Assault/Battery	475	8
Robbery	787	13
Burglary	811	13
Theft	362	6
Forgery	206	3
Drug Offenses	879	14
Subtotal	5,531	89
Other Offenses	662	11
Grand Total	6,193	100

* Defined as the offense upon which the inmate's next parole or conditional release is based and includes attempts as well as conspiracy and solicitation to commit. The controlling minimum offense is not necessarily the most serious offense for which the inmate is incarcerated.



Offender Programs and Services



OFFENDER PROGRAMS and SERVICES

The Department 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. By contracting with various service providers, the Department receives professional services from those who specialize in the particular service area. Departmental staff provide program oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness.

Academic Education

Academic education programming provides a curriculum which relates basic learning skills to specific performance competencies required of adults for successful employment and independent, responsible community living. The primary objectives of the KDOC academic education programs are:

- To equip the participants with the prerequisite learning skills and knowledge necessary to meet the expectations and demands of employment and/or further learning, treatment, or counseling opportunities within the correctional facility or community. (This corresponds to the Employable Level of the Kansas Competency System Assessment which the Department plans to incorporate into its education programs for FY 1994.)
- To equip the participants with a set of complex information processing skills which will enable them to perform more advanced literacy tasks required of adults in meeting the demands of work and community environments, including attainment of the GED credential if appropriate. (Also for FY 1994 the Department plans to correlate completion of this level approximately with Level 3 of the Department of Labor Adult Literacy Assessment.)

The primary methodology is to:

- Identify the literacy task deficiencies of the individual student
- Provide appropriate learning activities to remedy the task deficiencies
- Measure and certify participant competency in performing these tasks

Academic education programs are provided on an open enrollment basis through contract with state accredited educational organizations. They provide for individualized assessment and instruction and competency-based progression.

Academic education programming addresses the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level. On a very limited basis, inmates are provided access to post-secondary educational opportunities, which enable inmates to earn college level credit. Availability is limited to those situations where funding through federal Pell grants is possible; no state funds are allocated for this.

The Department of Corrections contracts for both full time (FTE) and part-time evening (PT) academic education program slots. During FY 1992, these programs maintained an average daily enrollment of 340 FTE and 100 PT

Offender Programs and Services

and enrolled over 2,400 inmates. There were 1,049 participants who completed some level of academic programming with 355 obtaining a General Educational Development (GED) certificate.

Special Education

The purpose of the special education program is to identify inmates with special learning problems and provide appropriate services to assist them in meeting the completion requirements of the education and vocational programs provided by the KDOC. By providing this program, the state of Kansas is able to maintain compliance with all relevant state and federal laws, regulations, and standards which govern the delivery of special education services.

The Special Education Program is comprised of:

- Initial screening and identification of special needs inmates under age 22
- Comprehensive evaluation and assessment of the learning needs of those identified as having special needs during the initial screening
- Development of an individual program prescription
- Appropriate program design and delivery

The initial screening and identification of needs takes place at the Topeka Correctional Facility-Reception and Diagnostic Unit as a part of the initial evaluation and classification process. The comprehensive evaluation and assessment, as well as the delivery of the program for those in need, takes place at the Lansing Correctional Facility.

For the five-month period July through November, 1992, 38 inmates were evaluated for special education needs of whom 23 were found to be eligible for special education services. During the period, the average daily enrollment in the program was 19.

Vocational Education

The purpose of the 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. 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. All vocational programs provide competency-based evaluation and individualized instruction.

Among the programs offered are:

- Auto Body
- Barbering
- Business Occupations
- Cabinetmaking
- Desk-top Publishing
- Employment Relations
- Horticulture
- Machine Shop
- Word Processing
- Welding
- Auto Mechanics
- Building Maintenance
- Construction
- Trades and Industry Training
- Drafting
- Food Services
- Floraculture
- Sheet Metal
- Utility Maintenance

Offender Programs and Services

During FY 1992, the average daily enrollment in the vocational education programs was 310 with a total enrollment of 1,160. There were 330 vocational participants who completed program requirements and received certificates.

Substance Abuse Treatment

The purpose of the program is to provide inmates and parolees with a continuum of treatment services that assists offenders in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and/or drugs. The Department offers several levels of alcohol and drug treatment services to offenders. Individual treatment planning and needs assessment allow for placement into the program or combination of programs most appropriate for each offender.

Inmate Programs

- ADAPT--Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment - an intensive, primary drug treatment program that is 45 days in length and provides at least 40 hours a week of structured activities. At least 10 of these hours are spent in group and individual counseling sessions. ADAPT programs also offer aftercare and relapse prevention treatment modalities.
- CDRP--Chemical Dependency Recovery Program - an intensive, primary treatment program which provides 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.

Parole Programs

- Community Based Intermediate Treatment - serves parolees whose current behavior or history of substance abuse demonstrates that they need an intensive primary treatment environment. This program provides a residential, community-based, 24-hour per day therapeutic setting.
- 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, discharge planning and vocational counseling.
- Day Treatment - provides intensive primary treatment for parolees on an outpatient, part-time basis. This program is designed for parolees who are employed but whose substance abuse history demonstrates a need for primary treatment.
- Outpatient Counseling - provides non-residential, non-intensive alcohol and drug abuse counseling. The program offers individual and group counseling, crisis intervention and alternative life style counseling, and referral services.

In serving the treatment needs of the inmate population during FY 1992, approximately 2,140 inmates received primary treatment and 844 received counseling services. In FY 1992, the number of parolees served by each type of treatment program was as follows: 500 intermediate treatment, 152 residential treatment, 30 outpatient treatment, and 900 outpatient counseling.

Sex Offender Treatment

The purpose of the program (Sex Offender Treatment Program or SOTP) is to provide an educational/therapy program for sex offenders that will assist them in developing skills toward positive emotional, social and mental health. Sex offender treatment is a 6 to 12-month, 20 hours per week intensive psychoeducational program involving both group and individual sessions. The program dynamics are structured so that inmates confront

Offender Programs and Services

problems relating to their incarceration, their past criminal behavior, and their belief system and participate in developing relapse prevention strategies so they will not re-offend upon release. Candidates for the program are inmates who have been convicted of a sex offense, and who have at least six months remaining until parole eligibility. During FY 1992, SOTP served 595 participants and 228 completed the program.

Health Care Services

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 with 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.

Mental Health Services

Inmate Programs

A comprehensive program of mental health services is provided for incarcerated offenders. The program provides five distinct levels of care that, except for psychiatric hospitalization, are provided through a private contractor. The five levels of care are:

- **Acute care** is for those inmates whose mental condition requires treatment in a psychiatric hospital setting. Acute care is provided at the Larned State Security Hospital operated by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.
- **Extended care** is for those inmates who, because of their mental illness, are unable to adapt to the environment of a traditional correctional facility and require a step down from acute care treatment. Extended care is provided at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility. For these inmates eventual return to the general prison population is the goal; through a program designed to prepare them for their return to the general population of a correctional facility.
- **Transitional care** is a program of ongoing maintenance for those mentally ill inmates who have completed the LCMHF program of extended care. It is intended to support the successful transition to a correctional facility's general inmate population. This level of care is provided at the Lansing, Hutchinson, and El Dorado facilities.
- **Outpatient care** is commonly referred to as mental health counseling and is available at all facilities.
- **Crisis intervention care** is that level of mental health care necessitated by events and circumstances encountered by inmates. This level of care is short-term in nature and is available at all facilities.

Parole Programs

Offenders on parole have access to a broad spectrum of mental health services in the community. While the offender is in most cases responsible for payment, the KDOC does contract with community providers for a limited amount of outpatient care for offenders on parole.

Offender Programs and Services

Other Inmate Programs

- Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC) - a program 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. In addition to availability of private visiting rooms, program services include classes, workshops, and support groups which address parenting issues. 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.
- Second Chance - a program to provide intensive counseling for female offenders who have experienced abusive situations either as a child or as an adult. 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.
- Self-Help Programs - programs to provide inmates with the opportunity for special group and individual support organizations for self-development and assistance. 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. To name a few of these programs -- Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous, Native American Culture Group, and the Stop Violence Coalition.

Community Corrections

Community Corrections

History

Community Corrections in Kansas was established through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5290 by the 1978 Legislature. Patterned after the Minnesota Community Corrections Act, Community Corrections in Kansas was intended to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. During the first ten years following passage, the Act was amended twelve times. Initially Community Corrections was optional and counties were not required to establish community corrections programs. With the adoption of Senate Bill 49 in 1989, the 89 counties not previously participating in community corrections were required to establish community corrections programs -- either singly, in groups, or by contracting with other programs.

Scope of Services

Each year local community corrections programs must develop a comprehensive plan that sets forth its objectives and projected services. To receive funding, the plan must be approved by the local advisory board, the board of county commissioners, and the Kansas Department of Corrections. A variety of programs and services designed to assist in reducing the incarceration of certain adult and juvenile offenders qualify for grant funds. Most commonly funded are:

- **Day Reporting Center** is a highly structured non-residential program utilizing supervision, sanctions and services coordinated from a central location. Day Reporting Centers are community based sanctions that provide intensive rehabilitative services such as: job readiness, literacy enhancement, substance abuse evaluations, substance abuse education, individual and group counseling, and life skills. The Day Reporting Center provides opportunities for daily contact and monitoring of the offenders activities and whereabouts in the community.
- **Adult Intensive Supervision** is a community based sanction for certain felony offenders that require higher levels of surveillance and treatment services than are available through standard probation. Adult Intensive Supervision programs provide rehabilitative interventions and sanctions such as: individual supervision plans, drug testing, electronic monitoring, community service work, restitution monitoring, and treatment services. Adult Intensive Supervision programs are designed to provide services for the front-end and back-end offenders.
- **Adult residential programs** provide 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 may be a part of the residential program.
- **Juvenile intensive supervision** provides very close supervision as a sanction for youth who would otherwise be placed in a state youth center.
- **Juvenile residential programs** 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.

Activity Profile

- During FY 1992 4,401 offenders were served by local community corrections programs.
- Community corrections expenditures in FY 1992 totaled \$9,501,257.66.
- On June 30, 1992
 - 2,804 offenders were under adult intensive supervision
 - 114 offenders were in adult residential programs
 - 117 offenders were in adult day reporting programs
 - 93 offenders were under juvenile intensive supervision
 - 12 offenders were in juvenile residential programs
- The FY 1993 approved community corrections budgets total \$11,636,998.



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM LOCATIONS

Atchison Co. Community Corrections

Martha Ebeling, Director
P. O. Box 348
Atchison, KS 66002-0348
913-367-7344
FAX 913-367-0227

4th District Comm. Corrections

Clarence Raines, Director
1418 South Main, Suite 3
Ottawa, KS 66067-3543
913-242-1092
FAX 913-242-6170

Riley Co. Community Corrections

Frank McCoy, Director
105 Courthouse Plaza
Manhattan, KS 66502-6017
913-537-6380
FAX 913-537-6398

Southeast KS Comm. Corrections

Peggy Lero, Director
Colonnade Building
613E North Broadway
Pittsburg, KS 66762
316-232-7548
316-232-7540
FAX 316-235-1215

13th Dist. Comm. Corrections

Ray Cahill, Director
Smith Bldg., Suite 112
226 West Central
El Dorado, KS 67042-2146
316-321-6303
FAX 316-321-6303

Santa Fe Trail Comm. Corrections

Marie Gilchrist, Director
100 Gunsmoke
P. O. Box 197
Dodge City, KS 67801-0197
316-227-4564
FAX 316-227-4686

Shawnee Co. Comm. Corrections

Gary Bayens, Director
2620 East 23rd
Topeka, KS 66605
913-233-6459
FAX 913-233-8983

5th District Comm. Corrections

Gary Marsh, Director
618 Commercial
Emporia, KS 66801-3902
316-342-4950 Ext. 294
FAX 316-342-4950 Ext. 391

22nd District Comm. Corrections

Frank McCoy, Director
112 North 7th
Hiawatha, KS 66434
913-742-7551

12th Judicial District

Saline Co. Community Corrections
John Burchill, Director
419 West Ash
Salina, KS 67401
913-826-6590
913-243-8169 (Concordia)
FAX 913-826-6595

Montgomery Co. Comm. Corrections

Kurtis Simmons, Director
P. O. Box 11
Coffeyville, KS 67337
316-331-6631 (Independence)
316-251-7531 (Coffeyville)
FAX 316-331-2619

Cowley Co. Comm. Corrections

David Helsel, Director
P. O. Box 472
Winfield, KS 67156-0472
316-221-3454 (Office)
316-221-4066 Ext. 319
FAX 316-221-3693

2nd Judicial Comm. Corrections

Gary Bayens, Director
712 South Kansas, Suite 3E
Topeka, KS 66603
913-233-8856

B/L/M Comm. Corrections

Gene Bonham, Director
211 North Silver
Paola, KS 66071-1661
913-294-2997
FAX 913-294-3028

9th District Comm. Corrections

Jeff A. Usher, Director
500 Main Place, Suite 204
Newton, KS 67114
316-241-8395 (McPherson)
316-283-8695 (Newton)
FAX 316-283-3753

Saline Co. Comm. Corrections

John Burchill, Director
419 West Ash
Salina, KS 67401-2719
913-826-6590
FAX 913-826-6595

Northwest KS Comm. Corrections

Bob Leiker, Director
113 West 11th
Hays, KS 67601-3605
913-625-9192
FAX 913-625-9194

Central KS Comm. Corrections

Terry Younkin, Director
Court Services Building, Suite 1
1300 Kansas Street
Great Bend, KS 67530
316-793-1940
FAX 316-793-1893

24th District Comm. Corrections
Robert Ziemer, Director
606 Topeka
Larned, KS 67550-3047
316-285-3128
FAX 316-285-3120

South Central Comm. Corrections
Charles McGuire, Director
P. O. Box 8643
Pratt, KS 67124-8643
316-672-7875
FAX - NO FAX MACHINE

Johnson Co. Community Corrections
Mike Youngken, Director
135 South Kansas
Olathe, KS 66061-4434
913-829-5000
FAX 913-829-0107
FAX 913-829-0038

Wyandotte Co. Community Corrections
Joe Ruskowitz, Director
2824 Roe Lane
Kansas City, KS 66103-1543
913-362-7666
FAX 913-362-7933

25th District Comm. Corrections
Tad Kitch, Director
106 West Fulton
Garden City, KS 67846-5456
316-272-3630
FAX 316-272-3635

Sumner Co. Community Corrections
Louis Bradbury, Director
120 East 9th
Wellington, KS 67152-4098
316-326-8959
FAX 316-326-8950

Leavenworth Comm. Corrections
Ed Janas, Director
Harvey House, 2nd Floor
624 Olive
Leavenworth, KS 66048-2600
913-684-0775
FAX 913-684-0764

8th District Comm. Corrections
1503 North Washington
Junction City, KS 66441
913-762-8801

Reno Co. Community Corrections
Brad Brush, Director
400 West 2nd, Suite B
Hutchinson, KS 67501-5212
316-665-7042
FAX 316-669-1017

Douglas Community Corrections
Elaine Hicks, Director
11th & Massachusetts, 3rd Floor
Lawrence, KS 66044-3096
913-842-8414
FAX 913-842-8455

Sedgwick Co. Comm. Corrections
Ken Hales, Director
905 North Main
Wichita, KS 67203-3608
316-383-7003
FAX 316-263-5809

LABETTE COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP

**Walter Wharton, Administrator
P. O. Box 306
Oswego, KS 67356**

**316-795-2925
316-795-2502 (FAX)**

**Chief of Security
Jim Hubbard**

**Program Supervisor
Roger Wagner**

PROFILE

Date Opened: 1991

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Security Staff: 21

Minimum: 104

Number of Non-Security Staff: 11

Total Capacity: 104

Total Number of Staff: 32

Population as of December 31, 1992: 68

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$1.4 million

History

The Labette County Correctional Conservation Camp is among the newest community-based sentencing options available to Kansas judges. Patterned after the boot camp model, the camp, which is located in Oswego in Labette County, was authorized by the Kansas legislature in 1989. Operation of the camp, which opened in March 1991, is financed by state appropriations administered by the Department of Corrections and granted to Labette County. Labette County, in turn, contracts with a private correctional management group to manage the day-to-day operations of the camp. The county maintains administrative oversight of the camp through an administrative board comprised of professional and lay citizens. The Department of Corrections has established standards for the camp's operation and provides oversight and technical assistance to the administrative board and the camp management.

Labette County Correctional Conservation Camp

Program Purpose

The conservation camp program provides community-based services to adult male and female offenders in a structured, highly disciplined program designed to enhance the physical and emotional stability of the inmate participants. 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 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 communities 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 can 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.

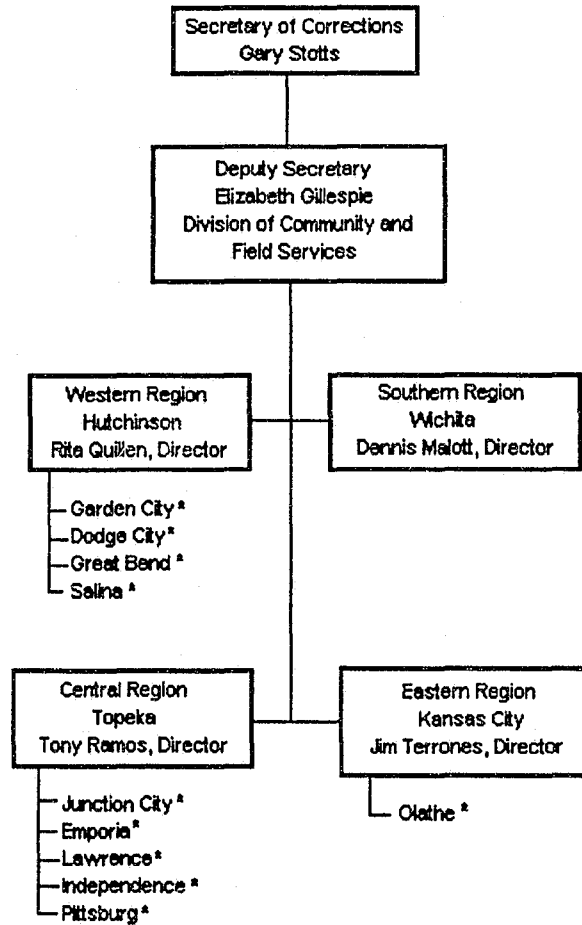
Program Description and Services Available

The conservation camp concept is one which provides a six-month program of regimented discipline and participation in community service work projects. This program is also supplemented with educational services, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling and life skills training opportunities to complement the total program concept. The use of community resources in offering these services further prepares the participants for release.

Parole Services

Kansas Department of Corrections

Parole Services Organization



*These cities are cities in which district parole offices are located.



PAROLE SERVICES

CENTRAL PAROLE REGION

Tony Ramos, Director
 3400 Van Buren
 Lower Level
 Topeka, KS 66611-2228

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

EASTERN PAROLE REGION

Jim Terrones, Director
 1117 North 5th Street
 Kansas City, KS 66101

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

SOUTHERN PAROLE REGION

Dennis Malott, Director
 210 North St. Francis
 Wichita, KS 67202

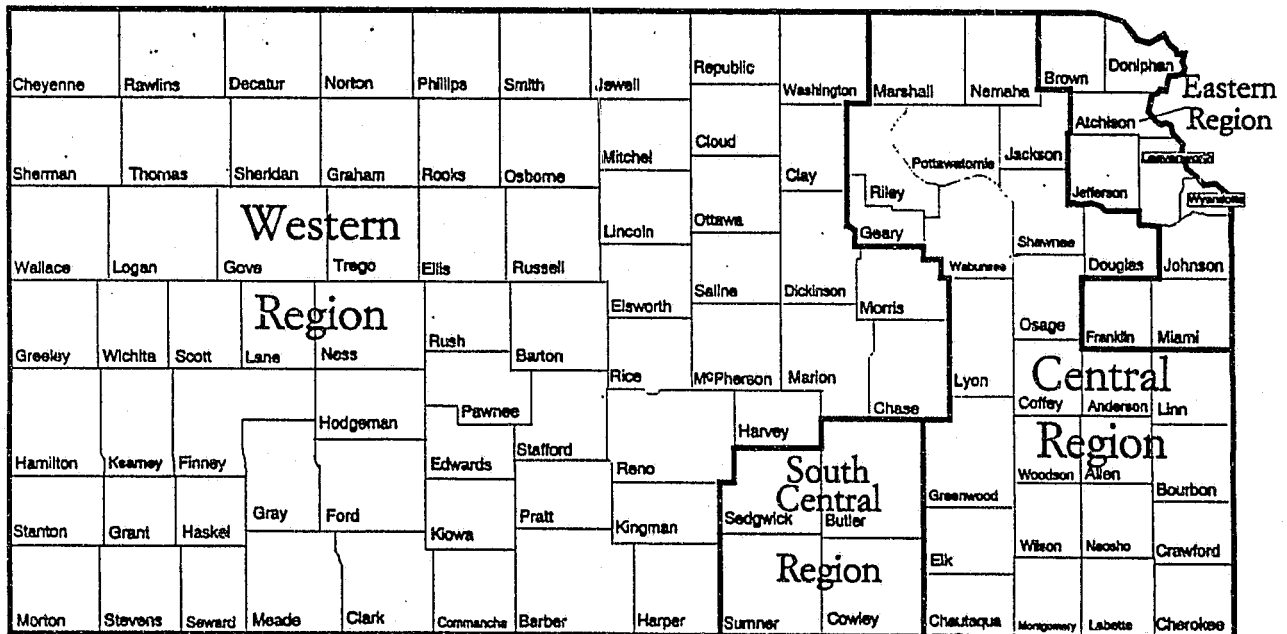
316-262-5127
 316-262-0330 (FAX)

WESTERN PAROLE REGION

Rita Quillen, Director
 400 West 2nd - Suite C
 Hutchinson, KS 67501

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

Kansas Parole Regions



Parole Services

PROFILE

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 sentences. 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 Division. The Department has organized the state into four parole regions for purposes of management and delivery of parole services. Each region is managed by a regional parole director. The regions, and the locations of each regional office are as follows: Central Region - Topeka; Eastern Region - Kansas City; Southern Region - Wichita; and Western Region - Hutchinson. The Western Region is comprised of 66 counties, Southern - 4 counties, Central

Region - 26 counties, and Eastern Region - 9 counties.

As of September 30, 1992, the in-state parole population numbered 5,548 (4,179 Kansas offenders and 1,369 compacts from out-of-state) and the out-of-state offenders numbered 1,856 (Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state).

Parole Services has been accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1983.

History

In 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 discharges from parole.

In 1976 the Legislature created the position of Deputy Secretary for Community Services. Responsibilities of the Community Services Division included jail inspection, probation, parole and interstate compact administration, and community corrections grant and program administration. The Legislature transferred the responsibility for supervision of Kansas probationers to the Judicial Branch, effective July 1, 1979, at which time over 35 probation officers were transferred from the Department to the Judicial Branch, as was responsibility

for supervision of 1,400 felony probationers.

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.

The Community Services Division was reorganized in 1988 and renamed the Programs Division. Responsibility for all institutional and community-based contractual programs was assigned to this division.

In 1989 the Programs Division was reorganized to cover all contractual services, program administration, unit team and classification functions. The Community and Field Services Division was created to manage parole, community corrections and conservation camp functions.

Offender Services

The services and assistance provided to those individuals under supervision are primarily directed to meet the offender's needs. In this effort, community resources are utilized by each parole office to the maximum extent possible. Services that are commonly needed and provided to the offender 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 the delivery of mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment services for parolees. The Department also has limited funds available for crisis intervention assistance.

Correctional Industries



KANSAS CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Leonard Ewell, Director
P. O. Box 2
Lansing, KS 66043

913-727-3249
FAX 913-727-2331

Assistant Director - East
David Shipman

Assistant Director - West
E. Wayne Phelps

Assistant Director - Marketing
Jerry Judy

Description of Program

Kansas Correctional Industries is a program of the Department of Corrections designed to provide meaningful employment for inmates. The program operated by Kansas Correctional Industries consists of 16 areas of operation located in five correctional facilities. These manufacturing and service industries have the capacity to provide meaningful work for 552 inmates who, in FY 1992, produced \$9.6 million worth of products and services for state agencies, counties, cities, schools, and non-profit corporations. The areas of operation include:

Clothing Factory	Data Entry	Farm	Federal Surplus Property
Furniture Assembly	Furniture Refinishing	Lamination	Meat Processing
Microfilming	Paint Factory	Sign Factory	Soap Factory
State Surplus Property	Upholstery Shop	Wood Furniture	Vehicle Restoration

Kansas Correctional Industries

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. Below is a table identifying the industries offered and their locations.

INDUSTRY	Facility Where Located				
	LCF	HCF	ECF	NCF	TCF
Administrative Office	X				
Clothing Factory		X			
Data Entry	X				
Farm	X				
Federal Surplus Property					X
Furniture Assembly			X		
Furniture Refinishing		X			
Lamination Shop		X			
Meat Processing					X
Microfilming				X	
Paint Factory	X				
Sign Factory	X				
Soap Factory	X				
State Surplus Property					X
Upholstery Shop	X				
Vehicle Restoration		X			
Warehouse Operation (East)	X				
Warehouse Operation (West)		X			
Wood Furniture	X				

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

Kansas Correctional Industries

The following table represents the total receipts from sales and services in FY 1992 for the programs operated by Kansas Correctional Industries.

INDUSTRY	FY ' 92 RECEIPTS
Administrative Offices	133,213
Soap Factory	493,112
Paint Factory	2,818,358
Sign Factory	1,437,464
Upholstery Shop	180,308
Warehouses and Delivery	81,172
Wood Furniture	166,000
Microfilming	70,808
Clothing Factory	696,322
State Surplus Property	341,315
Surplus Reupholstery*	29,062
Data Entry	66,649
Furniture Assembly	593,952
Meat Processing	865,347
Asbestos Abatement**	157,411
Lamination Shop	146,418
Furniture Refinishing	243,985
Vehicle Restoration	83,613
Federal Surplus Property	748,521
Farm	267,461
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 9,620,491

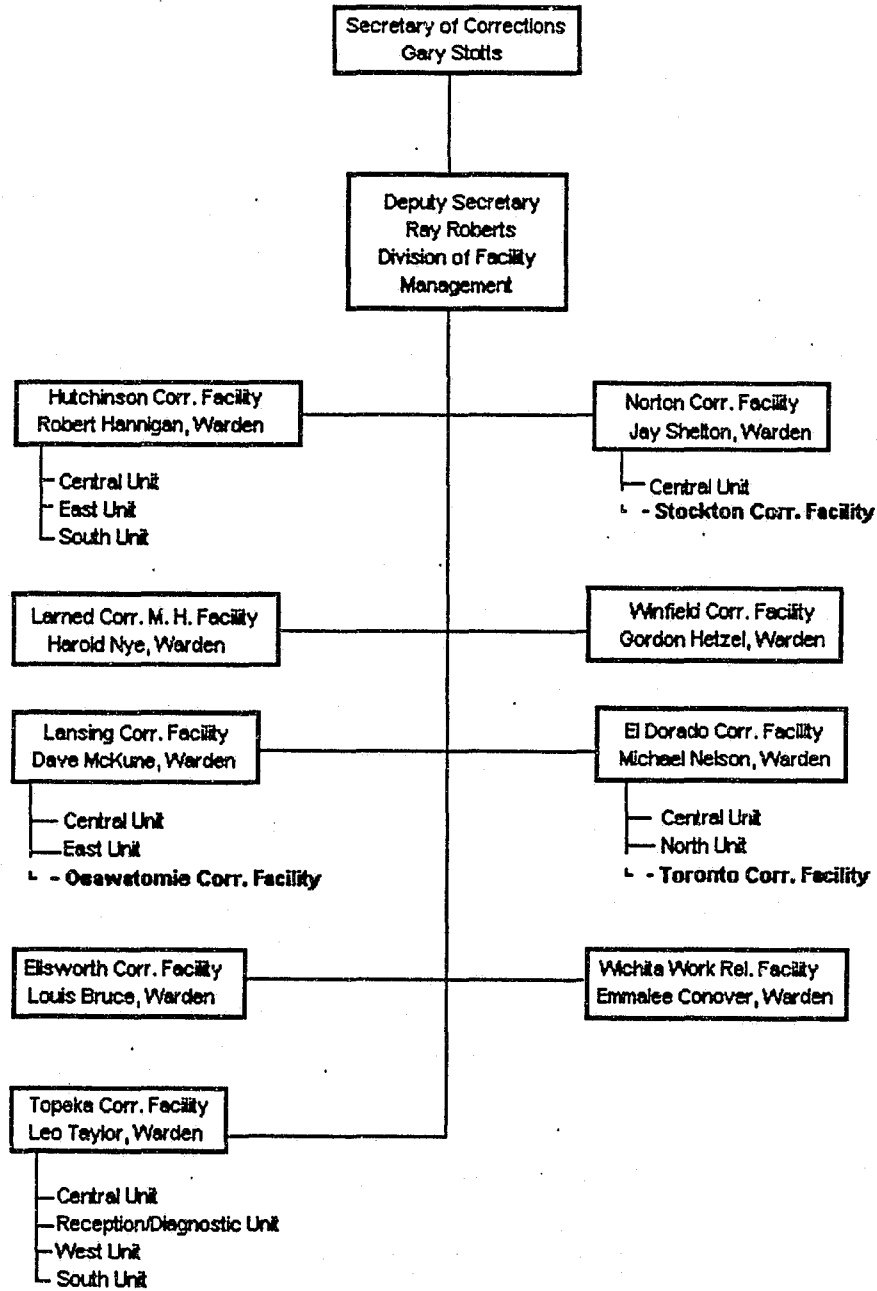
*Ceased operation April, 1992.

**Ceased operation December, 1991.

The Facilities

Kansas Department of Corrections

Facilities Organization





LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

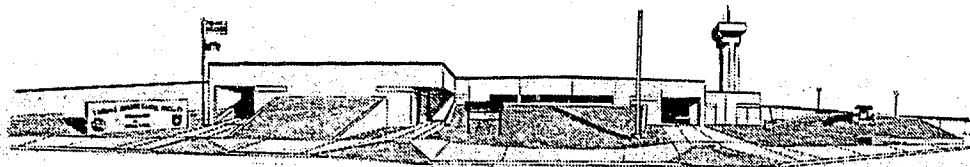
**David McKune, Warden
P. O. Box 2
Lansing, KS 66043**

**913-727-3235
913-727-2675 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden of Operations
Rudy Stupar**

**Deputy Warden of Programs
John Callison**

**Deputy Warden of Support Services
Randall Buford**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1868

Number of Corrections Officers: 518

Number of Other Staff: 206

Total Number of Staff: 724

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$27.3 million

Capacity by Security Designation:

Maximum: 628

Medium: 699

Minimum: 306

Total Capacity: 1,633

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 1,464

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 1,514

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1990.

Lansing Correctional Facility

History

In accordance with the provision 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. On June 28, 1991, the administrations of the Lansing Correctional Facility and the Osawatomie Correctional Facility were consolidated.

Central Unit: 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 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 Central Unit, including the 10-bed North Unit, currently provides housing for 1,297.

East Unit: The Kansas Correctional Institution 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 and provides housing for 256 inmates.

Osawatomie Correctional Facility: To alleviate systemwide overcrowding in correctional facilities, the Osawatomie Correctional Facility was established in September 1987, as an 80-bed minimum security facility on the grounds of the Osawatomie State Hospital in Osawatomie. A single, renovated hospital building provides housing for offenders who are utilized as a labor source by state agencies and local government units. The facility is geared to community service work programs, and as a parole pre-revocation program.

Programs Available

Academic education programming to address the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level is provided through a contract with St. Mary College of Leavenworth. In addition, through a contract with the Southeast Kansas Education Cooperative, a special education program is provided for inmates with special learning problems. St. Mary College of Leavenworth provides limited opportunity for eligible inmates to earn college level credits which lead to an Associate of Arts degree. College level programs are at the inmate's own expense and through federal Pell Grant funding.

Vocational education programs, intended to provide participants with occupationally viable entry level job skills, are offered at the facility through the Kansas City, Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School. Programs offered include: building maintenance, construction, employability, food service, horticulture, sheet metal, and welding.

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) is a Division of the Department of Corrections designed to provide meaningful employment for inmates and to provide a variety of goods and services for state agencies and other entities. The KCI programs at LCF include: paint factory, upholstery shop, farm, sign factory, wood furniture, data entry, and soap factory. In addition, the KCI administrative offices and the eastern regional warehouse operation are located in Lansing.

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. The industries, Hearts Design, Zephyr Products, Inc., Heatron, Inc., and Jensen Engineering, are privately owned and employ inmates to whom they pay prevailing wages -- no less than the federal minimum wage. Inmates participating in this program pay income taxes and contribute to their room and board.

Other inmate programs at LCF include mental health services, sex offender treatment and a variety of inmate self help programs such as AA/NA.



HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

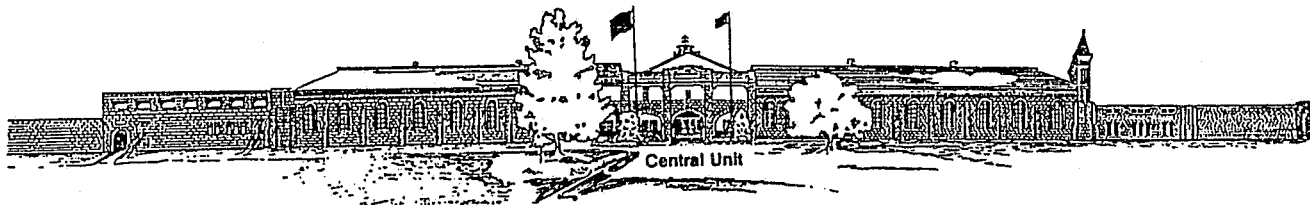
**Robert Hannigan, Warden
500 South Reformatory
P. O. Box 1568
Hutchinson, KS 67504**

**316-662-2321
316-662-8662 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden of Operations
Dave Massey**

**Deputy Warden of Programs
Steve Dechant**

**Deputy Warden of Support Services
Walt McIver**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1895

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 344

Maximum: 548

Number of Other Staff: 178

Medium: 687

Minimum: 179

Total Number of Staff: 522

Total Capacity: 1,414

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$ 20.2 million

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 1,370

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 1,388

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1990.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility

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.

Central Unit: 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 constructed first; 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 19-bed work release program

began in 1972 and in 1978 was moved outside the wall of the facility into the building that was formerly the warden's residence. The Central Unit, including work release, provides housing for 854 inmates.

South Unit: A major prison expansion project, construction of the Minimum Security Unit, was completed in 1985, with an addition to this unit completed in 1986. This unit provides housing for 160 inmates. Minimum custody inmate population housed in this unit are primarily employed in community work projects.

East Unit: Creation of the 400-bed 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 the Department of Corrections staff and inmate labor. 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.

Programs Available

Academic education programming, provided through a contract with the Hutchinson Community college, addresses the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level. Hutchinson Community College also provides limited opportunity for eligible inmates to earn college level credits which lead to an Associate of Arts degree. College level programs are at the inmate's own expense and through federal Pell Grant funding.

Vocational education programs, intended to provide participants with occupationally viable entry level job skills, are provided through the Central Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School. Programs offered include:

auto body	auto mechanics	barbering
building maintenance	business occupations	construction
food service	horticulture	machine shop
pre-industry	utilities maintenance	welding

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) is a Division of the Department of Corrections designed to provide meaningful employment for inmates and to provide a variety of goods and services for state agencies and other entities. The KCI programs at HCF include:

clothing factory	furniture refinishing
vehicle restoration	lamination shop

In addition, the warehouse operation for the western region is located at HCF.

Other inmate programs at HCF include mental health services, sex offender treatment and aftercare, substance abuse treatment, work release, and a variety of inmate self help programs such as AA/NA.



EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

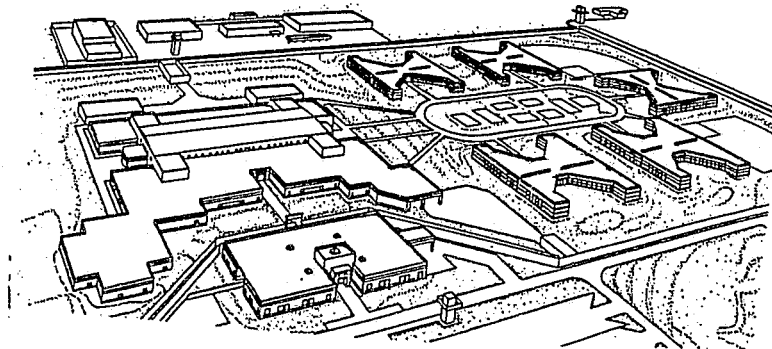
**Michael A. Nelson, Warden
P. O. Box 311
El Dorado, KS 67042**

**316-321-7284
316-321-5349 (FAX)**

**Acting Deputy Warden of Operations
Kenneth L. Luman**

**Deputy Warden of Programs
Don Thomas**

**Deputy Warden of Support Services
Harole Samuels**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1991

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 282

Maximum: 610

Minimum: 172

Number of Other Staff: 108

Total Capacity: 782

Total Number of Staff: 390

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 721

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$13.8 million

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 486*

1993 Candidate for accreditation by the American Correctional Association.

*Average Daily Population reflects partial year of operation.

El Dorado Correctional Facility

History

Central Unit: The 1989 Kansas Legislature appropriated \$51.8 million for the construction of the El Dorado Correctional Facility, which opened in June, 1991. The 610-bed maximum security complex was built with the potential to accommodate future expansion.

The prison was 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 provided by El Dorado Correctional Facility was necessary to meet the requirements of the court order.

On June 28, 1991, the El Dorado Correctional Facility was consolidated administratively with the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility (presently designated as the North Unit) and the Toronto Correctional Facility (formerly designated as the Toronto Correctional Work Facility and more recently designated as the East Unit).

North Unit: The North Unit (formerly the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility) became operational as the El Dorado Honor Camp on February 25, 1982. Expansions of the inmate quarters occurred in July 1984 and in 1985. The North Unit, which houses up to 102 inmates, also administers a contract jail program.

Toronto Correctional Facility: The Toronto Correctional Facility (formerly the Toronto Correctional Work Facility) began operation as the Toronto Honor Camp which 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 facility was completed in December 1987. The renovation placed the entire facility into one structure and resulted in a small increase in housing capacity to the current 70 inmates.

Programs Available

Academic education programming to address the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level is provided through a contract with the Butler County Community College.

Vocational education programs, intended to provide participants with occupationally viable entry level job skills, are also provided through the Butler County Community College. Programs offered include:

building maintenance

food service

utilities maintenance

Other inmate programs at EDCF include mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and a variety of inmate self help programs such as AA/NA. Work is being completed to add an industries program in the near future.



TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

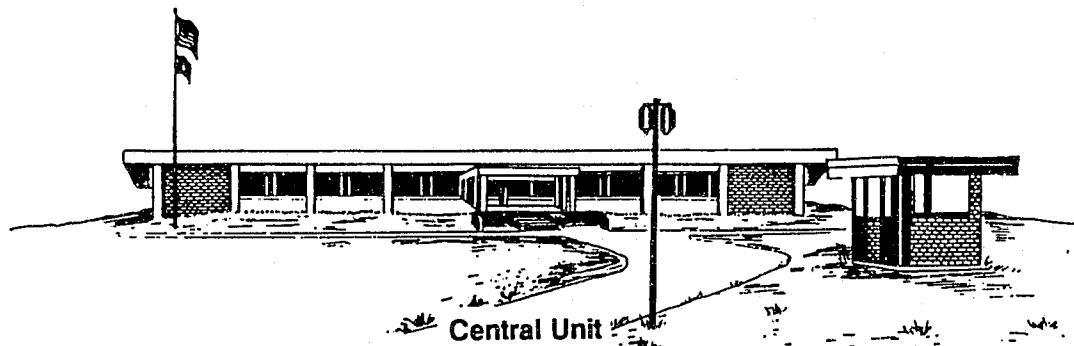
**Leo Taylor, Warden
815 S.E. Rice Road
Topeka, KS 66607**

**913-296-7260
913-296-0184 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden of Operations
John Lamb**

**Deputy Warden of Programs
Keven Pellant**

**Deputy Warden of Support Services
Richard Martin**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1962

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 197

Maximum: 211

Number of Other Staff: 125

Medium: 296

Minimum: 308

Total Number of Staff: 322

Total Capacity: 815

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$11.8 million

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 733

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 701

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1986.

Topeka Correctional Facility

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 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. The Central Unit now provides housing for 370 inmates.

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 convicted offenders sentenced to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections. The capacity of the unit is now 227.

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. Buildings on the Topeka State Hospital grounds were converted to house inmates, the first of whom were received on June 25, 1984. An expansion in July 1986 created additional beds and provided space for an inmate work crew to be assigned to the maintenance of the Topeka State Hospital buildings and grounds. Because it had both pre-release and work program components, the facility was renamed the Topeka Correctional Facility in 1988. In August 1990, the 111-bed 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 inmates of the Topeka Work Release Center. Located on the ground 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 107-bed facility became the South Unit of the Topeka Correctional Facility.

Programs Available

Academic education programming to address the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level is provided through a contract with St. Mary College of Leavenworth. St. Mary College also provides limited opportunity for eligible inmates to earn college level credits which lead to an Associate of Arts degree. College level programs are at the inmate's own expense and through federal Pell Grant funding.

Vocational education programs, intended to provide participants with occupationally viable entry level job skills, are provided through the Kaw Area Vocational-Technical School. Programs offered include: building maintenance, business occupations, and horticulture.

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) is a Division of the Department of Corrections designed to provide meaningful employment for inmates and to provide a variety of goods and services for state agencies and other entities. The KCI meat processing, state surplus property, and federal surplus property programs are operated out of TCF.

Other inmate programs at TCF include: mental health services; Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC); work release; and a various inmate self help programs such as AA/NA.

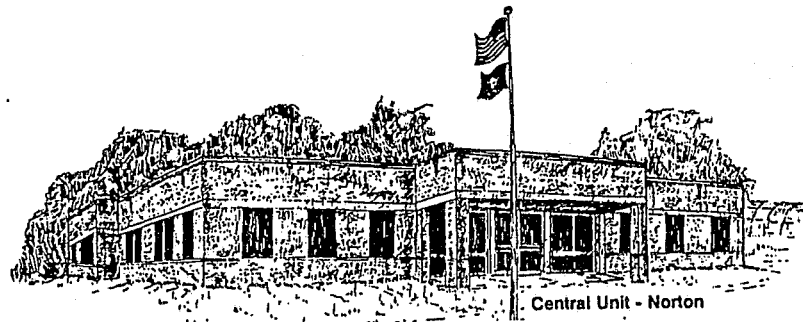


NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

**Jay Shelton, Warden
P. O. Box 546
Norton, KS 67654**

**913-877-3380
913-877-3972 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden
Vacant**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1987

Number of Corrections Officers: 166

Number of Other Staff: 86

Total Number of Staff: 252

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$9.5 million

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1992.

Capacity by Security Designation:

Medium: 332
Minimum: 262

Total Capacity: 594

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 526

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 569

Norton Correctional Facility

History

The facilities at Norton and Stockton are products of renovation projects established by SB 433, effective August 18, 1987. The 500-bed Norton facility entailed conversion of Norton State Hospital buildings, while the 94-bed 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 Stockton 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. On May 24, 1990, in accordance with provisions of SB 748, the facilities at Norton and Stockton were administratively consolidated.

Programs Available

Academic education programming to address the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level is provided through a contract with the North Central Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School (NCKAVTS).

Vocational education programs, intended to provide participants with occupationally viable entry level job skills, are also provided through NCKAVTS. The courses offered include:

building maintenance

floraculture

food service

horticulture

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) is a Division of the Department of Corrections designed to provide meaningful employment for inmates and to provide a variety of goods and services for state agencies and other entities. The KCI microfilming operation is located at NCF.

Other inmate programs at NCF include: mental health services; substance abuse treatment; and a variety of inmate self help programs such as AA/NA.

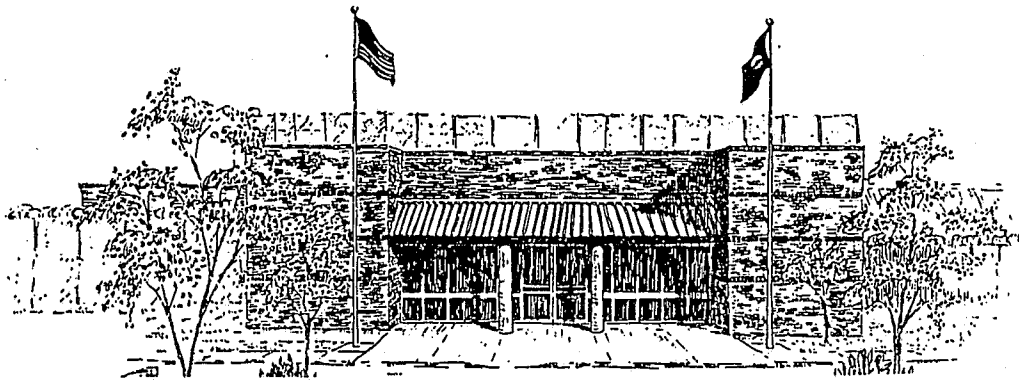


ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

**Louis Bruce, Warden
1607 State Street
P. O. Box 107
Ellsworth, KS 67439**

**913-472-5501
913-472-4032 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden
George Jones**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1988

Number of Corrections Officers: 117

Number of Other Staff: 68.5

Total Number of Staff: 185.5

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$7.3 million

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1992.

Capacity by Security Designation:

Medium: 488

Minimum: 96

Total Capacity: 584

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 573

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 574

Ellsworth Correctional Facility

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 design. ECF provides housing for 584 inmates, the first of whom were received on August 8, 1988. The total construction budget for this project was \$19.7 million.

Programs Available

Academic education programming to address the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level is provided through a contract with the Barton County Community College.

Vocational education programs, intended to provide participants with occupationally viable entry level job skills, are provided through the North Central Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School. Programs offered include:

building construction

building maintenance (electrical, plumbing, and refrigeration)

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) is a Division of the Department of Corrections designed to provide meaningful employment for inmates and to provide a variety of goods and services for state agencies and other entities. The KCI furniture assembly factory is located at ECF.

Other inmate programs at ECF include: mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and a variety of inmate self help programs such as AA/NA.

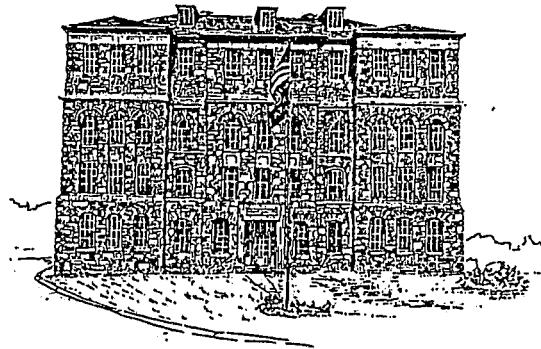


WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

**Gordon Hetzel, Warden
P. O. Box 653, North College
Winfield, KS 67156**

**316-221-6660
316-221-0068 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden
Kent Sisson**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1984

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 69

Minimum: 290

Number of Other Staff: 36

Total Capacity: 290

Total Number of Staff: 105

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 280

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$3.6 million

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 278

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1991.

Winfield Correctional Facility

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. In 1988, the Legislature authorized a capacity expansion from 141 beds to the current capacity of 290 beds. An inmate work program, as well as academic education and substance abuse contract programs were added at that time. On July 1, 1989, the name was changed to the Winfield Correctional Facility.

Programs Available

Academic education programming to address the educational needs of inmates from the basic education level through the high school or secondary level is provided through a contract with the Cowley County Community College. Cowley County Community College also provides limited opportunity for eligible inmates to earn college level credits which lead to an Associate of Arts degree. However, college level programs are at the inmate's own expense and through Pell Grant funding.

Other inmate programs at WCF include: mental health services, pre-release, substance abuse treatment, and a variety of inmate self help programs such as AA/NA.

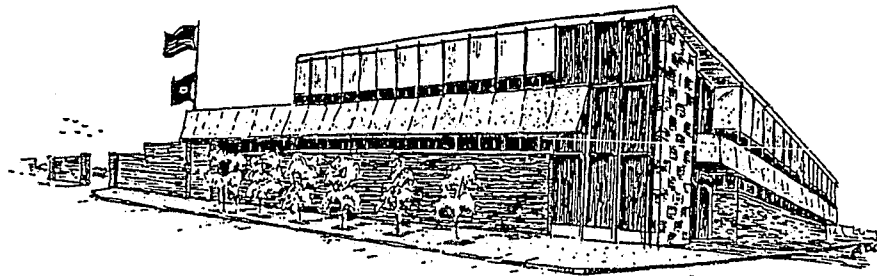


WICHITA WORK RELEASE FACILITY

**Emmalee Conover, Warden
401 South Emporia
Wichita, KS 67202**

**316-291-2254
316-291-5936 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden
Vacant**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1976

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 31

Minimum: 198

Number of Other Staff: 20

Total Capacity: 198

Total Number of Staff: 51

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 159

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$1.9 million

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 179

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1984.

Wichita Work Release Facility

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 North Fairmount near Wichita State University. In August 1978, the program relocated to 320 North 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 Residential Center were transferred to the Wichita Work

Release locations, the 320 North Market building and a building located at 309 North 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 purchased and renovated a building located at 401 South Emporia to relocate the Wichita Work Release Facility, which can now house 198 inmates. The first inmates were received at the renovated facility on November 19, 1990.

Program Purpose . . .

The fundamental purpose of the work release program is to prepare selected inmates for release and to assist them in making a successful transition from the institutional environment back into a free society. The participating inmate must gain, and maintain, full-time employment. Inmates pay a room and board fee as well as transportation expenses. Each inmate is responsible for his or her own medical and dental expenses. Inmates pay court costs, restitution, dependent support, and other outstanding debts through a budgeting process and yet are able to accumulate savings prior to release from custody. In addition to the work release program, the facility offers several inmate self-help programs such as AA/NA.

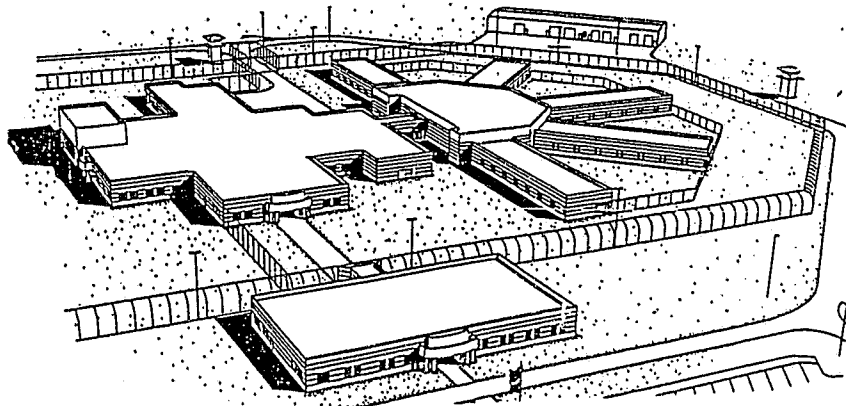


LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY

**Harold Nye, Warden
P. O. Box E
Larned, KS 67550-0280**

**316-285-6249
316-285-3418 (FAX)**

**Deputy Warden
Phil Swope**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1992

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 118

Maximum: 150

Number of Other Staff: 57

Total Capacity: 150

Total Number of Staff: 175

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 104

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$5.5 million

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 42*

1993 Candidate for accreditation by the American Correctional Association.

*Reflects the Average Daily Population for a partial year of operation.

Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility

History

The Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility was constructed in response to an April 21, 1989 federal court order. The court order directed that the State develop and implement an acceptable long-term plan for mentally ill inmates in the custody of the Secretary of Corrections.

In December 1989, the court approved the Department's long-term plan, which included the construction of a 150-bed facility on the grounds of the Larned State Hospital in Larned, Kansas. Construction began in January 1991, and the facility was dedicated in December 1991. The facility began receiving inmates in January, 1992.

Purpose

The Department's long-term plan for the treatment of mentally ill inmates identifies five distinct levels of care. The Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility provides for one level of mental health care. The five levels of care are:

- **Acute care** is for those inmates whose mental condition requires treatment in a psychiatric hospital setting. Acute care is provided at the Larned State Security Hospital operated by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.
- **Extended care** is for those inmates who, because of their mental illness, are unable to adapt to the environment of a correctional facility. For these inmates eventual return to the general prison population is the goal; however, a program designed to prepare them for their return to the general population of a correctional facility is necessary. Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility is designed and operated to provide this level of care.
- **Transitional care** is that level of care provided upon completion of the LCMHF program of extended care. It is intended to support the successful transition to a correctional facility's general inmate population. This level of care is provided at the Lansing, Hutchinson, and El Dorado facilities.
- **Outpatient care** is a program of ongoing maintenance for those mentally ill inmates who are able to adjust successfully to the general prison population.
- **Crisis intervention care** is that level of mental health care necessitated by events and circumstances encountered by inmates. This level of care is short-term in nature and is available at all KDOC facilities.

Programs Available

All activity at the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility is directed toward preparing the mentally ill inmate to return to a correctional facility's general inmate population. In order to create an atmosphere that approximates the environment of a correctional facility to which the inmate will be returning and to provide the inmate with typical program opportunities, the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility provides the same range of academic education programming offered at other KDOC facilities. In addition, a 120-day Substance Abuse Treatment program and weekly AA and NA meetings are provided.