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## Annual Report Fiscal Year 2013

**Ray Roberts**, *Secretary of Corrections*

**Johnnie Goddard**, *Deputy Secretary of Facilities Management*

**Kathleen Graves**, *Deputy Secretary of Community & Field Services*

**Terri Williams**, *Deputy Secretary of Juvenile Services*

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# Vision

**A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.**

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## Mission

The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety and supports victims of crime by exercising safe and effective containment and supervision of inmates, by managing offenders in the community and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.

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## Focus

- Protect public safety through reduced recidivism, offender success and sound security practices
  - Identify the driving cost of corrections and develop efficient management strategies
  - Continue to develop strategies to manage a growing prison population
  - Promote collaborative relationships
  - Implement federally mandated Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards
  - Increase our ability to analyze and supply data for the juvenile and adult populations
  - Ensure that programs and interventions are based on evidence and focus on those offenders identified as most at risk and most violent.
  - Ensure a smooth transition of juvenile services through the implementation of improved safety and security measures and efficiencies that allow for the continuation of evidence-based programs and quality assurance measures to further enhance public safety and rehabilitative outcomes for youth and the families served by juvenile services.
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# Secretary's Message

Ray Roberts, Secretary of Corrections

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) placed its emphasis on maintaining safe correctional facilities and parole operations; collaborating both internally and externally with stakeholders to garner behavioral health programming for offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues; complying with federally mandated PREA standards; and, working with the Council of State Governments to pass legislation that would strengthen offender supervision in the community, improve public safety and reduce spending in the state through cost avoidance. These initiatives were all part of a larger effort to accomplish our goal of reducing offender recidivism and the number of future crime victims.

This past year, recidivism dropped from 33.6 percent to 33.1 percent based on 2009 release data. Though seemingly small, this reduction is significant given that recidivism in the state has fallen more than 23 percent since FY 2000 despite a growing prison population and ongoing budget constraints. The prison population has increased by nearly 1,000 inmates since 2009 while funding for offender programming has been steadily cut. Further complicating recidivism is the mounting disproportion of inmates diagnosed as mentally ill. Since 2006, the mentally ill inmate population has increased 126 percent. By the end of FY 2013, 38 percent of the prison population was diagnosed with a mental illness, making the KDOC the largest mental health provider in the state. These offenders have a 39.7 percent return rate at 36 months, compared to an overall rate across the full population of 33.1 percent. Addressing the needs of substance abusers also remains a chal-

lenge. While 66 percent of the offenders in the system have a history of substance abuse, the KDOC has less than 10 percent capacity to treat this group.

To sustain and build on recidivism reduction, the KDOC focused on several key areas in FY 2013. These included targeting programs and interventions to high/moderate risk-need offenders in the system and identifying, training and matching volunteer mentors with 2,700 offenders being released to the community. In the past year, the KDOC has had a 61 percent increase in programs provided to offenders over the previous year and

**By the end of FY 2013, 38 percent of the current prison population was diagnosed with a mental illness, making the KDOC the largest mental health provider in the state.**

experienced a marked increase in successful program completions. With the additional program funding in FY 2013, we expect to see even better results in future years.

The KDOC is working to help offenders remain crime free through programs that are researched based and demonstrate evidence effectiveness.

Efforts are already underway to evaluate offender programming. Due to the specialized nature of the juvenile offender population, juvenile programming is different than that for adult offenders. However, effective programming for both groups should address criminogenic needs and assist offenders in changing their thinking and behavior. The end goal is to decrease the anticipated costs associated with building and staffing more prison beds, to reduce the number of future crime victims and to provide offenders with the skills they need to reduce their risk of reoffending.

A major step in improving public safety was taken with the 2013 Kansas Legislature's approval of the Justice Reinvestment Act (2013 House Bill 2170). The end product of an 18-month project with the Council of State Governments, this legislation provides a mechanism for community corrections and court services to impose swift and sure sanctions such as short two- to three-day jail stays for probation technical violations.

The bill also sets graduated judicial sanctions which reduce the amount of time technical probation violators spend in prison; incentivizes good behavior in prison and probation; and, provides post-release supervision for probationers who commit their crimes after July 1, 2013 and are revoked to serve prison time (a group that in the past received no post-release supervision).

Through this legislation and the 2013 Kansas Legislature's appropriation of \$2 million for behavioral health interventions, probationers with mental health and substance abuse issues will receive needed treatment and interventions. Additionally, projections show that this bill will result in a reduced need for prison beds for the next two years.

**A major step in improving public safety was taken with the 2013 Kansas Legislature's approval of the Justice Reinvestment Act (2013 House Bill 2170).**

Currently, the KDOC is 72 male inmates over capacity. This is despite increasing bed capacity in FY 2013 by 357 male beds through a 95-bed expansion at Ellsworth Correctional Facility and the addition of 262 geriatric beds at the Oswego Correctional Facility. As a result of the Justice Reinvestment Act, the Kansas Sentencing Commission projects that 103 male prison beds will be vacant by the end of FY 2014 with another 196 male beds vacant by the end of FY 2015. However, the male population will increase to near capacity in FY 2016, causing a need for male prison beds by early FY 2017. The female population is projected to exceed capacity in FY 2019.

Another move to strengthen public safety occurred with the merging of the state's juvenile and adult corrections systems. During the past two years, minimal administrative consolidation between the agencies has been ongoing. On July 1, 2013, a full merger occurred.

The merger allows the juvenile division to gain support from a larger public safety agency, particularly in the areas of facility security, data collection and analysis while continuing to implement programs and strategies for this special popula-

Another move to strengthen public safety occurred with the merging of the state's juvenile and adult corrections systems.

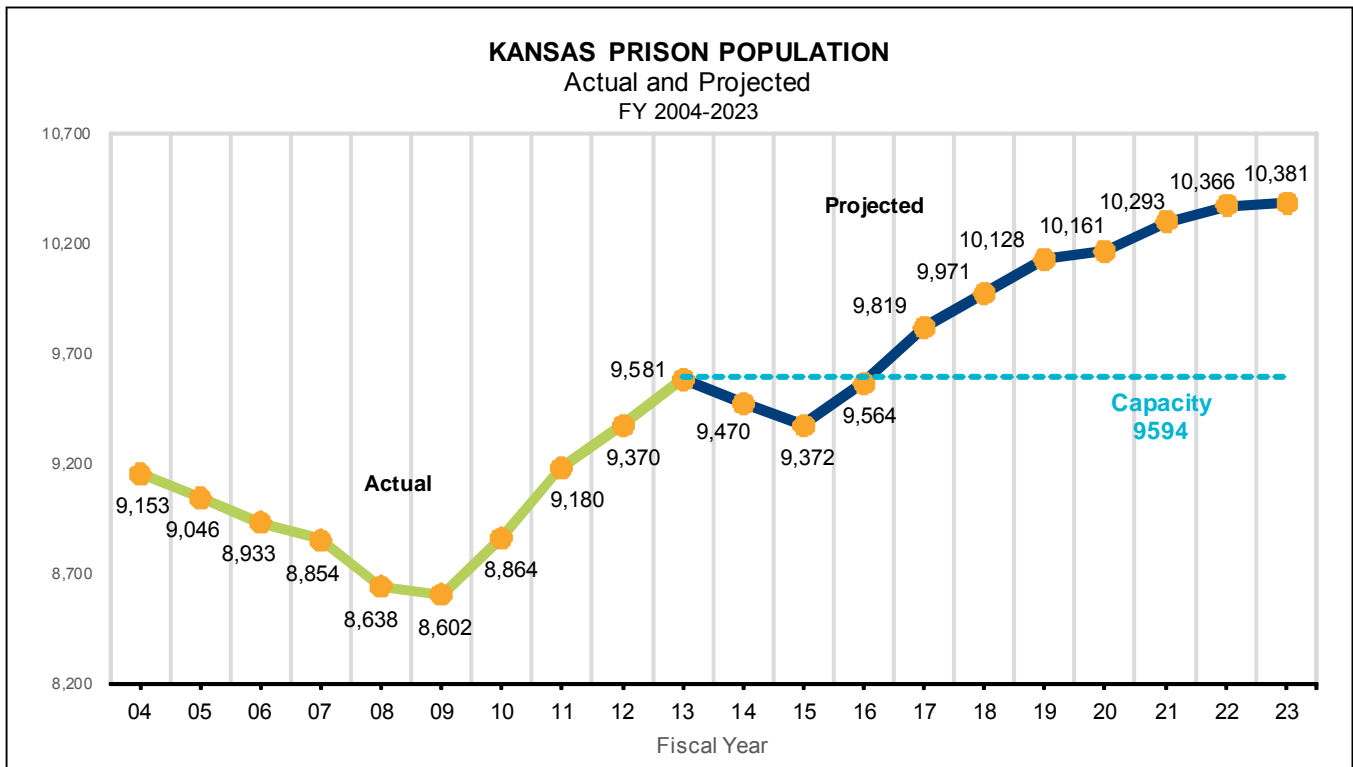
tion. As we successfully integrate common safety practices and procedures, the transition is moving smoothly.

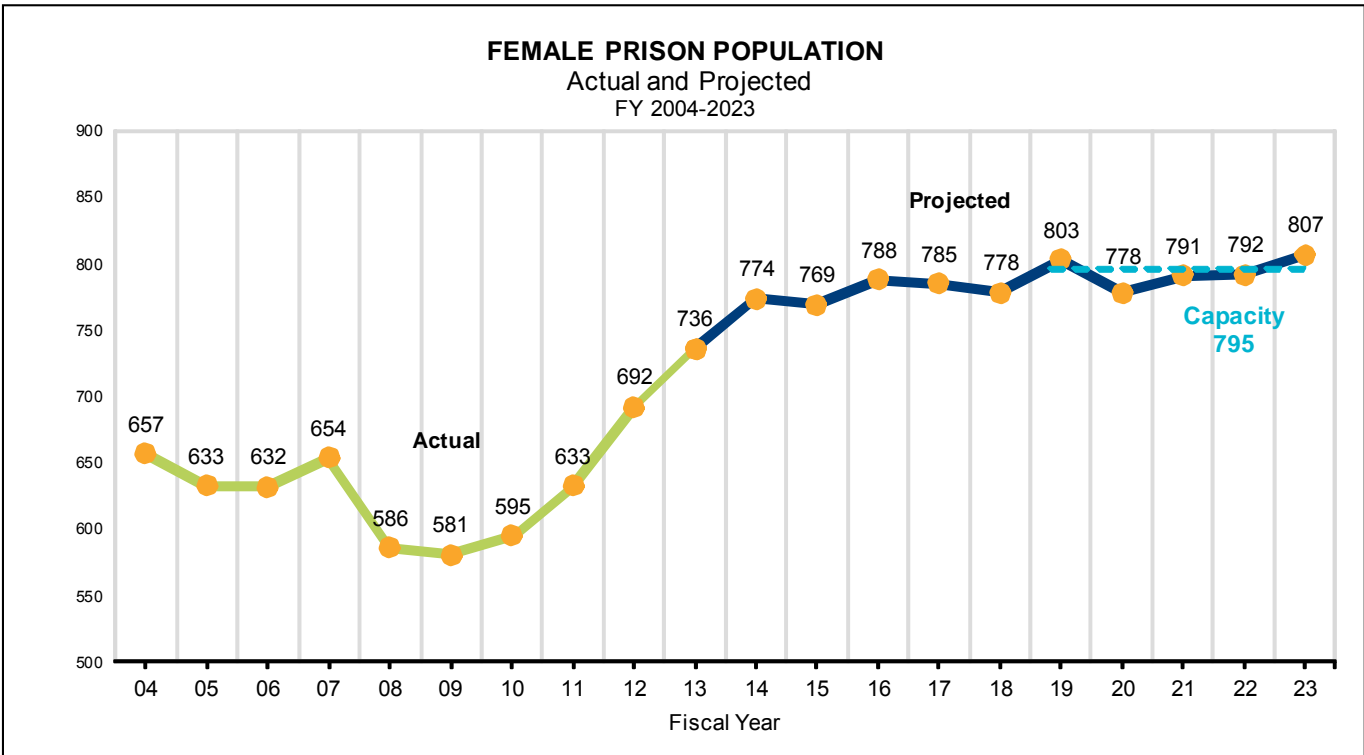
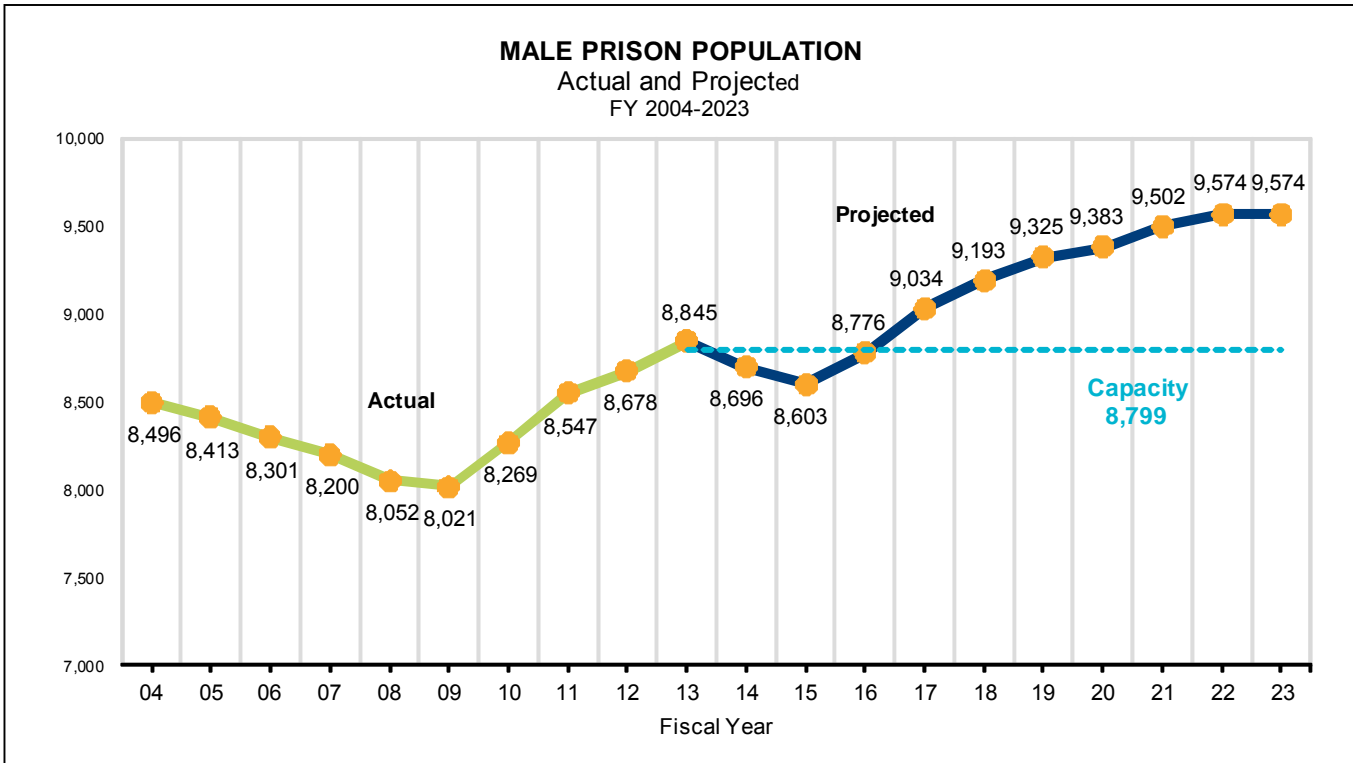
The coming year will prove challenging with the budget reductions slated for the FY 2014 budget and the uncertainty of the FY 2015 budget. As a result of Governor Brownback's efforts, budget

reductions in FY 2014 were lessened and FY 2015 budget for corrections was vetoed at the end of the 2013 session. This will allow the legislature more time to take a comprehensive look at the unified public safety focus of our agency when considering a budget that provides for our core mission and initiatives. As we enter FY 2014, I want to extend my appreciation for the everyday dedication and hard work of all correctional employees across the state. It is their commitment to protect public safety that drives the department's ongoing efforts to reduce recidivism in Kansas.



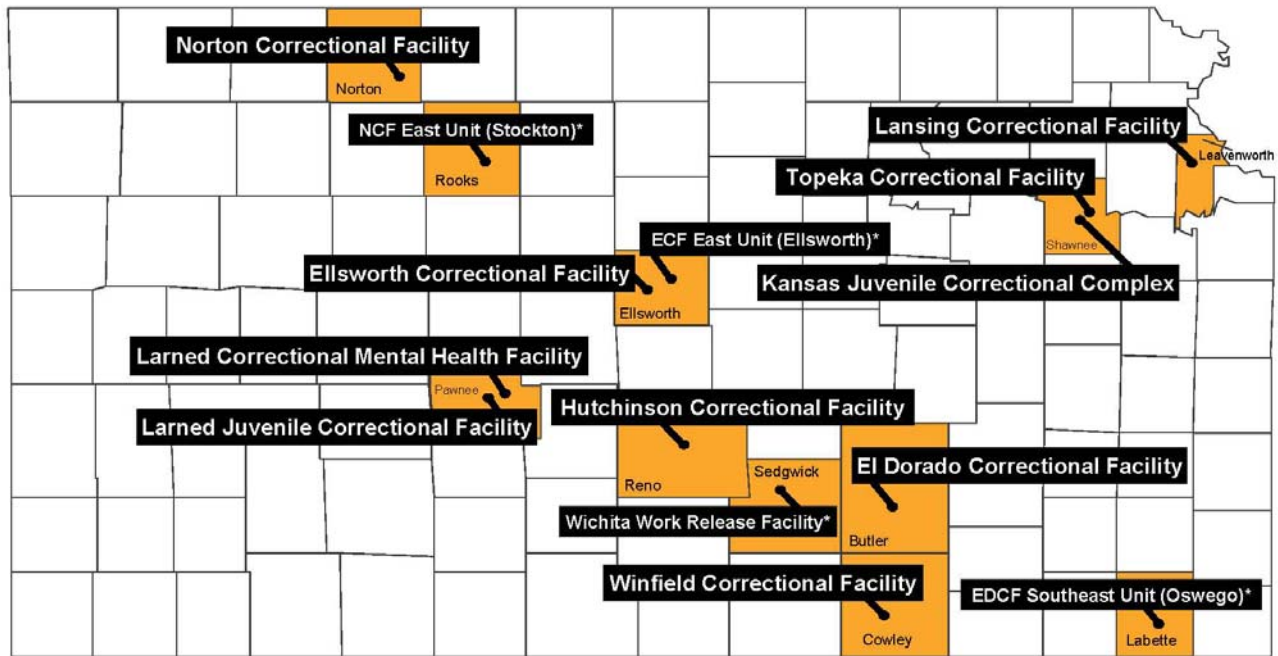
Ray Roberts  
Secretary of Corrections





# Correctional Facilities

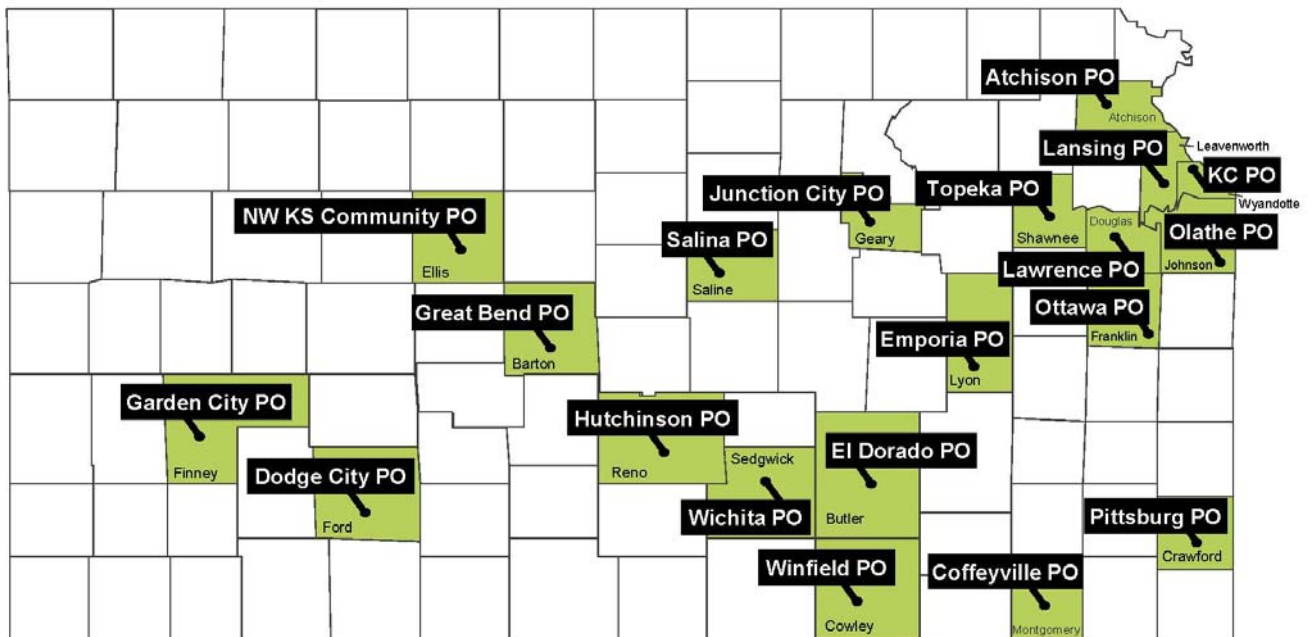
## Adult and Juvenile Locations



\* These facilities are under a parent institution. Wichita Work Release is under Winfield Correctional Facility, The NCF East Unit (Stockton) is under Norton Correctional Facility. EDCF Southeast Unit (Oswego) is under El Dorado Correctional Facility. ECF East Unit (Ellsworth) is under Ellsworth Correctional Facility.

# Parole Offices

## Locations





# Recidivism

## ADULT: Based on offenders who return within 3 years

- The KDOC's recidivism rate has declined 23.57% since FY 2000 when the recidivism rate was 56.7%.
- A 1% recidivism reduction is a drop in the number of future crime victims and the need for 34 prison beds.

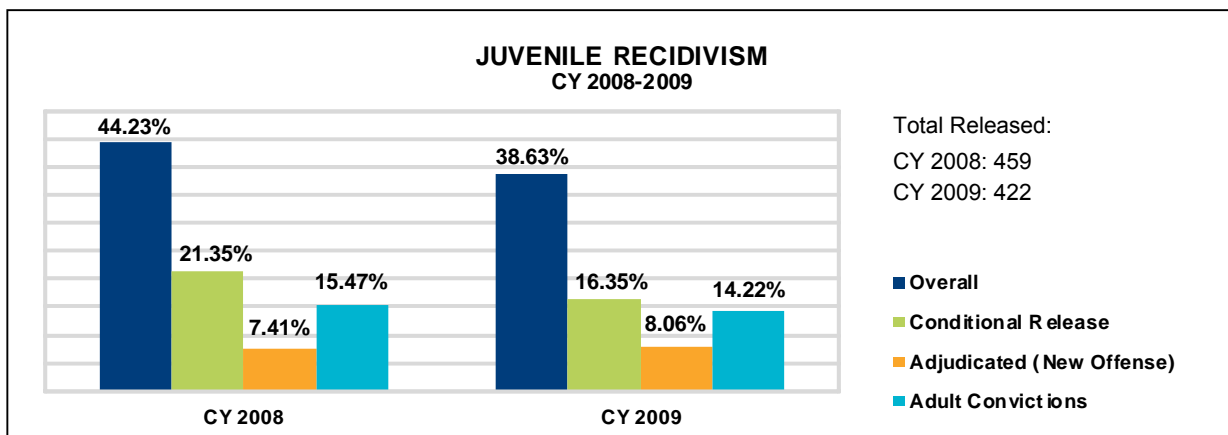
	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009
<b>RECIDIVISM</b>	34.18%	32.90%	33.64%	33.13%
<b>NO RETURN</b>	65.82%	67.10%	66.36%	66.87%

BY TYPE OF RETURN AND LENGTH OF FOLLOW-UP PERIOD				
	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009
<b>NEW CONVICTIONS</b>	13.21%	12.62%	13.99%	15.14%
<b>CONDITIONAL VIOLATIONS</b>	20.97%	20.28%	19.65%	17.99%

BY CATEGORY*					
		CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009
<b>SEX OFFENDERS</b>	Overall	40.47%	42.66%	38.57%	33.33%
	Conditional Violations	36.52%	37.86%	33.71%	27.08%
	Convictions	3.95%	4.80%	4.86%	6.25%
<b>GENDER**</b>	Male	34.17%	33.12%	33.81%	32.46%
	Female	18.55%	17.27%	17.88%	15.79%
<b>RISK LEVELS</b>	High Risk	38.85%	42.30%	41.09%	42.86%
	Moderate Risk	32.97%	31.42%	31.95%	28.77%
	Low Risk	26.08%	19.69%	18.04%	15.96%
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	Level 4 - 6	40.68%	38.99%	41.17%	39.69%

\* Calculated on a 36-month return. \*\* Interpret as e.g., of the total males released in the calendar year this % recidivated within 36 months.

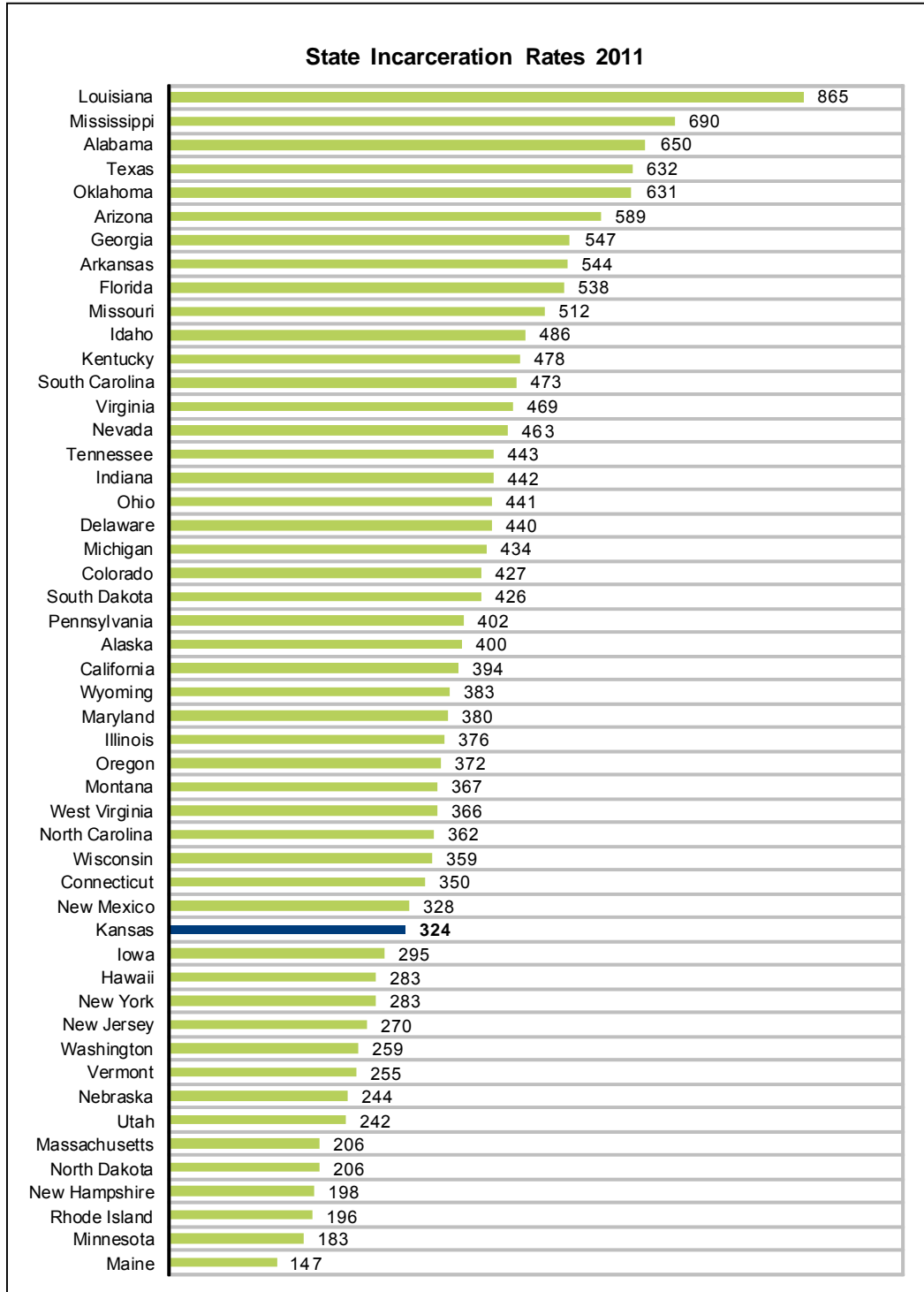
## JUVENILE: Based on offenders who return within 3 years



# Inmate Population

## U.S. imprisonment rates

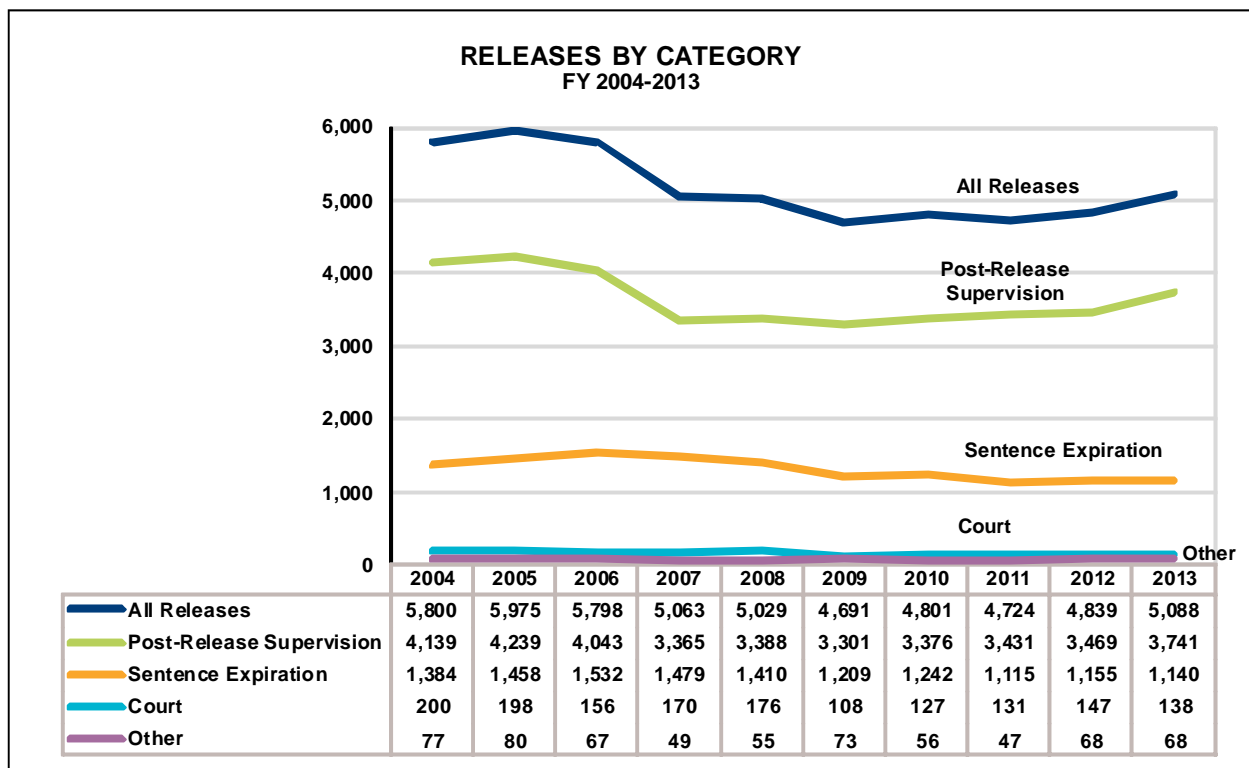
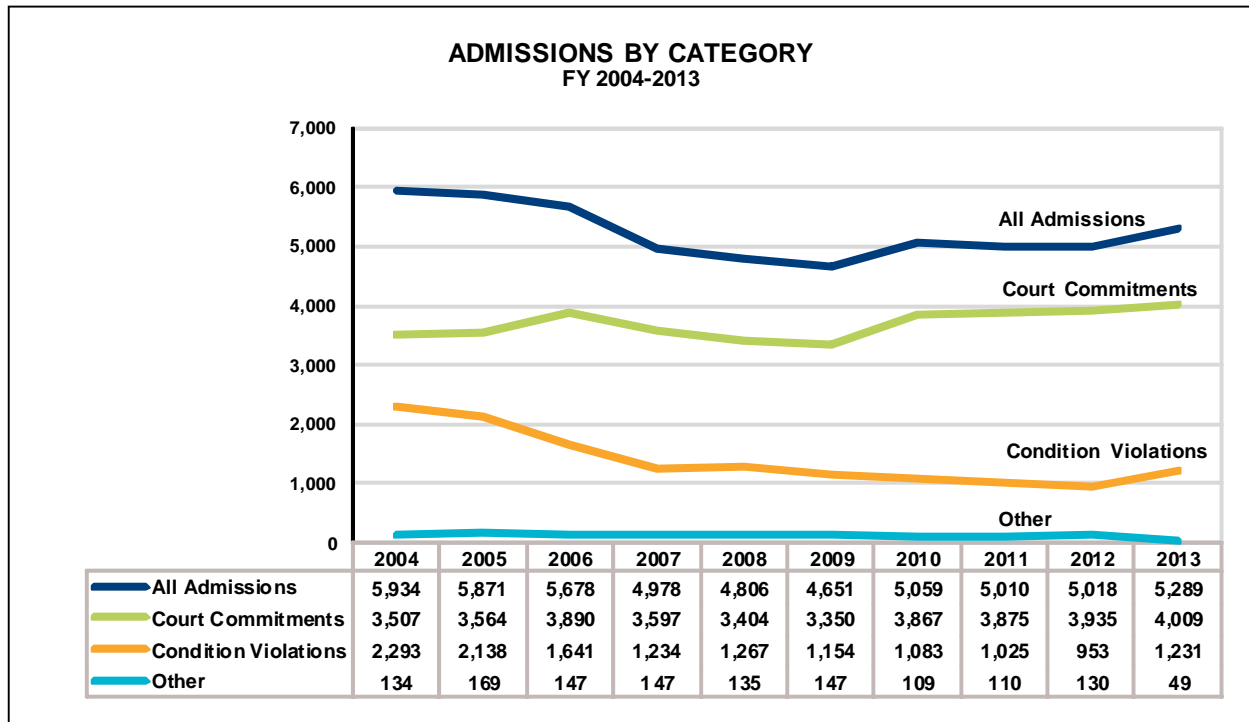
- Kansas ranks 36th in imprisonment rates of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, per 100,000 residents.



Source: Prisoners in 2011, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.  
 Note: Incarceration rate is the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Based on U.S. Census Bureau January 1 population estimates.

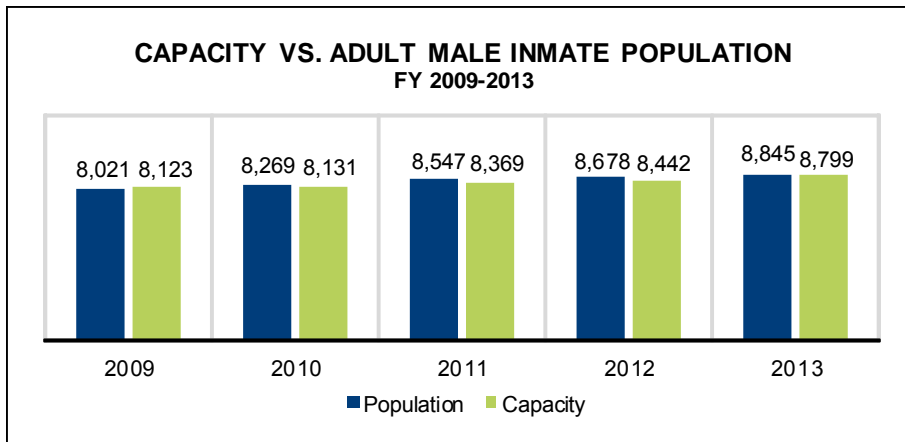
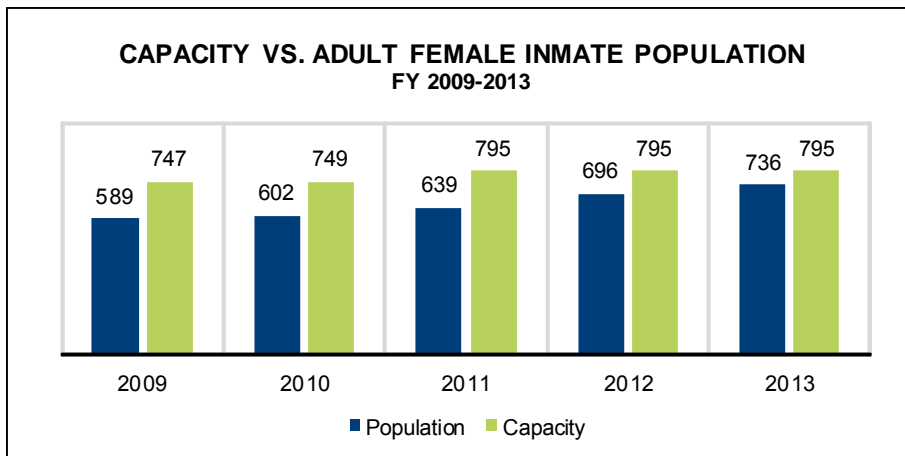
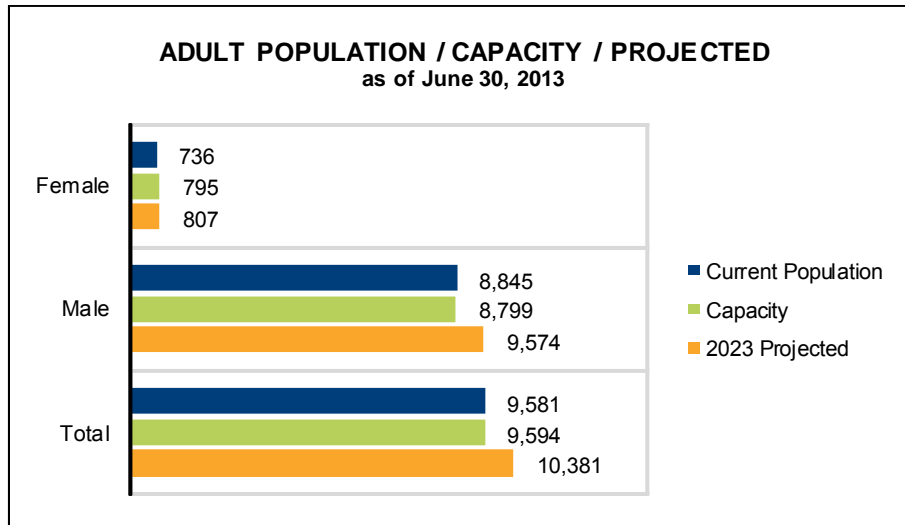
# Inmate Population

## ADULT: Admissions and releases



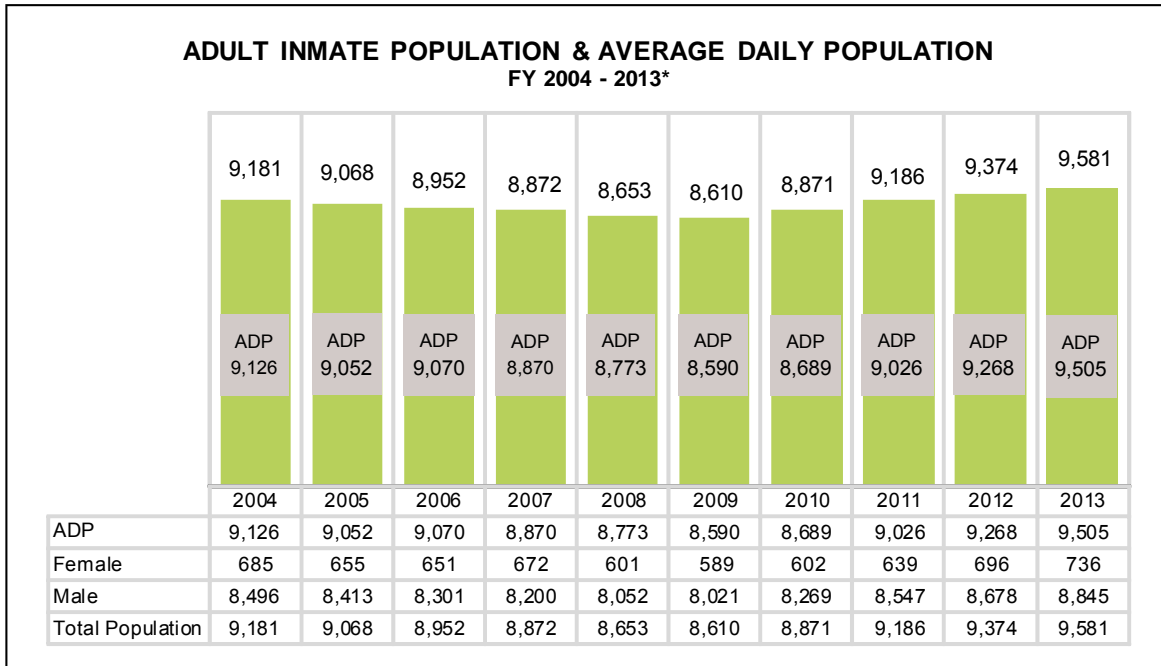
# Inmate Population

## ADULT: Population totals

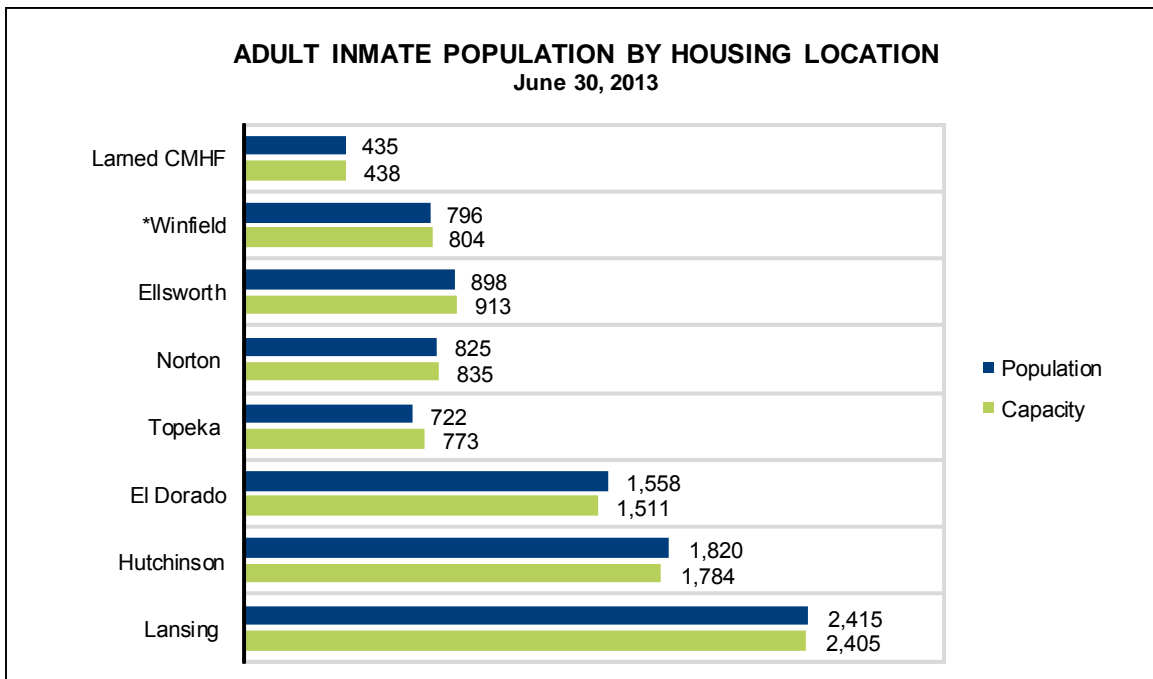


# Inmate Population

## ADULT: Population and housing



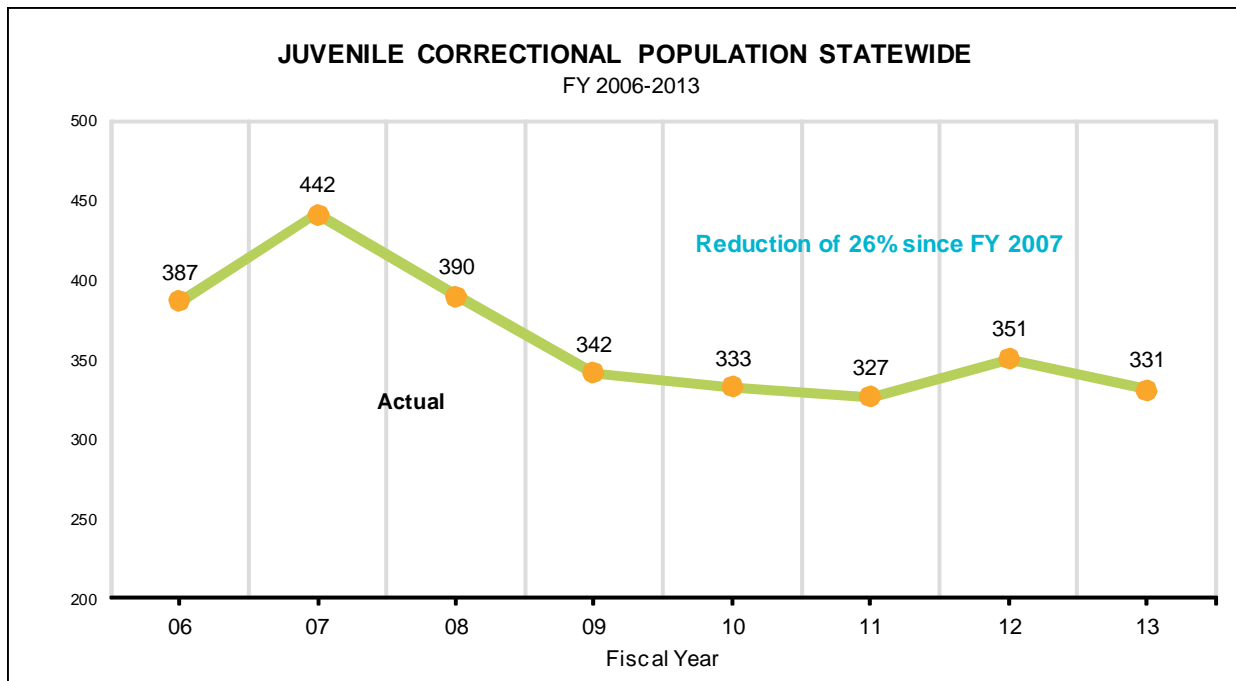
\* Population as of June 30 each fiscal year includes inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities population. In FY 2013 this includes 112 inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities.



\*Winfield includes Wichita Work Release. NOTE: Total Non-KDOC Placements = 112. Total All Placements = 9,581.

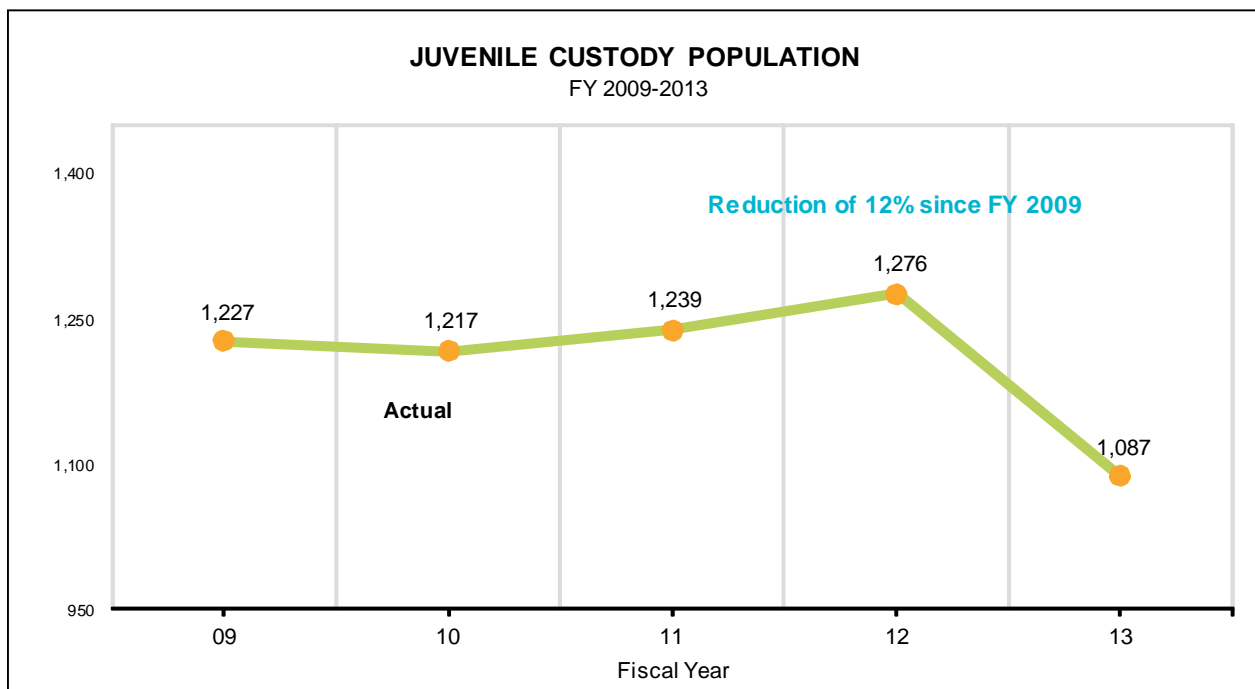
# Inmate Population

## JUVENILE: Correctional facility population



## JUVENILE: Custody population

- The juvenile custody population includes out-of-home placements, foster care, home treatment, runaways and AWOL designations, but not those in juvenile correctional facility custody.



# Inmate Population

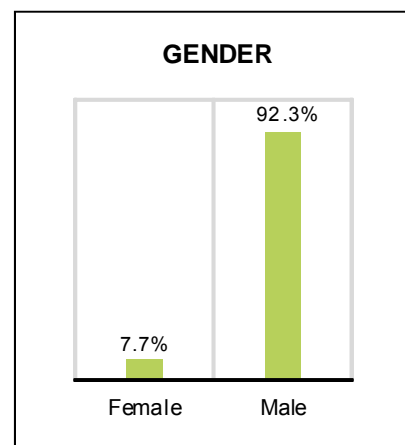
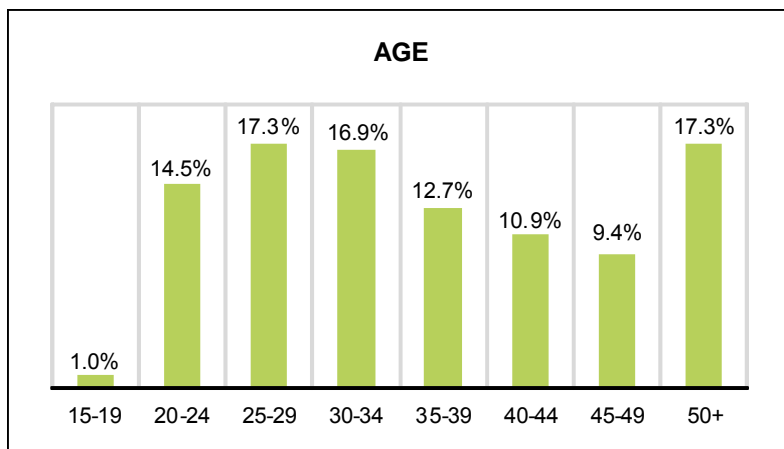
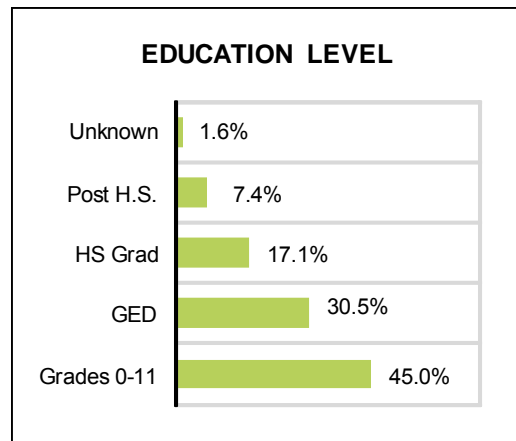
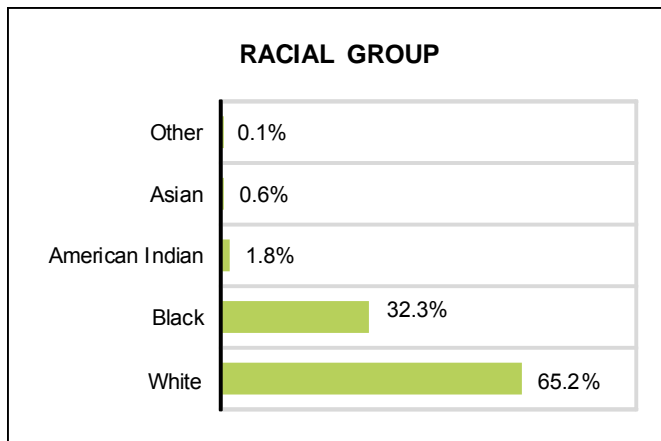
## ADULT: Characteristics

ADULT INMATE CHARACTERISTICS									
as of June 30, 2013*									
Characteristic	Total	LCF	HCF	TCF	EDCF	LCMHF	WCF	NCF	ECF
<b>Age Group (Years)</b>									
15-19	97	21	16	4	33	2	1	6	14
20-24	1,384	324	292	82	264	52	97	95	178
25-29	1,639	372	334	156	250	73	124	149	181
30-34	1,603	406	308	146	231	79	130	151	152
35-39	1,201	312	237	100	161	58	127	108	98
40-44	1,030	269	207	90	120	49	106	96	93
45-49	892	227	164	60	123	47	96	93	82
50-54	782	223	142	52	123	34	67	78	63
55-59	444	151	69	23	74	25	33	39	30
60-64	215	60	35	7	82	8	10	6	7
65+	182	50	16	2	97	8	5	4	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>898</b>
<b>Average Age (Years)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Racial/Ethnic Group</b>									
American Indian	166	36	35	20	30	9	16	13	7
Asian	61	17	14	5	5	2	4	11	3
Black	3,071	952	635	171	501	113	218	187	294
White	6,169	1,410	1,135	525	1,022	311	558	614	594
Other	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>898</b>
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	8,747	2,415	1,820	0	1,558	435	796	825	898
Female	722	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>898</b>
<b>Education Level</b>									
Grades 0-11	4,225	1,096	877	283	719	199	279	352	420
High School Grad.	1,563	410	241	192	230	62	167	130	131
G.E.D.	2,825	693	551	227	430	128	259	258	279
Greater than H.S.	701	177	136	18	105	35	90	80	60
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,314</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>890</b>
Info. Unavailable	155	39	15	2	74	11	1	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,469</b>								
<b>Inmate Custody Classification</b>									
Special Management	786	144	182	18	367	31	3	12	29
Maximum	1,100	559	317	54	46	120	0	0	4
Medium [High]	1,595	499	320	99	286	1	0	0	390
Medium [Low]	2,768	579	681	151	467	2	0	519	369
Minimum	2,888	623	317	372	102	281	793	294	106
Unclassified	332	11	3	28	290	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>898</b>

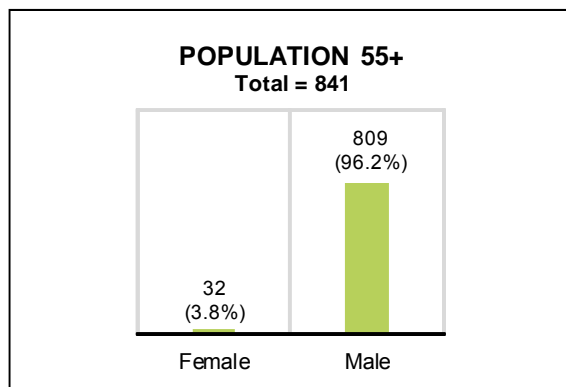
\* Does not include 112 non-KDOC placement.

# Inmate Population

## ADULT: Demographics



## Aging offender population



### BREAKDOWN OF INMATES AGED 55+

Total = 841

Age Range	Count	Percentage
55-59	444	52.8%
60-64	215	25.6%
65-69	94	11.2%
70-74	66	7.8%
75+	22	2.6%



# Inmate Population

## JUVENILE: Offender characteristics

JUVENILE OFFENDER (JCF) POPULATION BY RACE as of June 30, 2013		
Characteristic	Frequency	Percent by Total Population
<b>Race</b>		
American Indian	3	0.90%
Asian	4	1.20%
African American	118	35.54%
White	207	62.35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

JUVENILE OFFENDER (JCF) POPULATION GENDER BY RACE as of June 30, 2013			
Characteristic	Gender		Total Population
	Male	Female	
American Indian	3	0	3
Asian	4	0	4
African American	110	8	118
White	199	8	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>332</b>

JUVENILE OFFENDER (JCF) POPULATION CURRENT AGE BY RACE as of June 30, 2013												
Characteristic	Current Age											Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
American Indian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Asian	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
African American	0	2	2	7	23	34	27	15	7	1	0	118
White	0	2	7	15	36	51	50	32	11	3	0	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332</b>

# Inmate Population

## ADULT: Sentencing characteristics

ADULT SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS KDOC & NON-KDOC Facilities as of June 30, 2013*		
Duration of Present Confinement	Number*	%**
6 months or less	1,951	20.4%
Over 6 months - to 1 year	1,231	12.8%
Over 1 year - to 2 years	1,607	16.8%
Over 2 years - to 3 years	1,059	11.1%
Over 3 years - to 4 years	704	7.3%
Over 4 years - to 5 years	467	4.9%
Over 5 years	2,488	26.0%
Info. Unavailable	74	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,581</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Types of Admission		
<b>Commitments for Violation:</b>		
Probation Violation/No New Sentence	1,573	16.4%
Probation Violation/New Sentence	329	3.4%
Parole Violation/New Sentence	653	6.85%
New Court Commitments	6,211	64.83%
Conditional Release Violator New Sentence	31	.32%
<b>Return by KDOC Action:</b>		
Parole Violation No New Sent.	607	6.3%
Conditional Release Violation No New Sent.	18	0.2%
Other	159	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,581</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Criminal History Category		
A - 3+ Person Felonies	1,922	20.1%
B - 2 Person Felonies	1,406	14.7%
C - 1 Person Felony and 1 Non-person Felony	1,243	13.0%
D - 1 Person Felony	669	7.0%
E - 3+ Non-person Felonies	845	8.8%
F - 2 Non-person Felonies	310	3.2%
G - 1 Non-person Felony	480	5.0%
H - 2+ Misdemeanors	559	5.8%
I - 1 Misdemeanor or No Record	1,436	15.0%
Not Applicable/Unavailable	711	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,581</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Includes 112 housed in non-KDOC facility placement. \*\*Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

# Inmate Population

## ADULT: Offense grouping

BY OFFENSE GROUPING & GENDER						
[overall most serious active offense]* June 30, 2013						
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Offense Grouping</b>						
Person Offenses:						
Sex Offenses	2,105	22.0%	2,068	23.4%	37	5.0%
Other Person Offenses	4,870	50.9%	4,532	51.4%	338	45.9%
Property Offenses	584	6.1%	468	5.3%	116	15.8%
Drug Offenses	1,724	18.0%	1,493	16.9%	231	31.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>8,561</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>98.1%</b>
Other Offenses	276	2.9%	262	3.0%	14	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,559</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,823</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Info. Unavailable	22		22		0	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,581</b>		<b>8,845</b>		<b>736</b>	

\*Defined as the most serious active offense for which the inmate is serving. Included are attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit. Population = KDOC & non-KDOC facilities

ADULT ADMISSIONS					
Under age 18 FY 2004-2013					
[at the time of the offense, by type of offense]					
FY	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
2004	38	13	4	2	57
2005	45	9	4	1	59
2006	73	5	3	2	83
2007	52	8	8	3	71
2008	48	6	1	0	55
2009	53	6	2	0	61
2010	56	6	5	0	67
2011	74	10	4	0	88
2012	52	3	4	2	61
<b>2013</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>

ADULT OFFENSE GROUPING		
Under age 18		
[July 1, 2012 — June 30, 2013]		
Offense Group	Number	%
Homicide	6	9.0%
Kidnapping	3	4.5%
Sex Offenses	10	14.9%
Assault/Battery	12	17.9%
Robbery	10	14.9%
Burglary	13	19.4%
Forgery/Theft	4	6.0%
Drug Offenses	3	4.5%
Other Offenses	6	9.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Inmate Population

## JUVENILE: Offense grouping

JUVENILE: MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE GROUPING as of June 30, 2013		
Total		
	Number	%
<b>Offense Grouping</b>		
Person Offenses:		
Sex Offenses	104	31%
Other Person Offenses	97	29%
Property Offenses	55	17%
Drug Offenses	19	6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>83%</b>
Other Offenses	57	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100%</b>

### JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY RESIDENTS BY COUNTY OF DISPOSITION\* as of June 30, 2013

Cheyenne	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Republic	Washington	2	2	4	1	
							6	Marshall	Nemaha	Brown	Doniphan	4	
	2						Cloud			1	Atchison	Leavenworth	
Sherman	Thomas	Sheridan	Graham	Rooks	Osborne	Mitchell	Ottawa	Clay	3	Pottawatomie	Jackson	Jefferson	Wyandotte
							12	Riley	12	1	35	3	8
1	1			1	2	Lincoln	Saline	Geary	1	Wabaunsee	8	Douglas	17
Wallace	Logan	Gove	Trego	Ellis	Russell	Ellsworth	1	Dickinson	1	Morris	1	Osage	1
1	1				3	Barton	1	McPherson	1	Chase	6	Franklin	Miami
Greeley	Wichita	Scott	Lane	Ness	Rush	1	Rice	1	Marion	Chase	1	Anderson	Linn
					1	Pawnee	6	4			1	Coffey	2
	2	12				Edwards	6	Harvey	5			1	Bourbon
Hamilton	Kearny	Finney		Hodgeman	8	Stafford	1	71	5	Greenwood	1	Allen	3
			Gray	Ford		Pratt	1	Sedgwick	Butler	1	Wilson	1	Crawford
Stanton	Grant	Haskell		Kiowa			2	2		Eik	6	Neosho	1
Morton	Stevens	3	Meade	Clark	Comanche	Barber	2	2	Cowley	1	1	1	Cherokee
							Harper	2	Sumner	Chautauqua	6	1	
										Chautauqua	1	Montgomery	
												Labette	

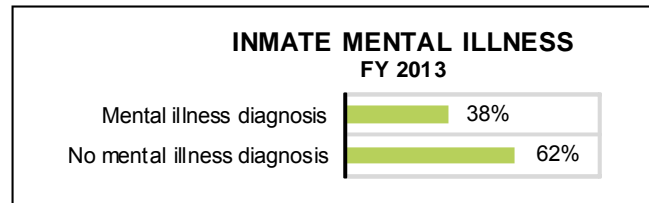
\*As of June 30, 2013, four counties (those projected on the map — Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Wyandotte) collectively accounted for over half (53.6%) or 178 of the total 332 housed in a juvenile correctional facility.

# Inmate Population

## ADULT: Mentally ill

Since 2006, the mentally ill inmate population has grown by 126%.

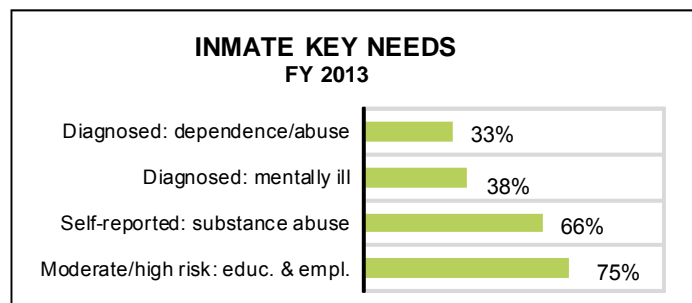
- By the end of FY 2013, 38 percent of inmates were diagnosed with having a mental illness.
  - These offenders have a 39.7 percent re-tur n rate at 36 months.
- The KDOC, which has only 382 specialized beds for mentally ill inmates, uses a waiting list for placements.
  - Of new admissions in FY 2013, 17 percent were referred for specialized behavioral health housing.
  - Another 160 specialized beds is projected to be needed by FY 2018.
  - Without a specialized mental health facility, the need for more specialized beds would be managed in existing facilities.
  - Mental health staffing levels must increase to meet the needs of these inmates in the general inmate population.



## ADULT: Need for Behavioral Health Interventions

Programmatic needs remain great in behavioral health issues (substance abuse and mental illness), education, employment, sex offender treatment and cognitive thinking.

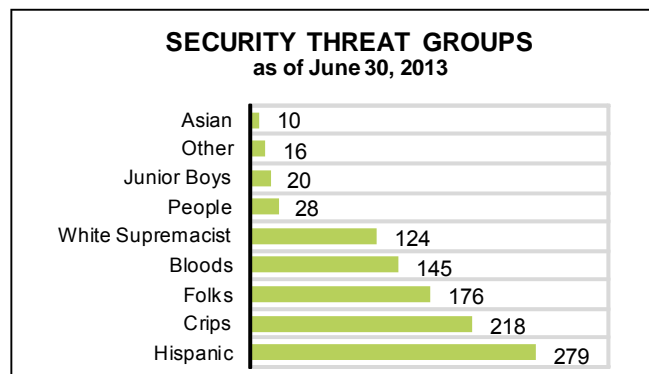
- About two-thirds of revocations from parole and probation are due to behavioral health issues.
- The key programmatic cornerstone is cognitive thinking skills.
  - Between FY 2012 and FY 2013, \$2.5 million was approved for recidivism reducing programming.



## ADULT: Security Threat Groups

At the end of FY 2013:

- 1,016 inmates were identified as validated Security Threat Group (STG) members.
- The KDOC's three largest facilities (LCF, HCF and EDCF) house the most STG members.
  - At least 15% of the population at LCF, HCF, and EDCF were validated STG members.
- The Hispanic STG, the fastest growing STG, more than doubled from 128 in FY 2008 to 279 in FY 2013.
  - In FY 2013, the KDOC experienced 57 disruptive gang-related incidents, which typically result in more segregation placements for gang leaders and participants.



# Inmate Population

## Batteries

Adult Batteries					
	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
Inmate-on-inmate	24	17	33	21	32
Inmate-on-staff	10	10	10	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>

Juvenile Injuries					
	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>343</b>

Batteries with serious injuries, as defined by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), require urgent and immediate medical treatment and restrict the usual activity of the inmate or staff. Medical treatment is more extensive than mere first aid.

## Escapes

Adult Escapes					
	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
Escapes from Secure Facilities	3	2	3	0	0
Escapes from Non-secure Facilities	13	8	5	17	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>

Juvenile Escapes					
	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
Escapes from Secure Facilities	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) data collection

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) is a federally mandated law that came into effect on August 20, 2013.

The KDOC is making significant progress toward full PREA compliance in the areas of prevention, detection and response to incidents of sexual abuse and harassment. Responses to reports of sexual abuse have been standardized statewide and goals are in place to close any remaining identified gaps.

With enhancements in quality control, data collection and on-going technical assistance, the KDOC has begun to pinpoint specific areas of focus in order to maximize agency resources and outcomes for PREA.

Substantiated PREA Cases STAFF-ON-INMATE	
Facility	CY 12
El Dorado	0
Ellsworth	2
Hutchinson	3
Lansing	5
Larned	0
Norton	0
Topeka	1
Winfield*	2
KJCC**	4
LJCF**	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

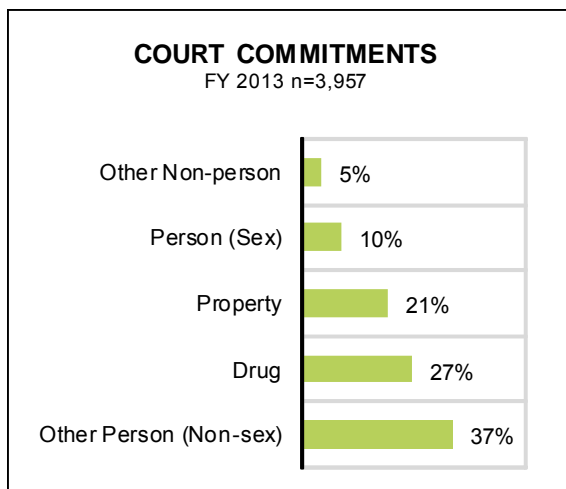
Substantiated PREA Cases INMATE-ON-INMATE	
Facility	CY 12
El Dorado	0
Ellsworth	0
Hutchinson	0
Lansing	0
Larned	1
Norton	1
Topeka	1
Winfield*	0
KJCC**	3
LJCF**	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

\*Winfield includes Wichita Work Release.

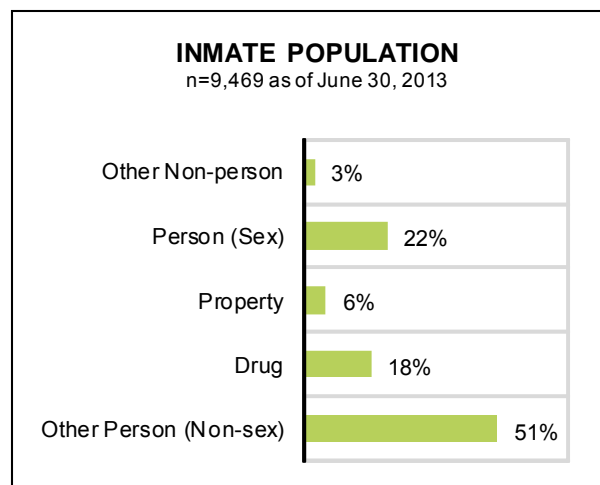
\*\*Juvenile Services Facilities: Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) and Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF).

# Offender Population

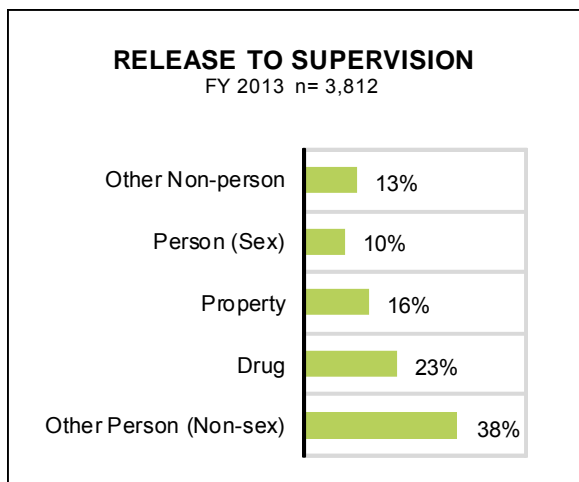
## ADULT: Distribution by type of crime (most serious offense)



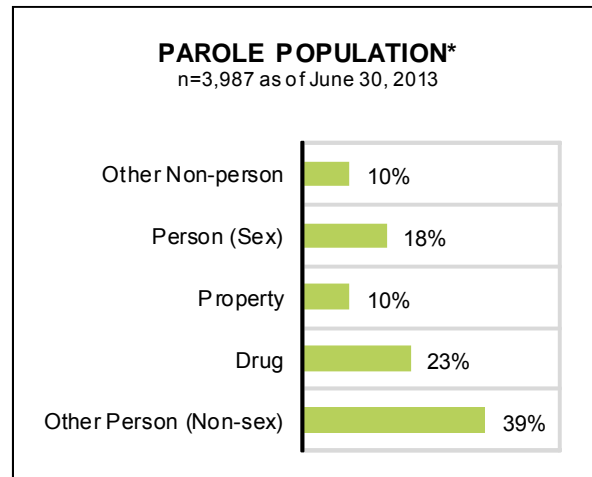
Information Unavailable = 24



Information Unavailable = 22



Information Unavailable = 3



Information Unavailable for 1,602. This includes compact offenders plus 4 Kansas offenders.

\*In-state caseload: Kansas excluding compact.

# Offender Population

ADULT: Admissions and releases

## COURT COMMITMENTS FY 2013\*

1	0	3	4	4	0	1	3	2	16	8	24	6	
Cheyenne	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Republic	Washington	Marshall	Nemaha	Brown	Doniphan	
7	8	0	1	6	2	3	11	5	59	13	32	58	
Sherman	Thomas	Sheridan	Graham	Rooks	Osborne	Mitchell	Cloud	Clay	Riley	Pottawatomie	Jackson	Jefferson	Atchison
0	4	0	0	40	7	1	0	9	76	2	277	9	63
Wallace	Logan	Gove	Trego	Ellis	Russell	Lincoln	Ottawa	Dickinson	Geary	Wabaunsee	Shawnee	Douglas	Johnson
1	4	3	2	1	0	33	3	7	0	57	11	24	19
Greeley	Wichita	Scott	Lane	Ness	Rush	Barton	Ellsworth	Morris	Chase	Lyon	Osage	Franklin	Miami
4	3	59		0	10	2	17	21	3	0	12	10	14
Hamilton	Kearny	Finney		Hodgeman	Pawnee	Stafford	Rice	McPherson	Marion	Chase	Coffey	Anderson	Linn
0	4	0	4	68	1	12	127	41	47	8	3	15	35
Stanton	Grant	Haskell	Gray	Ford	Edwards	Pratt	Reno	Harvey	Butler	Greenwood	Woodson	Allen	Bourbon
1	3	54	3	3	0	4	8	981	5	5	15	29	50
Morton	Stevens	Seward	Meade	Clark	Kiowa	Barber	Kingman	Sedgwick	Elk	Wilson	Neosho	Crawford	
									10	115	29	12	
									Chautauqua	Montgomery	Labette	Cherokee	

\*There were 3,957 such admissions (including 53 for which information on the county of commitment was not available). Four counties (those projected on the map — Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Wyandotte) collectively accounted for over half (51.7%) or 2,046 of the total 3,957. The county identified is the one associated with the offender's most serious active offense for the current incarceration.

## KANSAS OFFENDERS RELEASED TO POST-INCARCERATION SUPERVISION FY 2013\*

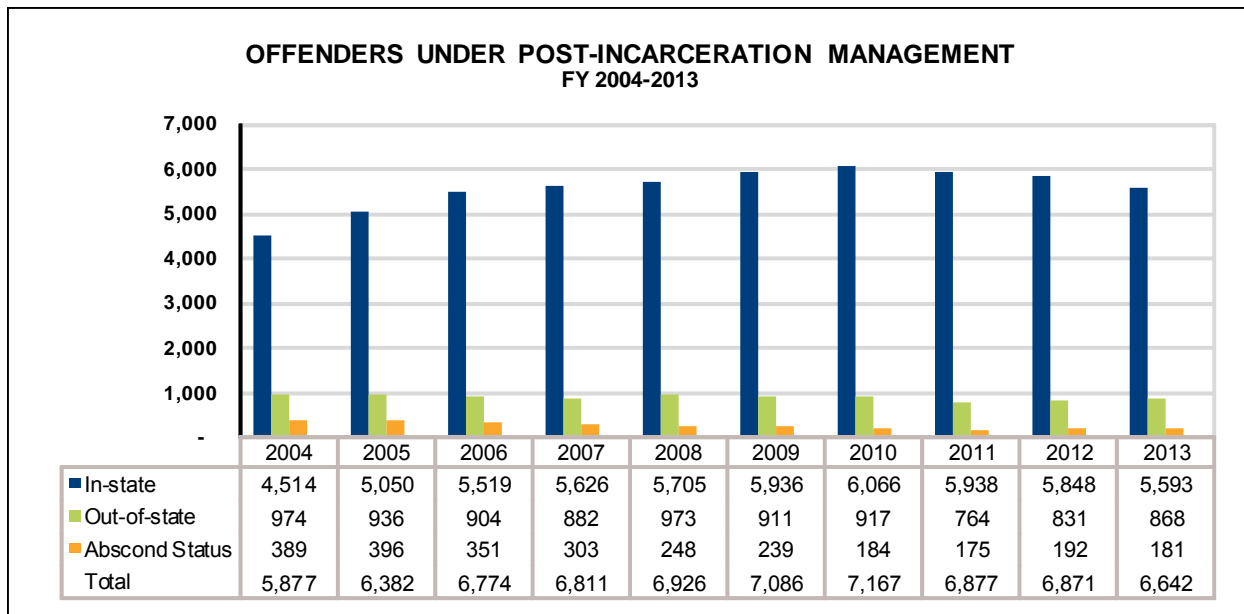
0	1	4	5	4	2	2	6	2	8	9	16	4	
Cheyenne	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Republic	Washington	Marshall	Nemaha	Brown	Doniphan	
6	2	0	3	5	1	6	6	14	61	19	22	35	
Sherman	Thomas	Sheridan	Graham	Rooks	Osborne	Mitchell	Cloud	Clay	Riley	Pottawatomie	Jackson	Jefferson	Atchison
1	4	1	0	25	5	1	2	93	5	5	254	11	59
Wallace	Logan	Gove	Trego	Ellis	Russell	Lincoln	Ottawa	Dickinson	Geary	Wabaunsee	Shawnee	Douglas	Johnson
1	3	5	7	0	3	30	5	18	5	5	22	47	35
Greeley	Wichita	Scott	Lane	Ness	Rush	Barton	Ellsworth	Morris	Chase	Lyon	Osage	Franklin	Miami
1	2	61		3	14	8	16	19	1	3	60	5	12
Hamilton	Kearny	Finney		Hodgeman	Pawnee	Stafford	Rice	McPherson	Marion	Chase	Coffey	Anderson	Linn
1	3	4	6	61	5	19	106	55	61	15	4	23	21
Stanton	Grant	Haskell	Gray	Ford	Edwards	Pratt	Reno	Harvey	Butler	Greenwood	Woodson	Allen	Bourbon
4	6	45	1	1	0	3	6	1083	2	2	15	13	61
Morton	Stevens	Seward	Meade	Clark	Kiowa	Barber	Kingman	Sedgwick	Elk	Wilson	Neosho	Crawford	
									4	90	33	5	
									Chautauqua	Montgomery	Labette	Cherokee	

\*Four counties, SG, SN, WY, JO, accounted for 53.85% of the statewide total of 3,991. Figures include any multiple releases of an individual offender during the period. The types of releases include: Parole, Re-Parole, Parole to Detainer, Parole of Returned Probationer, Supervised Conditional Release and Release to Post-Incarceration Supervision via the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of July 1, 1993. The information includes cases in which offenders convicted per K.S.A. 08-1567 (4th DUI conviction) who enter supervision status without having first been confined in prison.



# Offender Population

## ADULT: Post-incarceration supervision



### Adult: Demographics of offenders under post-incarceration supervision\*

AGE GROUP	#	% OF TOTAL
15-19	26	0.4%
20-24	642	11.0%
25-29	983	16.8%
30-34	897	15.3%
35-39	747	12.8%
40-44	690	11.8%
45-49	697	11.9%
50-54	610	10.4%
55-59	324	5.5%
60-64	137	2.3%
65+	98	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>100%</b>

RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP	#	% OF TOTAL
American Indian	78	1.4%
Asian	43	0.7%
Black	1,540	26.8%
White**	4,086	71.1%
Subtotal	5,747	
Unavailable	104	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

GENDER	#	% OF TOTAL
Male	5,013	87.2%
Female	734	12.8%
Subtotal	5,747	
Unavailable	104	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*Includes conditional releases. All characteristics reflect status on June 30, 2013. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic assessed. The number for which information is unavailable is due primarily to the lack of information on some of the 1,911 out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas.

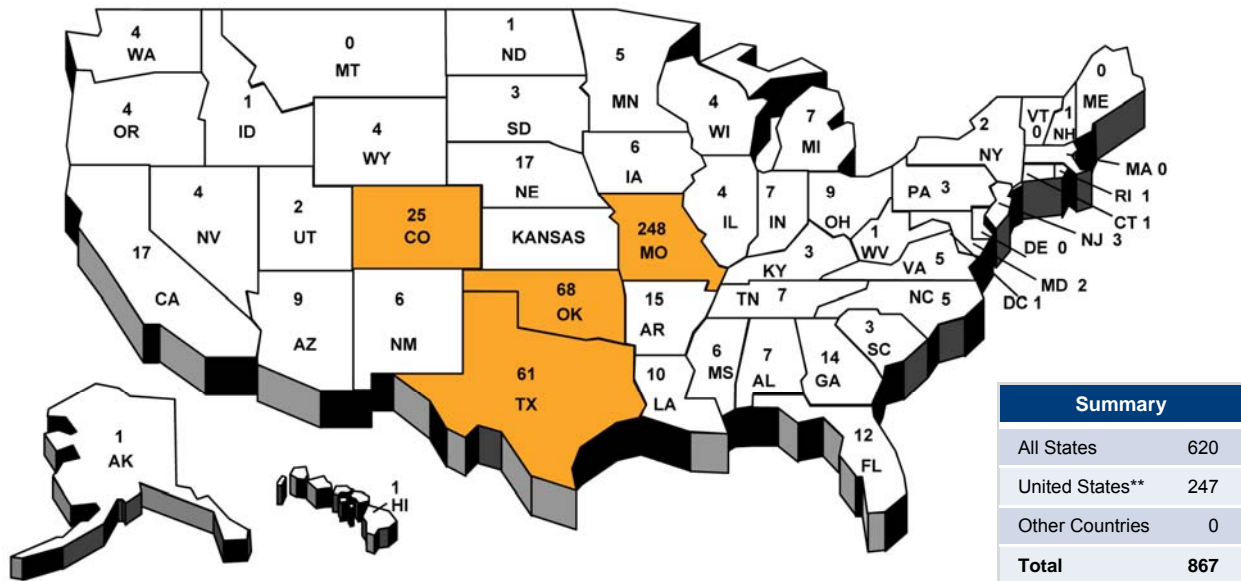
\*\*Not included as a separate racial category is "Hispanic," of which there were 436 in the population.

# Offender Population

## ADULT: Post-incarceration supervision

### KANSAS CASES UNDER OUT-OF-STATE POST-INCARCERATION SUPERVISION

By location: June 30, 2013\*

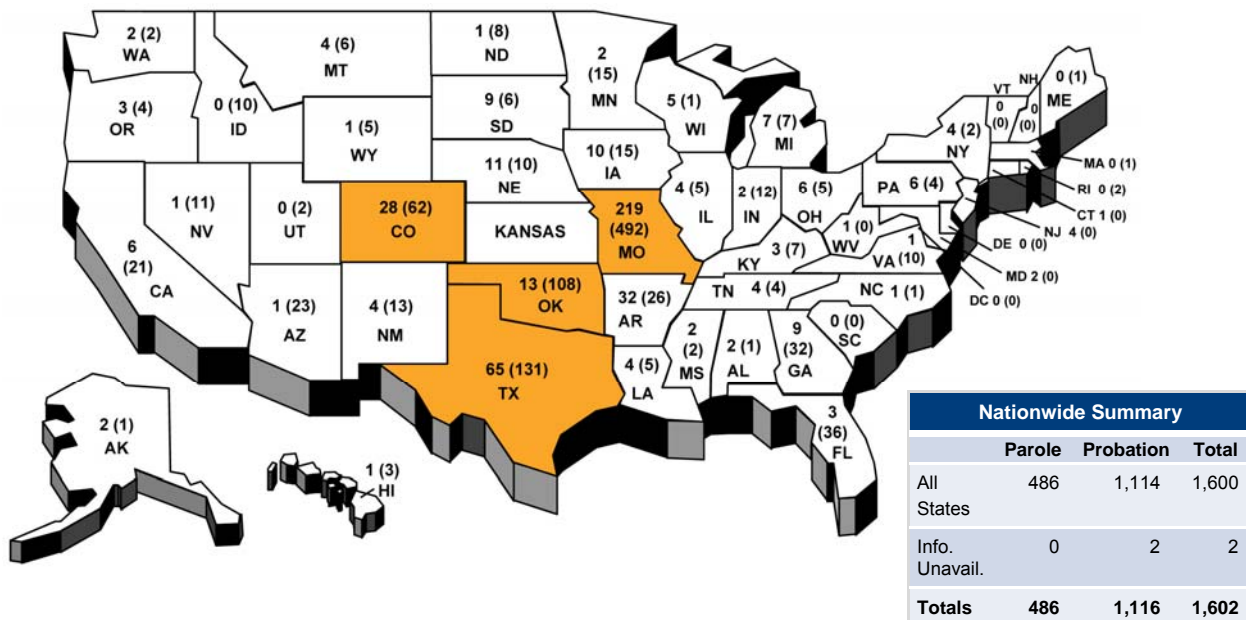


\*Includes Absconded/Warrant issued. Largest number of Kansas parole out-of-state cases are to CO MO, OK and TX.

\*\*United States - Indicates parole to federal detainee.

### COMPACT FELONY CASES SERVING PAROLE OR PROBATION IN KANSAS

By sending state: June 30, 2013



Note: The first figure indicates compact parole cases; the second figure in parentheses indicates compact probation cases. The largest number of compact felony cases are from CO MO, OK and TX.

# Human Resources

## Statistical summary

KDOC WORKFORCE									
As of June 30, 2013									
Avg. Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE*</b>									
All filled positions including temporary positions (June 2013)									
42.7	903	2,132	2,642	171	140	16	37	29	<b>3,035</b>
	29.8%	70.2%	87.1%	5.6%	4.6%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	100.0%
<b>UNIFORMED STAFF**</b>									
39.8	368	1,556	1,644	122	100	14	25	19	<b>1,924</b>
	19.1%	80.9%	85.4%	6.3%	5.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%	100.0%
<b>PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS***</b>									
Parole Officers I's and II's and Parole Supervisors. Excludes PO I and PO II in Central Office									
41.8	69	55	101	12	7	0	3	1	<b>124</b>
	55.6%	44.4%	81.5%	9.7%	5.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.8%	100.0%
<b>KANSAS STATEWIDE STATISTICS****</b>									
Based on the 2010 Census Report									
36.0	1,437.97	1,415.15	2,390.91	168.32	299.58	71.33	28.53	85.59	<b>2,853,118.00</b>
	50.4%	49.6%	83.8%	5.9%	10.5%	2.5%	1.0%	3.0%	100.0%

\*The totals do not include contract staff. \*\*Of the total uniformed staff: 1,040 were Corrections Officer I's, 420 were Corrections Officer II's, 456 were Corrections Specialists, and 8 were Corrections Manager II's (Major). \*\*\* The total includes 75 Parole Officer I's, 35 Parole Officer II's and 14 Parole Supervisors. \*\*\*\* For the purpose of Kansas Statewide Statistics, Hispanic includes Hispanics of any race.

AUTHORIZED FTE BY LOCATION FY 2013*			
Uniformed vs. Non-uniformed Employees			
	Uniformed	Non-uniformed	Total FTE
<b>Adult Facility</b>			
El Dorado	360	123.5	483.5
Ellsworth	161	74	235
Hutchinson	363	146	509
Lansing	509	173	682
Larned	133	51	184
Norton	194	70	264
Topeka	165	83	248
Winfield	132	68	200
Subtotal	2,017	788.5	2,805.5
<b>Juvenile Facility</b>			
Kansas Juvenile	173	100.5	273.5
Larned Juvenile	88	63	151
Subtotal	261	163.5	424.5
<b>Parole Services</b>	0	160	160
<b>Re-entry Services</b>	0	58	58
<b>Correctional Industries</b>	0	55	55
<b>Central Office</b>	0	183	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>3,686</b>
% of Total	61.8%	32.8%	100%

\*Includes funded and unfunded positions.

TURNOVER IN UNIFORMED STAFF			
FY 2013			
Facility	FTE*	Separations	Turnover Rate
El Dorado**	316	81	23.92%
Ellsworth	161	57	35.40%
Hutchinson	364	94	25.82%
Lansing	502	97	19.32%
Larned	133	40	30.08%
Norton	192	40	20.83%
Topeka	165	25	15.15%
Winfield	130	31	23.85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>23.69%</b>

\*Does not include unfunded positions

\*\* FTE for EDCF from 7/1/2012 to 12/31/2012 was 316.0. Due to the establishment of the SE Unit, the FTE for EDCF from 1/1/2013 to 6/30/2013 increased to 357.0.

# Fiscal Services

## Summary of activities

ADULT: COST PER INMATE OPERATING COSTS				
Adult Facilities FY 2013				
[based on actual expenditures]				
	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Cost/Inmate	Daily Cost/Inmate
<b>Facility</b>				
El Dorado	1,549	\$37,310,425	\$24,087	\$65.99
Ellsworth	897	\$20,278,110	\$22,607	\$61.94
Hutchinson	1,829	\$43,888,531	\$23,996	\$65.74
Lansing	2,414	\$57,671,896	\$23,891	\$65.45
Larned	434	\$13,037,862	\$30,041	\$82.30
Norton	827	\$21,245,207	\$25,689	\$70.38
Topeka	715	\$19,890,006	\$27,818	\$76.21
Winfield	799	\$18,599,195	\$23,278	\$63.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>\$231,921,232</b>	<b>\$24,506</b>	<b>\$67.14</b>

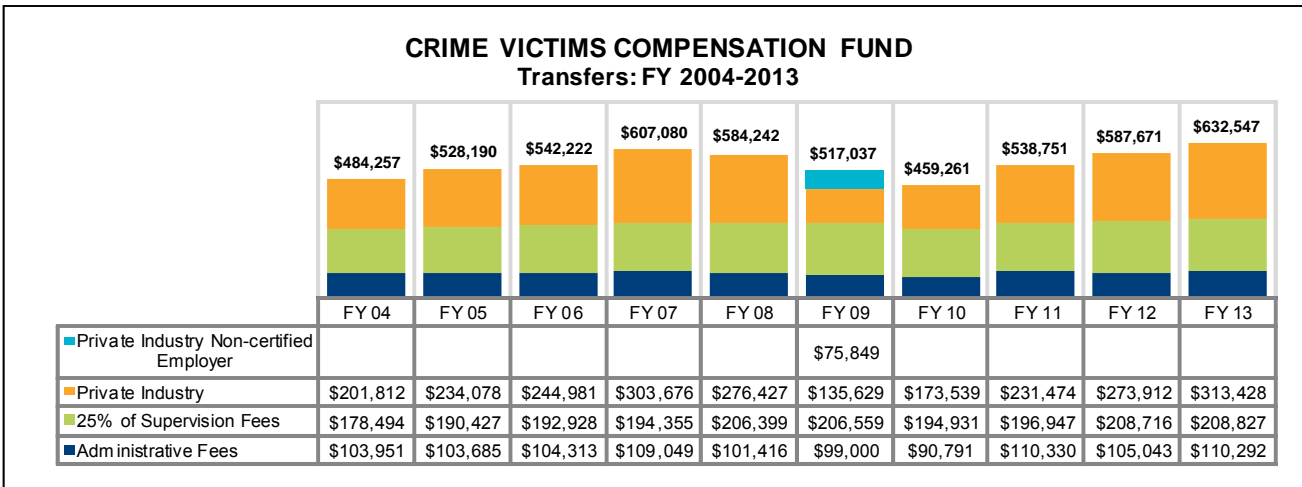
FY 2013 KDOC ADULT OPERATING BUDGET	
by funding source	
Total: \$296,506,532	
Federal	\$2,110,776 = 0.71%
Inmate Benefit Fund	\$2,651,217 = 0.89%
Fees	\$6,366,408 = 2.15%
Correctional Industries	\$10,942,890 = 3.69%
State General Fund	\$274,435,241 = 92.56%

JUVENILE: COST PER RESIDENT OPERATING COSTS				
Juvenile Facilities FY 2013				
	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Cost/Inmate	Daily Cost/Inmate
<b>Facility</b>				
Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex	208	\$19,017,759	\$91,432	\$250.50
Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility	120	\$10,020,474	\$83,504	\$228.78

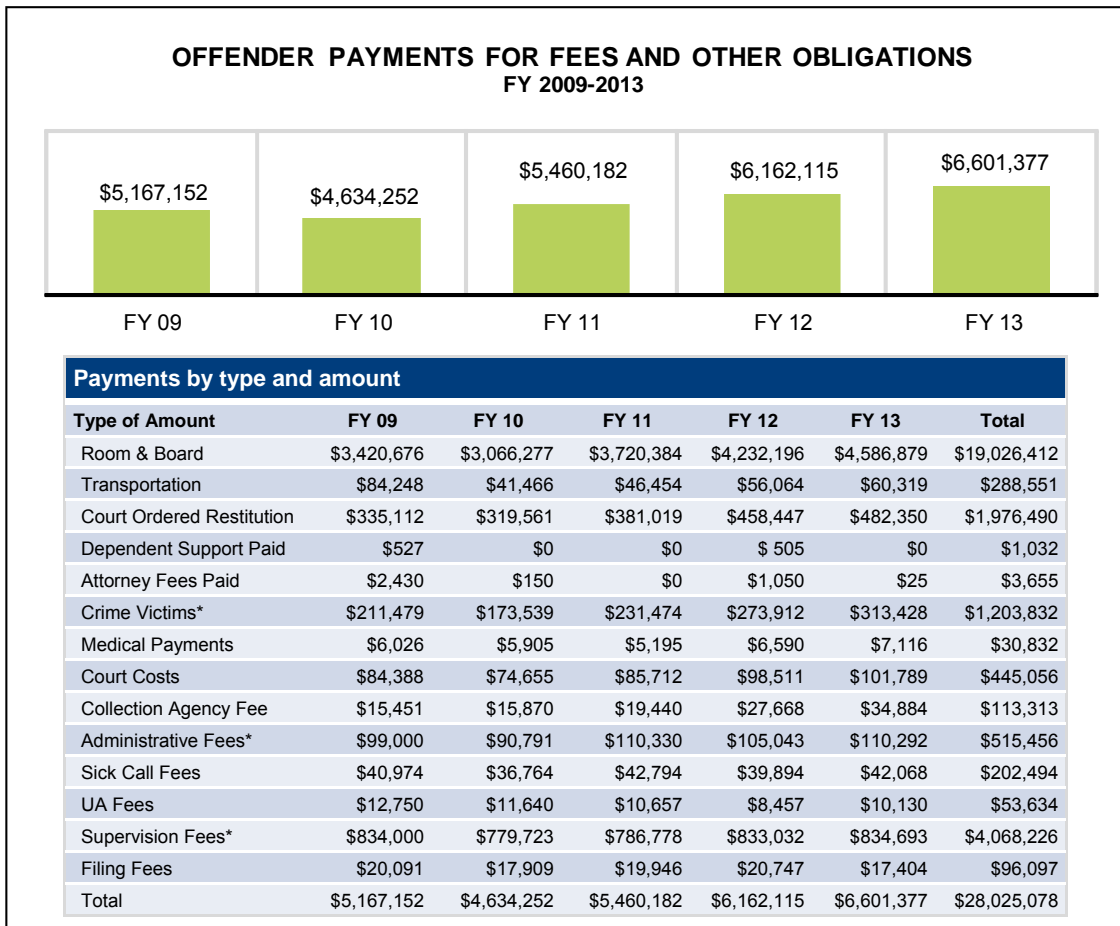
JUVENILE: AVERAGE COSTS	
FY 2013	
Juvenile Correctional Facility (Daily)	\$242.55
Out-of-home Placement	\$133.34
Probation Cost	\$16.04

# Fiscal Services

## ADULT: Summary of activities



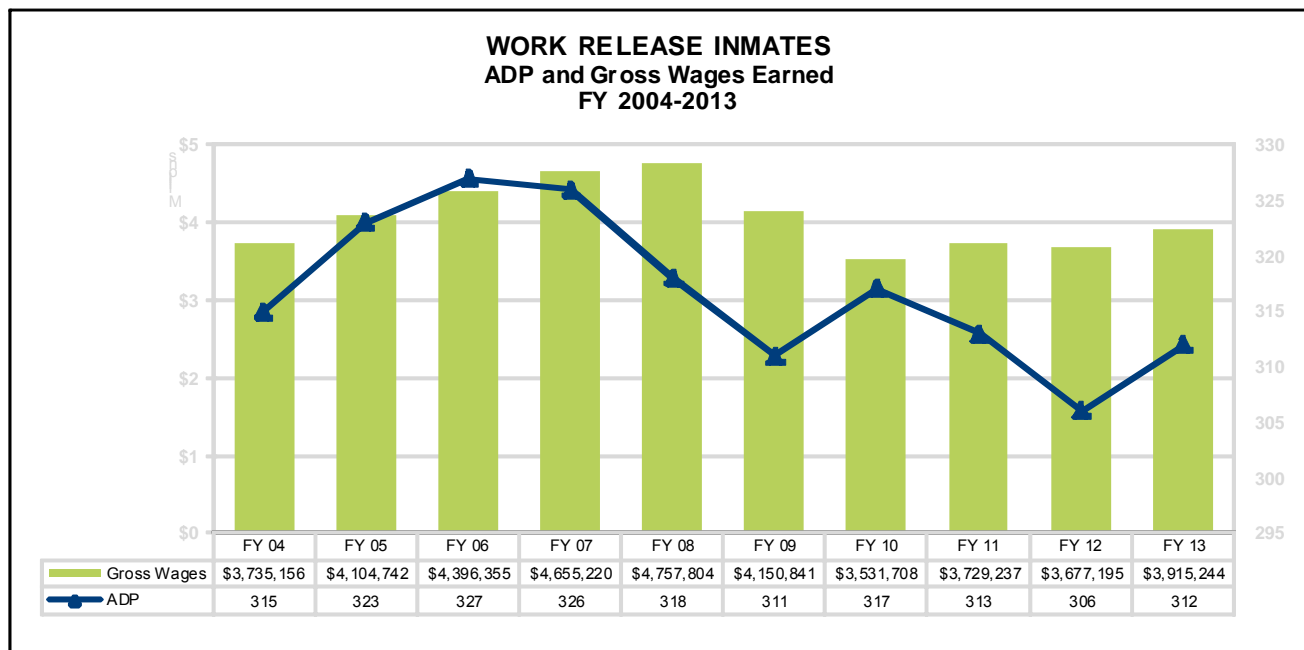
Since January 1, 1995, the KDOC has transferred funds from various inmate revenue sources to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. Transfers originate from: (1) proceeds from a \$1 monthly fee paid by inmates for administration of inmate trust accounts; (2) 25% of the proceeds of the monthly supervision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



\*A KDOC Victim Assistance Fund was established for FY 2009 per SB 524. The KDOC was authorized to deposit the \$1 administrative fee, 25% of the supervision fees collected and a deduction from the paychecks on inmates employed by a non-certified employer into this fund. A \$350,000 threshold was established, and once reached, the funds from these sources are remitted to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

# Fiscal Services

## ADULT: Summary of activities

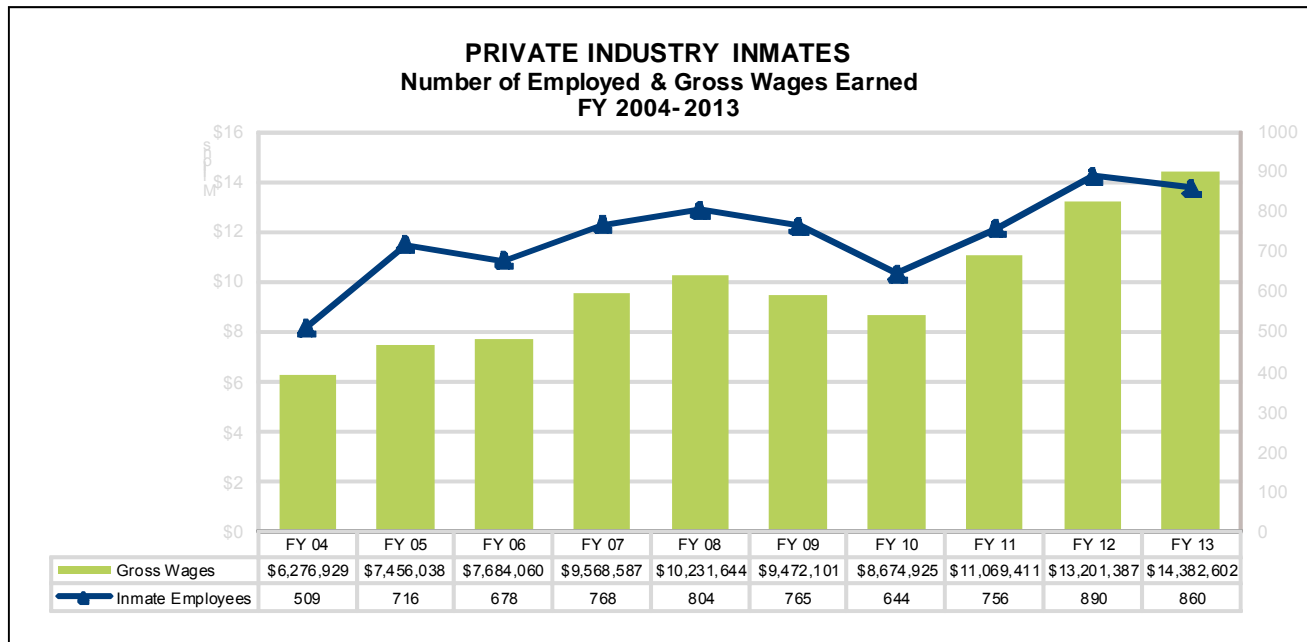


### WORK RELEASE INMATE PAYMENTS Type and Amount: FY 2004-2013

Type	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
<b>Room &amp; Board</b>	\$933,702	\$1,044,415	\$1,110,249	\$1,174,425	\$1,204,809	\$1,052,626	\$897,526	\$953,005	\$931,820	\$991,198
<b>Transportation</b>	\$20,856	\$21,930	\$45,104	\$32,341	\$30,641	\$31,345	\$31,002	\$27,190	\$33,728	\$37,423
<b>Dependent Support</b>	\$1,438	\$3,660	\$3,667	\$5,919	\$1,289	\$527	\$0	\$0	\$457	\$0
<b>Court-ordered Restitution</b>	\$115,151	\$127,936	\$131,539	\$133,702	\$67,829	\$72,941	\$59,350	\$59,013	\$72,282	\$76,638
<b>Attorney Fees</b>	\$7,043	\$5,353	\$6,528	\$12,803	\$3,989	\$2,430	\$150	\$0	\$1,050	\$25
<b>Medical Fees</b>	\$15,884	\$13,706	\$9,595	\$11,516	\$9,951	\$6,026	\$5,905	\$5,195	\$6,590	\$7,116
<b>Estimated Federal Taxes</b>	\$181,162	\$245,779	\$273,437	\$278,867	\$262,234	\$244,937	\$135,785	\$195,396	\$223,234	\$227,586
<b>Estimated State Taxes</b>	\$65,017	\$88,815	\$97,053	\$100,714	\$103,146	\$99,772	\$75,629	\$87,627	\$85,333	\$83,712
<b>Total Criminal &amp; Civil Court Cost</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,893	\$34,029	\$28,366	\$26,882	\$30,354	\$30,388
<b>Total Collection Agency Fee</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,747	\$2,758	\$2,852	\$3,538	\$5,288	\$5,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,340,253</b>	<b>\$1,551,594</b>	<b>\$1,677,172</b>	<b>\$1,750,287</b>	<b>\$1,705,528</b>	<b>\$1,547,391</b>	<b>\$1,236,565</b>	<b>\$1,357,846</b>	<b>\$1,390,136</b>	<b>\$1,459,852</b>

# Fiscal Services

## ADULT: Summary of activities



<b>PRIVATE INDUSTRY INMATE PAYMENTS</b>										
Type and Amount: FY 2004-2013										
Type	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
Room & Board	\$1,567,730	\$1,861,250	\$1,921,042	\$2,392,174	\$2,557,939	\$2,368,050	\$2,168,751	\$2,767,378	\$3,300,375	\$3,595,680
Transportation	\$0	\$0	\$1,243	\$51,596	\$49,034	\$52,904	\$10,464	\$19,264	\$22,336	\$22,896
Dependent Support	\$3,684	\$3,267	\$4,729	\$3,044	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47	\$0
Crime Victims	\$201,812	\$234,078	\$244,981	\$303,676	\$276,427	\$135,629	\$173,539	\$231,474	\$273,912	\$313,428
Court-ordered Restitution	\$111,856	\$138,273	\$139,265	\$174,832	\$235,209	\$262,170	\$260,212	\$322,006	\$386,166	\$405,711
Collection Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,265	\$12,693	\$13,018	\$15,902	\$22,380	\$29,118
Criminal Court Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,133	\$50,139	\$46,035	\$58,545	\$67,323	\$70,992
Civil Court Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$841	\$221	\$254	\$286	\$834	\$409
DOC Victim Assistance*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,849	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,885,082</b>	<b>\$2,236,868</b>	<b>\$2,311,260</b>	<b>\$2,925,322</b>	<b>\$3,169,848</b>	<b>\$2,957,655</b>	<b>\$2,672,273</b>	<b>\$3,414,855</b>	<b>\$4,073,374</b>	<b>\$4,438,235</b>

\* A Victim Assistance Fund was established for FY 2009 per SB 524. The KDOC was authorized to deposit the \$1 administrative fee, 25% of the supervision fees collected and a deduction from the paychecks of inmates employed by a non-certified employer into this fund. A \$350,000 threshold was established and, once reached, the funds were remitted to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

# Programs

## Summary

As funding allows, the KDOC provides programs directed at reducing an offender's overall level of risk. All programs may not be available at each facility or in each parole region. The KDOC contracts for most programs.

In FY 2013, the KDOC budgeted \$984,614 for 18.6 positions dedicated to delivering offender programs such as cognitive skills, parenting skills, job readiness and substance abuse programming.

ADULT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS: FY 2013				
Type	Amount/Details	Description	Participants	Completions
<b>Substance Abuse Recovery Program (SARP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FY 2013: Not to exceed \$333,977.</li> <li>Funding Source:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$250,482: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant (75%); and,</li> <li>\$83,495: KDOC (25% match).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Contractor: Mirror, Inc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located at TCF.</li> <li>Targets high-risk female inmates.</li> <li>24 slots/six-month program.</li> <li>Emphasizes a cognitive behavioral treatment approach.</li> </ul>	77	38
<b>Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No contract. Funded via the facility's budget. Therefore, no program-specific cost data is available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located at LCMHF.</li> <li>Targets high-risk male inmates.</li> <li>40 slots/18-week program.</li> <li>Treatment provided by state employees licensed with the State Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board.</li> </ul>	138	83
<b>Co-Occurring Disorder Recovery Program (CODRP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No contract. No KDOC cost. Funded by Larned State Hospital (LSH).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located at the LSH's Isaac Ray Unit.</li> <li>Targets high-risk male inmates with both mental illness and substance abuse issues.</li> <li>16 slots/18-24 month program.</li> </ul>	5	0

ADULT: SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAMS: FY 2013			
Contractor	Amount/Details	Description	Participants
<b>Clinical Associates, P.A. of Lenexa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FY 2013: \$1,693,400.</li> <li>Awarded for one year. Contract may be extended for up to four more years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cognitive behavioral treatment program.</li> <li>Four- to six-month program.</li> <li>Provided to inmates at LCF, HCF and TCF.</li> <li>Community treatment program provided in: Emporia, Garden City, Great Bend, Hays, Hutchinson, Junction City, Kansas City, Lansing, Lawrence, Lenexa, Norton, Olathe, Pittsburg, Salina and Topeka.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCF: 170 male inmates.</li> <li>HCF: 60 male inmates.</li> <li>TCF: 6 female inmates</li> </ul>



# Programs

## ADULT: EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL CONTRACTORS: FY 2013

Contractor	Area of Service	Amount (not to exceed)
<b>Southeast Kansas Education Service Center (Greenbush)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Academic, vocational and special education programs and intake assessments.</li> <li>Also includes Title I federal funding for services at HCF.</li> </ul>	\$1,557,967
<b>Barton County Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For services at ECF and LMHCF.</li> </ul>	\$49,615
<b>Colby Community College</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For services at NCF</li> <li>Funded via grants awarded to the college.</li> </ul>	-

## ADULT: EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS: FY 2013

Type	Description	Participants	Completions
<b>Title 1: No Child Left Behind</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$30,810 in funding from the Kansas State Department of Education.</li> <li>Must be less than 21 years old or turn 21 during the school year and meet criteria based on an educational needs assessment.</li> </ul>	37	11
<b>Special Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding level remained same in FY 2013.</li> <li>Participant selection based on an educational needs assessment and the Title I age requirements.</li> </ul>	126	18
<b>GED Preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required for inmates determined at RDU not to have a high school diploma or GED.</li> <li>Colby Community College provides GED and enhanced skills educational classes to NCF inmates to meet college credit requirements.</li> </ul>	784	305
<b>Vocational Programming</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 programs statewide.</li> <li>Shorter term, nationally recognized, certifications: manufacturing skills certification, Work Ready/Skills certification, and NCCER Core certification.</li> <li>Longer vocational training courses include masonry, plumbing, electrical, woodworking-construction and carpentry, welding, landscaping, HVAC and Microsoft Specialist training.</li> </ul>	1,023	741

## ADULT: MENTORING: FY 2013

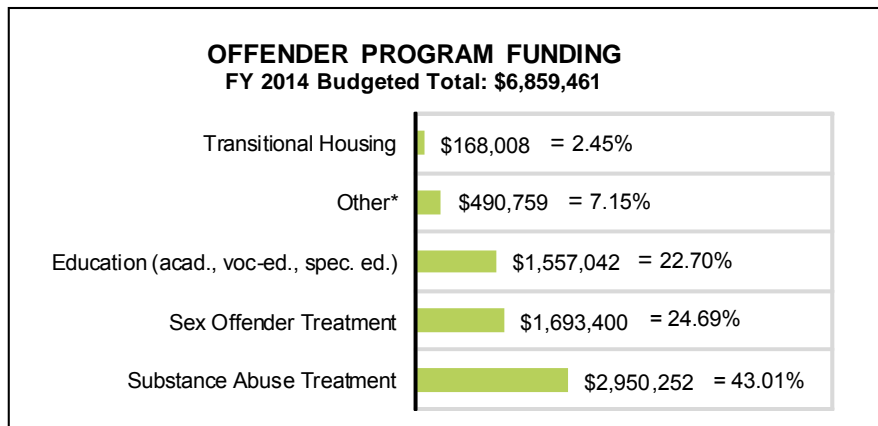
Program	Description	Participants
<b>Mentoring4Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentors make a difference in practical ways by helping offenders obtain jobs, housing, medical services, educational opportunities, and most importantly, being there when an offender "hits the wall" following re-entry into community.</li> <li>Mentors provide accountability and a pro-social model.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,590 mentor matches have been made since the program launched in July 2011.</li> </ul>

## JUVENILE: EDUCATIONAL CONTRACTORS: FY 2013

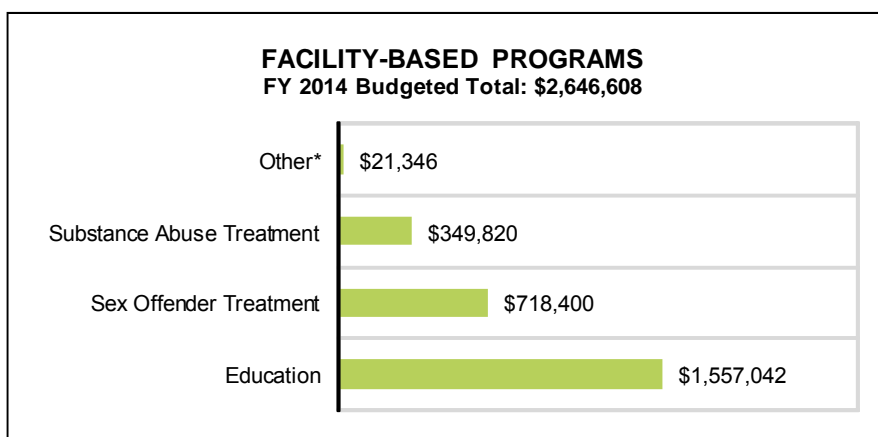
Contractor	Area of Service	Amount (not to exceed)
<b>USD 495</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Academic, vocational and special education programs (LJCF).</li> </ul>	\$1,455,319
<b>Greenbush</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Academic, vocational and special education programs (KJCC).</li> </ul>	\$2,847,605

# Programs

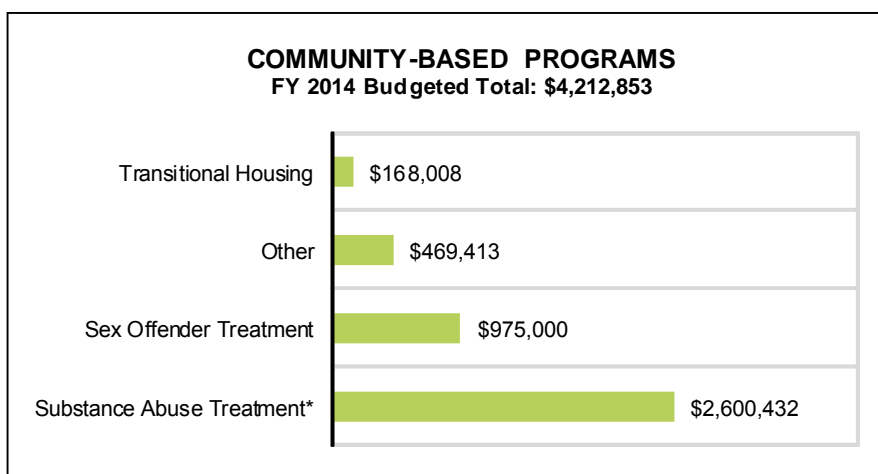
## ADULT: Fiscal summary



\* Other includes Second Chance Act projects, workforce development/job placement, gender violence programming and supportive services.



\* Other represents gender violence programming.



\* Substance abuse treatment includes Kansas Department of Aging and Disability Services' Driving Under the Influence Program.

# Support Services

## ADULT: Fiscal summary

The KDOC contracts for medical care and food services.

ADULT FOOD SERVICES: FY 2013		
Contractor	Amount/Details	Description
<b>Aramark Correctional Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FY 2013: \$13,972,518.</li> <li>Expires at the end of FY 2022.</li> <li>Served as KDOC's contractor since 1997.</li> <li>Responsible for labor, food and supplies at all facilities except LCMHF where meals are prepared by the Larned State Hospital vendor, Avians.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meal cost per inmate:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FY 2013: \$1.389</li> <li>FY 2014: \$1.410</li> </ul> </li> <li>As of July 2013, Aramark employed 125 staff.</li> <li>Standardized menu on a five-week rotation:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly average of 2,900 calories per/day for males and 2,200 for females.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provides Inmate to Work (IN2) vocational food service program at all facilities.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In FY 2013: 134 participants with 45 completions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provides an incentive program at all facilities, paying a 15% commission from net sales to the Inmate Benefit Fund to pay for the IN2 program.</li> </ul>

ADULT MEDICAL SERVICES: FY 2013		
Contractor	Amount/Details	Description
<b>Correct Care Solutions, Inc., (CCS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FY 2013: \$49,333,571.</li> <li>In 2010, the KDOC entered into an eight-year contract with CCS. The bid term allowed for a two-year term and up to three additional two-year renewals with an expiration date of June 30, 2018.</li> <li>Due to HRSA requirements and changes in Medicaid regulations, the existing contract will expire December 31, 2013 and the contract will be taken out to bid again.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides medical, dental and mental health care services to inmates including 24-hour emergency care.</li> <li>Services are provided at all correctional facilities except to Wichita Work Release inmates in employment status who are responsible for their own medical costs.</li> <li>The KDOC works with the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services/Medicaid for those inmates who are: under 18 years of age, over 65 years of age, pregnant and/or disabled.</li> </ul>
<b>Kansas University Physicians, Inc., (KUPI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FY 2013: \$1,096,148.</li> <li>Contract expires June 30, 2014.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides medically trained management consultants to assist the KDOC in managing the health care contract.</li> </ul>

# Support Services

Juvenile Services contracts for education, medical care, food and out-of-home placement services.

## JUVENILE FOOD SERVICES: FY 2013

Contractor	Amount/Details
<b>Aramark Correctional Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex—FY 2013: \$682,770</li> <li>• Expired September 30, 2013.</li> </ul>
<b>Larned State Hospital</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meals are prepared by the Larned State Hospital vendor, Aviands.</li> </ul>

## JUVENILE MEDICAL SERVICES: FY 2013

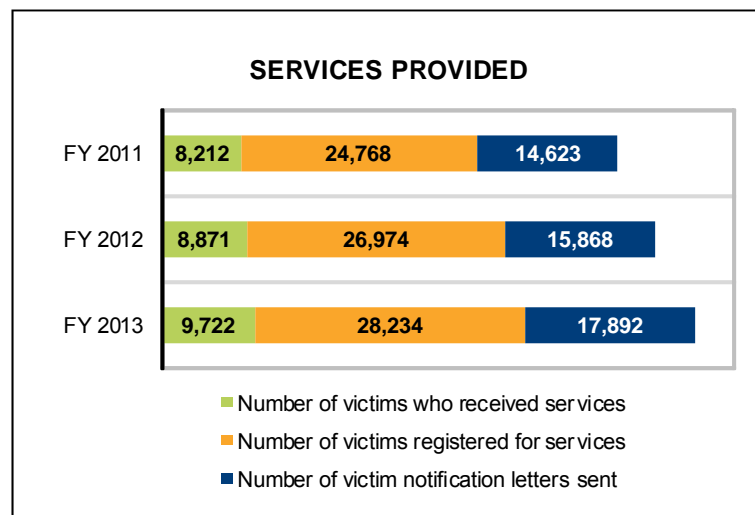
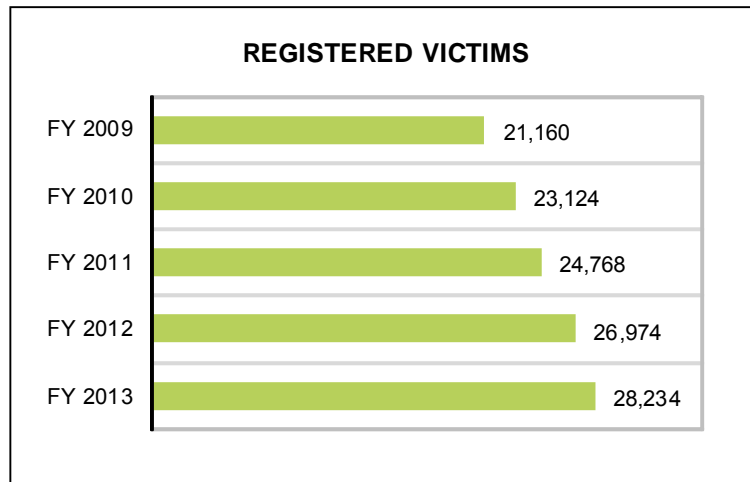
Contractor	Amount/Details	Description
<b>Correct Care Solutions, Inc., (CCS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY 2013: \$553,115</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides medical, dental and mental health care services to residents including 24-hour emergency care.</li> <li>• Services are provided at all correctional facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Kansas University Physicians, Inc., (KUPI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY 2013: \$357,526</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides medically trained management consultants to assist in managing the health care contract.</li> </ul>

## JUVENILE OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT SERVICES FY 2013

	Rate	Bed Days	Cost
<b>Services</b>			
Detention	\$120.00	21,530	\$2,583,600
Emergency Shelter	\$86.65	1,494	\$129,490
Youth Residential Center II	\$126.00	149,289	\$18,810,414
Transitional Living Program	\$100.00	24,158	\$2,415,800
Community Integration Program	\$95.00	3,039	\$288,705
Residential Maternity	\$60.57	1,010	\$61,173
Therapeutic Family Resource Home	\$115.00	4,616	\$530,840
Juvenile Justice Foster Care	\$99.00	15,785	\$1,562,715
Specialized Family Resource Home	\$49.64	4,269	\$211,913
Other Foster Care	Varies	N/A	\$0
Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility	Varies	Varies	\$4,531,612
Extraordinary Medical	N/A	N/A	\$6,908
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$31,133,170</b>

# Office of Victim Services

900 SW Jackson St., 4th Floor, Topeka, KS 66612 | (866) 404-6732 | [VictimWitness@doc.ks.gov](mailto:VictimWitness@doc.ks.gov)



## In FY 2013:

- 9,722 victims received services, a 9.6% increase from FY 2012. Of these, 3,140 were first-time registrants.
- 17,892 notification letters were sent, a 13% increase from FY 2012.
- 84% of victims surveyed reported feeling safer because of OVS services.
- 84% reported satisfaction with liaison services.
- 87% reported receiving notifications about offender information.
- 10,004 victim-initiated services were provided, a 24% increase from FY 2012.
- 597 victims received notification letters through the public comment session advocacy program.
- Grant funding provided \$12,419.64 in travel assistance for 59 victims to attend public comment sessions, a 113% increase.

# Capital Punishment

## Overview

KANSAS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT INMATES (as of September 2013)					
Name	KDOC #	Race	Date of Birth	Date Capital Sentence Imposed	County of Conviction
1) James Kraig Kahler	101355	White	January 15, 1963	October 11, 2011	Osage
2) Justin Eugene Thurber	93868	White	March 14, 1983	March 20, 2009	Cowley
3) Gary Wayne Kleypas	66129	White	October 8, 1955	December 3, 2008	Crawford
4) Scott Dever Cheever	72423	White	August 19, 1981	January 23, 2008	Greenwood
5) Sidney John Gleason	64187	Black	April 22, 1979	August 28, 2006	Barton
6) Douglas Stephen Belt	64558	White	November 19, 1961	November 17, 2004	Sedgwick
7) John Edward Robinson, Sr.	45690	White	December 27, 1943	January 21, 2003	Johnson
8) Jonathan Daniel Carr	76065	Black	March 30, 1980	November 15, 2002	Sedgwick
9) Reginald Dexter Carr, Jr.	63942	Black	November 14, 1977	November 15, 2002	Sedgwick

- Kansas has had a death penalty law three times, but has not conducted an execution since 1965.
- The U.S. Supreme Court struck down the death penalty laws in 40 states, including Kansas, in 1972. After several previous attempts, the 1994 Legislature enacted a death penalty law, which Governor Joan Finney allowed to become law without her signature. The statute took effect on July 1, 1994.
- Kansas statute established the death penalty by lethal injection as a sentencing option for offenders 18 years of age and older who are convicted of capital murder (K.S.A. 21-3439).
- A number of inmates have been convicted of capital murder but sentenced to life in prison (with a minimum term of 25 years to parole eligibility) instead of death.
- Kansas does not have a separate “death row.” Inmates sentenced to death are typically housed in El Dorado Correctional Facility (EDCF), along with other inmates who are in administrative segregation.
- Inmate Scott Cheever was sentenced to death for the murder of Greenwood County Sheriff Matt Samuels. Inmate Cheever is held in the Administrative Segregation Unit at Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF) due to the number of friends and family of Sheriff Samuels who are employed at EDCF.
- In the event that a female inmate is sentenced to death, she will be held at the Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF), the only facility for female inmates in Kansas.
- Inmates managed at EDCF or TCF will be transferred to LCF within a week of the scheduled date of the execution.
- The average cost of incarceration at EDCF per inmate for Fiscal Year 2013 was \$24,087.

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# Prisoner Review Board

900 SW Jackson St., 4th Floor, Topeka, KS 66612 | (785) 296-3469 | [prb@doc.ks.gov](mailto:prb@doc.ks.gov)

The Prisoner Review Board (PRB) plays a significant role in the two sentencing systems governing KDOC inmates.

Under the indeterminate release structure, the PRB decides if an inmate serving an indeterminate sentence (old law) will be released. If granted, the PRB establishes conditions of post-incarceration supervision. Indeterminate sentences include sentences for offenses committed prior to July 1, 1993 and off-grid sentences for offenses committed on/after July 1, 1993.

Parole suitability hearings are conducted one month preceding an inmate's parole eligibility date. The PRB also is responsible for revoking the release of those alleged to have violated the conditions of their post-incarceration supervision.

The PRB conducted 563 revocation hearings for determinate sentenced offenders in FY 2013 and reviewed 714 revocation packets for those who met the criteria to waive their final revocation hearing before the PRB. Releasees serving determinate sentences who are revoked may serve a six-month term of imprisonment minus applicable good time unless the offender has acquired new convictions. In cases of new convictions, the offender may serve up to his/her sentence discharge date in prison.

Those serving an indeterminate sentence may be revoked and re-released, not revoked or revoked with a new parole suitability hearing date established in the future.

Many releasees serving indeterminate sentences, who are revoked and re-released, serve a period of confinement prior to being re-released. Other releasees may not be revoked or are returned to supervision after a brief period of confinement so that they may enter programs or treatment not available within the correctional facilities, may re-

sume employment to support their families and/or to maintain pro-social activities. These cases are generally staffed with facility, reentry and community and field services staff.

The PRB may discharge successful parole and conditional releasees from supervision per a parole officer's recommendation after the releasee has served a minimum of one year on post-incarceration supervision.

**The PRB consists of three members who are appointed by the Secretary of Corrections.**

- **Dave Riggin, chairperson**
- **Jonathan Ogletree**
- **Peggy Lero**

In FY 2013, the PRB reviewed 43 applications for early discharge. Of those, the PRB approved 24 and denied 19.

On July 1, 1993, the legislature enacted the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act (KSGA). For offenders sentenced under the KSGA, the PRB has the responsibility of establishing conditions of supervision for inmates released to post-release supervision.

Under both systems, the PRB also reviews executive clemency applications and makes recommendations to the Governor. Similarly, the PRB reviews and makes determinations on inmate requests for functional incapacitation release.

The PRB reviewed 23 clemency applications and reviewed and approved two functional incapacitation release requests in FY 2013.

# PRB

## Summary of activities

INMATES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES ONLY				
By offense category				
Offense Type	<u>06/30/2010</u>	<u>06/30/2011</u>	<u>06/30/2012</u>	<u>6/30/2013</u>
Homicides	337	322	310	296
Sex Offenses	212	206	175	147
Agg. Kidnap/Kidnap.	91	86	74	78
Agg. Robberies/Robberies	72	59	49	38

Note: Numbers can vary for a number of reasons. Old law inmates on parole may be returned to prison as condition violators or for the commission of new offenses. Also, a number of old law inmates previously paroled to a determinate sentence who upon release will be on parole for the old law sentence. If returned to prison, the new law sentence will be satisfied so the old law sentence will again control.

PAROLE SUITABILITY DECISIONS								
Kansas Parole Board (KPB) v. Prisoner Review Board (PRB)								
	KPB: FY 2007-2011		KPB: FY 2011 Only		PRB: FY 2012		PRB: FY 2013	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parole Granted	788	36.9%	115	31.9%	100	32.3%	86	28.8%
Parole Denied (pass)	1,215	56.8%	220	61.1%	198	63.9%	203	67.9%
Serve to Mandatory Release (CR or Max)	135	6.3%	25	6.9%	12	3.9%	10	3.3%
<b>Total Decisions</b> (excl. continued decisions)	2,138	100.0%	360	100.0%	310	100.0%	299	100.0%
Continued Decisions	861		121		33		23	
<b>Total - All Decisions</b>	2,999		481		343		322	

REVOCATION HEARING DECISIONS		
Indeterminate offenders only FY 2013		
	Decisions	Percent
Revoked & Passed to New Hearing Date	43	57.3%
Revoked & Re-paroled	22	29.3%
Revoked & Served to Mandatory Release (CR or Max)	9	12.0%
Not Revoked	1	1.3%
<b>Total - All Decisions</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

