

Approved: 1/25/93
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Rochelle Chronister at 1:30 p.m. on January 20, 1993 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Rep. JoAnn Potorff (excused absence)

Committee staff present: Alan Conroy, Legislative Research Department
Timothy Colton, Legislative Research Department
Diane Duffey, Legislative Research Department
Jerry Cole, Committee Secretary
Sharon Schwartz, Administrative Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Secretary Gary Stotts, Department of Corrections
Chairman Shirley Palmer, Kansas Board of Regents
Chairman Donald Slawson, Regents Fiscal Affairs Committee

Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Chronister asked for any additions or correction to the minutes of January 12, 13, and 14, 1993. There were none. She then asked for a motion to approve the minutes. Rep. Helgerson made a motion to approve the minutes. That motion was seconded by Rep. Fuller. Motion carried.

Chairman Chronister then introduced Secretary Gary Stotts with the Department of Corrections. Secretary Stotts was appearing before the committee to discuss the FY 1994 budget for the department. (See Attachment 1 & 2). He announced that the Governor had recommended a continuance for all operations within the department. This continuance included an overall budget of \$181.6 million.

Secretary Stotts then broke down the figure for the committee to speak on different areas where the money was to be used. He did mention that there was to be an additional \$800,000 recommended by the Governor for community based corrections. Secretary Stotts also said that there would be no funding for the corrections training center at Marymount College; although the Kansas Highway Patrol's Training Center was funded.

The Governor has also recommended \$8.2 million in expenditures from the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF) for FY94. However, he stated that there was also a recommended transfer of \$426,519 from that fund back to the SGF. He said that the department was, in essence, repaying the fund for assisting in the construction of the El Dorado Correctional Facility. Summarily, Secretary Stotts said that the Department of Corrections would continue its operations with current recommended expenditures.

Chairman Shirley Palmer of the Kansas Board of Regents was the next conferee. She appeared with several other members of the board. Regent Palmer greeted the committee and then gave thanks for their cooperation and continued funding for various programs in preceding sessions. Regent Palmer offered testimony to the committee on the continued success of the Kansas Board of Regents. (See Attachment 3). She stressed that the Board's theme this year was working together and stressed the need to work with the 1993 Kansas Legislature.

Chairman Don Slawson was the final conferee to appear. He spoke on behalf of the Fiscal Affairs Committee for the Board of Regents. Regent Slawson testified to the committee on past and present appropriations. (See Attachment 4 & 5). He mentioned that there was a proposal for a 3.5% increase in tuition for the universities. Regent Slawson pointed out to the committee that the board's past history of self-help has its limitations, and explained the Regents' recommendations of financial aid from tuition funding.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, Room 514-S Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on January 21, 1993.

There being no further business before the committee, the meeting was adjourned at 3:17 p.m.
The next meeting is scheduled for January 21, 1993.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

DATE: JAN. 20, 1993

[illegible]

Testimony by Gary Stotts, Secretary of Corrections

House Appropriations Committee

January 20, 1993

I am appearing this afternoon to brief you on the Governor's budget recommendations for the Kansas Department of Corrections, and also to give you a general overview of the current management issues and concerns being addressed by the department. In preparing for the session, the department has compiled a *Corrections Briefing Report* which provides background information that we hope will be useful as a reference. The *Briefing Report*, copies of which are being distributed to you, includes information on the department's budget, organization, legislative proposals, management initiatives, programs, and updated data on trends in the offender population.

I would now like to discuss the six specific questions which the committee has asked to be addressed.

1. *A brief overview of your agency's FY 1994 budget request, limited to 15 minutes.*

For FY 1994, the Governor has recommended for the Department of Corrections and correctional facilities a systemwide all funds budget of \$181.6 million and a systemwide State General Fund budget of \$161.5 million, increases of 3.3 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, over the amounts recommended for the current fiscal year. Highlights of the Governor's recommendation are presented below.

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.

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- 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.

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).

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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	<u>450,000</u>
Subtotal	\$12,394,391
Unexpended Funds in Local Accounts	<u>800,000</u>
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.

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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.
- 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).

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- \$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.
 - \$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.

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- FY 1994: Governor's recommendation reflects start-up of a sewing industry at the El Dorado Correctional Facility. Three new positions are recommended.

2. *Identification of problem areas in the current year budget or the FY 1994 budget.*

The Department of Corrections is currently reviewing the detailed Governor's recommendations with the intent of making whatever adjustments are necessary to operate within the Governor's recommendations. Areas that will receive particular attention are community corrections, offender programs, capital outlay, and shrinkage.

The Governor has recommended \$1.1 million to finance costs related to the implementation of sentencing guidelines -- increased funding of \$757,393 for community corrections grants by utilizing uncommitted fund balances in community program accounts and \$375,000 for non-prison sanctions. To supplement the additional funding recommended for community corrections grants, the Department of Corrections will review programs currently being funded to determine what additional funds can be reallocated to finance any further program demands related to the implementation of sentencing guidelines.

With respect to capital outlay, the Department of Corrections has consistently requested more than the amounts approved. It is important that the correctional facilities be properly equipped, and the continued deficiency between the requested and approved amounts will result in the deferral of the acquisition of needed equipment items and increased amounts requested for capital outlay in future fiscal years.

The Governor's recommendation provides some relief in the area of shrinkage for several of the correctional facilities. In addition, the Governor has recommended that the salaries and wages pool, which is used to reduce security staff shrinkage, be continued in the amount of \$350,000. It is the department's objective not to freeze security positions to force shrinkage savings.

3. *Discussion of any unusual or large increases, during the past five years, which have been granted by the Legislature or by executive order. Include increases financed without Legislative or the Governor's approval, but which have been financed by savings in other areas.*

Utilizing fiscal year 1988 as the base year, operating expenditures for the correctional system have increased by \$87.1 million, from \$76.1 million (actual FY 1988 expenditures) to \$163.2 million (Governor's FY 1993 recommendation). Much of this increase was in response to a federal court order related to prison overcrowding and

other conditions of confinement. Specific components of the increase include the following:

- opening of the Ellsworth Correctional Facility.
- conversion of the Norton State Hospital to the Norton Correctional Facility.
- opening of the Stockton Correctional Facility (now consolidated with the Norton Correctional Facility).
- opening of the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility (now part of the Hutchinson Correctional Facility).
- opening of the El Dorado Correctional Facility.
- opening of the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.
- increased resources for offender programs and inmate medical and mental health care.
- additional staff for parole services.
- increased funding for the community corrections program, due in large part to expansion of the program statewide.
- opening of the Labette Correctional Conservation Camp.
- payment of debt service on the debt incurred for construction of new correctional facilities.

Significant budgetary increases for the correctional system have not been financed without the approval of the Governor and the Legislature. It has been a common practice for the Department of Corrections and the correctional facilities to reallocate funds between object codes within the authorized budget in order to respond to changing fiscal conditions. In addition, year-end savings have been utilized for the acquisition of equipment items and to increase food and clothing inventories.

4. *What, as the Department Secretary, would you like your agency to emphasize and how would you accomplish this goal?*

Early last year, the Department of Corrections adopted the following mission statement:

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.

The mission statement is supported by a set of values and principles which help guide decision-making on departmental policies and operational issues.

The emphasis in the department must, I believe, be placed on fulfilling the mission in the most efficient, effective manner possible. To this end, there are three efforts underway which should be noted:

- The department has initiated a series of correctional leadership training seminars for staff in the facilities, parole offices and Central Office. The seminars--which are conducted by KDOC staff and are built around the theme of the mission--are designed to develop leadership skills in staff at all organizational levels and to build among employees a common sense of organizational purpose.
- The department is pursuing numerous management initiatives which have been identified by senior level staff as major areas requiring management review, analysis, and attention. A sample of management initiative topics includes: implementation of sentencing guidelines; security audits; security post analysis; parole revocation practices; field services staff safety; and evaluation of offender programs. Section 3 in the *Corrections Briefing Report* describes the management initiative process in more detail and identifies each of the management initiatives, providing background as to why the initiative is important, its objectives and current status.
- One of the management initiatives in particular--offender management planning--should be mentioned in the context of the committee's question. 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.

5. Which of your current and/or proposed programs are, in your opinion, the most cost effective?

The Department of Corrections, in our view, does a good job of "...exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control of offenders.." i.e. in operating correctional facilities and in providing basic supervision of offenders in the community. Our ability to measure performance in influencing positive changes in offender behavior still needs further development, however. As a general statement, the department is attempting to become more outcome-oriented in terms of evaluating performance. This is reflected in the management initiative on Offender Program Evaluation, a major objective of which is to define desired outcomes, performance indicators, and measurement techniques for offender programs--both generally and for individual programs.

6. What, in your view, the public expects from your agency and how are you proposing to improve services during the next budget year?

We believe that the public expectations of the Department of Corrections are reflected in the mission statement adopted by the department. In the values and principles supporting the mission statement, the department also has articulated what we believe are public expectations regarding integrity, responsible sharing of information, accountability, and responsible use of public resources.

Regarding improved services, it is appropriate to note that the quality of corrections services which the department is able to provide has improved markedly over the past several years. The investments made by the state, largely in response to court action, have resulted in improved conditions of confinement, improved medical and mental health care, and improved program availability. In recent years, improvements have also been made in staff, program and support services available to parole services and in the expansion of community corrections services statewide.

In the current fiscal climate, the Department of Corrections recognizes that additional financial resources will be difficult to acquire and that the challenge is to get more productive use of the resources we do have. Again, this forms an underlying theme of many of the management initiatives previously mentioned. In the next budget year departmental emphasis will be placed on adapting, in the most effective way possible, to implementation of sentencing guidelines and to consolidation of field services, should the state proceed with consolidation--both of which fundamentally impact departmental operations.

Corrections Briefing Report

**Kansas Department of Corrections
January 1993**

Corrections Briefing Report

***Kansas Department of Corrections
January 1993***

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***Introduction to
Kansas Department of Corrections***

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.

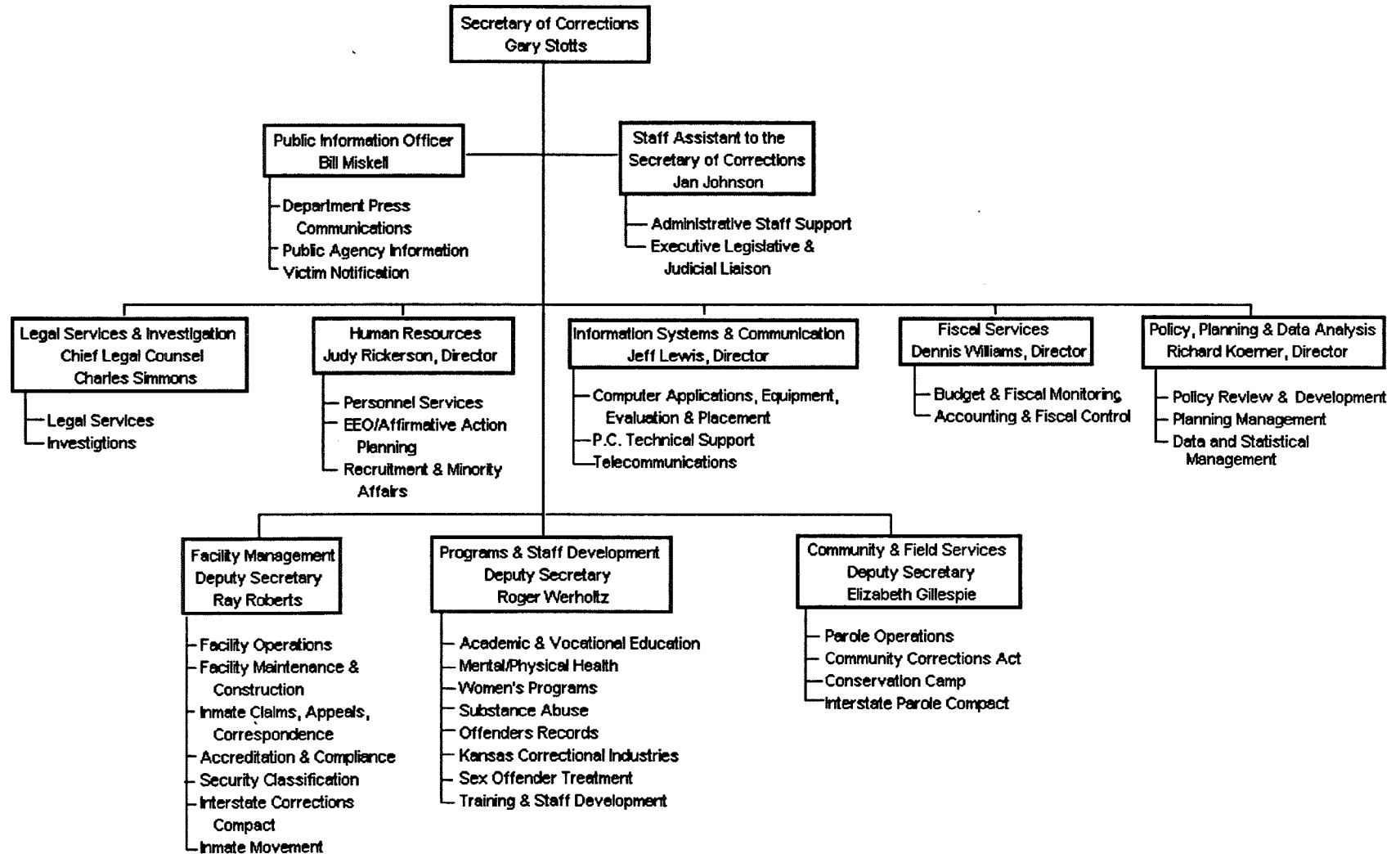
We believe the sharing of ideas, knowledge, values and experience is essential to the achievement of our mission.

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

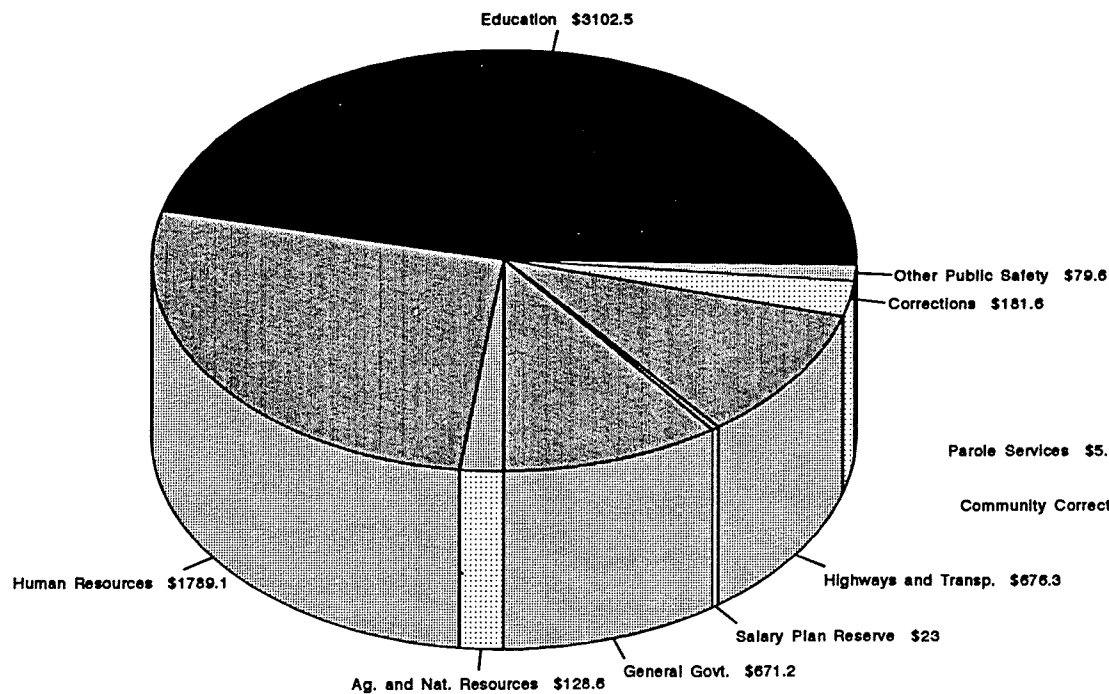


Cost of Kansas Government

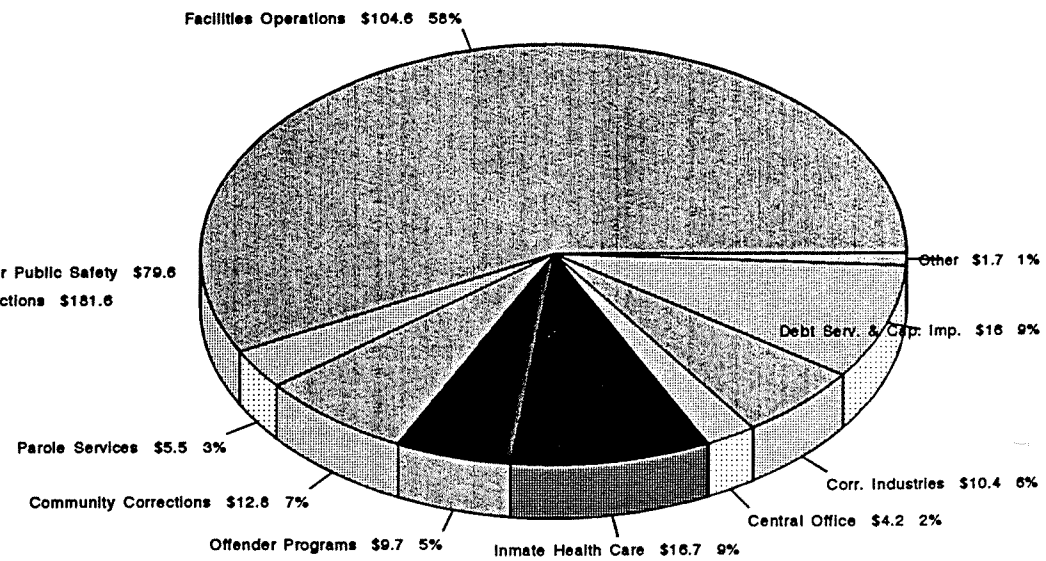
Recommended Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1994:

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

<u>Program/Facility</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditures FY 1993</u>	<u>Governor's Recomd. FY 1993</u>	<u>Requested Expenditures FY 1994</u>	<u>Governor's Recomd. FY 1994</u>
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	<u>450,000</u>
Subtotal	\$12,394,391
Unexpended Funds in Local Accounts	<u>800,000</u>
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.



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. Other issues and concerns currently being addressed by the department are identified below. Additional information on these topics, as well as the management initiatives described in subsequent sections, is available from the department.

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

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

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.

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

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 and 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.

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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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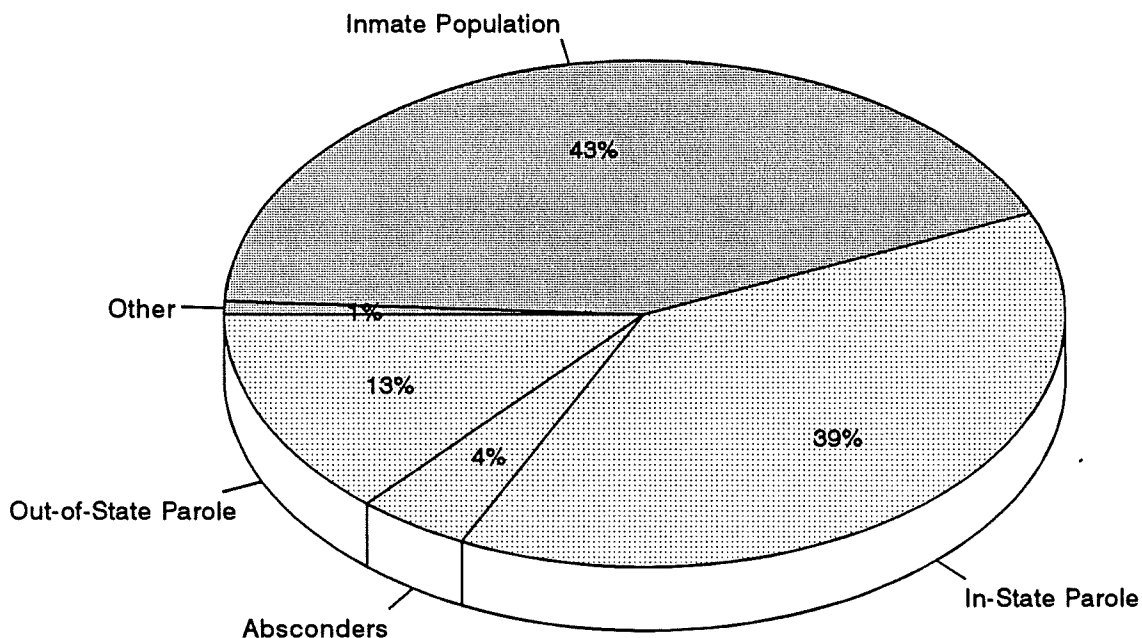
Other Legislative Measures of Interest to the Department...

- 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.
- Employee Use Fund legislation would authorize state agencies to create employee use funds, financed with receipts from vending machine proceeds and other employee-generated revenues. Expenditures from such funds could be made for health promotion and wellness activities, fitness equipment and other purposes which benefit the agency's employees.

June 30, 1992 C..ender Population Under Management of the Kansas Department of Corrections

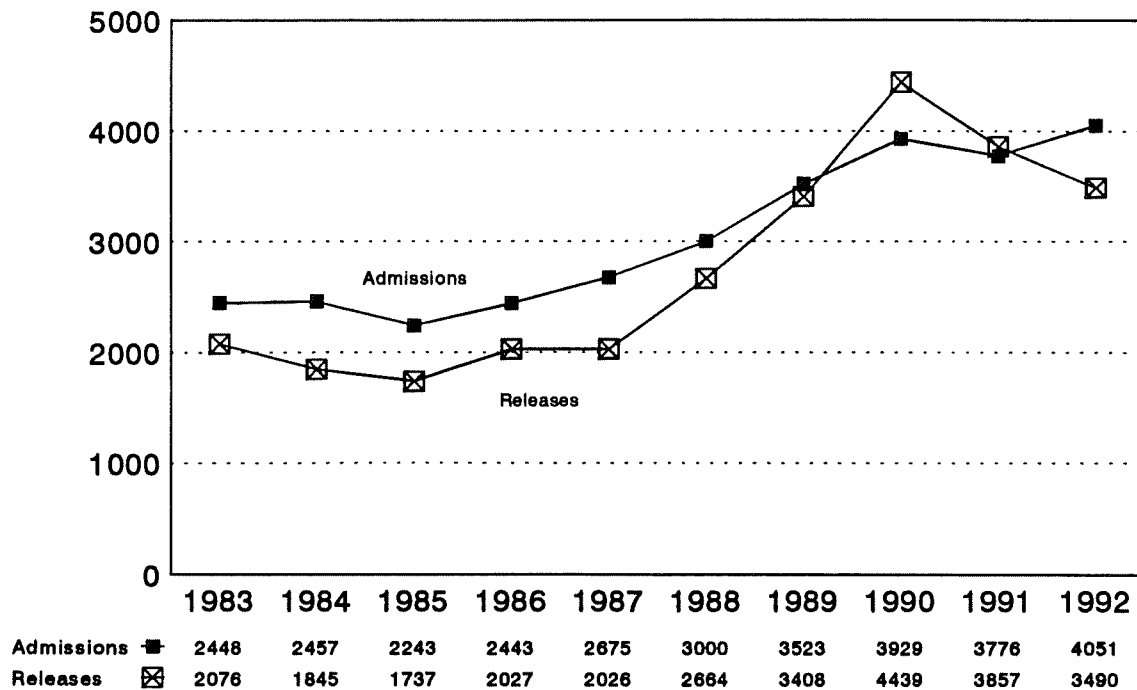
	Number	Percent
OFFENDERS CONFINED		
Inmate Population	6,193	43%
Other*	125	1%
Subtotal	6,318	44%
OFFENDERS NOT CONFINED		
In-State Parole/CR Caseload	5,621	39%
Out-of-State Parole/CR Caseload	1,950	13%
Absconders	628	4%
Subtotal	8,199	56%
Grand Total	14,517	100%

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



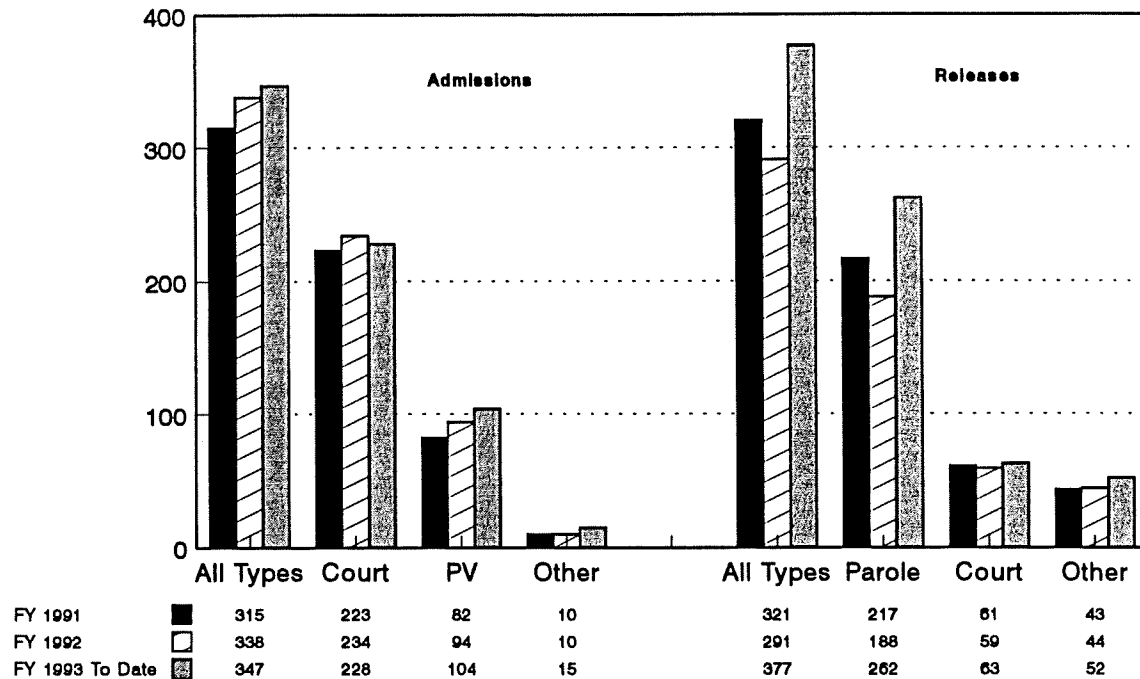
- More than half of the system population is comprised of parolees and conditional releasees who are on supervised release, either in-state or out-of-state.

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.

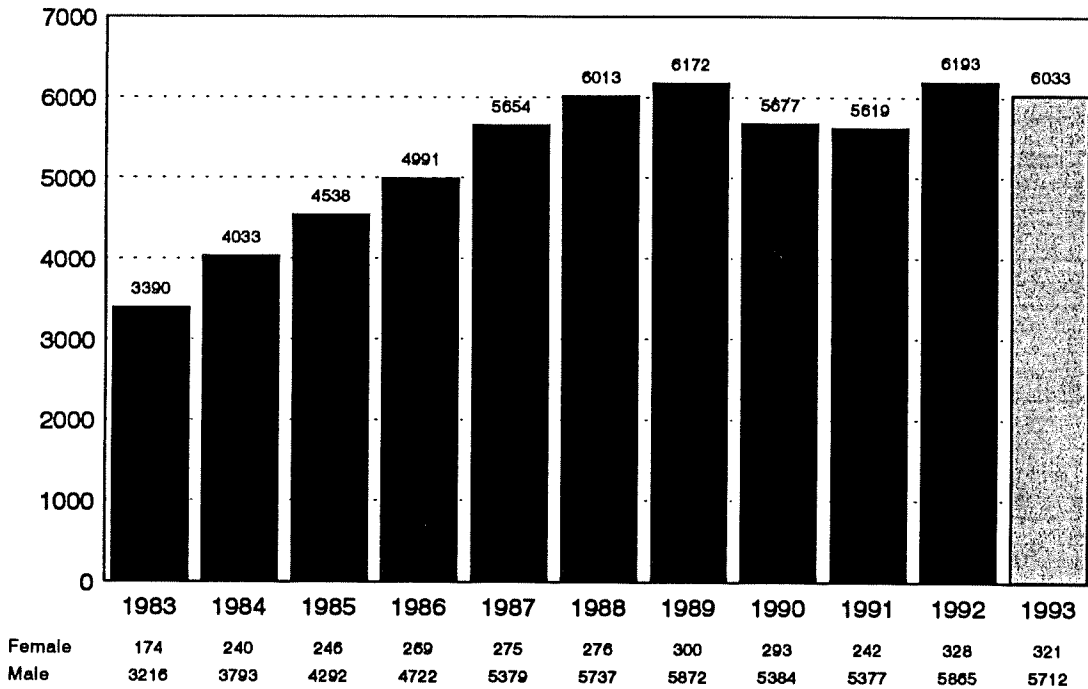
Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month By Major Category: Fiscal Years 1991 - 1992 and 1993 To-Date*



* 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

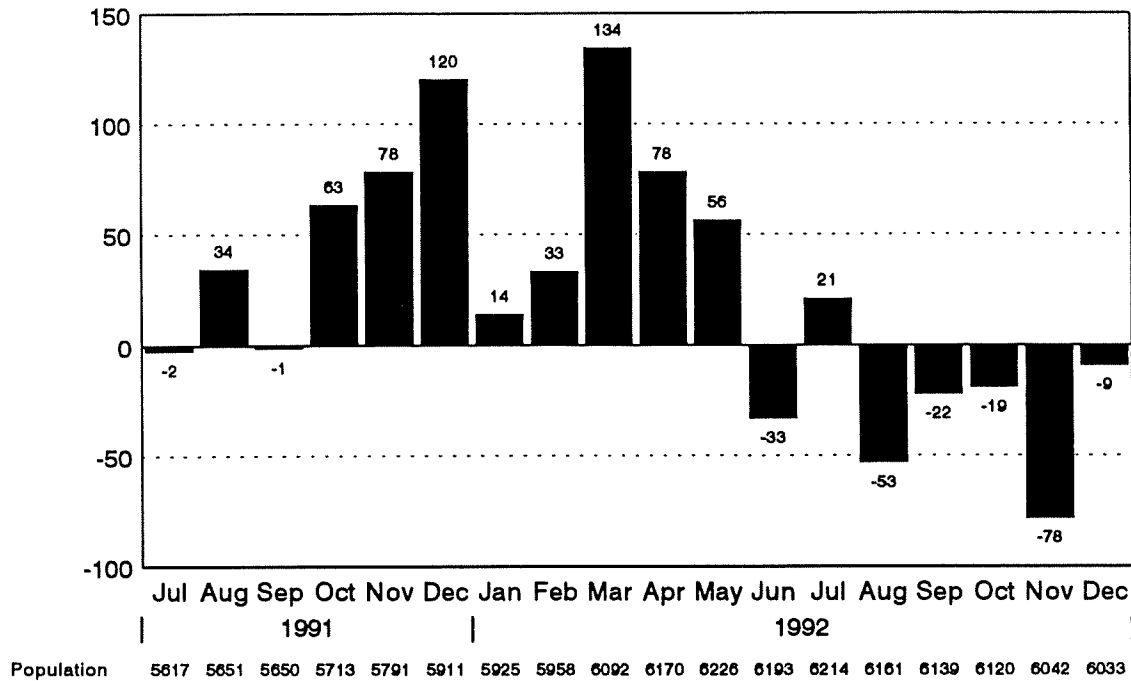


The figures shown for 1983 through 1992 reflect the inmate population as of June 30 each year.

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

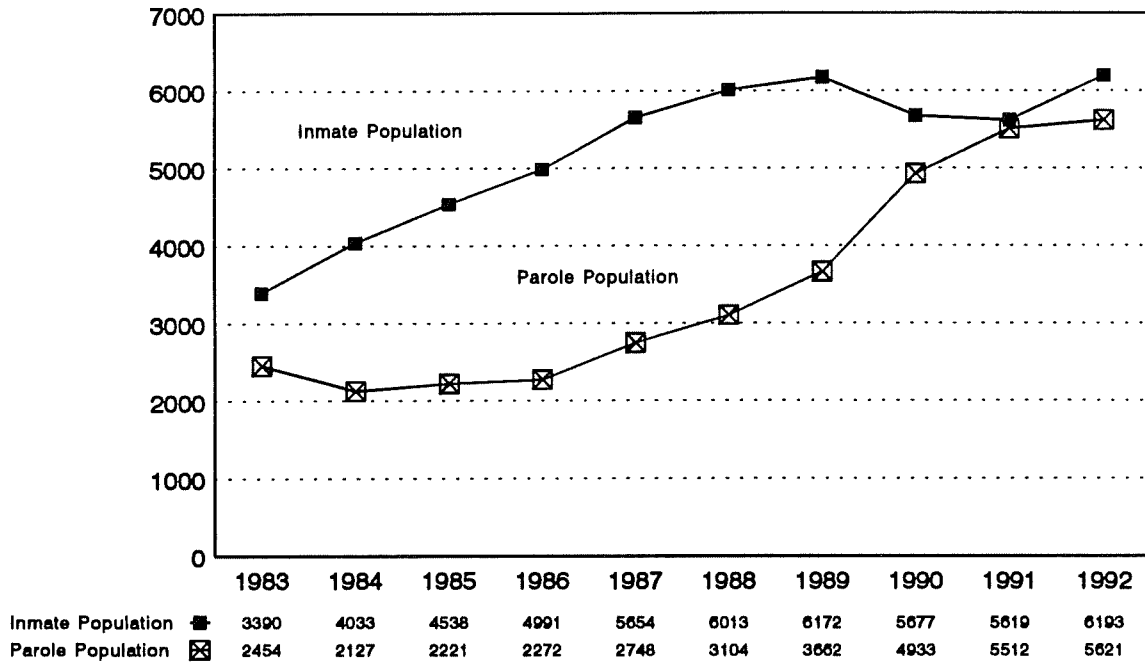
- The June 30, 1992 total inmate population of 6193 is double the size of the 1982 population of 3008.
- The inmate population grew steadily from FY 1982 to FY 1989, but dropped in FY 1990 and FY 1991. In FY 1992 the population grew again by 574 or 10% higher than at the end of FY 1991. Through the first 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.

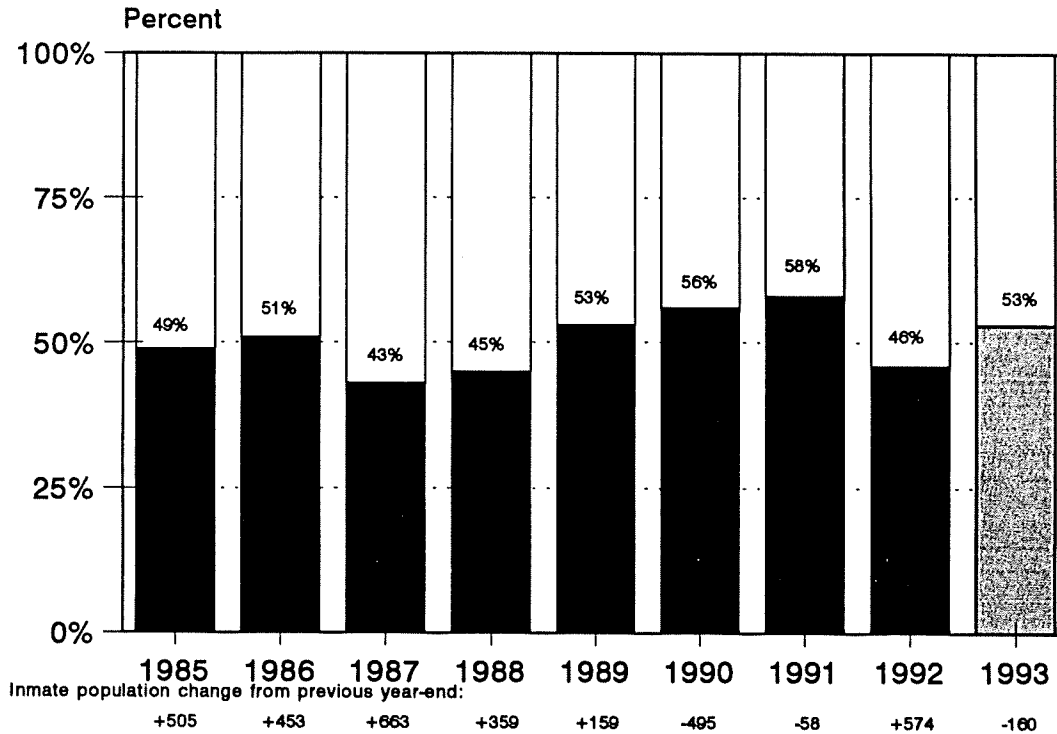
Inmate Population and In-State Parole Population Fiscal Years 1983 - 1992



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

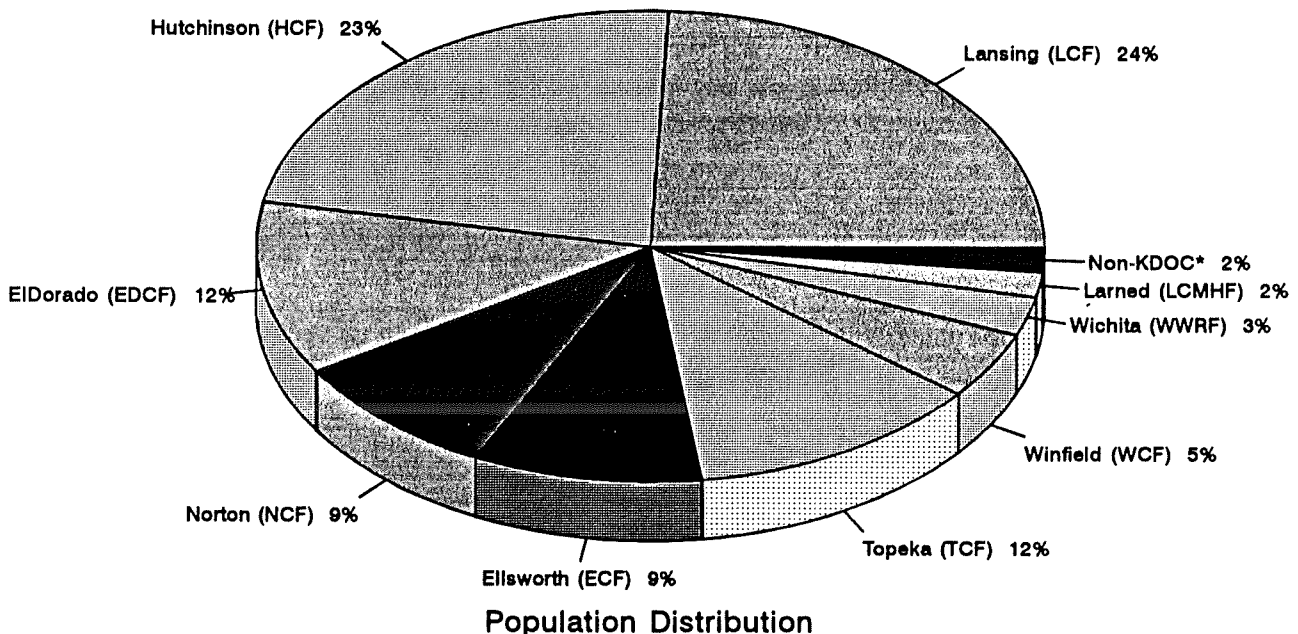


The rate shown for 1993 reflects the rate calculated for the period July through December, 1992.

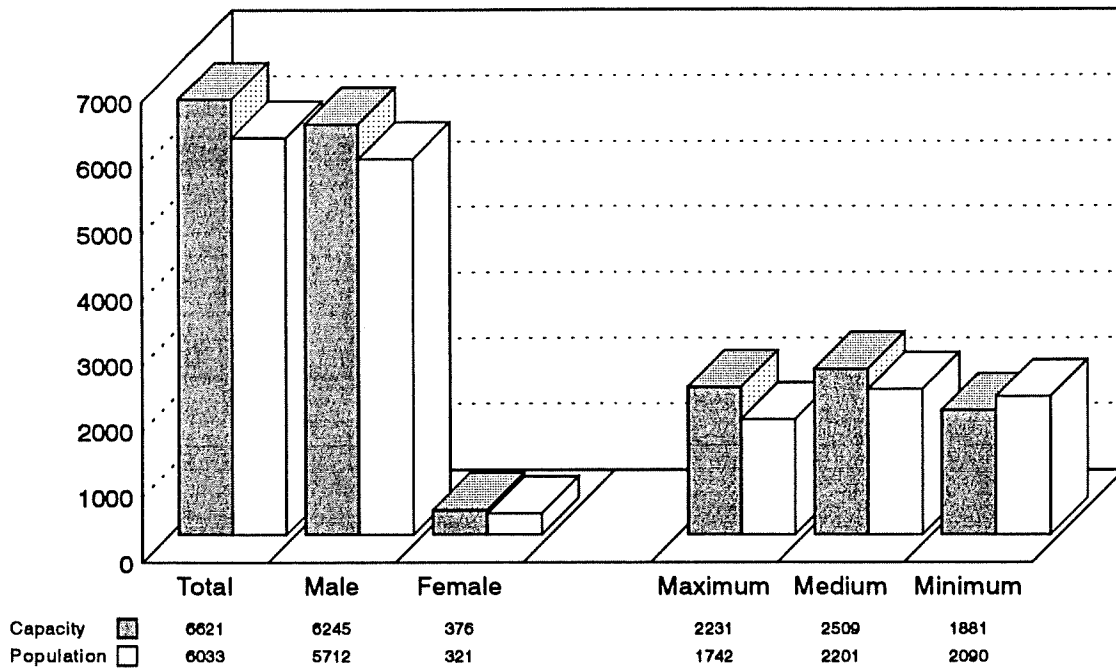
- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of total parole board decisions that are grants of parole.
- • For FY 1992 the parole rate dropped to 46% from 58% in FY 1991. For the first six months of FY 1993 the rate has risen to 53%.

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

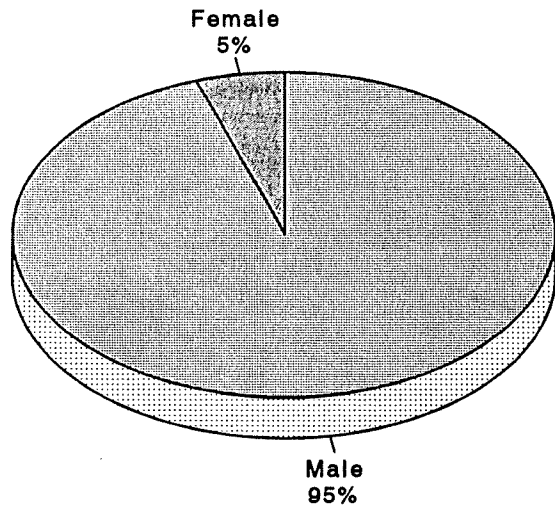


Operating Capacity vs. Inmate Population By Sex and Security/Custody Designation: As of December 31, 1992

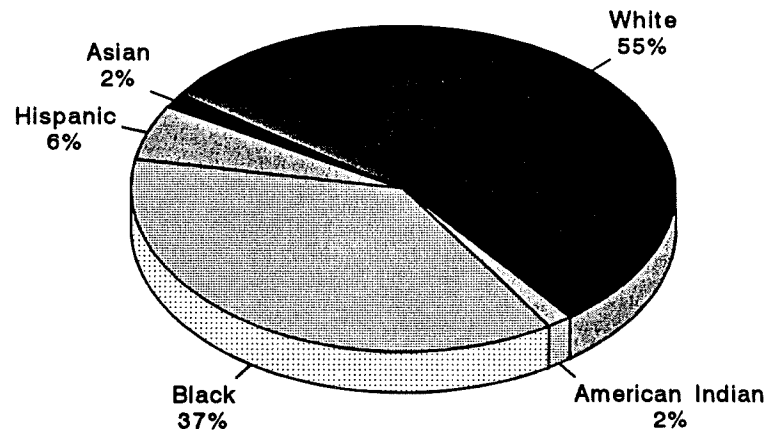


- Total inmate population is at 91% of total operating capacity.
- Male population is at 91% of capacity designated for males.
- Female population is at 85% of capacity designated for females.

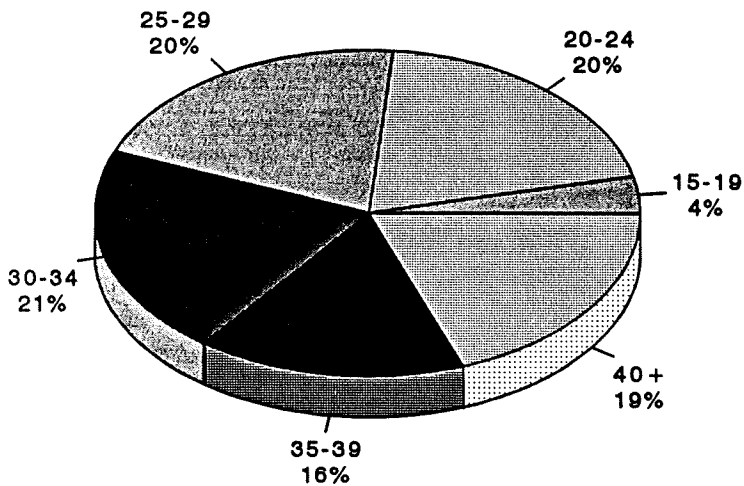
June 30, 1992 Inmate Population: Demographics



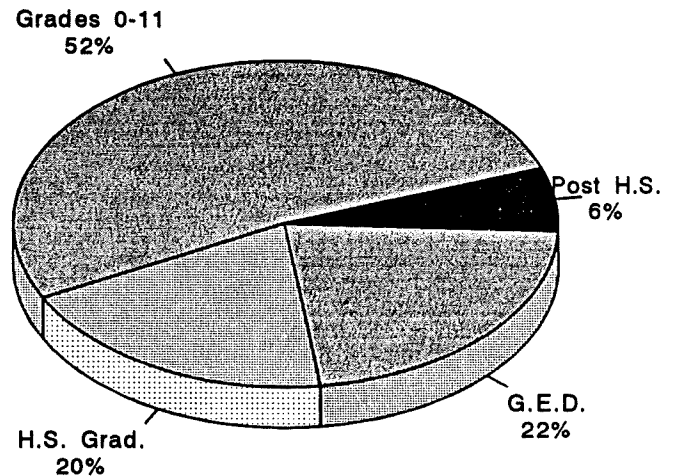
Sex



Racial/Ethnic Group

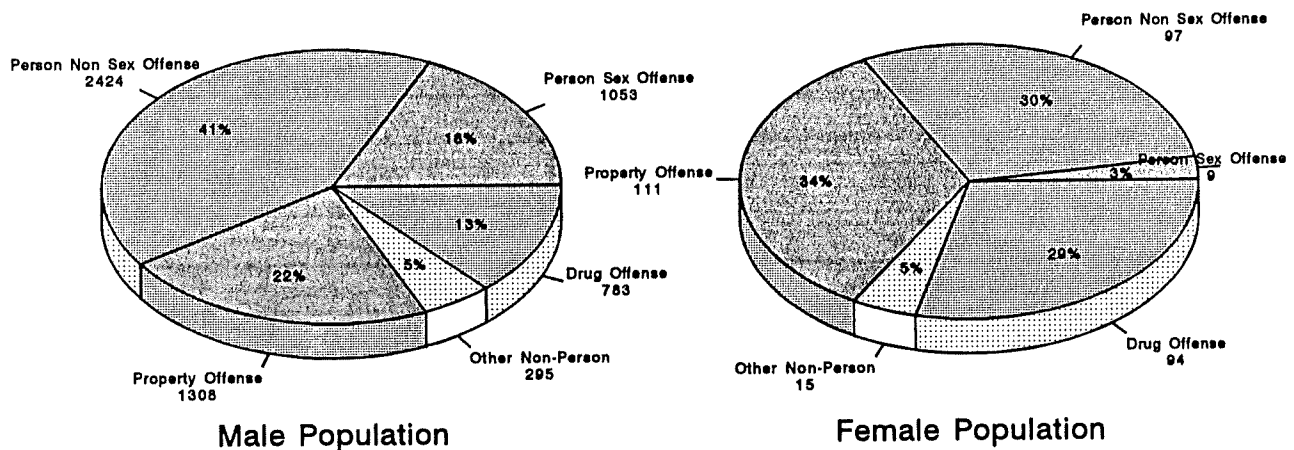
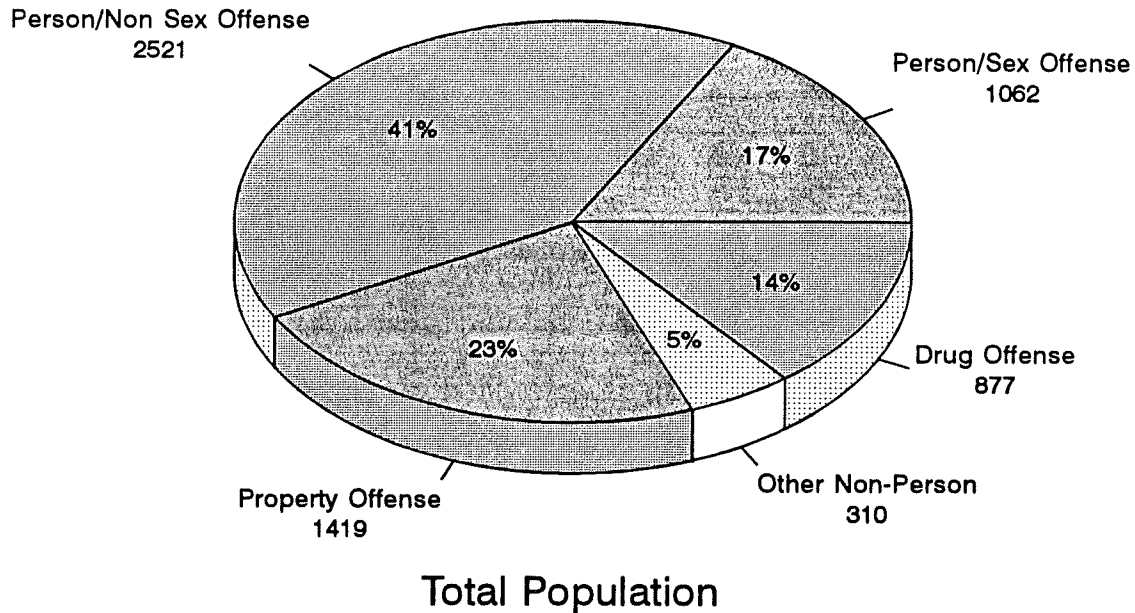


Current Age



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**

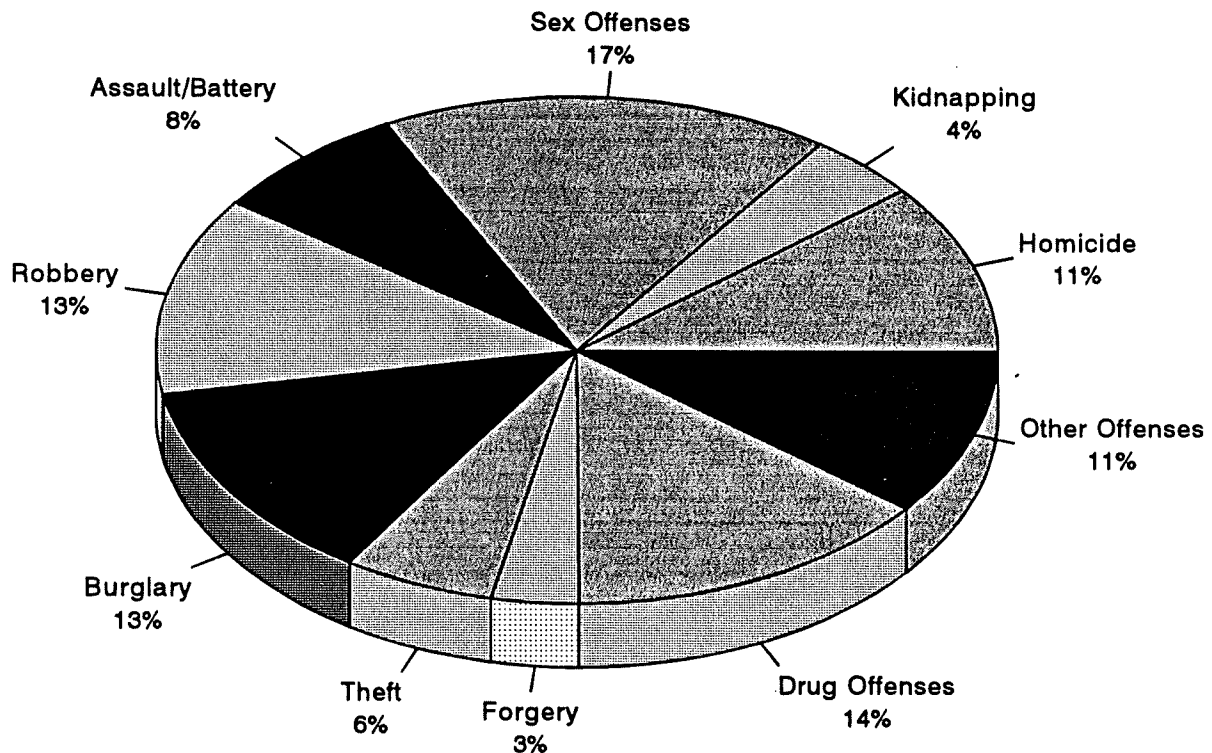
Relatively even distribution among person, property, and drug offenses.

* 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

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

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

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
Colonade 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.

LaSalle 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.

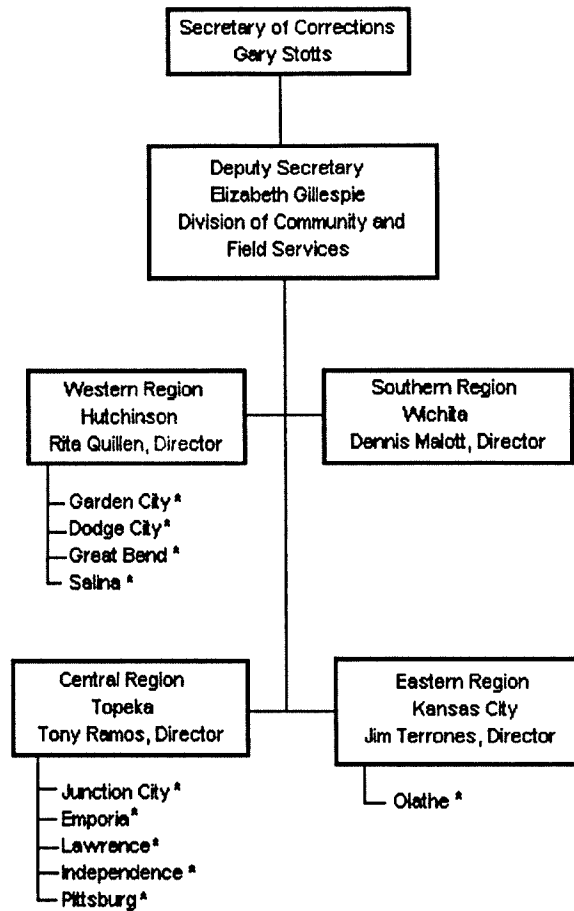
The targeted population for this program is first- or second-time convicted felony offenders, 18-25 years of age who otherwise would be incarcerated in a state correctional institution. It is anticipated that many of the offenders successfully completing the program will return to their home communities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

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

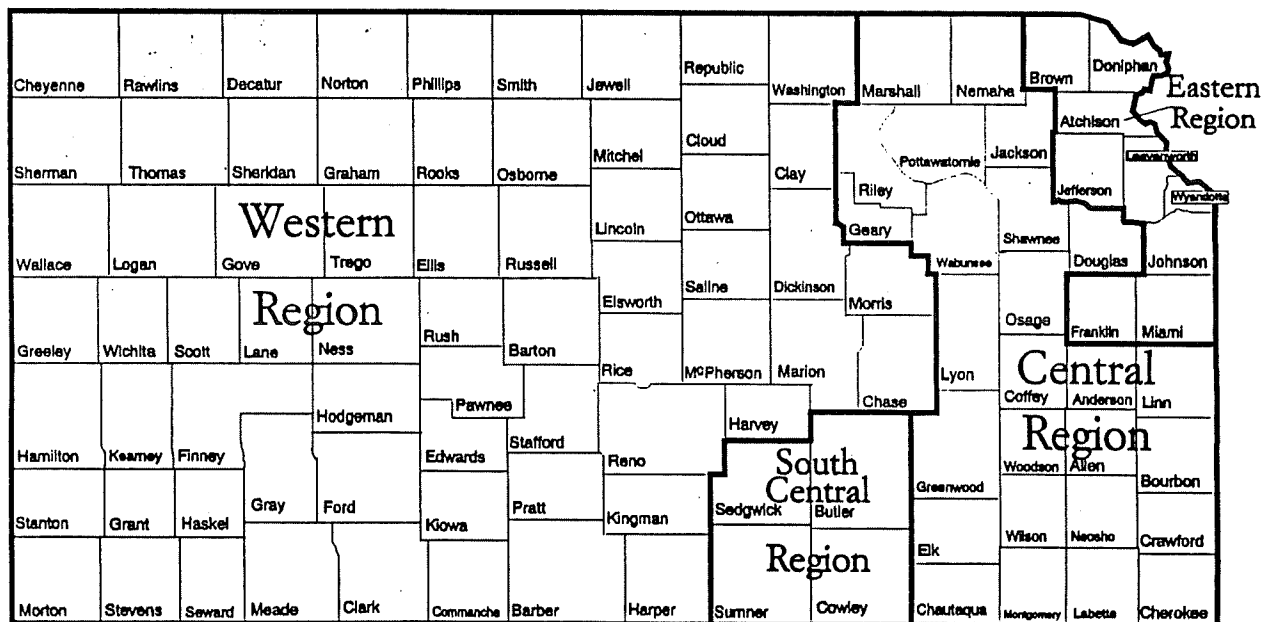
316-262-5127
316-262-0330 (FAX)

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.



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.

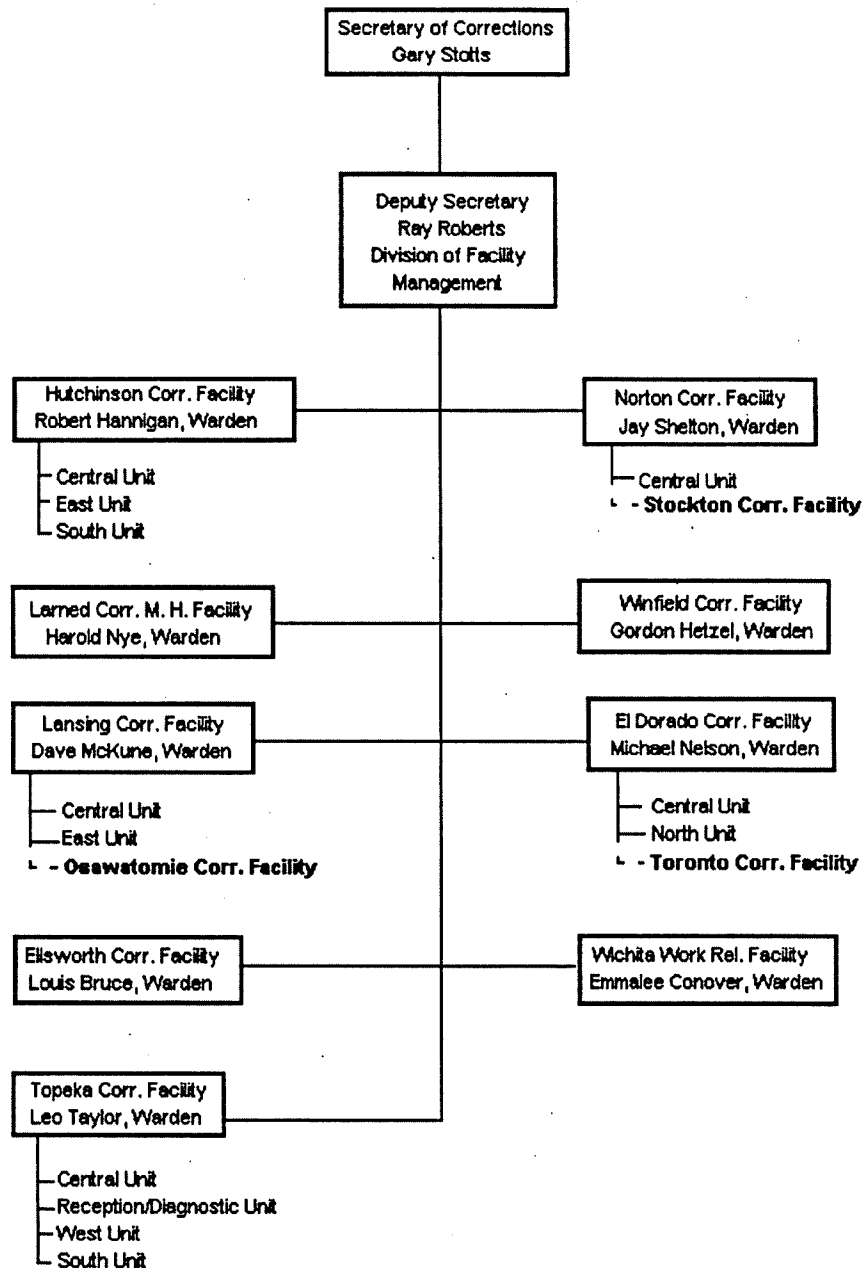
INDUSTRY	FY ' 92 RECEIPTS
Administrative Offices	133,213
Soap Factory	493,112
Paint Factory	2,818,358
Sign Factory	1,437,464
Upholstery Shop	180,308
Warehouses and Delivery	81,172
Wood Furniture	166,000
Microfilming	70,808
Clothing Factory	696,322
State Surplus Property	341,315
Surplus Reupholstery*	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.

Kansas Department of Corrections

Facilities Organization





LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

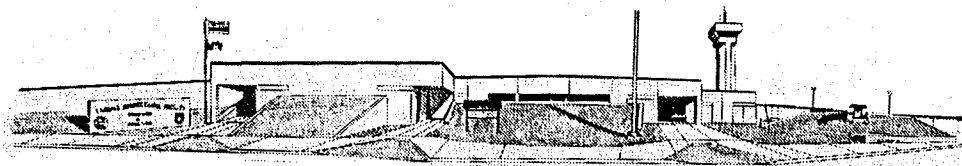
David McKune, Warden
P. O. Box 2
Lansing, KS 66043

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

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 518

Maximum: 628

Number of Other Staff: 206

Medium: 699

Minimum: 306

Total Number of Staff: 724

Total Capacity: 1,633

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$27.3 million

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

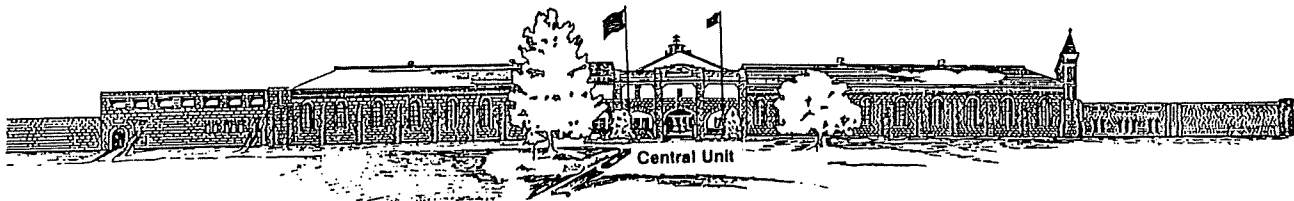
Robert Hannigan, Warden
500 South Reformatory
P. O. Box 1568
Hutchinson, KS 67504

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

Medium: 687

Number of Other Staff: 178

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

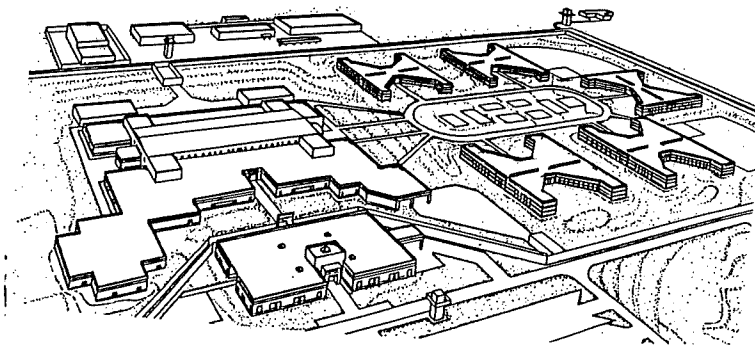
**Michael A. Nelson, Warden
P. O. Box 311
El Dorado, KS 67042**

**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

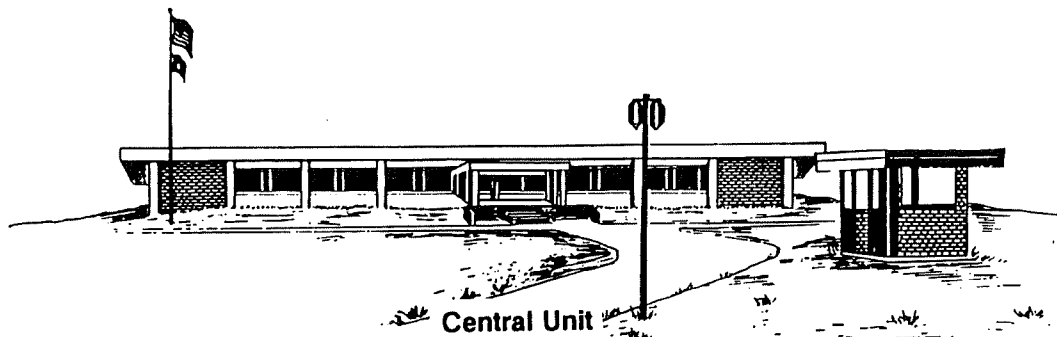
**Leo Taylor, Warden
815 S.E. Rice Road
Topeka, KS 66607**

**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.

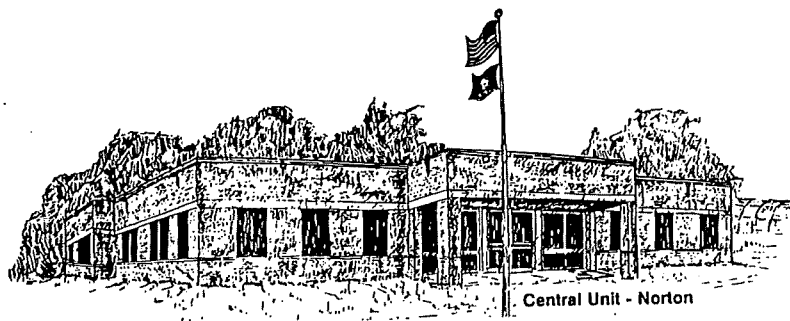


NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

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

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

**Deputy Warden
Vacant**



PROFILE

Date Opened: 1987

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 166

Medium: 332

Minimum: 262

Number of Other Staff: 86

Total Capacity: 594

Total Number of Staff: 252

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 526

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$9.5 million

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 569

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1992.

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.

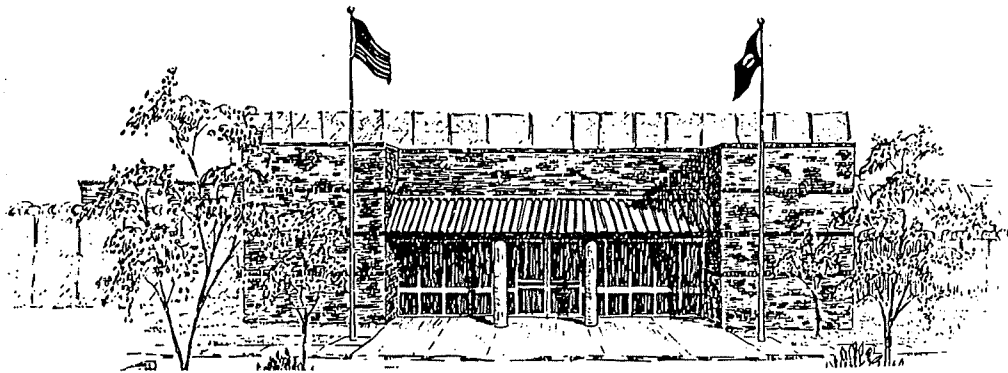


ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

**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

Capacity by Security Designation:

Number of Corrections Officers: 117

Medium: 488

Minimum: 96

Number of Other Staff: 68.5

Total Capacity: 584

Total Number of Staff: 185.5

Inmate Population as of December 31, 1992: 573

Operating Budget FY 1993: \$7.3 million

FY '92 Average Daily Population: 574

Accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1992.

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.

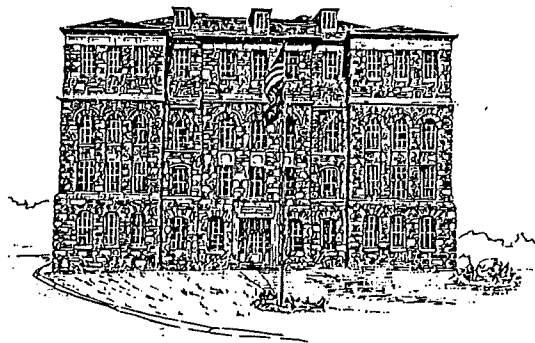


WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

**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.

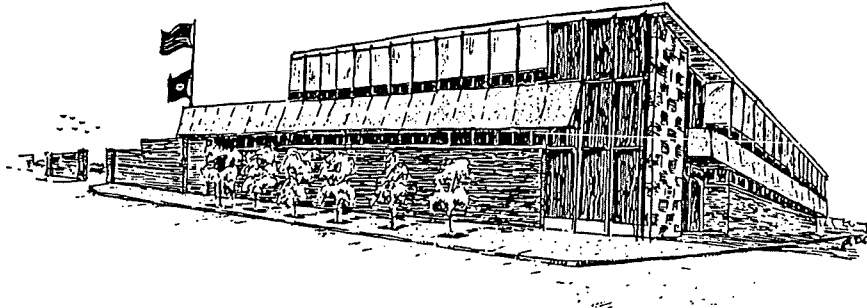


WICHITA WORK RELEASE FACILITY

**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.

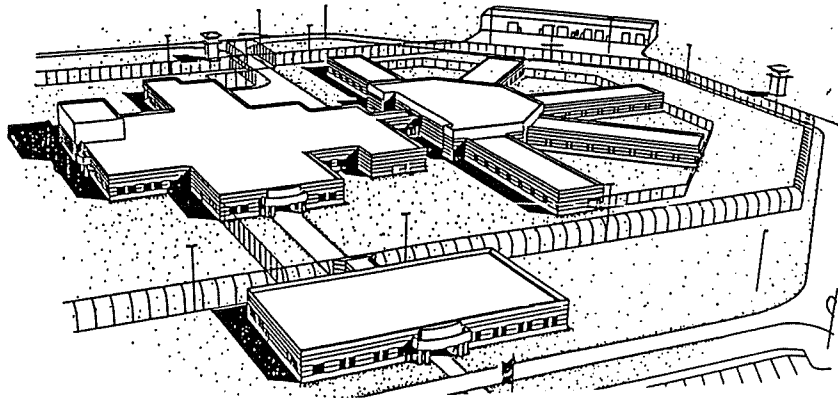


LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY

**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.

STATEMENT TO HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Shirley Palmer, Chair
Kansas Board of Regents

January 20, 1993

1. As Chair, and on behalf of the Kansas Board of Regents, I would like to express my appreciation for this opportunity to appear before the House Appropriations Committee.
2. I want to acknowledge presence/attendance of seven members of the Board including recent appointee Maxine Porter (Regent-designee Schrum is in Washington, D.C. and could not be with us).
3. I want to indicate that the Board of Regents will seek to continue to build upon and develop the initiatives taken in 1992 to improve communications with the Kansas Legislature.
4. On behalf of the Board of Regents and our Regents Institutions, I want to publicly express our gratitude and appreciation for the support of the Legislature in past years with immediate focus on the 1992 legislative session, i.e. funding of \$42.5 million dollars for four new buildings at four different institutions and a 1993 FY operating budget which was extremely supportive given the limited resources available.
5. On January 28, 1992, Jack Sampson told the Committee that the Kansas System of public higher education is at the forefront of all U.S. universities. I am pleased to tell the Committee that there are many reasons to believe that this continues to be true and, in this regard, I would offer just a brief sampling of demonstrated "success" stories:

Pittsburg State University

- Wood Technology is rated the #1 program of its type in the country by industry specialists
- PSU's Plastics Program is the only Accrediting Board for Engineering Technology accredited program in Plastics Engineering in the United States

Emporia State University

- ESU theater presentation "Voice of the Prairie" selected as one of six midwestern regional presentations at the American College Theater Festival in Minneapolis, MN
- ESU is 1 of 35 of over 400 member college/universities selected for participation in American Association of College and Universities' Study on Student Retention

Fort Hays State University

- As a part of the University's commitment to uniqueness and excellence, and in response to the Governor's executive order regarding Kansas Quality Management, Fort Hays State University is embarking upon an initiative to develop and implement a total quality system throughout the University.
- Fort Hays State University implemented a Family Nurse Practitioner Program in the Fall of 1992 that currently enrolls 17 students. Graduates are prepared to provide mid-level primary health care under the appropriate supervision of a qualified physician and are particularly prepared to serve patients in small rural communities where no physician may reside.

Wichita State University

- Wichita State University was elected to full membership in the National Association of State Universities and Lang-Grant Colleges (NASULGC). In announcing that WSU would be joining the University of Kansas and Kansas State University as a full member of this prestigious organization, C. Peter Magrath (President of NASULGC) said of the new members, "Each of these institutions has distinguished itself in teaching research and public service." Some 158 institutions are members of NASULGC.
- WSU's Daniel Merriam, Endowment Association Distinguished Professor of Natural Sciences, was awarded the William Smith Medal for 1992 by the Geological Society of London. The award recognizes his distinguished achievements in the field of applied geology.

Kansas State University

- K-State recently had an outstanding accreditation report on the entire university from the accreditation team representing the Commission of Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. In its report, the Commission lauded K-State's people--faculty, staff and students--and its programs

in one of the most positive accreditation reports that Kansas State University has ever received.

● Student scholars continued to be competitive in national scholarships, bringing home a Marshall, a Truman, four Goldwater and two Fulbright scholarships during the past academic year.

University of Kansas

● The University of Kansas continues its four-star rating for academic quality in the *Fiske Guide to Colleges*, one of America's most prominent college guides. This ranking is the best of any Big Eight Conference university; only seven state universities rank higher.

● *U.S. News & World Report* placed KU in the top quarter of public universities based on academic reputation. *U.S. News & World Report* also listed the School of Medicine as among the top 10 comprehensive schools of medicine.

6. I will briefly touch upon the Board's efforts relative to the Mission and Program Review Initiatives. Our process is on track and there is every reason to believe that much will be accomplished. I particularly want to thank the Legislature for its support and encouragement of Regents efforts in re mission review.

At its meeting in November of 1992, the Board adopted a scheduled timetable for Board action:

a. In December, Regents Institutions made recommendations on institutional mission, role, aspiration and program review. (Copies of the system mission statement and the six institutional mission statements are attached to my statement.)

b. In February, Board will discuss preliminary findings of its system or horizontal review and instruct institutions to proceed with campus procedures on program discontinuance.

c. In November of 1993, campuses will report to Board on progress relative to program discontinuance.

We feel that these Mission and Program Review Initiatives are a very real demonstration of Board's interest in **accountability**. We believe that the process clearly shows that the Board of Regents and the Regents Institutions are:

● willing to subject themselves to critical self-examination

- ready, able and willing to manage and structure change to achieve improvements in quality thereby creating institutions of strength and stature

- exercising fiduciary responsibility and stewardship of limited resources

- willing to undergo individual sacrifice for the betterment of the collective educational whole

7. In closing, I want to seek the support of this committee and the Legislature relative to keeping and using monies that may be identified for other uses by this process.

- This process will not be easy

- Every program has a constituency** - Decisionmakers will receive many contacts from the constituencies impacted by these programs

- We will need your support for the effort and we ask for your patience in allowing this effort to continue - we urge your support for the total effort rather than responding to components of it, on an ad hoc basis

- We will need your support with regard to any monies that are identified through the reallocation process. Universities affected by these decisions need the encouragement of important incentives to continue this effort - **THIS MONEY MUST BE REINVESTED IN OUR UNIVERSITIES!!**

8. I will not turn the podium over to Regent Don C. Slawson of Wichita who will make the presentation relative to our budgetary requests for FY 1994.

MISSION AND BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The Mission of the Kansas Regents System

The Regents system of six public universities exists to help individuals increase their intellectual, social, personal and moral potentials. These institutions impart society's cultural heritage, prepare students for productive activity, open their minds to alternative ways of thinking and living and acquaint them with ways of learning which may be utilized throughout life. The work of the Regents institutions is to make a positive difference in peoples' lives and to improve society through the works of those it educates. Within that orientation there is considerable room for institutional diversity because the educational needs of both individuals and society are multifaceted.

As higher education in the United States enters a period of major change in the size and composition of the student body, the kinds of courses and programs wanted, the technology needed on campus and the growing attention to university activities by external constituencies, institutions need more than ever before to plan their futures and shape the new environment. Unlike the previous two decades, Kansas must now recognize the need to manage change rather than the unbridled growth characterizing former times.

Teaching, research and service occur at each Regents institution, but the extent of these activities is guided by the following assumptions: (1) Institutions deliver instruction and degrees in liberal and professional education from the associate through the doctoral level, but activity below the baccalaureate level is limited; regardless of the degree offered, all programs will be of demonstrable quality. (2) Each regents institution will provide an array of liberal arts courses emphasizing application of critical thinking and the evolution of western thought as fundamental components of the undergraduate degree. (3) Research that enhances the instructional role of faculty is expected at every Regents institution; other research activity occurs primarily at the University of Kansas, Kansas State University and Wichita State University. (4) Service to government, industry and society is an integral part of each institution's role; service and research which enhance the State's economic development are particularly emphasized. The overarching goal of the Board of Regents is to provide a diversity of institutions of higher education, each seeking excellence in its own sphere.

The Board recognizes that program access requires attention to geographic location, convenient scheduling and affordable tuition, supplemented by financial aid. As both an advocate for higher education and a responsible steward for the taxpayer, the Board believes that program access alone is not the goal. Students must have access to quality programs. Therefore, the State must make a firm and continuing commitment to the financing of the Regents system. The foundation of institutional strength rests on improved financial support, particularly as it relates to faculty salaries and operating expenditures. (12-19-86; 6-23-88; 5-16-91)

INSTITUTIONAL MISSION STATEMENTS

University of Kansas

The University of Kansas is a major comprehensive research and teaching university that serves as a center for learning, scholarship and creative endeavor. The University of Kansas is the only Kansas Regents university to hold membership in the prestigious Association of American Universities (AAU), a select group of fifty-eight public and private research universities that represent excellence in graduate and professional education and the highest achievements in research internationally.

Instruction. The University is committed to offering the highest quality undergraduate, professional and graduate programs comparable to the best obtainable anywhere in the nation. As the AAU research university of the state, the University of Kansas offers a broad array of advanced graduate study programs and fulfills its mission through faculty, academic and research programs of international distinction, and outstanding libraries, teaching museums and information technology. These resources enrich the undergraduate experience and are essential for graduate level education and for research.

Research. The University attains high levels of research productivity and recognizes that faculty are part of a network of scholars and academicians that shape a discipline as well as teach it. Research and teaching, as practiced at the University of Kansas, are mutually reinforcing with scholarly inquiry underlying and informing the educational experience at undergraduate, professional and graduate levels.

Service. The University first serves Kansas, then the nation, and the world through research, teaching, and the preservation and dissemination of knowledge. The University provides service to the state of Kansas through its state and federally-funded research centers. KU's academic programs, arts facilities, and public programs provide cultural enrichment opportunities for the larger community. Educational, research and service programs are offered throughout the state including the main campus in Lawrence, the KU health-related degree programs and services in Kansas City and Wichita, as well as the Regents Center and other sites in the Kansas City metropolitan area, Topeka and Parsons.

International Dimension. The University is dedicated to preparing its students for lives of learning and for the challenges educated citizens will encounter in an increasingly complex and diverse global community. Over 100 programs of international study and cooperative research are available for KU students and faculty at sites throughout the world. The University offers teaching and research that draw upon and contribute to the most advanced developments throughout the United States and the rest of the world. At the same time, KU's extensive international ties support economic development in Kansas.

Values. The University is committed to excellence. It fosters a multicultural environment in which the dignity and rights of the individual are respected. Intellectual diversity, integrity and disciplined inquiry in the search for knowledge are of paramount importance.

University of Kansas Medical Center

The University of Kansas Medical Center, an integral and unique component of the University of Kansas and the Kansas Board of Regents system, is composed of the School of Medicine, located in Kansas City and Wichita, the School of Nursing, the School of Allied Health, the University of Kansas Hospital in Kansas City, and a Graduate School. The KU Medical Center is a complex institution whose basic functions include research, education, patient care, and community service involving multiple constituencies at state and national levels. The following paragraphs chart the KU Medical Center's course and serve as a framework for assessing programs, setting goals, developing initiatives and evaluating progress.

The University of Kansas Medical Center is a major research institution primarily serving the State of Kansas as well as the nation, and the world, and assumes leadership in the discovery of new knowledge and the development of programs in research, education, and patient care. The KU Medical Center recognizes the importance of meeting the wide range of health care needs in Kansas - from the critical need for primary care in rural and other underserved areas of the state, to the urgent need for highly specialized knowledge to provide the latest preventive and treatment techniques available. As the major resource in the Kansas Board of Regents system for preparing health care professionals, the programs of the KU Medical Center must be comprehensive and maintain the high scholarship and academic excellence on which the reputation of the University is based. Our mission is to create an environment for:

Instruction. The KU Medical Center educates health care professionals to primarily serve the needs of Kansas as well as the region and the nation. High quality educational experiences are offered to a diverse student population through a full range of undergraduate, graduate, professional, postdoctoral and continuing education programs.

Research. The KU Medical Center maintains nationally and internationally recognized research programs to advance the health sciences. Health related research flourishes in a setting that includes strong basic and applied investigations of life processes, inquiries into the normal functions of the human body and mechanisms of disease processes, and model health care programs for the prevention of disease and the maintenance of health and quality of life.

Service. The KU Medical Center provides high quality patient-centered health care and health related services. The University of Kansas Medical Center will be the standard bearer in the development and implementation of model programs that provide the greatest

possible diversity of proven health care services for the citizens of Kansas, the region and the nation.

Kansas State University

Kansas State University is a comprehensive, research, land-grant institution serving students and the people of Kansas, the nation and the world.

Since its founding in 1863, the University has evolved into a modern institution of higher education, committed to quality programs and responsive to a rapidly changing world and the aspirations of an increasingly diverse society. Together with other major comprehensive universities, Kansas State shares responsibilities for developing human potential, expanding knowledge, enriching cultural expression, and extending its expertise to individuals, business, education and government. These responsibilities are addressed through an array of undergraduate and graduate degree programs, research and creative activities, and outreach and public service programs. In addition, its land-grant mandate, based on federal and state legislation, establishes a focus to its instructional, research and extension activities which is unique among the Regents institutions.

Through quality teaching, the University is committed to provide all students with opportunities to develop the knowledge, understanding and skills characteristic of an educated person. It is also pledged to prepare students for successful employment or advanced studies through a variety of disciplinary and professional degree programs. To meet these intentions, the institution dedicates itself to providing academic and extracurricular learning experiences which promote and value both excellence and cultural diversity. Kansas State University prepares its students to be informed, productive and responsible citizens who participate actively in advancing cultural, educational economic, scientific and socio-political undertakings.

Research and other creative endeavors comprise an essential component of Kansas State University's mission. All faculty members contribute to the discovery and dissemination of new knowledge. These efforts, supported by public and private resources, are conducted in an atmosphere of open inquiry and academic freedom. Basic to the pursuit of this mission is the University's commitment to broad-based programs in graduate education at both the master's and doctoral levels.

Kansas State University's mission includes enriching the lives of the citizens of Kansas by extending to them opportunities to engage in life-long learning and to benefit from the results of research. The University addresses this charge through mutually supportive activities on its Manhattan and Salina campuses, research and extension sites at numerous locations, outreach programs offered throughout the State and nation, and international activities.

The mission of Kansas State University is enhanced by symbiotic relationships among the discovery of knowledge, the education of undergraduate and graduate students, and improvement in the quality of life through research applications. Coordinated teaching, research, and extension services help develop the highly skilled and educated work force necessary to the economic well-being of Kansas, the nation, and the international community.

Wichita State University

Wichita State University is committed to providing comprehensive educational opportunities in an urban setting. Through teaching, scholarship and public service the university seeks to equip both students and the larger community with the educational and cultural tools they need to thrive in a complex world, and to achieve both individual responsibility in their own lives and effective citizenship in the local, national and global community.

High quality teaching and learning are fundamental goals in all undergraduate, graduate and continuing education programs. Building on a strong tradition in the arts and sciences, the university offers programs in business, education, engineering, fine arts, and health professions, as well as in the liberal arts and sciences. Degree programs range from the associate to the doctoral level and encompass seventy-five fields of study; non-degree programs are designed to meet the specialized educational and training needs of individuals and organizations in south central Kansas.

Scholarship, including research, creative activity, and artistic performance, is designed to advance the university's goals of providing high quality instruction, making original contributions to knowledge and human understanding, and serving as an agent of community service. This activity is a basic expectation of all faculty members at Wichita State University.

Public and community service activities seek to foster the cultural, economic and social development of a diverse metropolitan community and of the state of Kansas. The university's service constituency includes artistic and cultural agencies, business and industry, and community, educational, governmental, health, and labor organizations.

Wichita State University pursues its mission utilizing the human diversity of Wichita, the state's largest metropolitan community, and its many cultural, economic and social resources. The university faculty and professional staff are committed to the highest ideals of teaching, scholarship and public service, as the university strives to be a comprehensive, metropolitan university of national stature.

Emporia State University

Emporia State University is a comprehensive Regents university primarily serving residents of Kansas by providing leadership in quality instruction, related scholarship and service. A student-centered institution, its central mission is to develop lifelong learning skills, impart society's cultural heritage, and educate and prepare for both the professions and advanced study. Faculty, staff and students interact in a collegial atmosphere that fosters freedom of inquiry and expression.

The University provides undergraduate educational opportunities designed to meet the broad goals of basic skill development and general education, as well as the more specific goals of a variety of programs in art and sciences, business, education, and library and information management. Graduate programs serve needs and provide leadership within the region, the state and the Great Plains area. The University offers programs of national distinction in Education and in Library and Information Management.* Primary undergraduate and graduate programs include:

Its arts and sciences programs and offerings at the baccalaureate and graduate levels provide a solid foundation for further learning, preparation for the many avenues of employment to which the basic disciplines lead, and the advanced knowledge necessary to enable professionals, including teachers, to move ahead in their fields and accept increased responsibilities and challenges.

Its business programs emphasize undergraduate and master's level professional instruction to meet the diverse needs of business, industry, and the schools, while contributing to both the personal and the professional development of students.

Its educational programs at the graduate and undergraduate levels have the necessary breadth and depth to prepare professionals for elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and other human-service settings and to foster continuing educational opportunities which promote excellence in education.

Its library and information management programs, the only ones in Kansas, are designed for the preparation and continuing education of professionals for positions in library and information centers in industrial, governmental, educational, and community settings through its certification and MLS** programs. Its regional program offers courses and the MLS degree in neighboring states.

*The phrase "and offers the Ph.D. in Library and Information Management" will be added to the mission statement pending final approval of the degree in the March, 1993 meeting.

**The phrase "and Ph.D." will be added to the mission statement pending final approval of the degree in the March, 1993 meeting.

Pittsburg State University

Pittsburg State University, a comprehensive regional university, provides undergraduate and graduate programs and services to the citizens of southeast Kansas, but also to others who seek the benefits offered. This is accomplished by the unique combination of academic programs in arts and sciences, business, education, and technology and applied science. The University is equally committed to fulfilling its statewide mission in technology and economic development by facilitating partnerships with secondary and postsecondary educational institutions, businesses and industries.

The University supports an organizational and interpersonal structure which actively encourages individuals to achieve their potential. The University provides programs and services that create opportunities for students and other individuals to develop intellectually, ethically, aesthetically, emotionally, socially and physically. The University provides intellectual leadership and multicultural experiences which contribute to the preservation of the heritage of the region and the enhancement of its inhabitants. Finally, the University recognizes the world as interdependent and, thus, seeks to promote a broad and interactive international perspective.

The University fulfills the traditional academic missions of teaching, scholarship and service. Excellence in teaching is the primary focus of the University. The University recognizes that active scholarship and creativity add vitality to teaching, expand and refine the knowledge base and are instrumental to the professional development of the faculty and staff. Programs of professional and community service promote and strengthen University endeavors.

Fort Hays State University

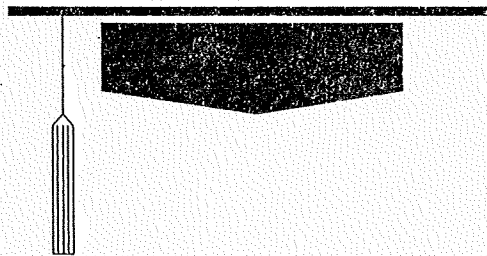
Fort Hays State University, a regional university principally serving western Kansas, is dedicated to providing instruction within a computerized environment in the arts and sciences, business, education, the health and life sciences, and agriculture. The University's primary emphasis is undergraduate liberal education, which includes the humanities, the fine arts, the social/behavioral sciences, and the natural/physical sciences. These disciplines serve as the foundation of all programs. Graduates are provided a foundation for entry into graduate school, for employment requiring well-developed analytical and communication skills, and for coping with global complexities of the 21st century.

Natural outgrowths of the University's primary emphasis include pre-professional, professional, master's and education specialist programs. A statewide strategic focus of the University is the integration of computer and telecommunications technology with the educational environment and the work place.

Scholarship at FHSU is supported because it stimulates faculty and students, provides new knowledge, connects the disciplines, and builds bridges between teaching and learning while linking theory with practice to address the needs of society.

The University is responsible for providing public service to the community, the region, and the state of Kansas. Programs consistent with the University's academic and research activities emphasize the importance of FHSU as the cultural center of western Kansas.

THE STATUS OF FINANCING
KANSAS HIGHER EDUCATION
FISCAL YEAR 1993
AND
THE REGENTS REQUEST
FISCAL YEAR 1994



Prepared by:
Office of the Board of Regents
January, 1993
(Includes Governor's Recommendations)

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TABLE I

COMPARISON OF REGENTS SYSTEM FUNDING INCREASES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

FY 1993 OVER FY 1983

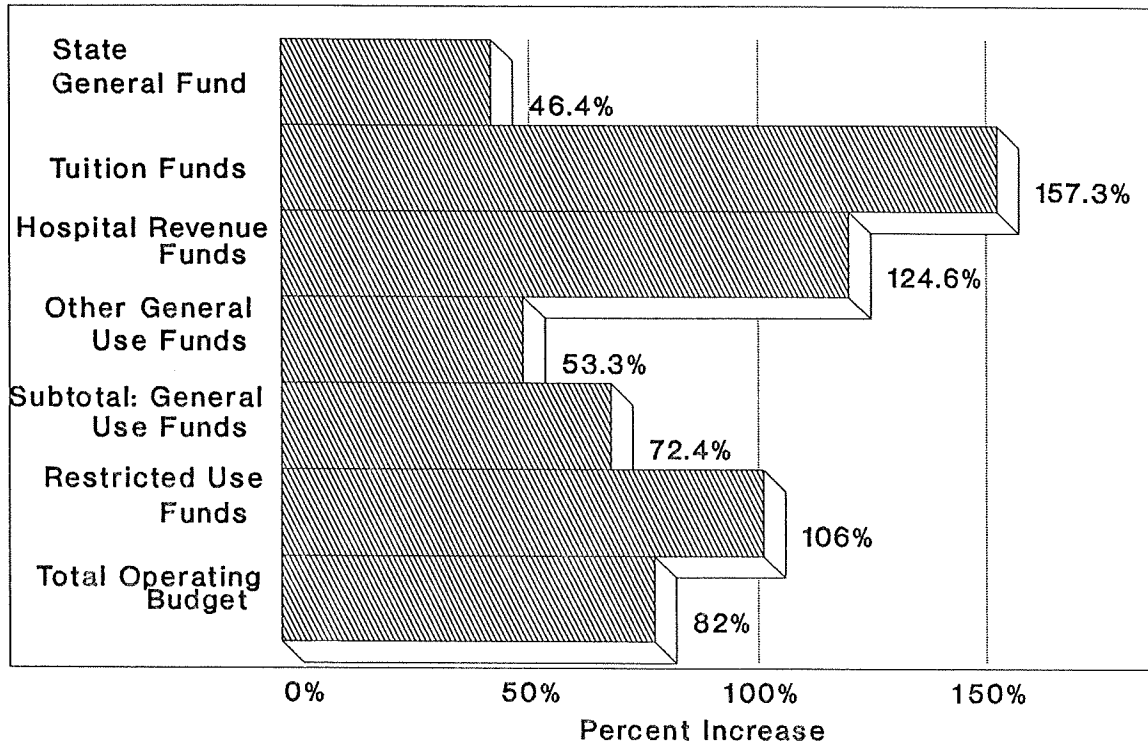
	<u>Actual FY 1983</u>	<u>Budgeted FY 1993</u>	<u>\$ Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
State General Fund	\$274,428,090	\$401,675,062	\$127,246,972	46.4%
General Fees Funds (tuition)	54,602,131	140,472,668	85,870,537	157.3%
Hospital Revenue Funds	50,170,978	112,684,598	62,513,620	124.6%
Other General Use Funds	<u>6,251,563</u>	<u>9,586,640</u>	<u>3,335,077</u>	<u>53.3%</u>
Total General Use Funds	\$385,452,762	\$664,418,968	\$278,966,206	72.4%
Restricted Use Funds	<u>154,873,842</u>	<u>319,046,771</u>	<u>164,172,929</u>	<u>106.0%</u>
Total Operating Budget	\$540,326,604	\$983,465,739	\$443,139,135	82.0%

General Use expenditures for Regents institutions increased by \$279.0 million (72.4 percent) between fiscal year 1983 and 1993. Less than half of that General Use increase was from the State General Fund. Tuition and hospital revenues increased by a combined total of \$148.4 million during that period, while State General Fund expenditures increased by \$127.2 million (46.4 percent). Therefore, State General Fund support of the Regents General Use budget declined from 71.2 percent, during FY 1983, to 60.5 percent during FY 1993.

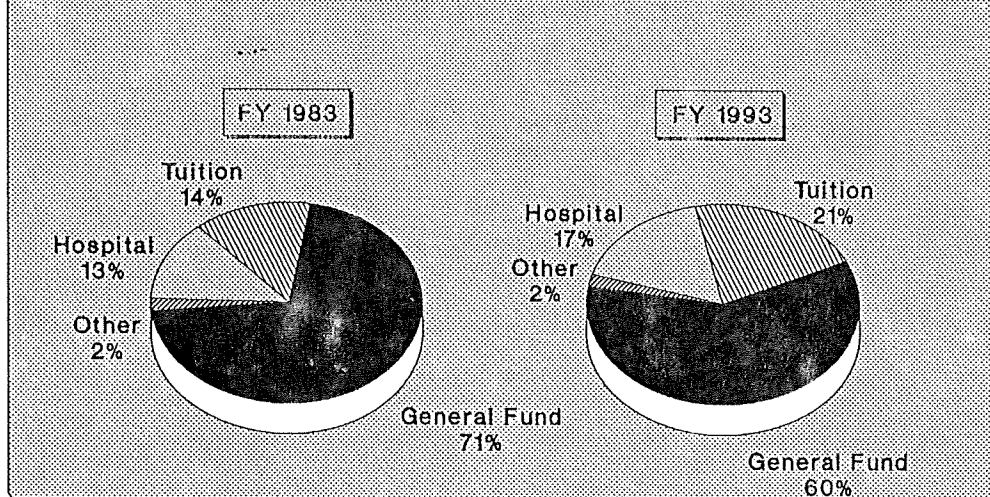
Figure I

COMPARISON OF FUNDING INCREASES FY 1993 OVER FY 1983

REGENTS SYSTEM OPERATING BUDGET INCREASE All Funds



COMPOSITION OF GENERAL USE FUNDS



	General Fund	General Use Funds	All Funds
FY 1983	\$274.4 mil	\$385.5 mil	\$540.3 mil
FY 1993	\$401.7 mil	\$664.4 mil	\$983.5 mil

TABLE II
KANSAS REGENTS AND TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Year 1983 and 1993

	<u>Actual FY 1983</u>	<u>Budgeted FY 1993</u>	<u>Increase</u>	
			<u>Millions of Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Funds				
Kansas Government Total	\$2,710,298,223	\$5,659,925,191	\$ 2,949.6	108.8%
Regents Institutions	\$ 540,326,604	\$ 983,465,739	\$ 443.1	82.0%
State General Fund				
Kansas Government Total	\$1,403,615,819	\$2,633,163,250	\$ 1,229.5	87.6%
Regents Institutions	\$ 274,428,090	\$ 401,675,062	\$ 127.2	46.4%

State General Fund - Major Components of Education

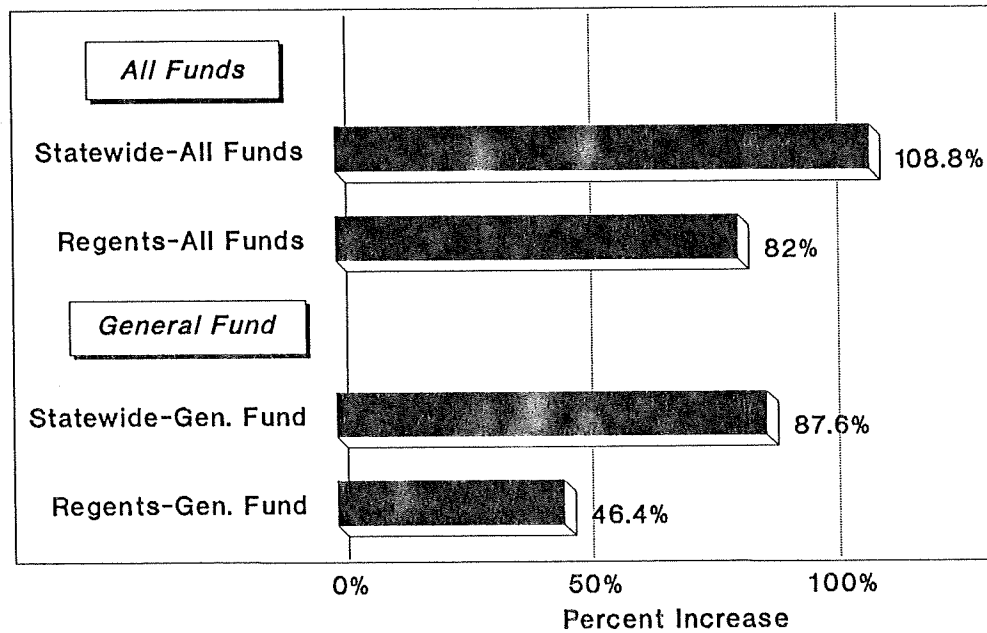
	<u>Actual FY 1983</u>	<u>Budgeted FY 1993</u>	<u>Increase</u>	
			<u>Millions of Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Regents Institutions	\$274,428,090	\$ 401,675,062	\$127.2	46.4%
Aid to Local School Districts	\$561,144,000	\$1,180,411,112	\$619.3	110.4%
Aid to Community Colleges	\$ 21,733,635	\$ 47,830,985	\$ 26.1	120.1%
Aid to Washburn University	\$ 3,455,140	\$ 6,107,875	\$ 2.7	76.8%
Aid to Vocational Education	\$ 15,066,534	\$ 20,295,000	\$ 5.2	34.7%
Regents Administered Financial Aid	\$ 4,455,226	\$ 7,643,341	\$ 3.2	71.6%
Subtotal - Major Components of Ed.	\$880,282,625	\$1,663,963,385	\$783.7	89.0%

During the past ten years, expenditures for Regents institutions increased at a substantially smaller rate than the growth of operating expenditures in the remainder of state government. When operating expenditures from all funds are compared, the Regents institutions increased by 82.0 percent, while the statewide increase in operating expenditures was 108.8 percent. The trend becomes even more pronounced when State General Fund expenditures are analyzed. State General Fund expenditures by the Regents institutions increased 46.4 percent and overall State General Fund operating expenditures increased by 87.6 percent.

Figure II

Comparison of Increases Regents and Total State Government Operation Expenses Fiscal Year 1983 and 1993

REGENTS SYSTEM OPERATING BUDGET INCREASE COMPARED TO STATEWIDE OPERATING BUDGET



State General Fund Increases Major Components of Education

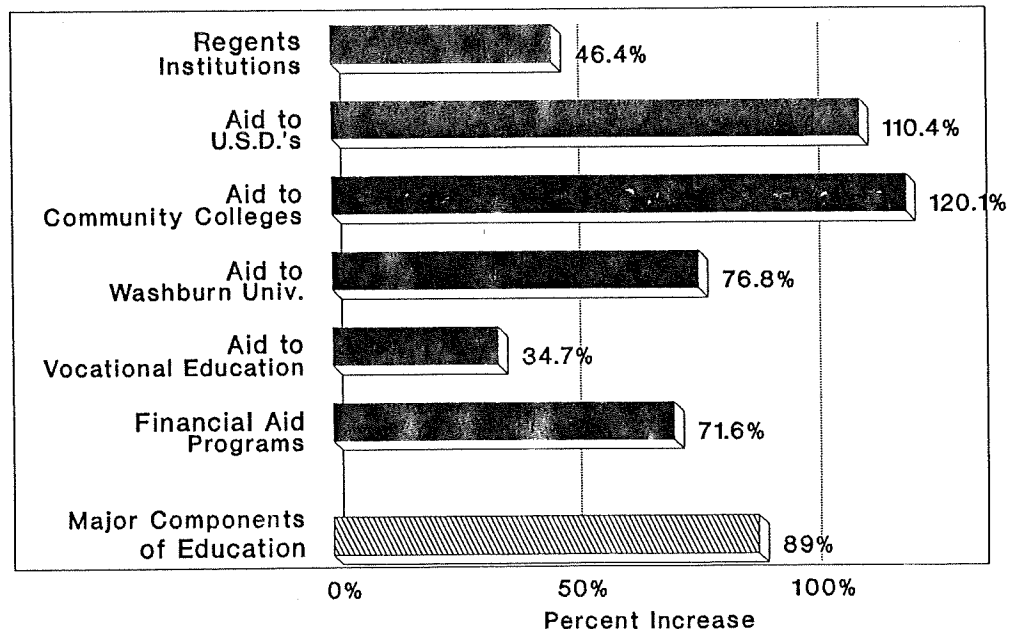


TABLE IV

ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND MANDATORY FEES AT KANSAS UNIVERSITIES

FY 1983 - FY 1993

	<u>KU</u>	<u>KSU</u>	<u>WSU</u>	<u>ESU</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>FHSU</u>
Resident						
1983	\$ 904	\$ 926	\$ 930	\$ 756	\$ 726	\$ 833
1993	\$1,798	\$1,841	\$1,902	\$1,584	\$1,564	\$1,637
% Increase	98.9%	98.8%	104.5%	109.5%	115.4%	96.5%
Non-Resident						
1983	\$2,220	\$2,242	\$2,246	\$1,550	\$1,520	\$1,627
1993	\$5,970	\$6,013	\$6,074	\$4,464	\$4,444	\$4,517
% Increase	168.9%	168.2%	170.4%	188.0%	192.4%	177.6%

TABLE IV-A

RATIO OF TUITION REVENUES TO EDUCATIONAL COSTS

FY 1983 - FY 1993

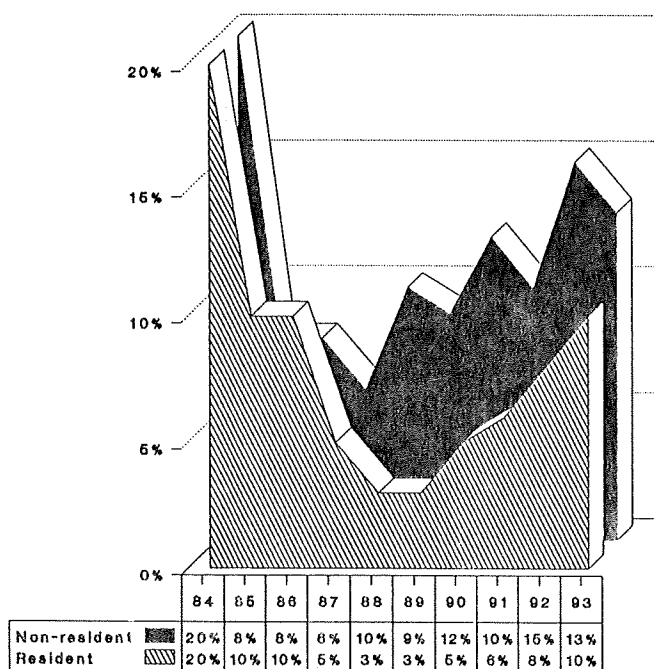
	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1987</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1993</u> (Est.)
Doctoral Institutions	23.2%	28.8%	29.7%	29.4%	29.6%	31.1%	33.4%	34.7%
Regional Institutions	16.0%	21.4%	21.8%	21.2%	21.2%	21.8%	24.5%	25.9%
Systemwide	21.6%	27.2%	28.0%	27.6%	27.8%	29.1%	31.5%	32.8%

As earlier detailed in Table I, significant additional tuition revenues have been generated during the past ten years. Although some of the revenue growth occurred due to increased enrollments, most was the result of increased tuition rates. Table IV identifies the 10 year increase in combined tuition and fees at each institution. The increases for only tuition are displayed graphically by Figure IV. More importantly, from a statewide budgeting perspective, is the impact of that revenue on educational costs at our institutions. Tuition revenues as a percentage of educational expenditures in the Regents system have increased from 21.6 percent in FY 1983 to an estimated 32.8 percent in FY 1993. At the larger institutions the rate is now approximately one-third.

TEN-YEAR HISTORY OF TUITION INCREASES REGENTS INSTITUTIONS FY 1983 - FY 1993

DOCTORAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

10 Yr. Tuition Increase
FY 1993 over FY 1983
• Resident: 112.9%
• Non-resident: 181.4%



REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

10 Yr. Tuition Increase
FY 1993 over FY 1983
• Resident - 128.0%
• Non-resident - 208.4%

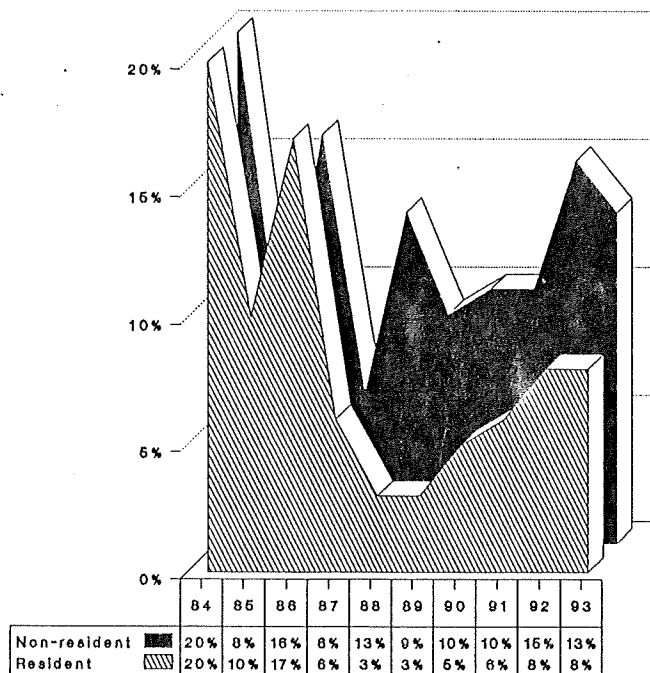


TABLE V
HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT AT REGENTS INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Fall 1982</u>	<u>Fall 1992</u>	<u>Increase</u>
University of Kansas	24,400	26,465	2,065
Kansas State University	19,082	20,091	1,009
Wichita State University	17,187	15,120	(2,067)
Emporia State University	5,768	6,006	238
Pittsburg State University	5,438	6,516	1,078
Fort Hays State University	<u>5,513</u>	<u>5,603</u>	<u>90</u>
Subtotal - Universities	<u>77,388</u>	<u>79,801</u>	<u>2,413</u>
University of Kansas Medical Center	2,348	2,696	348
Kansas State University - Veterinary Med.	415	360	(55)
Kansas State University - Salina	<u>628</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>145</u>
TOTAL	80,779	83,630	2,851

During the ten year period enrollment increases were recorded at seven of the Kansas Regents institutions. Kansas ranks seventh nationally in percentage of its high school graduates who remain in the state to attend a public institution of higher education. Conversely, Kansas ranks 42nd nationally in the percentage of its high school graduates who leave the state to attend an institution of higher education.*

**Source: Financing Public Higher Education by Research Associates of Washington*

Figure V

TEN-YEAR CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT REGENTS INSTITUTIONS

Fall 1982 - Fall 1992

5 Yr. Increase:
Headcount - 4.1%
FTE - 6.7%

10 Yr. Increase:
Headcount - 3.5%
FTE - 4.9%

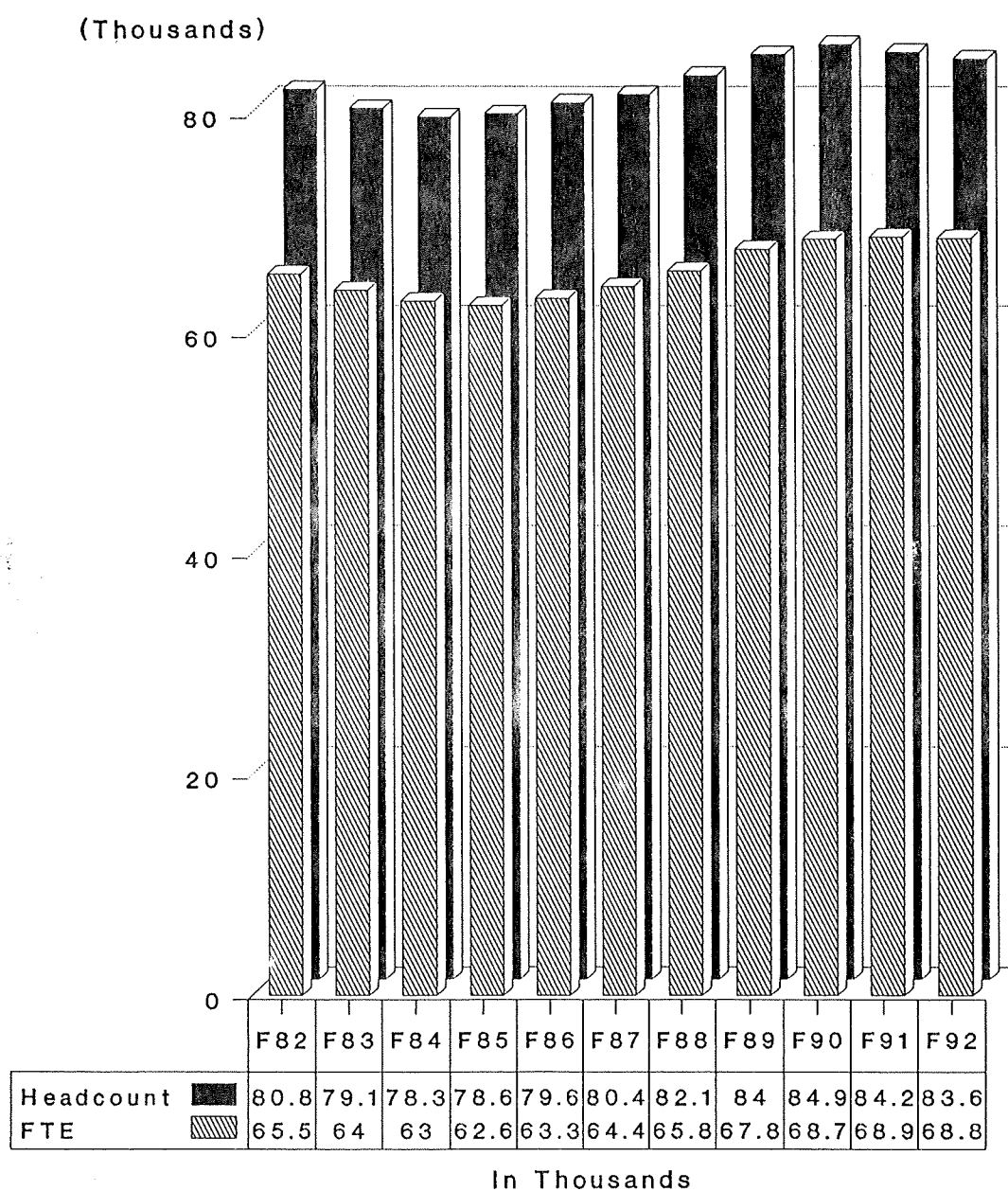


TABLE VI
HOSPITAL REVENUE FUND AND THE FINANCING OF
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER

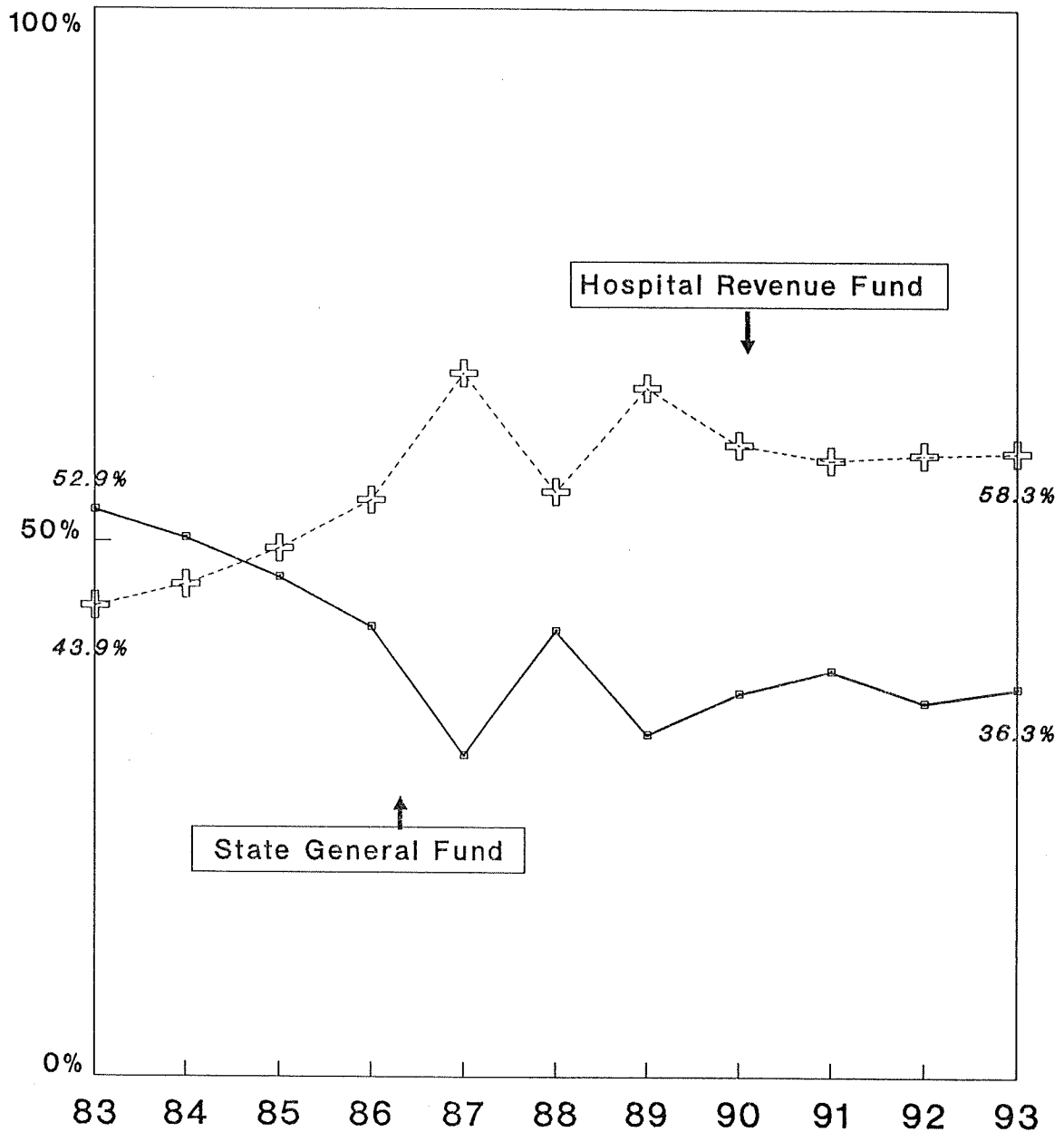
FY 1983 - FY 1993

	State General Fund	Hospital Revenue Fund	Total General Use*	Percentage of Total From	
				State General Fund	Hospital Revenue Fund
FY 83	59,327,045	49,190,846	112,136,754	52.9	43.9
FY 84	59,262,232	54,062,385	117,761,093	50.3	45.9
FY 85	59,000,445	62,435,681	126,643,010	46.6	49.3
FY 86	55,721,569	71,487,281	132,672,456	42.0	53.9
FY 87	40,864,703	89,335,878	135,856,990	30.1	65.8
FY 88	58,686,512	77,100,586	141,073,067	41.6	54.7
FY 89	48,957,936	98,551,257	153,080,684	32.0	64.4
FY 90	59,516,585	98,297,369	166,362,846	35.8	59.1
FY 91	67,211,356	102,176,622	177,182,825	37.9	57.7
FY 92	63,649,751	106,009,171	182,063,522	35.0	58.2
FY 93	68,997,727	110,762,755	189,941,906	36.3	58.3

*The General Use Budget at KUMC includes expenditures from the State General Fund, Hospital Revenue Fund, Scholarship Repayment Fund and Tuition revenues.

As stated in Table I, Hospital Revenues have been an increasingly important mechanism of financing for the Regents system during the past ten years. This table details the Hospital Revenue Fund Expenditures at KUMC as a percentage of that institution's total General Use budget. Hospital Revenue Fund support of KUMC's budget has increased from 43.9 percent during FY 1983 to 58.3 percent in FY 1993. (NOTE: Hospital Revenue Fund totals on Table I are larger than those listed in Table VI, since the Table I totals include Veterinary Medical revenues as well as KUMC revenues.

Figure VI
Percentage of KUMC Financing By Source
FY 1983-1993



Regarding Table VII

Table VII identifies the Regents FY 1994 request and Governor's recommendation, compared to actual FY 1992 expenditures and the revised FY 1993 budget. The institutional budgets include expenditure of all FY 1994 tuition increase funding, approved by the Board of Regents. In addition to the State General Fund appropriations for the institutions, listed in Table VII, the Governor's FY 1994 recommendations for the Office of the Board of Regents include \$2.7 million to finance financial aid enhancements.

A Likely Technical Question In Your Mind

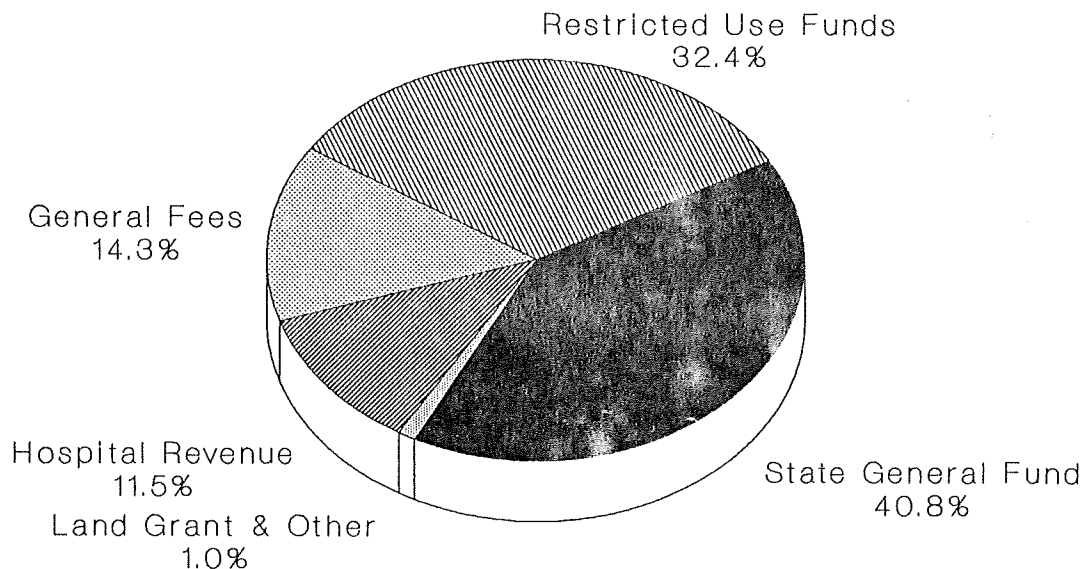
IF THE FINANCIAL AID ENHANCEMENTS ARE FUNDED FROM TUITION, WHY ARE THOSE ENHANCEMENTS FINANCED FROM A STATE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION IN THE BOARD OF REGENTS OFFICE?

The Regents approved a two percent tuition increase for the purpose of enhancing financial aid programs. However, those financial aid programs would be operated by the Regents Office, which has no tuition money in its operations. Therefore, the additional tuition revenue will remain in the budgets of the institutions, where it reduces the requirements for State General Fund appropriations, and the financial aid enhancements are financed from State General Fund in the Board of Regents Office. The influence of this additional tuition money is complicated by the many other budgetary transactions, which are a part of the budget. If the only budgetary adjustment occurring was a two percent tuition increase devoted to financial aid programs: (1) State General Fund requirements at the Universities would decrease by \$2.8 million; (2) a \$2.8 million appropriation would occur in the Board of Regents Office for the financial aid programs; and (3) the net impact to the State General Fund would be \$0.

TABLE VII
FINANCING OF THE REGENTS SYSTEM

	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Revised Governor's Recommendation	Percent Increase Over FY 1992	FY 1994 Requested	FY 1994 Governor's Recommendation	Gov. Rec. Percent Increase Over Revised FY 1993
State General Fund	\$389,881,999	\$401,675,062	3.0%	\$434,899,539	\$418,903,444	4.3%
General Fees (Tuition)	128,006,165	140,472,668	9.7	150,218,418	152,479,369	8.5%
Hospital Revenue	107,679,171	112,684,598	4.6	117,802,576	116,983,759	3.8%
Land Grant and Other	13,551,946	9,586,640	-29.3	8,158,230	9,358,230	-2.4%
Total General Use Funds	\$639,119,281	\$664,418,968	4.0%	\$711,078,763	\$697,724,802	5.0%
Restricted Use Funds	333,218,450	319,046,771	-4.3	331,717,388	333,235,609	4.4%
Total All Funds	\$972,337,731	\$983,465,739	1.1%	\$1,042,796,151	\$1,030,960,411	4.8%

FY 1993 Revised Governor's Recommendation



Regarding Table VIII

Table VIII details the Regents General Use request and Governor's recommendation by institution. Differences in percentages of increase among the institutions largely result from differing percentages of enrollment adjustment funding compared to an institution's approved base budget. Variations within the components of KSU result from placing all utility money in the main campus during FY 1994.

TABLE VIII
GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED BUDGET INCREASES BY INSTITUTION -- FY 1994 OVER FY 1993

	FY 1993		FY 1994		Percent
	General Use			Governor's Rec.	Increase
	Revised	FY 1994	FY 1994	Governor's Rec.	Over
	Governor's	General Use	Governor's	General Use	Revised
	Recommendation	Request	Recommendation	Increase	FY 1993
University of Kansas	\$155,696,707	\$167,522,372	\$163,746,999	\$8,050,292	5.2%
KU Medical Center					
Hospital	96,333,050	101,634,751	100,332,072	3,999,022	4.2%
Non-Hospital	93,608,856	99,433,211	98,161,358	4,552,502	4.9%
Subtotal - KUMC	189,941,906	201,067,962	198,493,430	8,551,524	4.5%
Kansas State University					
Main Campus	103,087,939	112,245,953	109,569,902	6,481,963	6.3%
Extension and Agriculture	43,001,644	44,984,145	44,226,950	1,225,306	2.8%
Salina, College of Technology	4,731,881	5,062,918	4,958,113	226,232	4.8%
Subtotal - KSU	150,821,464	162,293,016	158,754,965	7,933,501	5.3%
KSU Veterinary Medical Center	13,843,126	13,748,405	13,674,104	(169,022)	-1.2%
Wichita State University	68,384,997	73,047,101	71,507,600	3,122,603	4.6%
Emporia State University	28,066,222	30,473,653	29,736,532	1,670,310	6.0%
Pittsburg State University	30,335,985	33,215,207	32,605,845	2,269,860	7.5%
Fort Hays State University	27,328,561	29,711,047	29,205,327	1,876,766	6.9%
TOTAL	\$664,418,968	\$711,078,763	\$697,724,802	\$33,305,834	5.0%

Regarding Table IX

Table IX lists the components of the Regents FY 1994 General Use request. The larger elements of the request include:

- \$17.3 million for a 4.5 percent overall salary increase to unclassified employees.
- \$3.1 million for salary step movement to classified employees.
- \$1.8 million for minority faculty recruitment.
- \$2.8 million to increase the employer retirement contribution for unclassified employees.
- \$.4 million for a 5.0 percent increase to student hourly employees.
- \$6.0 million for a 6 percent increase in other operating expenditures.
- \$1.8 million for enrollment adjustment financing.
- \$.2 million for operating expenditures of new buildings.
- \$3.5 million for library enhancements.

The Governor's recommendations are displayed alongside the Regents request. Major features of the Governor's recommendations include:

- *\$11.2 million for a 3.0 percent overall salary increase to unclassified employees.*
- *\$3.1 million for salary step movement to classified employees.*
- *\$2.5 million to increase the employer retirement contribution for unclassified employees.*
- *\$.4 million for a 5.0 percent increase to student hourly employees.*
- *\$4.0 million for a 4 percent increase in other operating expenditures.*
- *\$1.8 million for enrollment adjustment financing.*
- *\$.2 million for operating expenditures of new buildings.*
- *\$1.0 million for other enhancements.*

Notes: The \$1.0 million in other enhancements recommended by the Governor include:

KU-	Special fee for law school improvements (requested as restricted use)	\$.3 million.
KUMC-	Nurse practitioner program (a part of Governor's health initiative)	.4 million.
KUMC-	Locum Tenens Faculty Program (a part of Governor's health initiative).	.3 million.

The salary increase totals reflect all unclassified employees, including KUMC residents. The request totals displayed in Table X are less, as that table focuses upon faculty, therefore excluding the KUMC residents.

The Regents institution's portion of the Governor's recommendations for a 1.5 percent cost of living increase for classified employees is not in these totals. Funding for the increase is included in a statewide reserve and the totals are not reflected in the budgets of individual agencies

TABLE IX

**FY 1994 GENERAL USE INCREASE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENDITURE
FOR THE REGENTS INSTITUTIONS
(In Millions)**

	<u>Board Request</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>
1. Salary and Wage Related		
a. Annualization of FY 1993 Salary Increases	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
b. Unclassified Salaries and Benefits	17.3	11.2
c. Classified Salaries and Benefits	3.1	3.1
d. Minority Faculty Recruitment	1.8	---
e. Additional 1% Unclassified Retirement Contribution	2.8	2.5
f. Student Wages and Benefits	0.4	0.4
g. Fringe Benefit, Shrinkage and Other Base Adjustments	7.6	6.6
2. Other Operating Expenditures	6.0	4.0
3. Enrollment Adjustment	1.8	1.8
4. Servicing New Buildings	0.2	0.2
5. Library Enhancement	3.5	---
6. Other Enhancements	0.0	1.0
TOTAL INCREASE	\$47.0	\$33.3

Regarding Table X

Table X identifies the total request for a 4.5 percent unclassified salary increase and a 1.0 percent increase in the employers retirement contribution. Also graphically illustrated are average faculty salaries at Kansas institutions as a percentage of those at peer institutions. Systemwide, the average faculty salary in Kansas is 89.5 percent of those at the peer institutions. Table XI identifies the employer retirement contribution among the designated peer institutions.

The Governor recommends \$11.2 million to finance a 3.0 percent salary increase and \$2.5 million to finance a one percent increase in the employer retirement contribution, for unclassified personnel in the Regents system.

TABLE X
FY 1994 GENERAL USE REQUEST FOR
UNCLASSIFIED COMPENSATION ENHANCEMENT

	Salaries	Additional Retirement Contribution
University of Kansas	\$4,469,652	\$791,285
KU Medical Center		
Hospital	617,175	102,849
Non-Hospital	1,841,654	352,947
SUBTOTAL - KUMC	2,458,829	455,796
Kansas State University		
Main Campus	2,823,576	662,334
Extension and Agriculture	1,215,000	129,976
Salina, College of Technology	117,924	20,172
SUBTOTAL - KSU	4,156,500	812,482
KSU Veterinary Medical Center	298,371	52,630
Wichita State University	1,798,307	303,602
Emporia State University	860,582	134,247
Pittsburg State University	815,295	156,044
Fort Hays State University	751,385	138,758
TOTAL	\$15,608,921	\$2,844,844

Funding of Faculty Salaries
In Kansas, Compared to Peers
During Fiscal Year 1992

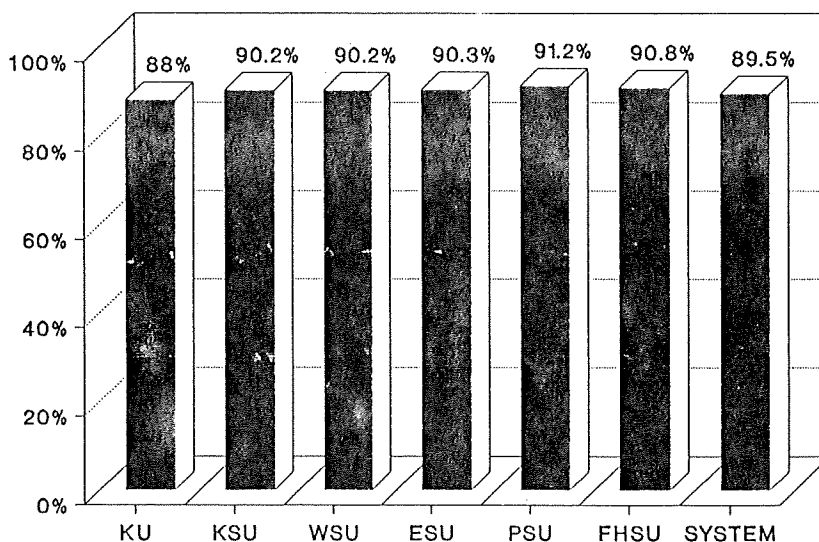


TABLE XI
FY 1993 FACULTY RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION RATES
COMPARISON OF KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS RETIREMENT PLAN WITH RETIREMENT PLANS AT PEER INSTITUTIONS

	University/ System Defined Contribution Plan	State Defined Benefit Plan	Contribution Rate		Comments
			Employer	Employee	
KANSAS REGENTS UNIVERSITIES	X		8.00%	5.00%	
<u>KU Peers</u>					
University of Colorado	X		8.00%	6.00%	
University of Iowa	X		6.67%	3.33%	Prior to 5 yrs. service/1st \$4,800
			10.00%	5.00%	Prior to 5 yrs. service/bal. of salary
			10.00%	5.00%	After 5 years service/total salary
University of North Carolina		X	8.35%	6.00%	
	X		6.46%	6.00%	Faculty may choose either plan
University of Oklahoma		X	2.00%	6.00%	First \$25,000 of salary (mandatory)
			2.00%	11.00%	Next \$25,000 to \$40,000 salary (optional)
	X		15.00%	0.00%	Applicable to salary beyond \$9,000
					Faculty participate in both plans
University of Oregon		X	16.83%	0.00%	
<u>KSU Peers</u>					
Colorado State University		X	11.60%	8.00%	
Iowa State University	X		6.67%	3.33%	Prior to 5 yrs. service/1st \$4,800
			10.00%	5.00%	Prior to 5 yrs. service/bal. of salary
			10.00%	5.00%	After 5 years service/total salary
North Carolina State University		X	8.35%	6.00%	
	X		6.46%	6.00%	Faculty may choose either plan
Oklahoma State University		X	2.00%	6.00%	First \$25,000 of salary (mandatory)
			2.00%	11.00%	Next \$25,000 to \$40,000 salary (optional)
	X		10.00%	5.00%	Applicable to salary beyond \$7,800
					Faculty participate in both plans
Oregon State University		X	16.83%	0.00%	

TABLE XI
FY 1993 FACULTY RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION RATES
COMPARISON OF KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS RETIREMENT PLAN WITH RETIREMENT PLANS AT PEER INSTITUTIONS

	University/ System Defined Contribution Plan	State Defined Benefit Plan	Contribution Rate		Comments
			Employer	Employee	
KANSAS REGENTS UNIVERSITIES	X		8.00%	5.00%	
<u>WSU Peers</u>					
University of Akron		X	14.00%	9.25%	
Portland State University		X	16.83%	0.00%	
Virginia Commonwealth University	X		10.40%	0.00%	Faculty may choose either plan
		X	10.12%	0.00%	
Univ. of North Carolina - Greensboro		X	8.35%	6.00%	
	X		6.46%	6.00%	Faculty may choose either plan
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee		X	14.10%	0.10%	
Western Michigan University	X		11.00%	0.00%	
<u>ESU,PSU,FHSU Peers</u>					
University of Northern Arizona	X		7.00%	7.00%	Faculty may choose either plan
		X	3.59%	3.59%	
Murray State University		X	13.84%	6.16%	
Eastern New Mexico University	X		7.60%	7.60%	Faculty may choose either plan
		X	7.60%	7.60%	
Western Carolina University		X	8.35%	6.00%	
	X		6.46%	6.00%	Faculty may choose either plan
Central Oklahoma University		X	2.00%	6.00%	First \$25,000 of salary (mandatory)
			2.00%	11.00%	Next \$25,000 to \$40,000 salary (optional)
	X		4.00%	0.00%	Faculty participate in both plans
Eastern Washington University	X		5.00%	5.00%	If employee under age 35
			7.50%	7.50%	If employee age 35 to 50
			10.00%	10.00%	If employee over age 50 (optional)

Regarding Table XII

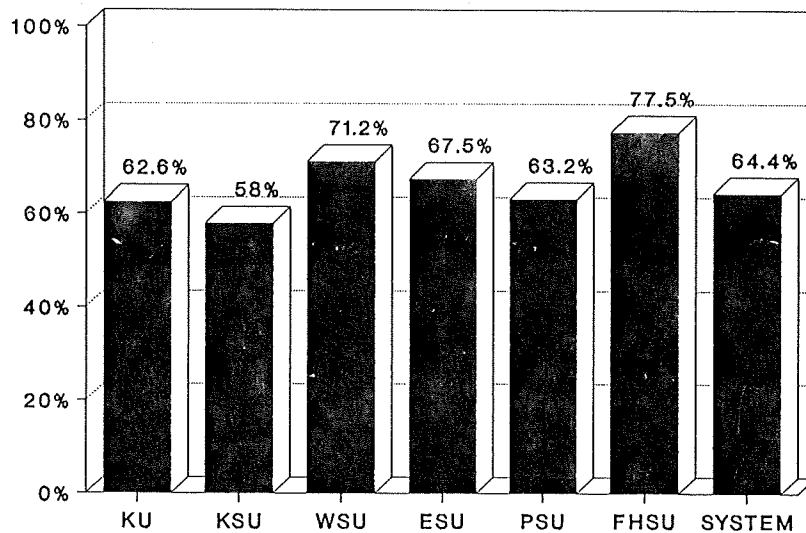
The Regents are requesting \$6.0 million to finance a 6 percent increase in non-salary expenditures, known as other operating expenditures (or OOE). The attached graphic details OOE at each of the Regents institutions, expressed as a percentage of expenditures by the designated peer institutions. Budgets for OOE are farther behind the peer institutions than salary budgets.

The Governor is recommending \$4.0 million to provide a 4 percent increase in OOE expenditures for FY 1994.

TABLE XII
FY 1994 GENERAL USE REQUEST FOR
OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES

University of Kansas	\$1,142,719
KU Medical Center	
Hospital	1,697,127
Non-Hospital	742,289
Subtotal - KUMC	2,439,416
Kansas State University	
Main Campus	678,159
Extension and Agriculture	378,021
Salina, College of Technology	60,200
SUBTOTAL - KSU	1,116,380
KSU Veterinary Medical Center	159,881
Wichita State University	527,409
Emporia State University	208,776
Pittsburg State University	215,872
Fort Hays State University	<u>201,959</u>
TOTAL	\$6,012,412

FUNDS OF OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES
IN KANSAS, COMPARED TO PEERS
DURING FY 1991



Regarding Table XIII

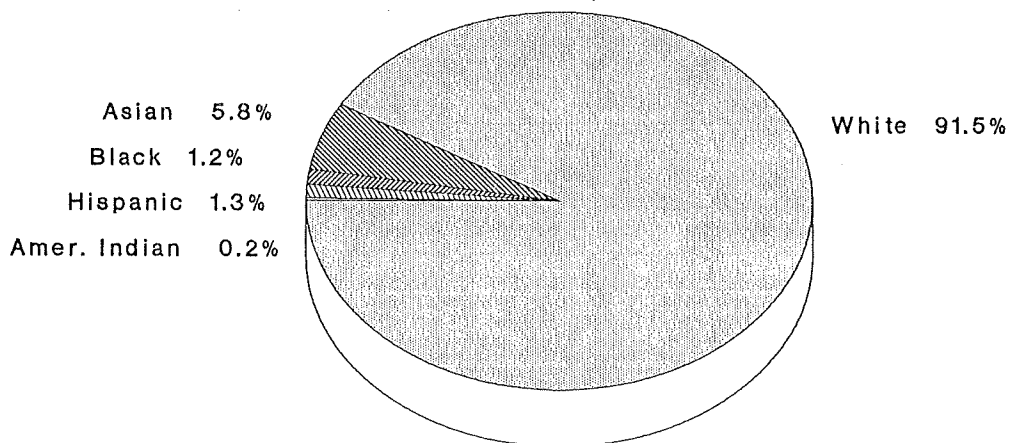
The Regents request includes enhancements to increase recruitment of minority faculty. In an effort to increase numbers of minority faculty members, funds are requested at each of the Regents institutions. Additionally, funding is requested in the Board of Regents Office for a program to finance minority graduate student fellowships. These fellowships would be accompanied by a provision requiring service at a Kansas institution upon degree completion. Table XIII identifies the Regents request, with the accompanying graphic detailing the ethnic distribution of faculty at the institutions.

The Governor's recommendations do not include additional funding at the institutions for minority faculty recruitment. The Governor is recommending \$200,000 in the Board of Regents Office to establish a minority graduate fellowship program.

TABLE XIII
REGENTS FY 1994 REQUEST FOR MINORITY FACULTY RECRUITMENT

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Amount</u>
University of Kansas - Lawrence	\$ 594,000
Kansas State University	\$ 388,000
Wichita State University	\$ 239,000
Emporia State University	\$ 93,000
Pittsburg State University	\$ 93,000
Fort Hays State University	<u>\$ 93,000</u>
Subtotal Universities	\$1,500,000
University of Kansas - Medical Center	\$ 163,000
Kansas State University - Extension and Ag Research	\$ 134,000
Kansas State University - Vet Med Center	\$ 30,000
Kansas State University - Salina College of Technology	<u>\$ 12,000</u>
Subtotal Institutions	\$1,839,000
Office of Board of Regents	
Graduate Minority Fellowship Program	<u>\$ 320,000</u>
TOTAL - MINORITY RECRUITMENT REQUEST	\$2,159,000

Full-Time Faculty at Regents Institutions
by Racial Ethnic Category
Fall, 1991



Regarding Table XIV

The Regents request includes a systemwide enhancement for improvement of libraries. Table XIV details that request by institution. The request would finance modernization of libraries to improve use of electronic databases and cataloging. It would also finance improved document delivery and connectivity among the institutions.

The Governor is not recommending financing for a special library enhancement.

TABLE XIV
SPECIAL ENHANCEMENTS FOR LIBRARIES
by Institution

INSTITUTION	AMOUNT
University of Kansas	\$1,522,500
KU Medical Center - Hospital	0
KU Medical Center - Non-hospital	248,500
Kansas State University - Main	854,000
Kansas State University - Extension Systems and Agricultural Research Programs	0
Kansas State University - Salina	14,000
Kansas State University - Veterinary Medical Center	0
Wichita State University	364,000
Emporia State University	178,500
Pittsburg State University	161,000
Fort Hays State University	<u>157,500</u>
TOTAL	\$3,500,000

SPECIAL ENHANCEMENTS FOR LIBRARIES
by Category of Improvement

Electronic Databases	\$1,060,465
Improved Document Delivery	434,790
Computer Cataloging	1,228,845
Improved Connectivity	<u>775,900</u>
TOTAL	\$3,500,000

Regarding Student Financial Aid

A major new initiative in the Regents FY 1994 request is an enhancement of Financial Aid programs. This request is the result of extensive work by the Board of Regents, its Financial Aid Task Force and its Tuition and Fee Committee. Table XV summarizes the FY 1994 financial aid enhancements being requested, while tables XVI and XVII illustrate the need for improved financial aid. The Board is requesting financial aid programs for the Regents institutions directed toward three major goals. Those goals and the financial aid programs directed to them are as follows:

1. *Maintain Financial Access To Regents Institutions For Kansans.*
 - a. Regents Supplemental Grant Program.
2. *Finance Scholarly Achievement Among Students At Regents Institutions.*
 - a. Modifications To State Scholarship Program.
3. *Promote National Visibility As Institutions Attractive To Talented Students.*
 - a. Tuition Waivers For Selected Non-Residents.
 - b. Tuition Waivers For National Merit and National Achievement Scholars.

The Board approved a 2 percent tuition increase to provide financing for approximately \$2.8 million of the financial aid enhancements at the Regents institutions. The specific programs requested by the Board are summarized in the paragraphs which follow. In several instances the Board endorses future financial aid increases. However, future decisions are independent of FY 1994 financing issues.

Regents Supplemental Grant. The Board requests creation of a Regents supplemental Grant program, to provide need based aid to Kansas residents attending Regents institutions. The initial need determination procedure would be similar to the Kansas Tuition Grant and the maximum grant would be \$960. *The Governor recommends \$2.3 million for this program, as requested.*

State Scholarship Modifications. The Board is requesting that completion of the Regents Preparatory Curriculum become a criteria by which one could become eligible for the State Scholarship Program. Initial eligibility is presently based upon ACT score. *The Governor is not recommending funding for this modification to the State Scholarship Program.*

Tuition Waivers For Talented Non-Residents. The Board is requesting that the non-resident tuition differential be waived for a specified number of students. The program would be initiated with 72 waivers in FY 1994, of which not more than 24 could be athletes. *The Governor is not recommending funding for this tuition waiver program.*

Tuition Waivers For National Merit Scholars. The Board requests a waiver program for National Merit and National Achievement scholars attending Regents institutions. A 50 percent waiver would be awarded to each new resident scholar and a waiver of the non-resident differential would be awarded to each new non-resident scholar, beginning in FY 1994. *The Governor is not recommending funding for this tuition waiver program.*

Other Financial Aid Considerations. In addition to the programs proposed for the Regents institutions, the Board is requesting: increases to the Minority Scholars program, *which the Governor recommends as requested*; increases in the Tuition Grant program, *which the Governor is not recommending*; and creation of a fellowship program for minority graduate students, *for which the Governor is recommending \$200,000*. The Board also requests that students at Washburn University be included in the Tuition Grant program, *which the Governor is not recommending*.

Table XV

**Summary of Financial Aid Programs / Tuition Waivers
Requested by Board of Regents**

(Dollars Represent Cumulative Additions To Present Expenditure Amounts)

	No. of First Yr Awards	FY 1994*	FY 1995**	FY 1996**	FY 1997**
1. Financial Aid Task Force					
a. Regents Supplemental Grant	2,396	\$2,300,000	\$4,600,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
b. State Scholarship Modifications	400	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
2. Waiver For Non - Residents	72	289,536	622,464	993,534	1,405,680
3. Waiver For National Merit Scholars	90	126,540	301,903	535,421	837,870
Total of Regents Tuition Related Items	2,958	\$3,216,076	\$6,524,367	\$10,028,955	\$10,743,550
Other Financial Aid Considerations					
1. Financial Aid Task Force					
a. Minority Scholars Addition		163,000	460,000	690,000	690,000
b. Tuition Grant Incr.- Pvt Colleges		500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
2. Graduate Minority Fellowship Program		320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
3. Add Washburn to Tuition Grant Prog.		320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
Grand Total		\$4,519,076	\$8,624,367	\$12,858,955	\$13,573,550

* Approved by the Board of Regents on June 25, 1992
 ** Endorsed by the Tuition and Fee Committee,
 pending Board action during Future Years

NOTE: Of the waiver program for non-residents,
 not more than 24 would be athletes during FY 1994

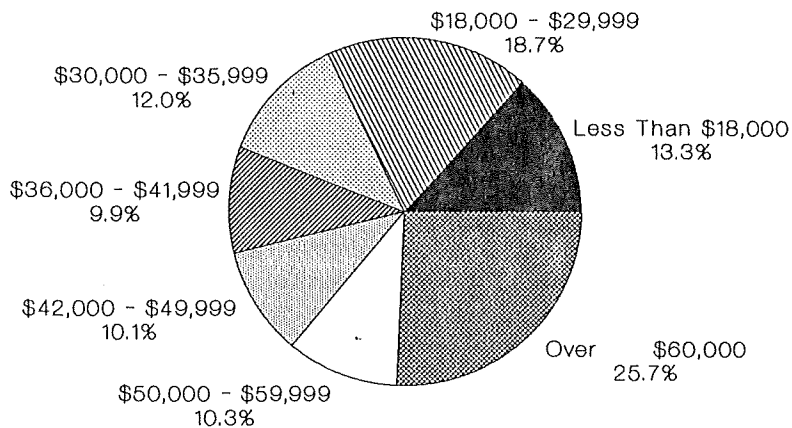
The primary source of financing for the aid items at the Regents institutions is a 2 percent tuition increase

Regarding Table XVI

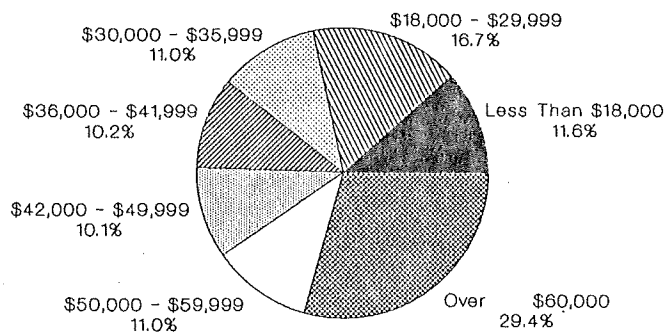
Table XVI lists reported family income among fall 1991 freshmen taking the ACT test. Those totals reflect roughly a fourth of freshmen at the Regents institutions have family incomes in excess of \$60,000. Conversely, approximately one third have family incomes less than \$30,000. Significant differences are reflected if the data are analyzed among the various institutions. Table XVI includes comparisons between the larger institutions and the regional institutions. It is noteworthy that among the regional institutions, nearly half of the incoming freshmen had family incomes less than \$30,000. The wide range of incomes, among students at the institutions, is the basis for the Regents FY 1994 request. A large percentage of students in the lower income brackets indicates a need for increased financial aid programs, given tuition increases which may be pricing some from the educational marketplace. However, the substantial percentage of students in the upper income brackets suggests a strata from which future tuition increases could be absorbed with negligible impact upon the student participation rate. Therefore, the Regents couple a request for enhanced financial aid programs, with a 2 percent tuition increase devoted to financial aid enhancements.

Family Income Kansas Regents Institutions Fall 1991 Freshmen Taking ACT Test

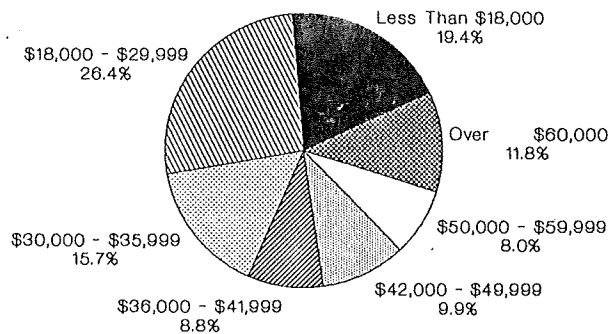
Table XVI



ALL KANSAS REGENTS INSTITUTIONS



KU, KSU, WSU



ESU, PSU, FHSU

Regarding Table XVII

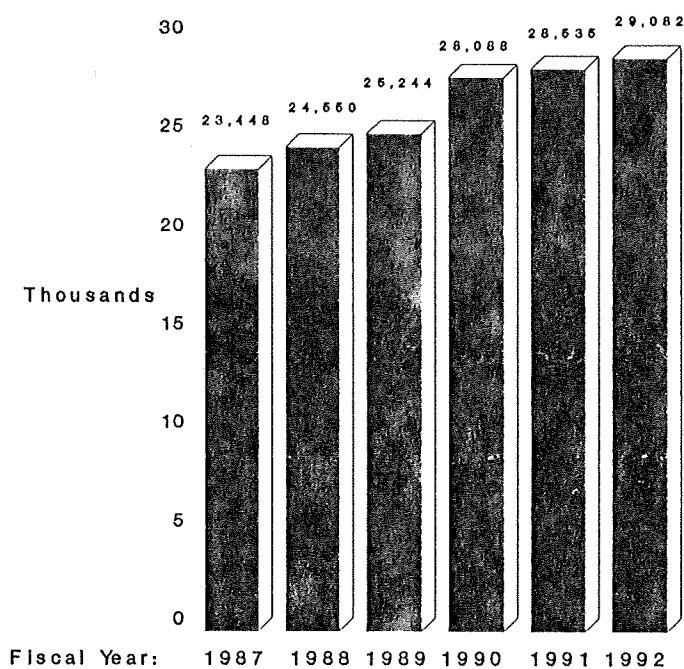
The number of undergraduate students at Regents institutions who are financially needy and therefore eligible for federally funded aid programs has increased by approximately 5,600 (24 percent) between FY 1987 and FY 1992. The percentage of the undergraduates at Regents institutions, who are financially needy, has also increased at most of the institutions. The significant increase in students demonstrating financial need is a factor in the Regents request for financial aid enhancements.

Table XVII

Number and Percentage of Undergraduates Eligible For Federally Funded Financial Aid Programs

Univ	FY 1987		FY 1988		FY 1989		FY 1990		FY 1991		FY 1992	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
KU	6,204	32.5	6,105	31.1	5,653	29.4	6,457	28.8	7,057	28.6	6,892	28.1
KSU	5,692	32.6	6,566	36.2	6,699	35.0	8,123	42.4	8,689	42.4	9,100	44.4
WSU	4,705	26.3	4,552	25.6	5,118	28.1	5,479	33.8	4,791	27.0	4,538	27.0
ESU	1,744	36.4	2,278	47.7	2,581	51.5	2,534	47.5	2,370	43.8	2,530	46.8
PSU	2,136	43.3	2,069	38.5	2,225	39.8	2,261	39.5	2,224	40.5	2,441	42.2
FHSU	2,967	75.5	2,980	79.5	2,968	80.0	3,234	84.8	3,404	83.8	3,581	78.1
Total	23,448	34.4	24,550	35.3	25,244	35.6	28,088	38.6	28,535	36.7	29,082	37.5

SOURCE: Federal FISAP Reports

Number of Undergraduates Eligible
for Federally Funded Financial Aid Programs

REMARKS TO HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

DONALD C. SLAWSON, CHAIRMAN REGENTS FISCAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS
JANUARY 20, 1992

- A. REITERATE APPRECIATION OF LEGISLATURE'S SUPPORT IN 1992 SESSION:
 - 1. FOUR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS (\$42.5 MILLION).
 - 2. AN ANNUALIZED SALARY INCREASE OF 3.5 PERCENT.
 - 3. FINANCING FOR ENROLLMENT INCREASES (FY 1993 AND FY 1992).
 - 4. MORE IMPORTANTLY, A GOOD BUDGET UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.
- B. TODAY I WILL BE REVIEWING STATUS OF OUR FINANCE AND FY 1994 REQUEST.
 - 1. DOCUMENT BY THAT NAME DISTRIBUTED TO YOU.
 - 2. WILL NOT REVIEW ALL OF IT BUT RATHER SOME MAJOR POINTS IN IT.
- C. JUST AS FY 1993 BUDGET CHARACTERIZED AS VERY GOOD UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES, SO TOO IS OVERALL CONDITION OF FINANCE.
 - THREE MAJOR POINTS CONCERNING CONDITION OF FINANCING.
 - 1. DURING THE RECENT RECESSION, KANSAS HAS DONE WELL NATIONALLY.
 - A. KS EXCEEDS NATION IN PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (TABLE III).
 - BOTH ON A ONE AND TWO YEAR ANALYSIS.
 - 2. OVER A MORE EXTENDED PERIOD, HAS NOT DONE AS WELL.
 - A. THE SAME DATA, SHOWING AHEAD OF NATION IN ONE OR TWO YEAR INCREASE SHOWS US BEHIND ON A TEN YEAR ANALYSIS (TABLE III).
 - B. ALSO DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS, FINANCIAL NEEDS IN OTHER AREAS HAVE CAUSED REGENTS INCREASE TO BE LESS THAN REMAINDER OF STATE GOVERNMENT. (TABLE II).
 - SOME REMEMBER THE MARGIN OF EXCELLENCE YEARS AND ASSUME THE REGENTS INCREASE IN GENERAL USE FUNDS, DURING FY 1989 (10.4%) AND FY 1990 (9.4%) WAS CHARACTERISTIC OF A DECADE. THAT IS NOT TRUE.

3. BOTH THE REGENTS AND THE INSTITUTIONS HAVE WORKED TO IMPROVE THEIR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

- THREE WAYS

A. TUITION REVENUE.

- GENERATED ADDITIONAL BASE REVENUE FOR SYSTEM OF \$85.9 MILLION OR 157.3 PERCENT (TABLE I) BETWEEN FY 83-93.
- RESIDENT TUITION INCREASE - 112.9 PERCENT FY 83-93.
- NONRESIDENT TUITION INCREASE - 181.4 PERCENT FY 83-93.
- TUITION SUPPORT OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES AT UNIVERSITIES INCREASED FROM 21.6 PERCENT TO 32.8 PERCENT, FY 83-93 (TABLE IV- A).
- THESE INCREASES ALLOWED BASE STATE GENERAL FUND SUPPORT TO DECREASE FROM 78.4 PERCENT TO 67.2 PERCENT FY 83-93.

B. HOSPITAL REVENUE.

- GENERATED ADDITIONAL BASE REVENUE FOR SYSTEM OF \$62.5 MILLION OR 124.6 PERCENT (TABLE I) BETWEEN FY 83 - 93.
- HOSPITAL REVENUE FUND SUPPORT OF KUMC INCREASED FROM 43.9 PERCENT TO 58.3 PERCENT, FY 83 - 93.
- AND BASE STATE GENERAL FUND SUPPORT OF KUMC DECREASED FROM 52.9 PERCENT TO 36.3 PERCENT, FY 83 -93. (TABLE VI)

C. PRIVATE FUND RAISING.

- ALL OF THE REGENTS INSTITUTIONS HAVE HAD SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL CAMPAIGNS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.
- HAS RESULTED IN 55 PERCENT INCREASE IN ENDOWMENT ASSETS, DURING THIS TIMEFRAME.
- COMBINED ASSETS OF ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATIONS ARE NOW APPROXIMATELY \$400 MILLION.
- PROVIDED OVER \$13.4 MILLION IN SUPPORT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS DURING FY 1991.

D. A CLEAR PARTNERSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN THE REGENTS AND LEGISLATURE.

1. PARTNERSHIP EXPRESSED IN MANY WAYS.

- A. FINANCING PROVIDED FOR REGENTS PROGRAMS, WHEN FUNDING AVAILABLE.
 - B. A REQUEST FOR THE REGENTS TO CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE MISSION REVIEW. (NOTE: THE LAST SUCH COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW HAD OCCURRED IN 1986.)
 - RATHER THAN LEGISLATURE CONDUCTING SUCH, AS HAS OCCURRED IN SOME STATES.
 - C. THE PROGRAM REVIEW PROCESS FOLLOWED IN KANSAS IS VERY GOOD FOR THE SYSTEM AND THE STATE.
 - RESULTED IN AN IMPORTANT SELF ANALYSIS BY THE CAMPUSES
 - AN ANALYSIS, WHICH INCLUDED BOTH ACADEMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAMS
2. SELF HELP HAS ITS LIMITATIONS.
- A. OBTAINING PRIVATE SUPPORT REQUIRES DEMONSTRATION OF STRONG PUBLIC SUPPORT.
 - B. WHILE TUITION AND HOSPITAL REVENUES WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE, UNLIKELY THAT THOSE SOURCES CAN CONTINUE TO INCREASE THE SHARE OF TOTAL EXPENSES, AS THEY HAVE DURING PAST TEN YEARS.
3. SEEK CONSIDERATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING BUDGETS.
4. SEEK CONSIDERATION OF OUR FINANCIAL AID INITIATIVES.
5. BOTH VERY IMPORTANT TO US AND WE CONSIDER THEM SEPARATE PRIORITIES.
- E. AS FINANCIAL AID PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT NEW INITIATIVE, WILL REVIEW IT FIRST.
- 1. PAST YEAR REGENTS DEVOTED CONSIDERABLE EFFORT TO ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL AID ISSUES.
 - A. ANALYSIS DONE WITHIN CONTEXT OF TUITION INCREASE CONSIDERATION.
 - B. TUITION INCREASES CAUSED AWARENESS OF NEED TO CONSIDER IMPACT BOTH UPON STUDENTS AND INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE.

- C. DETERMINED THAT SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF STUDENTS HAVE A FINANCIAL PROFILE SUGGESTING THAT THEY MAY BE PRICED OUT OF HIGHER EDUCATION. (I.E. APPROXIMATELY ONE THIRD HAVE FAMILY INCOMES BELOW \$30,000. AT THE REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES, APPROXIMATELY HALF HAVE INCOMES LESS THAN \$30,000).
 - D. ALSO DETERMINED THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE-FOURTH HAVE A FINANCIAL PROFILE SUGGESTING THAT THEY COULD ABSORB A LARGER TUITION INCREASE.
2. THEREFORE THE REGENTS APPROVED A 2 PERCENT TUITION INCREASE.
- A. COUPLED WITH A REQUEST THAT THE \$2.8 MILLION IN REVENUE BE DIRECTED TOWARD FINANCIAL AID.
3. APPROVED FINANCIAL AID REQUEST DIRECTED TOWARD THREE GOALS.
- A. ALLOW KANSANS TO MAINTAIN FINANCIAL ACCESS TO REGENTS INSTITUTIONS.
 - B. FINANCE SCHOLARLY ACHIEVEMENT AMONG STUDENTS AT REGENTS INSTITUTIONS.
 - C. PROMOTE NATIONAL VISIBILITY AS INSTITUTIONS ATTRACTIVE TO TALENTED STUDENTS.
4. FOUR MAJOR INITIATIVES. (TABLE XV)
- A. SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT PROGRAM.
 - NEED BASED AID TO KANSANS
 - RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR AT \$2.3 MILLION
 - B. MODIFICATIONS TO STATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.
 - INCLUDE COMPLETION OF REGENTS PREPARATORY CURRICULUM AS METHOD FOR ELIGIBILITY.
 - C. WAIVERS FOR TALENTED NON-RESIDENTS.
 - D. WAIVERS FOR NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARS.
5. THE REGENTS BELIEVE THIS APPROACH TO AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM HAS CONSIDERABLE MERIT.

- A. THE REGENTS SELF FUNDED APPROXIMATELY 87 PERCENT OF THOSE FOUR MAJOR INITIATIVES.
 - B. REGENTS REAFFIRMED SUPPORT BY ASSIGNING IT A PRIORITY SEPARATE FROM INSTITUTIONAL NEEDS.
 - C. THE GOVERNOR HAS PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR THIS CONCEPT AND WE HOPE YOU WILL ALSO.
 - D. ALSO MENTION SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID REQUEST, NOT RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR.
- F. OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE ARE THE NEEDS OF THE REGENTS INSTITUTIONS.
- 1. FOR MANY REASONS, SHOULD NOT ALLOW THE STRENGTH OF THE INSTITUTIONS TO DIMINISH, DURING A PERIOD OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.
 - A. DEMOGRAPHICS SUGGEST AN INCREASE IN TRADITIONAL AGE STUDENTS OF NEARLY 20 PERCENT BETWEEN 1995 AND 2000.
 - B. ALTHOUGH RATE OF BUDGETARY INCREASE EXCEEDED NATIONAL AVERAGE, FOR TWO YEARS.
 - FOR MANY YEARS, KANSAS HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER RATE OF INCREASE THAN THE REMAINDER OF THE NATION.
 - C. CONSEQUENTLY, WE ARE BEHIND PEER INSTITUTIONS AND MOST STATES WITH A SIGNIFICANT PRESENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION.
 - 2. REQUEST YOUR CONSIDERATION OF INSTITUTION'S BUDGETARY REQUEST.
 - REQUEST REVIEWED THROUGHOUT BOOKLET (SUMMARIZED IN TABLE IX).
 - A. SALARY ENHANCEMENTS
 - UNCLASSIFIED SALARIES AND BENEFITS. (4.5 PERCENT)
 - CLASSIFIED PAY PLAN MOVEMENT.
 - MINORITY FACULTY RECRUITMENT.
 - ADDITIONAL ONE PERCENT RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION.
 - STUDENT SALARIES. (5.0 PERCENT)

- B. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES. (6.0 PERCENT)
 - C. ENROLLMENT ADJUSTMENT. (1.8 MILLION)
 - D. SERVICING NEW BUILDINGS. (.2 MILLION)
 - E. LIBRARY ENHANCEMENT. (3.5 MILLION)
3. BELIEVE IT TO BE REASONABLE AND WITHIN NORMAL BUDGETARY GROWTH, GIVEN PRESENT FINANCIAL STATUS AND ENROLLMENT GROWTH.
- G. APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS OUR BUDGET AND CONTINUE THE LONGSTANDING REGENTS AND LEGISLATIVE PARTNERSHIP.