

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration: Administration

Subprogram History

The 1973 Penal Reform Act established the Department of Corrections and consolidated all penal institutions under the direction of the Secretary

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Administration program includes the activities of the Secretary of Corrections and other administrative and support personnel responsible for

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5201; 75-5204;.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Capital Improvements: Capital Improvements

Subprogram History

N/A

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The capital improvement program is used solely for budgeting and recording expenditures related to rehabilitation and repair projects as well as new construction and renovation projects. Funds are transferred to the facility as projects are approved. Larger projects are managed at the KDOC Central Office and expenditures are recorded in this program. Eliminating this program would prohibit the Department from making repairs, upgrades, and improvements to the facilities.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5210, 75-52,125.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	2	2

Community & Field Services: Community & Field Services

Subprogram History

Parole services was established in the 1973 Penal Reform Act, which established the Department of Corrections. The act requires the Secretary to

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Community & Field Services Division is responsible for community-based supervision of offenders who have been released from correctional

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5204, 75-5214, 75-5216, 75-5217, 76-3001 through 76-3003.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Community Corrections: Community Corrections

Subprogram History

The Community Corrections Act of 1979 authorizes the development and implementation of correctional programs, services and sanctions that are

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Community Corrections program provides funding for county-operated community corrections programs, to include probation supervision, the

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5290 et seq, 75-.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Debt Service: Debt Service

Subprogram History

N/A

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This program was established solely for the purpose of recording interest and principle payments for separate from the operating budget.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Evasions, Apprehensions, and Investigations: Evasions, Apprehensions, and Investigations

Subprogram History

EAI had previously been incorporated in the Community & Field Services program. This program was separated from Community & Field Services

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Enforcements, Apprehensions, & Investigations (EAI) is responsible for conducting investigations, apprehending parole absconders and escapees,

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	2	2

Facilities Management: Facilities Management

Subprogram History

The functions contained in the Facilities Management program were previously included in the Administration program. These functions were established as a separate program in 2018. Starting in FY 2021, food service contract expenditures were moved out of this program and into the food service program.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This program provides oversight of the adult correctional facilities, reviews and responds to resident grievances, conducts security audits and training, manages the resident security classification process and determines housing assignments, calculates sentences, manages the five-year capital improvements plan, and responds to constituent inquiries. Also included in this program are lease payments for the Lansing Correctional Facility. Elimination of funding would remove the leadership and centralized functions necessary to operate the Kansas correctional system.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5201; 75-5204; 75-5205; 75-5218; 75-5219; 75-5220; 75-5221;75-5223; 75-5224; 75-5226; 75-5229; 75-5233; 75-5246; 75-5247; 75-5247a; 75-5248 75-5250; 75-5251.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Food Service: Food Service

Subprogram History

N/A

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This program was established to track food service contract expenditures separate from the Facilities Management program. Eliminating this program would eliminate funding required to feed the resident population.

Statutory Basis

75-5210.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Health Care: Health Care

Subprogram History

The Penal Reform Act of 1973 specifically established requirement that the Department employ a chief physician at each correctional facility to direct the operation and management of medical services and to supervise and coordinate the care of residents within the correctional facility. Health care services were privatized in 1988 when the Department awarded a contract for comprehensive medical and mental health services to Correctional Medical Systems, Inc. The contract was rebid in 1991 and awarded to Prison Health Solutions (PHS). PHS held the contract until October 2003, when the contract was assigned to Correct Care Solutions (CCS) after it was determined PHS was unable to meet the terms of the contract. CCS was awarded the contract following a rebid in 2005. In 2013, the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) was abolished and the functions and duties of JJA were transferred to KDOC. The contract was put back out for competitive bid later that year and health care services at the juvenile correctional facilities were incorporated into the request for proposals. The contract was ultimately awarded to Corizon, who took over health care services at all adult and juvenile facilities on January 1, 2014. The contract was put back out to bid in 2019 and as a result of the competitive bid process, the contract was awarded to Centurion effective July 1, 2020. Starting in 1995, KDOC began contracting for clinical oversight and compliance monitoring. This contract is currently held by the University of Kansas Medical Center.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The United States Supreme Court, in Estelle vs. Gamble (429 US 97), ruled that a prison inmate has the right, under the Eighth Amendment's prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment, to expect that he or she will receive health care of a quality and quantity that is not deliberately indifferent to the inmate's medical needs.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5201, 75-5210, 75-5220, 75-5248; 75-5249, 429 US 97.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	1	1

Information Technology: Information Technology

Subprogram History

starting in FY 2018 to separate costs associated with EAI activities separate from parole services. EAI was originally established to provide a

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Information Technology program is responsible for planning, operation, and support of all information technology functions including

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Juvenile Services: Juvenile Services

Subprogram History

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996 consolidated juvenile justice functions that had previously been housed in the Department of Social & Rehabilitative Services, the Judicial Branch, and the Department of Corrections into the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA). Specific duties and responsibilities of JJA included the operation of the juvenile correctional facilities, evaluation of the effectiveness of juvenile offender rehabilitation efforts, contracting with out-of-home placement providers, providing operating grants, technical assistance, and oversight to community-based juvenile justice agencies, establishing and utilizing a diagnostic evaluation for all juvenile offenders, and monitoring placement trends and minority confinement. In 1998 legislation was passed that provided district court judges more discretion in determining the system under which a dually adjudicated youth would be handled--either as a child in need of care or as a juvenile offender. Legislation passed during the 1999 Session mandated the use of a sentencing placement matrix when a youth is sentenced to a term of incarceration in a juvenile correctional facility. The matrix went into effect on July 1, 1999 and granted authority the courts the authority to determine the length of incarceration in a juvenile correctional facility as well as the term of aftercare or conditional release supervision. Additionally, permanency hearings were implemented for juvenile offenders to reduce the amount of time juveniles spend in foster care by moving them toward a permanent family arrangement. The reforms brought about by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act resulted in a significant decline in the juvenile correctional facility population. This led the closure of facilities in Atchison and Beloit in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Executive Reorganization Order 42 abolished JJA and all duties and responsibilities of the agency were transferred to KDOC effective July 1, 2013. In 2016, the Legislature passed SB 367 which reinvests funds previously allocated for juvenile correctional facility and group home placements into evidence-based programs and practices designed to prevent further offending and youth going deeper into the criminal justice system. Shortly after the passage of SB 367, KDOC closed the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Expenditures in this program are for Central Office staff who provide technical assistance, training, and oversight of the juvenile justice system in Kansas. Youth sentenced as juvenile offenders and supervised in the community are done so by community supervision officers funded through grants issued by KDOC to counties. Also funded through this grant process are intake and assessment centers, which are utilized by local law enforcement in suspected juvenile offender or child in need of care cases, and grant programs from the Evidence-Based Programs fund. Juvenile Services also contracts with a variety of residential and foster care providers for placement alternatives when staying at home is not in the best interest of youth or the family. Additionally, programs designed to provide youth and their families the resources and skills to address behavior and further escalation into the criminal justice system are provided through the Evidence-Based Programs fund as well other SGF and special revenue funds. Juvenile Services also oversees the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex. Elimination of this program eliminates all funding related to the supervision, treatment, and programming of juvenile offenders.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7001 et seq., 76-52,160, 75-52,162, 75-52,163, 75-52,164.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Offender Programs: Offender Programs

Subprogram History

The Penal Reform Act of 1973 charged the Department of Corrections with providing rehabilitative services so residents may return to the community with "improved work habits, education, mental and physical health and attitudes necessary to become and remain useful and self-reliant citizens." Individual programs have been implemented over time as the needs of the population changes and research on effective programming continues to grow. Expenditures for 3rd time DUI treatment services were moved from the Community Corrections program to the Reentry & Offender Programs program in FY 2020.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

KDOC provides an array of recidivism reducing and reentry programs and services, including but not limited to, education, substance abuse

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5201, 75-5210,.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Prisoner Review Board: Prisoner Review Board

Subprogram History

The 1885 Legislature created the three-member Board of Pardons, whose responsibilities were to review pardon or commutation applications and report their recommendations to the Governor. In 1901 additional early release authority was granted to the Governor with the requirement that releases could only be granted if an adequate amount of time had been served, the inmate could be released without endangering the community, and the inmate could find suitable employment. Conditions of release would be applied, and the release could be revoked if those conditions were not met. In 1903 the Legislature created the Prison Board that consisted of the Board of Pardons and warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary. In 1957 the Prison Board was replaced with Board of Probation and Parole. This five-member panel was appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Membership had to include an attorney, a minister, a businessman, and a farmer, and no more than three members could be of the same political party. The board was reduced to three members in 1961. By this time the Board had sole authority to grant or deny parole, while the Governor retained the power to grant pardons and commutations. The Board also had the responsibility of supervising those offenders placed on parole. The supervision requirement changed in 1974 when the Board was replaced with the Kansas Adult Authority and membership increased to five. The board members became full-time state employees in 1979, and in 1983 the board was reduced to three members. In 1986 the name was changed to the Kansas Parole Board. In 2011, Executive Reorganization Order 34 the Board was abolished and the duties and responsibilities of the Kansas Parole Board were transferred to the Prisoner Review Board within the Department of Corrections.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Functions outlined in statute currently performed by Prisoner Review Board would no longer be performed. This includes, but is not limited to, decisions pertaining to parole revocations, granting parole for off-grid crimes or revocation of post-release supervision, functional incapacitation releases, and review of clemency applications.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-52,153, 22-3701 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Victim Services: Victim Services

Subprogram History

N/A

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Statute requires victim notification of offender status, to include release, escape, expiration of sentence, clemency application, and death, among others. Victim services also provides a liaison program, restorative justice programs, and batterer intervention programs. Loss of funding for victim services would prevent the Department from providing required notification services and result in the loss of federal funds for other victim programs.

Statutory Basis

KSA 22-3727.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	1	1

Subprograms Without Narrative Data

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Administration: Administration								
Goal	Type	Measure						
To provide the administrative and staff services required for operation of the Department of Corrections Central Office.	Output	Amount of interest paid for late vendor payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Budget submitted by September	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
To provide the leadership, support, and oversight necessary for the correctional system to meets its objectives.	Output	Internal Management Policies and Procedures maintained	325	315	317	331	338	338
		Number of general orders	215	741	268	35	20	20
		Number of Internal Management Policies and Procedures reviewed	115	164	156	126	112	112
		Number of Internal Management Policies and Procedures revised	114	160	83	70	85	50

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Community & Field Services: Community & Field Services								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Enhance public safety by increasing offender pro-social behavior.	Output	Number of offenders under parole supervision in Kansas at fiscal year end (June 30th)	5,476	5,571	5,519	5,756	5,800	5,800
		Number of offenders under parole supervision returned to prison with new sentences for felony offenses	101	110	127	145	150	150
Provide offender supervision commensurate with the assessed risk level.	Output	Number of offenders under parole supervision in Kansas at fiscal year end (June 30th)	5,476	5,571	5,519	5,756	5,800	5,800
		Number of offenders under parole supervision returned to prison with new sentences for felony offenses	101	110	127	145	150	150
Community Corrections: Community Corrections								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Increase the amount of victim restitution paid by probationers under community corrections supervision on an annual basis	\$248,833.00	\$118,407.00	\$174,664.00	\$226,413.00	\$226,500.00	\$226,500.00
To increase the successful completion rate by 3% annually until a 75% successful completion rate has been achieved and maintained.	Output	To decrease the number of probationers who are revoked and sent to prison	1,844	1,542	1,467	1,510	1,500	1,500
		To increase the number of probationers who successfully complete their sentence under community corrections supervision and are not revoked to prison	3,341	2,651	2,935	3,925	3,950	3,950

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Facilities Management: Facilities Management								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Provide appetizing meals to the inmate population which meets nutritional and daily caloric intake requirements as well as special diets necessary to meet individual medical and religious needs.	Output	Number of fire/safety inspections conducted	18	18	18	18	18	18
		Number of security audits conducted	9	9	9	9	9	9
Food Service: Food Service								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Provide for the delivery of appropriate medical care services in accordance with accreditation requirements of NCCHC, ACA, and within the clinical guidelines of AAFP and Medicaid.	Output	Number of food service related grievances filed	89	43	60	44	45	40
		Number of kitchen inspections conducted	18	10	35	27	40	35
		Number of third-party dietician menu reviews conducted	8	3	3	5	3	3
Health Care: Health Care								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of suicides	2	3	2	6	0	0
Provide for the delivery of appropriate dental care services in accordance with accreditation requirements of NCCHC and ACA. Care is also provided within the clinical guidelines of American Dental Association rules and regulations as well as Medicaid rules on dental services.	Output	Percent of Authorized FTE Vacant at fiscal year end (as of June 30)	11.00%	12.00%	6.00%	10.80%	6.30%	6.30%
		Total vacancies at fiscal year end (as of June 30)	48.10	57.80	30.90	51.40	47.80	47.80

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Provide for the delivery of appropriate medical care services in accordance with accreditation requirements of NCCHC, ACA, and within the clinical guidelines of AAFP and Medicaid.	Output	Number of inmates treated for hepatitis C	228	203	189	160	138	173
		Percent of Authorized FTE Vacant at fiscal year end (as of June 30)	11.00%	12.00%	6.00%	10.80%	6.30%	6.30%
		Total vacancies at fiscal year end (as of June 30)	48.10	57.80	30.90	51.40	47.80	47.80
Information Technology: Information Technology								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Amount of time for restoration of services in the event of a failure (hours)	12	8	8	8	8	8
Juvenile Services: Juvenile Services								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Effective community-based juvenile justice programs are available to all Kansas youth and their families.	Output	Number of community supervision agency on-site visits	26	51	39	55	60	60
		Number of judicial districts participating in JDAI	5	5	5	4	4	5
		Number of judicial districts with evidence-based programs	31	31	31	31	31	31
		Number of new staff trained in Effective Practices in Correctional Supervision	46	41	25	26	30	30
		Number of residential provider site visits conducted	0	0	0	1	2	2
		Number of technical assistance teleconferences provided for juvenile intake and assessment	11	10	12	10	12	12
Offender Programs: Offender Programs								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Batterers intervention program	8	11	10			

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Cognitive readiness program	47	58	55	168	200	250
		Dialectical behavioral therapy program	37	33	103	42	50	50
		Family program	222	186	250	265	250	250
		Moving on program	90	124	110	48	130	130
		Sex offender treatment completions	239	154	311	253	250	250
		Substance abuse program	817	840	1,198	1,438	1,500	1,500
		Vocational training	50	284	300	291	300	300
Assess residents for risk and need, using validated instruments.	Output	College courses completed	203	446	550	447	480	485
		GED completions	302	408	400	417	450	475
		Job readiness program	454	464	573	497	525	550
		Title I/special education completions	187	475	480	837	350	350
		Work release	104	191	210	225	250	250
Develop case plans with residents that target risk/need areas.	Output	College courses completed	203	446	550	447	480	485
		GED completions	302	408	400	417	450	475
		Job readiness program	454	464	573	497	525	550
		Title I/special education completions	187	475	480	837	350	350
		Work release	104	191	210	225	250	250
Enroll residents in evidence-based cognitive-behavioral skills-building classes and programs (e.g., Thinking for a Change, Job Readiness, Improved.	Output	College courses completed	203	446	550	447	480	485
		GED completions	302	408	400	417	450	475
		Job readiness program	454	464	573	497	525	550
		Title I/special education completions	187	475	480	837	350	350
		Work release	104	191	210	225	250	250
Increase employability and employment opportunities for resident.	Output	College courses completed	203	446	550	447	480	485
		GED completions	302	408	400	417	450	475
		Job readiness program	454	464	573	497	525	550
		Title I/special education completions	187	475	480	837	350	350

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase employability and employment opportunities for resident.	Output	Work release	104	191	210	225	250	250
Increase successful program completions through readiness, responsivity, motivational enhancements, and providing programs in a dose that fits risk.	Output	College courses completed	203	446	550	447	480	485
		GED completions	302	408	400	417	450	475
		Job readiness program	454	464	573	497	525	550
		Title I/special education completions	187	475	480	837	350	350
		Work release	104	191	210	225	250	250
Work closely with treatment providers to coordinate treatment with supervision and help residents remain connected to treatment (mental health, substance abuse).	Output	Discharge planning services provided	1,090	828	1,173	1,200	1,220	1,240
Prisoner Review Board: Prisoner Review Board								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of meetings attended by the PRB	275	280	283	293	300	310
Victim Services: Victim Services								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Provide quality, victim-centered batterer intervention program (BIP) services.	Output	Number of offenders assessed for BIP	128	124	76	82	90	100
		Number of participants completing group	45	45	26	32	40	50
		Number of participants served	161	185	181	156	165	175
		Number of victims served	509	447	416	471	500	515
Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.	Output	Number of victim notification letters sent	15,832	18,734	18,890	20,383	22,220	24,222
		Number of victims who receive services	10,047	10,950	10,653	11,423	11,936	12,472
		Number of victims who registered for services	41,874	43,324	44,904	46,639	48,341	50,105

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.	Output	Number of victims who were first-time registrants	3,170	3,872	3,542	3,746	4,200	4,709

Footnotes