

M I N U T E S

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

June 27, 1975

Senator Winter presided. Other members in attendance included Representatives Lindahl, Sutter, Jones, Slattery, and Reeves and Senators Meyers and Mulich.

Staff members included John Schott and Carl Trammel from the Legislative Research Department and Bill Edds from the Revisor of Statutes Office.

June 27, 1975

Morning Session

Conferees

Mr. Robert Raines, Secretary of Corrections
Mr. George Thompson, Director, Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center
Mr. Walter Terrell, Director, Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center
Mr. Bernard J. Dunn, Legal Counsel, Department of Corrections

The Kansas Correctional System

Mr. Robert Raines, Secretary of Corrections began the meeting with a general discussion of the Department of Corrections, short term and long term goals of the system, and an assessment of current correctional institutional operations. Mr. Raines' remarks and data on FY 1975 inmate population are attached to the minutes. Information on 1975 and 1976 corrections related legislation is also attached.

In his presentation, Mr. Raines cited three potential functions of a correctional system. These include the system as a deterrent, as retribution for crimes committed and as a rehabilitation process. He pointed out that while the current process seems to emphasize the first two functions, he was personally in favor of supporting the goals as outlined in S.B. 72, i.e., that of rehabilitation.

In examining certain problems in the Kansas correctional system, Mr. Raines noted that KRDC needs to have its inmate backlog substantially decreased, that the inmate population in the nation generally and in Kansas specifically, is increasing and that there is a need to move away from crisis management in the field of corrections. Mr. Raines also mentioned problems with medical staff within correctional facilities and security for protective custody cases. He noted that there has been a substantial increase in persons seeking protective custody in the Kansas correctional system.

In the attempt to move away from a crisis management correctional operation, Mr. Raines discussed with the Committee the pending \$200,000 study of the Kansas Correctional System which is scheduled to begin next month. The program calls for the development of an eight year plan with emphasis on correctional facilities, programs, field services, and management.

During the question and answer period, Mr. Raines indicated that he is disturbed with being dependent upon other agencies for correctional department programs. He specifically cited problems relative to the planning and implementation of vocational training programs, within the system which are funded on a 50/50 state-federal basis. He pointed out to the Committee that even at this late date, vocational programs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1975 are not yet finalized.

Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center

Next to appear before the Committee was Mr. George Thompson, Director, Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center. His remarks and data concerning KRDC cases discharged are attached to the minutes. During his presentation, Mr. Thompson pointed out that approximately 25-30% of those persons referred to KRDC are placed in some kind of community-based program. He noted that the waiting period for a person to get into KRDC at this time is approximately four weeks and the average stay at the institution is approximately 28 days, during which a comprehensive evaluation report is compiled.

Kansas Correctional - Vocational Training Center

Mr. Walter Terrell, Director, Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center was next to appear before the Committee. He outlined the history of the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center noting the first legislation for the center was passed in 1965. Currently there are four housing units within the Center and one outside, which functions as a work-release

center for a five county area. The capacity of the institution is approximately 180 but is currently functioning below that level due to the lack of furnishing for two of the four housing units. Mr. Terrell emphasized that the primary approach utilized by the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center was vocational academic, concurrent with an attempt to make behavioral modifications. Since the center has been functioning for approximately six months Mr. Terrell felt that it was difficult to make a definitive evaluation of the center. He indicated that he is satisfied with the progress being made and noted that significant behavioral and attitudinal changes have recently become evident in several of the centers' population. One shortcoming identified thus far has been the absence of an extensive arts and crafts type recreational activity program at the center.

Following Mr. Terrell's presentation the Committee adjourned for lunch.

Afternoon Session

The Committee reconvened at 1:00 p.m. at the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center to discuss Committee interim activity and goals. There was interest among Committee members in studying the correctional institutions as well as probation and parole operations, jail inspection operations, the central staff of the Department of Corrections, and monitoring the upcoming study of the Kansas Correctional System. The Committee felt that the above approach was the most appropriate for its interim activity. It was also felt that the Committee meetings should be held at the various institutions.

In order to implement its interim program, the following dates were set for Committee meetings: July 24, August 21 and 22, September 11 and 12, October 9 and November 6 and 7.

The July 24 meeting will be held at Lansing, and will include a tour of the Kansas State Penitentiary and the Kansas Correctional Institute for Women.

Following their discussion, the Committee received from Carl Tramel, background fiscal information on, and data on admissions and discharges from, the Kansas Correctional System. This information is on file in the Research Department.

The Committee adjourned and began its tour of the facilities of the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center and the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center.

Prepared by John S. Schott

Approved by Committee on:

7-24-75
(Date)

KANSAS CORRECTIONS---PROJECTED

Transcript of Presentation to the Special Committee
on Correctional Institutions, June 27, 1975, by
R. R. Raines, Secretary of Corrections.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK THE LEGISLATURE FOR THEIR COOPERATION AND INTEREST IN CORRECTIONS DURING THE LAST SESSION. WITH THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT AND INTEREST, I FEEL WE CAN CONTINUE TO IMPROVE CORRECTIONS IN THE STATE OF KANSAS. WE HAVE MADE SOME PROGRESS BUT STILL HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO IN ACHIEVING AND MEETING OUR GOALS AND STANDARDS.

IN ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE THIS PRESENTATION AROUND THE OUTLINE GIVEN IN SENATOR WINTER'S LETTER INVITING ME TO SPEAK, I FOUND IT NECESSARY TO SOMEWHAT SCRAMBLE THE ORDER IN WHICH HIS SUGGESTED TOPICS WERE LISTED. HOWEVER, I BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE AREAS OF INTEREST ARE ADDRESSED IN THE STATEMENT I HAVE PREPARED.

PRISONS HAVE 3 GOALS: DETERRENCE, RETRIBUTION, AND REHABILITATION. IN RECENT CORRECTIONAL HISTORY THE IDEA OF REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS HAS BEEN STRESSED, WITH LESS EMPHASIS GIVEN DETERRENCE AND RETRIBUTION.

WHEN MOST CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE MOST CAREFUL SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION, THEY HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE INEFFECTIVE. THE DISAPPOINTMENT TO ADVOCATES OF CORRECTIONAL REFORM IS BEGINNING TO HAVE SERIOUS IMPACT.

THROUGHOUT THE NATION, SOCIAL SCHOLARS AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS CAN BE FOUND REACTING BY ABANDONING THE CONCEPT OF MAKING THE LENGTH OF AN OFFENDER'S SENTENCE CONTINGENT UPON HIS PARTICIPATION IN REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS. THESE "NEW REFORMERS" ARE ADVOCATING REPLACING THE INDETERMINANT SENTENCE WITH DEFINITIVE SENTENCES. IN EFFECT, THEY ARE SUGGESTING THAT WE STRESS DETERRENCE AND RETRIBUTION ONCE AGAIN.

AS YOU ALL KNOW, THIS DIRECTION IS CONTRARY TO THE THEME PRESCRIBED IN

SENATE BILL 72. AT THIS POINT I REMAIN IN SUPPORT OF THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE BILL 72, AND INTEND TO GUIDE THE KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TOWARD ITS FULL IMPLEMENTATION.

I HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT HABILITATION IS A VIABLE CONCEPT IN CORRECTIONS, AND THAT KANSAS CAN IDENTIFY AND DEVELOP PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE A DEMONSTRABLE HABILITATIVE IMPACT ON A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF OFFENDERS. AT THE SAME TIME, I RECOGNIZE THAT HONEST SKEPTICISM IS JUSTIFIED AND APPARENTLY GROWING, AND THAT, IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN FAITH IN OFFENDER HABILITATION, EMPTY THEORIES AND GOOD INTENTIONS MUST BE REPLACED BY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF DEVELOPING THE CAPACITY TO CONDUCT SUCH RESEARCH, BUT TWO OR THREE YEARS WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE MUCH IN THE WAY OF RESULTS WILL BE FORTHCOMING. ALSO, I WOULD LIKE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FACT THAT EVERYONE INCARCERATED CANNOT BE HABILITATED. WE WILL PROVIDE PROGRAMS WITHIN OUR CAPABILITIES FOR HABILITATION

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS. THOSE NOT DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN HABILITATION PROGRAMS STILL WILL BE REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE IN WORK PROGRAMS WITHIN THE INSTITUTION AND THIS WILL BE MANDATORY. AT THIS POINT I WOULD LIKE TO SAY IN DEFENSE OF CORRECTIONAL REFORM THAT HARD DATA ON SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION MAY BE SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTING. THERE ARE PROGRAMS ONGOING IN INSTITUTIONS THAT WE KNOW HAVE MADE CHANGE IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR. FOR INSTANCE, WE KNOW THAT THE ILLITERATE, REGARDLESS OF HIS AGE, CAN LEARN TO READ AND WRITE WHILE IN AN INSTITUTION. WE ALSO KNOW THAT VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND WORK PROGRAMS HAVE TAUGHT PEOPLE GOOD WORK HABITS AND TRADES IN ORDER THAT THEY CAN MAKE A LIVING ON THE OUTSIDE. WE ALSO KNOW THAT THERE HAS BEEN CHANGE IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR OF SOME OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN OUR CUSTODY THROUGH PROPER DISCIPLINE AND THEY HAVE LEARNED TO CONTROL THEIR TEMPERS AND VIOLENCE. ANY SEASONED PROFESSIONAL CORRECTIONAL WORKER CAN POINT OUT TO YOU INCIDENTS WHERE THEY HAVE PERSONALLY

SEEN SOME OF THESE CHANGES COME ABOUT. THEREFORE, EVERYTHING SHOULD NOT BE JUDGED ON RECIDIVISM ALONE.

IN THE MEANTIME, I CAN RELAY TO YOU THE ESSENCE OF OUR SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEPARTMENTAL GOALS, AND GENERALLY HOW WE SEE EACH OF THE INSTITUTIONS FITTING WITHIN OUR PLANS TO WORK TOWARD THESE GOALS. FIRST, LET ME SET THE STAGE BY DESCRIBING A COUPLE OF IMMEDIATE AND POTENTIALLY SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR THE DEPARTMENT. AS YOU PROBABLY KNOW, THE KANSAS RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER HAS BEEN UNABLE TO PROMPTLY RECEIVE ALL MALE FELONS COMMITTED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE KANSAS CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, EVEN AFTER DISCONTINUING THE PRACTICE OF CONDUCTING PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS. FROM NOVEMBER THROUGH FEBRUARY THE OVERFLOW OF CONVICTED FELONS WAS BEING BACKED UP IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAILS. SINCE THEN, "BACKUPS" ARE BEING SENT TO THE REFORMATORY AND THE PENITENTIARY. AT THE END OF APRIL THERE WERE 89; AND FOR MAY THERE WERE 111. AS OF WEDNESDAY,

THE FIGURE HAD DROPPED SLIGHTLY TO 101 (69 AT HUTCHINSON, AND 32 AT LANSING).

HOPEFULLY, WE ARE BEGINNING TO CUT AWAY AT THE BACKLOG.

OUR SECOND MAJOR PROBLEM AT THIS TIME IS CERTAINLY NOT UNRELATED TO THE FIRST. AFTER APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENT FOR BACKING UP CONVICTED FELONS IN LOCAL JAILS FROM NOVEMBER THROUGH MARCH, YOU CAN SEE FROM THE ATTACHED GRAPH THAT OUR SYSTEMWIDE POPULATION HAS BEEN INCREASING CONSIDERABLY. FURTHER, OF THE TWO MOST COMMON REGRESSION LINES THAT OUR DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING HAS IMPOSED ON THESE MONTHLY INMATE POPULATION FIGURES, THE SIMPLE CURVED LINE APPEARS TO FIT THE OBSERVATIONS BEST. IF SO, WE CAN EXPECT A POPULATION INCREASE OF ABOUT 150 MORE INMATES IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS. HOWEVER, THE JULY PROJECTION, BASED UPON THE FIRST THREE WEEKS, GIVES SOME ENCOURAGEMENT THAT THE RATE OF INCREASE IS BEGINNING TO TAPER OFF. NEVERTHELESS, PROJECTING THE STRAIGHT-LINE TO DECEMBER INDICATES THAT BY THE END OF THIS CALENDAR YEAR, THE POPULATION WILL HAVE SURPASSED 1,800 INMATES. RIGHT NOW, THIS OBVIOUSLY IS THE MORE

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE. THE REASONS FOR THE GENERAL INCREASE APPEAR COMPLICATED AND WILL NOT BE DISCUSSED HERE, BUT WE ARE CONTINUING TO WATCH THE SITUATION CAREFULLY AND ARE OBVIOUSLY VERY CONCERNED.

SHORT-RANGE GOALS:

THE MOST PRESSING SHORT-RANGE GOALS OF THE DEPARTMENT IS TO REDUCE AND HOLD THE KRDC "BACKUPS" AT A ZERO LEVEL, AND TO DEVISE SOME MEANS OF RELIEF TO THE TWO LARGE INSTITUTIONS FROM STRAINS BEING CAUSED BY THE OVERALL INMATE POPULATION INCREASE. THESE STRAINS APPEAR TO BE ESPECIALLY ACUTE AT THE REFORMATORY BECAUSE OF THE HIGH PROPORTION OF NEW FELONY COMMITMENTS WHO ARE UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE. AT LEAST A TEMPORARY EASING OF PRESSURE FOR THE REFORMATORY SHOULD COME WHEN THE NEW TRAINING CENTER HERE IN TOPEKA OPENS THE SECOND HALF OF ITS FACILITY TO 80 MORE OFFENDERS BY JANUARY. EMPHASIS SHOULD BE MADE TO ENLARGE THE RECEPTION UNIT WHERE IT CAN ADEQUATELY HAVE SPACE TO HANDLE THE

INCREASE IN POPULATION AS WELL AS HAVING A UNIT OF SPACE IN ITS FACILITY TO HANDLE FEMALE PRISONERS COMING INTO THE SYSTEM. IT SHOULD ALSO BE POINTED OUT THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EFFECTIVE PLACE TO HAVE A PSYCHIATRIC UNIT WOULD BE AT THIS INSTITUTION -- THE KANSAS RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTER.

THE ULTIMATE CONTINGENCY (THAT IS, THE ONE OF LAST RESORT) WOULD BE TO REOPEN THE PORTIONS OF B AND C CELLHOUSES AT KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY. SOME PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL REPAIRS WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE. ALSO THERE WOULD BE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STAFFING. DOING SO WOULD PERMIT HOUSING FOR ANOTHER 250 INMATES. WE WILL AVOID THIS IF AT ALL POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF SECURITY HAZARDS THAT THIS REOPENING WOULD POSE. MORE GENERALLY, IT SHOULD NOW BE APPARENT THAT OUR OVERALL SHORT-RANGE GOAL SIMPLY IS TO MOVE AWAY FROM WHAT SOMETIMES APPEARS TO BE A CONSTANT PROCESS OF "CRISIS MANAGEMENT"; BUT DOING SO TAKES TIME, MONEY AND, ABOVE ALL, PLANNING. HERE ARE THE STEPS WE ARE TAKING.

LONG-RANGE PLAN:

THE DEPARTMENT IS TO BE AWARDED A \$200,000 (90% FEDERAL) LEAA DISCRETIONARY PLANNING GRANT TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH. THE MONEY HAS BEEN EARMARKED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AN 8-YEAR PLAN TO REFORM CORRECTIONS IN KANSAS, AND FOR FOLLOWING THROUGH ON THE PLAN'S IMPLEMENTATION DURING FY-76. THE PLAN WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE SEVENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION, AND WILL ADDRESS REFORM NEEDS IN FOUR AREAS AS FOLLOWS: (1) FACILITIES; (2) PROGRAM; (3) FIELD SERVICES; AND (4) MANAGEMENT.

(1) FACILITIES: THE PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF FACILITIES THAT CAN ONLY BE MET WITH LONG-RANGE PLANNING EMANATE FROM THE FACT THAT THREE OF ITS INSTITUTIONS (KSP, KCIW AND KRDC) ARE OLD, WORN AND DEPRESSING STRUCTURES. IT SEEMS CERTAIN THAT SUCH CONDITIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOW MORAL AND MARGINAL COMMITMENT BY MANY CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEES. **FURTHERMORE**, THEY SURELY CONTRIBUTE VERY LITTLE TO THE CHANGES OF SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION. IN ADDITION, TWO OF

THESE FACILITIES (KSP AND KCIW) ARE LOCATED IN A SMALL COMMUNITY, WHERE THE POOL OF BOTH PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL IS VERY LIMITED. A FINAL POINT REGARDING THE PRESENT FACILITIES IS THAT, WHEREAS MOST KANSAS PRISONERS COULD SAFELY BE HOUSED UNDER MEDIUM SECURITY CONDITIONS, THE STATE REALLY HAS NO SUCH INSTITUTION. I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT TO THIS COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY AND GIVE CONSIDERATION TO USING DORMITORY #2 AT THE LANSING STATE PENITENTIARY, WHICH IS LOCATED AWAY FROM THE MAIN INSTITUTION, FOR GERIATRIC CASES WHICH ARE NOW HOUSED IN THE MAIN POPULATION AND NOT THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE FOR THESE OLDER INMATES TO BE HOUSED.

WHEN ALL IS CONSIDERED, THE PLAN WILL HAVE TO CONFRONT A DILEMMA. CHOOSING TO PROVIDE THE KANSAS CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM WITH MODERN INSTITUTIONS, DESIGNED TO REHABILITATE SPECIFIC INMATE GROUPS RUNS THE RISK OF ENCOURAGING COURTS TO GREATLY INCREASE THEIR USE OF INSTITUTIONS. ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS

THAT DIVERSION IN ALMOST ANY FORM HAS AS GOOD A CHANCE, AND IN MOST CASES, A BETTER CHANCE OF KEEPING OFFENDERS AWAY FROM FURTHER LEGAL DIFFICULTY WHEN COMPARED TO IMPRISONMENT. THIS IS ANOTHER REASON FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER DUE TO THE FACT THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME WE ARE UNABLE TO DO DIAGNOSTIC WORK FOR THE COURTS BECAUSE OF OUR HEAVY IN-TAKE AND, THEREFORE, IF THE CENTER WAS ENLARGED THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT WE COULD BE DEFERRING SOME OF THESE OFFENDERS FROM COMING INTO THE SYSTEM. IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, WE CHOSE SOMEHOW TO CONTINUE FUNCTIONING WITH THE DILAPIDATED HODGEPODGE OF FACILITIES WE NOW HAVE, I WOULD ASSESS OUR CHANCES OF GIVING SUBSTANCE TO THE INTENT OF SENATE BILL 72 TO BE VERY DIFFICULT. LET'S FACE IT, THE TWO INSTITUTIONS WHICH NOW HOUSE ABOUT 80% OF THOSE CHARGED TO CORRECTIONAL CUSTODY WERE BUILT PRIMARILY FOR CONFINEMENT RATHER THAN HABILITATION, AND, THEREFORE, REALLY DO NOT FIT

WITHIN WHAT I SEE AS THE PROPER FUNCTION OF OUR STATE'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE REFORMATORY, I MUST ADD, HAS THE POTENTIAL, WITH SIGNIFICANT RENOVATION BEYOND WHAT HAS ALREADY OCCURRED, TO BE EFFECTIVELY USED FOR REHABILITATING MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONERS; THE PENITENTIARY DESIGN AND CONGESTION PRESENTS SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

(2) PROGRAMS: PROGRESS IN PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTINGLY SLOW. IT IS APPARENT NOW THAT GOOD AND STABLE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO DESIGN IN INSTITUTIONS BUILT FOR NONPROGRAM PURPOSES. IDEALLY, THE TWO THINGS---INSTITUTIONS AND PROGRAMS---MUST BE DESIGNED TOGETHER. FOR THIS REASON, MUCH OF THE CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN WILL ASSESS PROGRAM NEEDS AND RECOMMEND WAYS THAT THE PROGRAM DESIGNS CAN BE INCORPORATED IN THE PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF NEW AS WELL AS EXISTING FACILITIES.

(3) FIELD SERVICES: IN RECENT YEARS WE HAVE WITNESSED A MOVEMENT AWAY FROM

THE USE OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION AS A MEANS OF HANDLING THE OFFENDER. THE ONCE POPULAR USE OF INSTITUTIONS IS NOW GIVING WAY TO EXPANDED USE OF COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS OF WHICH PROBATION AND PAROLE ARE AN INTEGRAL PART. SOME AUTHORITIES STATE THAT PROBATION AND PAROLE HAVE FAILED TO REALIZE THEIR POTENTIAL DUE TO THE FACT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY STRUCTURED, FINANCED, STAFFED OR EQUIPPED WITH NECESSARY RESOURCES.

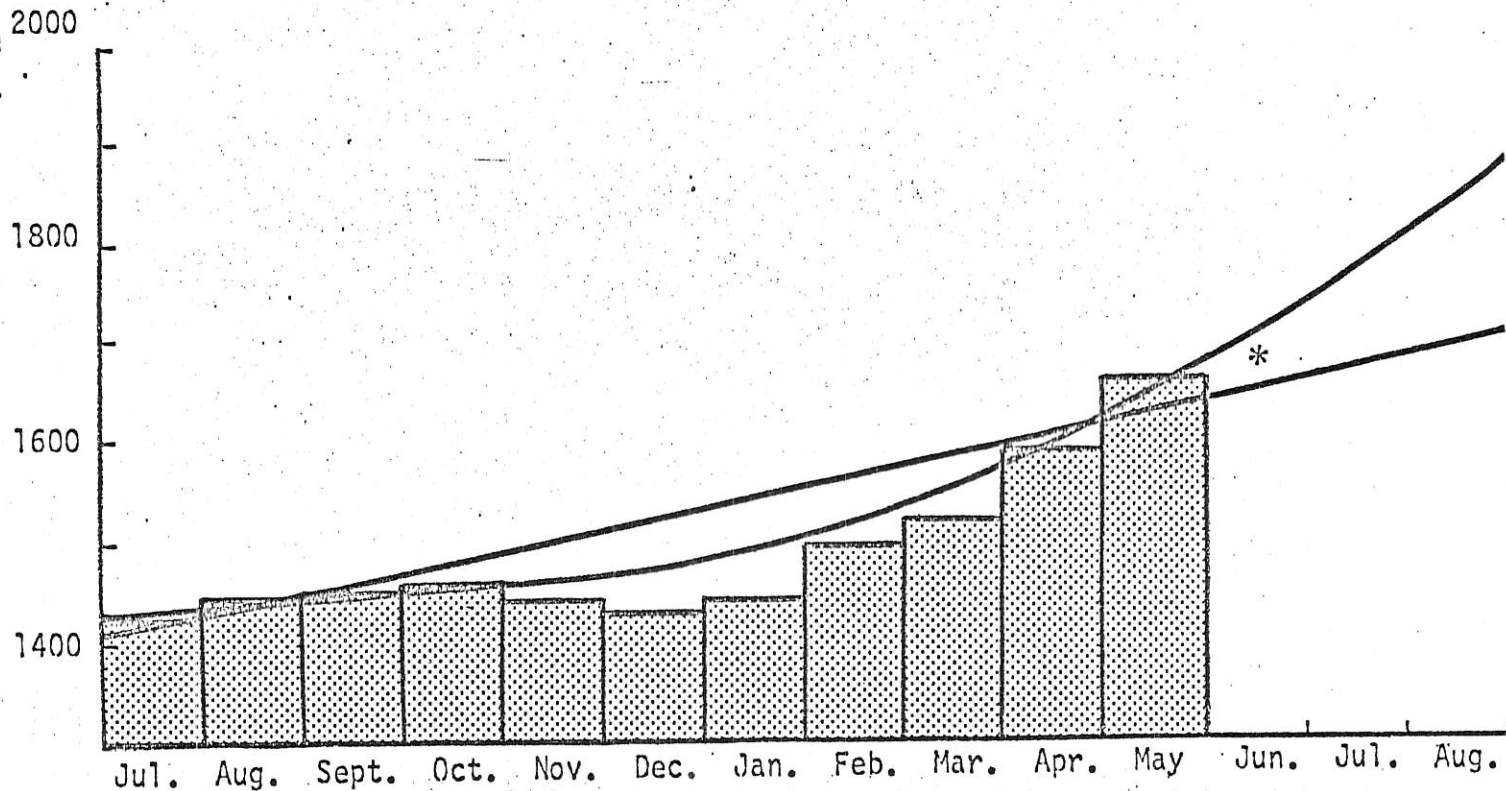
OFFICERS PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE COURT DIRECT THEIR ACTIVITIES TO TWO PRIMARY CONCERNS: (1) THE PREPARATION OF PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS TO AID IN THE DISPOSITIONAL PROCESS; (2) IN SUPERVISING THOSE GRANTED PROBATION UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE COURT. PAROLE ON THE OTHER HAND IS BASED ON THE CONCEPT THAT NEARLY EVERYONE THAT GOES TO PRISON IS SOONER OR LATER RETURNED TO SOCIETY. PAROLE IS THE SERVICE THAT AIDES THE RELEASED PRISONER AND BRIDGES THE GAP BETWEEN THE STRUCTURED ENVIRONMENT OF THE PRISON AND THE LESS STRUCTURED ENVIRONMENT OF THE COMMUNITY. BY PROVIDING SUPERVISION AND

GUIDANCE DURING THE CRITICAL EARLY MONTHS OF PAROLE, THE REVERSION TO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY MAY BE PREVENTED. IT ALSO PROVIDES FOR A PERIOD OF TIME IN WHICH THE PAROLEE'S ADJUSTMENT CAN BE OBSERVED AND, IF FOUND LACKING, HE CAN BE RETURNED TO AN INSTITUTION FOR VIOLATING THE CONDITIONS OF WHICH HIS RELEASE WAS GRANTED.





PAROLE IS A CASEWORK SERVICE IN AN AUTHORITATIVE SETTING. THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE CORRECTIONAL MISSION AS STATED ABOVE, IS DEPENDENT UPON THE AVAILABILITY OF SUFFICIENT RESOURCES AND CAPABLE PERSONNEL. IN THE PAST TWO YEARS WE HAVE WITNESSED FIELD STAFF REGIONALIZATION AND A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES, THERE IS A GOOD DEAL YET TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IS THE DETERMINATION OF A REASONABLE WORKLOAD FOR EACH OFFICER BASED UPON THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES HE IS ASKED TO PERFORM. CERTAINLY THE OFFICER

OBJECTIVE WILL BE THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT OF MIDDLE-MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL. MANY TECHNICAL, BUDGETARY AND EVEN ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS MUST BE SOLVED TO ATTAIN THIS OBJECTIVE

THERE WERE SEVERAL BILLS PRESENTED TO THE LAST LEGISLATURE, HOWEVER, THEY DID NOT GET OUT OF COMMITTEE. THEREFORE, I WOULD APPRECIATE THIS INTERIM COMMITTEE REVIEWING SOME OF THESE BILLS WITH THE POSSIBILITY THAT WE MAY BE ABLE TO INTRODUCE THEM IN THE NEXT SESSION WITH FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION. TWO BILLS THAT I AM PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN IS: (1) STRENGTHENING OUR JAIL INSPECTION BILL WHICH WAS SENATE BILL#476; (2) OUR GOOD TIME BILL WHICH EFFECTS OUR GOOD TIME LOSS AND ELIGIBILITY FOR LIFERS. THESE PROVISIONS WERE CONTAINED IN SENATE BILL #510



FY-75 KANSAS INMATE POPULATION

-  Actual Monthly Average
-  Straight line regression (excluding November - March).
-  Simple curved regression (excluding November - March)
-  Partially confirmed July projection

1975 Session
LEGISLATION

<u>Our Proposal Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
1	Physicians & Attorneys 75-5205, 75-5249	SB 509	Passed
2	* Contraband 21-3826	(SB 503) HB 2618	
3	Housing for Parolees 22-3712		
4	Officers' Uniforms 75-5247	SB 509	Passed
7	Secretary of Corrections Records 22-3711	SB 510	
8	Inmate Pay 75-5211	SB 509	Passed
9	* Use of Weapons 21-4201	(SB 503) HB 2618	
10	Kansas Reports to Institution Attorney 20-208	SB 66	Passed
11	Transfer of Inmates for Treatment 75-5209	SB 24 (SB 509)	Passed
12	* Incentive Good Time for 15 Year Minimum Parole Eligibles 22-3717	SB 510	
12A	* Conditional Release Computation 22-3718	SB 510	
13	* Reduction of Minimum for Lifer by 21-4603	(SB 503) HB 2618	
15	Conditions of Probation 21-4610	(SB 503) HB 2618	
16	Intensive Supervised Parole	HB 2618	Passed
18	* Jail Inspection Study	SB 476	

<u>Our Proposal Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
19	Law Enforcement Officers	SB 501	Passed
20	Transfer of Employees 75-5250	SB 509	Passed
21	County Attorney Reports 22-3432	(SB 510) HB 2589	Passed
22	Work Release Consult with Union Comply with Order of President or Federal Contract	SB 509	Passed

TOTAL PROPOSALS PASSED: 11

On 5 pieces of legislation:

SB 501; SB 509; SB 578;
HB 2628; SB 24

1976 PROPOSED LEGISLATION

1. Remodel KSIR cellhouses to put hot water in cells - appropriation
SEE DICK DAVIS
2. Establish vocational training programs, and education courses, and
volunteer programs at Honor Camps - appropriation SEE DICK DAVIS
(contracts for services)
3. Pick up last year's legislation that failed or was held over
4. Expungement and Annulment
5. Jail standards continue SB 476 1975 Session
6. SB 503 1975 re-introduce needed parts
7. Voluntary restitution by inmates esp. cf work release 75-5267 and 5268
8. The sentencing structure and computation system needs reconstruction
(See attached request for interpretation of 21-4608)

Pertinent references: KSA 21-4501 et seq.
KSA 21-4608, 21-4603
KSA 22-3716, 22-3717

R.S. 1923, 21-109 repealed in 1969 by L. 1969 Ch. 180
Old KSA 62-2245

Case: 1. 98 Kan 186 at 192 on 21-109
2. Case #28831

- A. G. Opinions:
1. 13 March 1973 to W. C. Henry from Jack Williams (Vern Miller) re: 72 Supp. 21-4608 (1); 22-4401 Art. III (e), 22-3717 (4)
 2. Opinion #70-21-1, 24 June 1970 re: 21-4608 (5)
 3. Opinion #74-389, 16 December 1974 re: 70 Supp. 21-4614 73 Supp. 21-4614
 4. 4 May 1970 to W. C. Henry from Frizzell re: 22-3717
 5. #70-22 18 June 1970 re: 22-3717
 6. #70-21-1 24 June 1970 re: K.S.A. 21-4608 (5)
 7. #70-22-2 6 November 1970 re: 22-3717 (2) (a) 1969 Supp. 21-4608 Consecutive Sentence
 8. 11 May 1972 to W. C. Henry re: 21-4603 from Vern Miller 62-2239
 9. 3 June 1971 to W. C. Henry re: 21-4608 from Bill Honeyman Vern Miller
 10. 8 July 1971 to W. C. Henry re: 21-4608 from Honeyman 22-3717 from Vern Miller
 11. 7 September 1971 re: 21-4603 and 22-3717
 12. 9 March 1973 to W. C. Henry from Vern Miller re: G.S. 1949 62-1512 and K.S.A. 21-4608
 13. 11 April 1973 to W. C. Henry from Vern Miller re: K.S.A. 21-4608 and K.S.A. 62-1512
 14. #74-257; K.S.A. 21-4603, 21-403
 15. #74-389; K.S.A. 21-4614
 16. #75-95; 21-4608 (5)
 17. #75-121 (flat sentences) K.S.A. 21-450
 18. #75-232 (16 month rule) 22-3717



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Bernard J. Dunn
Legal Counsel

DATE: December 23, 1974

SUBJECT: Intrepretation of 21-4608

FROM: Gary C. Hagan
KANSAS STATE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY

PROBLEM:

Above referenced statute apparently provides definitive consideration to cases where:

1. seperate sentences are imposed on the same date,
2. when record is silent on two or more sentences imposed at the same time, and
3. when a crime is committed while on parole or conditional release.

But in subsection (1) and subsection (2) do not give definitive treatment to situations where a person is sentenced at different times to sentences of varying length and the latter sentencing record is silent as to how to calculate those items included in subsection (3) of 21-4608 K.S.A. 1973 Supp.

The Records Section of this Institution has been summarily treating these as though subsection (1) would apply, which has the effect of running such sentences concurrently. It is my opinion, as outlined below, that such action is incorrect and, in fact, may be unlawful.

A careful reading of subsections (3), (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) do not allow for calculation of parole eligibility, conditional release, and net maximum dates where a person is sentenced at two different times for two different crimes, and the records do not refer one to the other. Of course, the same may be said about subsection (4) and subsection (5).

It is my very strong conviction, that where the court imposes the latter or second of two or more sentences which involve two or more crimes committed at different times, that the intent of the court imposing the latter of two or more sentences is to have such a sentence run consecutively to any sentences which resulted from a prior conviction. We know that a court preparing itself to impose a sentence, after having arrived at a conviction, is fully aware of prior convictions and the sentences which may have been imposed therefrom. I think we must also attribute a knowledge of the controlling Kansas Statutes to the court at the time it is declaring a sentence based upon a conviction. Therefore, if it was the intent of such a court to order or allow it's sentencing to run concurrently it would be a simple matter to order it to be shown in the court's journal entry when it remands the convicted felon to the care and custody of the Department of Corrections.

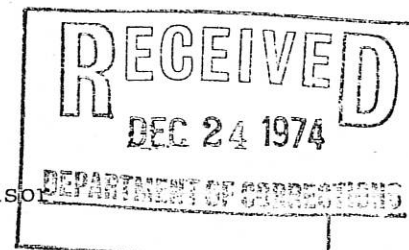
I feel that this Institution should have clear statutory authority, or authority from a court order, before sentences which are imposed consecutively by virtue of chronological order should be automatically treated, or in fact, transformed as concurrent terms.

I would appreciate an intrepretation of 21-4608, or if necessary, request that you seek an intrepretation from the Attorney General's office.

Sincerely yours,

G. C. Hagan

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K.S.I.R. Legal Advisor



KANSAS STATE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

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Purpose and Organizational Structure

In 1961, our state government enacted legislation authorizing the establishment of the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center and giving it the primary task of evaluating male felony offenders sentenced by the District Courts of Kansas. Since 1962, over 6,000 persons have been evaluated. The clinical and correctional staff prepares a psychiatric diagnostic report on each individual with a medical-psychiatric conclusion, outlining the needs, assets and liabilities of the individuals examined. The evaluation provides a thorough understanding of the inmate's personality make-up and tries to find answers to why he acts in an antisocial fashion. This diagnostic understanding is essential before rehabilitation or treatment programs can be formulated. Clinical experience demonstrates that any attempt to rehabilitate a person before we understand him can only lead to negative results. Thus the work of the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center is an indispensable prerequisite to whatever recommendations are made for the rehabilitation of the offender.

The individual evaluation report prepared by the staff at KRDC becomes a very important document. It reaches the chambers of the District Judges, the desk of the Secretary of Corrections, and the hands of the classification committees which have the responsibility for treatment and programming of inmates at the Kansas State Penitentiary and the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. It reaches the Kansas Adult Authority and it is studied and used by Probation and Parole officers. The written evaluations have also been made available to psychiatric institutions when such treatment is indicated.

Under current state law, the Center cannot perform pre-trial evaluations. A person previously must have been convicted and sentenced by a District Court before he could be received for the evaluation process; however, effective July 1, 1974, the Center will begin doing presentence evaluations. Under Kansas law, district judges may modify the sentences within 120 days after conviction, and they can grant probation if such action seems desirable. Through this legal procedure, it is possible for a judge to sentence a man to prison, refer him to the Center for evaluation, then, after receiving the results of the examination, he can order the inmate's release on probation to a program available outside the prison system. These inmates do not lose any civil rights (voting, jury duty or the possibility of holding public office).

After July 1, 1974, the Center will begin screening admissions for the newly established Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center.

In addition to evaluating persons who come directly from the Courts, we also examine prisoners who have served considerable time in the prison system and have been referred to the Center by the Kansas Adult Authority. Such cases are usually ones involved in sex crimes, crimes against persons, or cases where they may have questions regarding the person's stability and readiness to leave the prison system. We also examine inmates at the request of other institutions for the purpose of helping to implement the rehabilitation program prescribed for them within the prison system or inmates who may have difficulty in their adjustment to prison life. Still again, when intensive psychiatric help is indicated, such cases are referred to the Kansas State Security Unit at the Larned State Hospital for treatment.

Highlights of the Biennium

In the past two years more and more of the District Courts, as well as the Kansas Adult Authority, are making use of our facilities.

During fiscal year 1973 we evaluated 787 cases and during fiscal year 1974, we evaluated 800 cases plus provided numerous consultation summaries for the Kansas Adult Authority. This increase in our output was due to the addition of a clinical team funded through the Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration. A fourth year funding for these positions also was approved for fiscal year 1975.

The one word which best characterizes the functioning of the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center within the state penal system is the word acceptance. Every new institution established within the structure of an existing system must pass through a period of testing and growth toward maturity. The department heads and other professional staff have been given the responsibility of consulting. Our efforts here are not only to deal with critical situations where consultation could be helpful, but mainly to assist the other institutions in making maximum use of our reports and to provide what additional service we can in upgrading their programs in staff development. In some cases the recruitment of professional staff for the institutions has become a responsibility of our Center.

During the course of the biennium, staff psychiatrists have assumed a more goal-directed leadership with good cooperation from their colleagues on the evaluating teams. Earlier delivery of case histories by social workers has lowered the average stay of an inmate at the Center to 40 days. Our goal is to reduce this to 28 days.

New methods in dealing with men needing immediate psychiatric treatment have resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of patients accepted by hospitals. We send out a rough draft of the evaluation report to receiving psychiatric hospitals (Topeka State Hospital, Osawatomie State Hospital, Larned State Hospital, and Veterans Administration Hospitals), giving all

necessary information about potential patients. When notification of acceptance has been received by the Center, we contact the Judge, and he places the man on probation on the condition he will follow through with the recommendation for hospitalization. The violent or "dangerous" mentally disturbed offenders are being treated in the Kansas State Security Hospital with less delay. The Clinical Director of the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center makes the decision as to who should be treated in the Security Hospital. With the cooperation of the division of institutional management and especially the Superintendent and physician in charge of the Security Hospital, more inmate-patients are being treated and subsequently transferred back to the correctional system.

The use of part-time employees--psychiatrists, social workers and chaplain trainees--has proven to be a good method of meeting the heavy commitments of quality and quantity of staff work. The necessity for outside consultation services has decreased primarily because staff department heads are constantly sharpening their own skills and developing their own supervision and training programs. The Center continues to be used as a training institution for psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and chaplains for clinical training. During the school year 1973-74, interns from Washburn University correctional program were included.

The need for medical, surgical and laboratory consultations has been increased in view of the thoroughness of our medical diagnostic assessment. This applied also to the dental department. The dispensing of drugs has remained on a moderate level.

Accomplishments and Program Activities

Chaplaincy Program:

This biennial report of the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center's Chaplaincy Department is characterized by a marked sharpening of its theological depth, the broadening of pastoral services to both inmates and staff and the recognition of the Center as a priority Clinical Pastoral Education Training Center. In 1974 alone, we received more requests from both seminarians and ordained clergymen for clinical training than we have at any time in the Center's history.

In the summer training quarter of 1972 we accepted for training our first Roman Catholic nun, Sister Helen Esselstyn, a member of the order of Sisters of Saint Joseph, the Mother House located at Baden, Pennsylvania. She took four official quarters of clinical pastoral education, and chose to remain in the Kansas Penal System, without pay, and with the faith that support will come from the religious community. It is difficult to estimate the worth of an individual but it must be said that Sister Helen has brought to our chaplaincy department a depth and understanding of the term pastoral care

that is unique. She has been a genuine support to hundreds of inmates and has the remarkable ability to carry on her ministry within the context of reality and faith uncontaminated by piosity. During this biennium a total of 15 (2 nuns) clergymen have received official credit from the Association for Clinical Pastoral Education, Inc. Several have become clinical chaplains in other prison systems and one in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Others have gone to parishes to serve as a bridge for the returning inmate making the transition from correctional institutions to free society.

The greatest achievement during this biennium has been the limitation and concentration of the work to pastoral care and counseling. More than any other members of the staff, the chaplain and the chaplain trainees deal intimately with men in crisis. They do not offer weak sympathy nor evade the necessity of the incarcerated to face responsibility and accountability. What they do offer is empathic understanding, the significance of value systems and practical help. Beginning two months ago they have been able to extend their pastoral care and counseling program to the State Penitentiary at Lansing. Sister Helen spends one day a week at that institution and renders assistance to the chaplains there.

During this biennium the chaplains have instituted in their worship program what is called THE MINISTRY OF RECONCILIATION. Each Sunday an individual church in the community is asked to send a cross-section of the congregation's membership to worship with our men. As a result there has been standing room only each Sunday, and both those from free society and those in prison experience the feeling of equality as human beings and that God is Father of us all.

The clinical chaplains continue to cooperate with psychiatric teams offering to many difficult cases assistance that can come only from knowledge of the wide theological spectrum the men being evaluated represent. During the year 1973-74 we were fortunate to have half-time on our staff The Rev. Nico ter Linden, a clinical chaplain in the prison system of Holland. His government sent him to the Menninger Foundation and the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center for the express purpose of sharpening his skills and insights. Collaborating with our staff chaplains and trainees he wrote a remarkably astute professional paper entitled, KNOWING THE SHEEP--A STUDY IN PASTORAL DIAGNOSIS.

The chaplaincy department continues to serve a public relations function in conducting seminars with all kinds of groups and individual chaplains making speeches to civic, educational and religious groups. However, as they continue to grow as an organized department, they consider their ministry to be more effective when they limit its functions to that realm of faith which can lead men in crisis to recognize their own value and worth, to understand that there is a par in the realm of morals and ethics, and finally to become humble and strong enough to reach out to a Greater Power when their own strength weakens.

Library:

Over the past two years both the staff and inmate libraries have continued to grow, although the primary emphasis has been on the inmate library. Modification in both the physical appearance of the room and the book collection have taken place with addition of new shelving, paneling of the entire room, and the installation of wall-mounted folding tables for reading or games as the library serves as a multi-purpose room, making the library much more functional as well as an attractive place to visit. The primary expansion of the inmate library has been in the area of hard bound books where our collection has almost doubled in size. This growth has been primarily as a result of funds in the form of a Federal grant made available through the State Library. These funds have made possible the purchase of a much broader range of materials than was previously possible with specific additions in the areas of poetry, minority literature, and educational and vocational oriented topics as well as general works and fictions. In addition to the increase in the size of our book collection, the library continues to provide a wide range of magazines on a variety of subject matter and newspapers from the major urban areas of the State. Art supplies and instructional books and manuals to encourage creative expression on the part of the inmates are also available through the library with art work submitted by individuals being exhibited in the library.

Another significant advancement in the library has been the creation of a position for an inmate "Permanent Party" librarian. This position has removed a great deal of the burden of routine library operation from the shoulders of the staff personnel as well as expanding services to the inmate population. The presence of a regular librarian makes the location of specific books easier and quicker for the men as well as significantly cutting down the number of "lost" and overdue books. The availability of a librarian also facilitates the organization, general maintenance, and a smooth, routine operation of the library which was not always possible in the past when staff members served as voluntary librarians in addition to their routine duties. In general, over the past two years the library has grown in size, improved in appearance, and with the creation of an inmate librarian position, has been able to expand both the quantity and quality of the service to the inmate population.

Training:

All new employees during the reporting period have successfully completed the mandatory training course of 120 hours as established by the Mandatory Training Act of 1969. In addition, 66 officers completed the behavioral science course. Approximately 12 correctional and clinical personnel have attended each of the 7 seminar sessions conducted at Washburn University in the past two year time span. Each seminar session was for a duration of two days (16 hours).

An average of 19 correctional personnel have attended evening class courses conducted at KRDC under the supervision of Washburn University. Such college credit courses consisted of courses on Criminology, Penology, Probation and Parole, and Introduction to Psychology. One Correctional Officer I has graduated from Washburn University with a major in corrections. He had attended the university, on his off-duty hours, for the past several years following his original enrollment with only a high school diploma. Nine correctional personnel successfully completed a special college credit course at Washburn on Supervision and Management in Corrections. Four correctional personnel successfully completed a special college credit course at Washburn on Transactional Analysis.

Work Release Program:

Work Release was operationalized at KRDC in January, 1970, beginning with one inmate being placed in the community on full-time work status and returning to the Center following his work hours. As of July 1, 1974, 38 inmates have participated in the program. Twenty-eight successfully completed the program and were paroled.

The goals of the Work Release program are not just to allow inmates to hold meaningful employment while continuing to serve their prison sentences, but also to make available to these men individual assistance and/or counseling in areas of finances, interpersonal relationships and concerning his eventual permanent re-entry into his community upon his release from the prison system.

The KRDC Work Release Coordinator assumes the task of assisting the men in the previously mentioned areas.

Finding employment for these men in the community requires skill in evaluating the individual's capabilities, a knowledge of the community and an ongoing working relationship with the many employers. Financial matters and personal problems are areas that must be recognized and dealt with if these men are to return to their communities and families better prepared to cope with the various situations they will encounter once free from prison.

Individual counseling is sometimes necessary to work through problem areas concerning these men. Group counseling is also a method used by the Work Release Coordinator in assisting these men in dealing with various problems, and in finding better, more constructive methods of coping with stressful situations.

In June, 1974, the first inmate was approved for the Work-Study program. This individual enrolled in six credit hours in the summer session at Washburn University. Hopefully, other inmates will be able to embark on a college education or continue to work on their education while completing their sentence. Vocational-technical education also falls under this program.

During the past two years the Work Release Coordinator has spoken to civic clubs, private organizations, businesses, schools and churches in order to acquaint the community at large with the State's Work and Study programs, as one-half of the program's success does depend on the community's support.

During the past two years the Work Release inmates have earned \$38,659.32. They have contributed to the support of their dependents in the amount of \$4,661.75, paid legal debts in the amount of \$1,017.09, Federal taxes \$5,316.90, State taxes \$403.05, and Social Security \$1,927.59.

Pre-Release:

The Pre-Release program at KRDC must function in such a way as to meet the needs of men who have various lengths of sentences. While some of the permanent party inmates will return to the community within months of their sentencing, others will remain much longer. Therefore, the weekly meetings must offer something of interest for all the residents of the Honor Dormitory. Weekly meetings are held prior to the program meeting at which time the Pre-Release Counselor assists the men in formulating the programs.

The programs have included community people such as church groups, classes from the various schools and universities, employers, bankers, volunteer organizations and others. Programs are also presented by parole officers who discuss what being on parole involves, as well as to acquaint the men with parole officers prior to their release. Some programs are open discussions, wherein the men choose a topic of concern and explore it with each other, staff, and people from the community. For some of these programs tapes and movies have been used to stimulate discussions.

Occasionally members of the Pre-Release group are invited to speak to local schools, churches, and various clubs and organizations in the community. These speaking engagements are viewed by the men and staff as a positive means by which the men are able to relate to the community and one means for the community to become aware of the men who are in prison.

Home Visitation:

The inmate on the Work Release program experiences the ultimate when he becomes eligible for a forty-eight hour pass to visit his family after he has satisfactorily completed thirty days of employment. In preparing for the home visitation the area work release supervisor plans with the inmate and with the employer as to the suitable time for the inmate to be away from his job. The inmate is away from the job at the convenience of his employer. When these dates are finally established the area work release supervisor immediately contacts the inmate's family and plans with them relative to the proposed visitation. Arrangements are made for the family to come to the institution to pick up the inmate for the visit and the rules and the regulations pertaining to the visit are carefully explained to the family.

In addition, eligible inmates who are not part of the work release program are permitted up to ten days per year to have home visits. To be eligible all inmate applicants must be classified as minimum custody and must not have longer than two (2) years remaining on his sentence to parole eligibility. This program became effective July 1, 1971, and since then ten inmates have visited their families without incidents. Several have been able to find employment and to strengthen their family ties. It is generally accepted that if an inmate can be satisfactorily de-prisonized through gradual release programs, he stands a much better chance in being a successful, productive citizen in the community instead of returning to criminal activity.

Group Activities:

The Center has an Alcoholics Anonymous group (trusties only) under the guidance of a staff person. The group holds weekly meetings in conjunction with the Topeka Chapter volunteers and guests from surrounding chapters. It is felt that the Alcoholics Anonymous program is one of our most beneficial programs with community involvement.

Research:

A number of groups were run by Mrs. Patricia Norris, utilizing bio-feedback and integrative training. Each group received 25 hours; the total number of inmates involved was 60. A report on this group was presented at the International Psychosynthesis Conference in Montreal, where also a 10-minute film was shown.

Research data was collected on all admissions to KRDC from January, 1971, to December, 1972. The research was made possible by a grant from the Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration. The research manual developed during previous grants from GCCA was used. Many differences were found when this current sample of new admissions was compared with admissions to KRDC from January, 1963, through June, 1965. No parole follow-up was conducted on the new time sample. A report of findings was submitted to GCCA.

The current research project nearing completion, studied in detail background and family characteristics of a random sample of 97 inmates. A new research manual for this purpose was developed. More intensive interviewing of families as well as the inmates in a standardized manner made the data amenable to research coding. A report of findings will be submitted to GCCA.

Education:

Mrs. Trudy McIver started classes for inmates with good educational records who did not have a high school diploma, enabling them to receive their GED. To date, 260 inmates participated and 107 received their high school equivalency certificate.

Summary of Financial Transactions:

	Fiscal Year	
	1973	1974
Salaries and Wages	\$1,019,402.69	\$1,133,801.68
Other Expenditures	149,091.90	182,701.00
Sub-Total	<u>\$1,168,494.59</u>	<u>\$1,316,502.68</u>
Omnibus Crime Act Projects		
Salaries and Wages	61,290.91	38,264.18
Other Expenditures	6,851.43	2,909.96
Sub-Total	<u>68,142.34</u>	<u>41,174.14</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$1,236,636.93</u>	<u>\$1,357,676.82</u>

Agency Publications:

From time to time scientific papers are developed as well as informational summaries describing the program activities of the Center. These publications may be obtained upon request.

CASES DISCHARGED FROM KROG

	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
FY 1971	58	41 (99)	43 (142)	55 (197)	44 (241)	45 (286)	54 (340)	32 (372)	50 (422)	64 (486)	58 (544)	56 (600)
FY 1972	61	52 (113)	60 (173)	49 (222)	52 (274)	87 (361)	59 (420)	76 (496)	80 (576)	67 (643)	67 (710)	94 (804)
FY 1973	58	89 (147)	57 (204)	69 (272)	61 (334)	66 (400)	58 (458)	64 (522)	73 (595)	59 (654)	73 (727)	60 (787)
FY 1974	54	73 (127)	40 (167)	66 (233)	73 (306)	65 (371)	64 (435)	71 (506)	72 (578)	69 (647)	75 (722)	806
FY 1975	74	110 (184)	61 (245)	109 (354)	117 (471)	101 (572)	130 (805)	103 (805)	115 (920)	120 (1,040)	95 (1,135)	114 (1,249)

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114 (1,249)

Figures in parentheses denote the cumulative total.