

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Federal & State AffairsThe meeting was called to order by Representative Robert H. Miller at
Chairperson1:15 a.m./p.m. on January 18, 1984 in room 526S of the Capitol.All members were present except:
Representative Anthony Hensley (E)

Committee staff present:

Russ Mills, Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statute's Office

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Dr. Karl Menninger
Judge Michael Barbara, Secretary of Corrections
Fred Braun, President Zephyr Products, Inc.
Judge William Carpenter, Kansas District Judges Association
Sister Dolores Brinkel, Criminal Justice Ministry
Ann Heberger, League of Women Voters

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Miller.

HB2599 - Vesting title of abandoned property of Free Methodist Church
in Great Plains Annual Conference of Free Methodist ChurchRepresentative Dale Sprague gave testimony in support of the bill and explained why it was introduced. A letter from Robert F. Stover, Attorney for Great Plains Annual Conference of the Free Methodist Church of North America, was distributed to the committee which supported the bill. (See attachment A).

Hearings on HB2599 were concluded.

HB2616 - Correctional institutions, examinations, and confinement of male and female persons, reception and diagnostic center mission changed. Re. Proposal No. 9,12, & 13.

H 5053 - Disapproving the practice of co-corrections in state institutions. Re. Proposal 12 and 13.

Dr. Karl Menninger gave testimony on H5053. Dr. Menninger told the committee that he has been associated with the diagnostic center for many years. There is a need to know something about the inmates, other than their crime, before they are put into a prison facility. The suggested plan of moving to various prisons may be a disadvantage. Diagnostic procedures have become so complicated that they require several people. It takes team work and this is expensive. To establish one of these teams at each prison is going to be expensive. Decentralization will multiply troubles.

Judge Michael Barbara, Secretary of Corrections, gave testimony on H5053 and HB2616. He distributed a letter from Dr. Walter Menninger expressing strong opposition to the resolution to decentralize the evaluations of new offenders completed by the Department of Corrections and eliminate the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center as it now functions. (See attachment B).

Judge Barbara introduced two people from his staff - Leo Taylor, Director of Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center (KRDC) and Dr. Ian Flugler, Kansas Correctional Institute at Lansing (KCIL) - who were available to answer questions on evaluating offenders.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the FS&A Committee on January 18, 19 84

Judge Barbara told the committee that it is the position of the Department of Corrections that the current centralized evaluation and diagnostic process performed at the State Reception and Diagnostic Center in Topeka should be maintained. To decentralize would be a step backward.

As far as co-corrections, Judge Barbara stated that this issue has been overblown. He believes this should be left to the administration. The way HB2616 is written, we can forget work release programs. He said that the Department has tried to upgrade the needs of women and have made serious changes at KCIL since he visited that facility last Spring. (See attachment C).

There was discussion on the cost estimate for separate evaluation facilities. Judge Barbara estimated at least \$130,000 per unit.

Fred Braun, President, owner and founder of Zephyr Products, Inc., gave testimony in opposition to H5053. Mr. Braun stated that in the beginning he was encouraged by individual legislators to start a program for inmates to work in an outside facility and that the Department of Corrections was totally against this concept. Mr. Braun went on to say that the Department isn't that way now and that Judge Barbara has put some stability into the system.

Mr. Braun appeared unhappy with the Interim Committee and its result.

Some of the problems that would arise in dealing with two separate facilities would include scheduling medical appointments, food, showers, furlough and transfer passes, hours of operation and also the security aspect would cause problems.

Mr. Braun told the committee he plans to move another plant to the area called Heatron.

See attachments D & E.

There was discussion about the products made at Zephyr and what would be manufactured at Heatron. Mr. Braun told the committee that sheet metal parts were made at Zephyr and heating elements were manufactured at Heatron. The work force at Zephyr consists of 2/3 men and 1/3 women; and at Heatron they would consist of 2/3 women and 1/3 men. Of the 150 women at KCIL, 4 are employed at Zephyr and of the 50 men, there are 19 employed at Zephyr.

The differences between Kansas Correctional Institute at Lansing and the Kansas State Prison - the systems and personalities - was discussed.

Judge William Carpenter, representing the Kansas District Judges Association, gave testimony opposing the decentralization of the Diagnostic Center. He explained that he was very familiar with the type of service that institution has provided and has relied a great deal on the reports and evaluations they have prepared.

Sister Dolores Brinkel, representing the Criminal Justice Ministry, gave testimony supporting the concept of HB2616 with reservations centering on portions of Sec. 2 & 4. Sister Brinkel was opposed to Sec. 2 (a) which states that no male felons should be housed or confined to KCIL. Her feeling is that the Department of Corrections should have flexibility in housing inmates. Sister Brinkel also had reservations about who determines what is "substantially equal scientific examination and study...". See attachment F.

Ann Heberger, League of Women Voters, gave testimony in opposition to H5053 and stated they have reservations about HB2116 regarding where evaluations are made and if there is funding available. See attachment G.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the FS&A Committee on January 18, 1984

Ms. Heberger stated to the committee that the Kansas Correctional Association also opposes H5053 and a statement was distributed. See attachment H.

Written testimony was submitted from Joe Hoagland, Kansas House of Representative's Majority Leader, stating his concerns about the possible affect these proposals might have on Zephyr Industries. He also felt the legislature should exercise caution not to over-legislate in the corrections field. See attachment I.

There was discussion about the backlog of evaluations at KCDR. Judge Barbara stated that, depending on admissions to the department, if things level off it would be 6-8 months before the backlog could be absorbed. At this point things are not leveling off.

The question of pregnancies and what happens to the children was raised. Dr. Fluger informed the committee there have been three births. These three children were either placed with family members or put up for adoption.

Hearings were concluded on HB2616 and H5053.

An agenda for the week of January 23 was distributed to the committee members.

Representative Alyward made a motion, seconded by Representative Runnels, to approve the minutes of the January 16 meeting meeting. The motion carried.

H

ROBERT F. STOVER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

214 MILLS BLDG. P. O. BOX 1232

MCIPHERSON, KANSAS 67460

PHONE: 316-241-3443

January 13, 1984

Hon. Dale Sprague
House of Representatives
State Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Sprague:

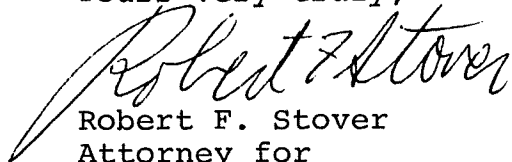
I have previously submitted to you the proposed legislation House Bill No. 2599, for the Great Plains Conference of the Free Methodist Church of North America, a Church Corporation.

There are within the state of Kansas several abandoned church properties of the Free Methodist Church of North America and several installment contracts pending for the sale of real estate. In order to convey title to the property, it is requested that House Bill 2599 be introduced and passed by the 1984 Legislature. This will vest the title to these properties in the Great Plains Annual Conference of the Free Methodist Church of North America, a corporation of McPherson, Kansas.

This bill is similar to other statutes in K.S.A. 17-1711 et seq. It establishes the vesting of title in Section 1, transfer when church extinct in Section 2, and procedure for transfer of property in Section 3.

We thank you for your assistance in the introduction and passage of this legislation.

Yours very truly,



Robert F. Stover
Attorney for
Great Plains Annual Conference of
the Free Methodist Church of North
America.

Atch. A



The
Menninger
Foundation

January 17, 1984


Representative Robert Miller
Chairman, State Affairs Committee
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Miller:

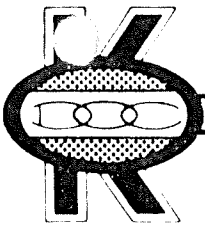
It has come to my attention that one of the resolutions pending before your Committee would decentralize the evaluations of new offenders completed by the Department of Corrections and eliminate the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center as it now functions. On behalf of the Kansas Psychiatric Society, may I express our strong opposition to that resolution.

We are opposed for several reasons. First, the KRDC has developed a solid reputation for consistent and reliable evaluations of convicted felons, and we are aware of the value of these reports to the sentencing judges. Further, we are keenly aware of the limited availability of psychiatrists in this state outside of the metropolitan areas, and we have grave doubts that the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing and the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson could attract the psychiatric staff to do the evaluations as has the KRDC. We strongly question the capacity of those facilities to do the job that has been done at the KRDC, and we question whether they could sustain the consistency of evaluations completed by the staff at the KRDC. In our opinion, to eliminate the KRDC would be a step backward in correctional programming for the State of Kansas.

Respectfully,


W. Walter Menninger, M.D.
Councillor, Kansas Psychiatric Society
Director, Law & Psychiatry, Menninger Foundation
Chairman, Advisory Board, National Institute of Corrections

WWM:md



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JOHN CARLIN — GOVERNOR

MICHAEL A. BARBARA — SECRETARY

JAYHAWK TOWERS • 700 JACKSON • TOPEKA, KANSAS • 66603
• 913-296-3317 •

TO: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS
FROM: MICHAEL A. BARBARA, SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS
RE: HB 2616 and HCR 5053
DATE: January 18, 1984

Bill Summaries

HB 2616 contains the following provisions:

1. An elimination of a centralized institution to diagnose and evaluate offenders for both:
 - a. Presentence evaluations.
 - b. Post sentence evaluations.

The bill requires decentralized evaluations to be done at KSP, KSIR and KCIL.

2. A requirement that no male felons be housed at Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing.
3. A requirement that female felons be given substantially equal evaluation and diagnosis as male felons.

HCR 5053 provides that:

1. Co-corrections is not in the best interests of the state and requests the Secretary of Corrections to discontinue the practice.

Centralized vs. Decentralized Inmate Evaluations

It is the position of the Department of Corrections that the current centralized evaluation and diagnosis process performed at the State Reception and Diagnostic Center in Topeka should be maintained. The function should not be split between KSP, KSIR and KCIL for the following reasons:

1. The diagnosis process is inherently a system wide function performed for all institutions. It must be carried out consistently and with a thorough knowledge

of available programs in all institutions. While it would be possible to split the workload between three locations, it would frustrate the performance of a system wide task.

2. The lack of space at KSP and KSIR would require the construction of additional space to house the inmates being evaluated and the offices of diagnostic personnel. The rapid increase in the inmate population has resulted in all available space being used for inmate housing, programs or staff. The estimated cost of the required additional space is \$3,720,000 at KSP and \$3,720,000 at KSIR for a total of \$7,440,000. This space would provide cells, evaluation rooms and administrative space required to evaluate 125 inmates at each location. (It is assumed that a total of 200 beds are necessary to handle the current flow of incoming inmates. The additional 50 is added to this estimate to cover increases in the future inmate population. The total gross square footage required for each addition is 33,518.)
3. Psychiatric staff will be very difficult to find in the Lansing or Hutchinson areas. The one part time psychiatrist at KSP commutes from Topeka. Hutchinson has had difficulty filling its psychiatrist position in the past. It is unlikely that any of the Topeka psychiatric staff, all of which work part time at SRDC, would make the move.
4. The overriding problem facing the SRDC is overcoming the backlog of inmates waiting to be evaluated. It is this problem that I believe the committee was attempting to address. The SRDC has taken several steps to solve the problem including (a) doing only a brief evaluation update on repeat offenders who received an evaluation within the past 2-3 years, (b) establishing special weekend work teams to reduce the backlog and (c) somewhat reducing the thoroughness of the evaluation itself as a time saving measure. If these management steps are unable to resolve the backlog, then the appropriate solution is the simple addition of staff that will enable more inmates to be processed.

Co-Corrections

Recent court decisions have found that women inmates must have the same access to vocational, educational, work, and treatment programs provided to male felons. Two recent and particularly significant court decisions are Glover vs. Johnson,

510 F.Supp. 1019 (ED Mich 1981) and Canterino vs. Wilson, 546 F.Supp. 174 (1982). Both courts decided against the state and ordered that equal access be provided to women. Copies of these decisions have been provided to the chairperson.

Given the constitutional right to equal access, state policy makers have two choices: (1) fund separate but equal programs for men and women or (2) allow male and female inmates access to the same programs. The Kansas approach has been the latter. Women participate in vocational programs offered at KCVTC, are assigned to a co-correctional work release center and will be processed through a co-correctional prerelease center.

There is little question but that female felons have been a neglected class within the Kansas prison system. They now have more access to programs than at any time in the past. If co-corrections is discontinued without provision for equality of programming, it would place the state in substantial legal jeopardy.

Equality of Evaluations

Kansas Statutes provide that female felons must receive "similar" diagnostic evaluations to those of men. HB 2616 would require that these evaluations be "substantially equal." I am completely supportive of this change. Since the committee's meeting on this topic, I directed that a comparison be done of the KCIL and SRDC evaluations. It concluded:

1. On the surface, due to difference in formats, the KCIL and SRDC reports appear to differ in content and complexity.
2. On further analysis, the reports are found to be quite similar and contain the same essential information. While they differ in some of the information reported, the differences are not particularly significant.

The comparison makes recommendations regarding some minor changes necessary in order for the evaluations to be substantially equal.

MAB:DB/pa

The Nation's Prisoners Join the

But unions and some businesses are against any inmate hiring.

By EDWARD A. GARGAN

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.

PENOLIA GARLINGTON rolls out of bed at 5:30 A.M. here, long before an intense sun begins to bake the undulating fields of brown grass. Every weekday, she catches the 7:15 bus to work, where for eight hours she operates a punch press in a small metal-working factory.

What distinguishes her from other blue-collar employees in this state though, is that when she returns home at night, the bus drops her off at the Kansas Correctional Institution in Lansing.

Mrs. Garlington is serving 10 years to life for second-degree murder.

She works at a company called Zephyr Products Inc., a small factory that makes consoles for combines and steel cabinets for the Defense Department and, unlike most Kansas inmates who earn at best \$1 a day, Mrs. Garlington makes the minimum wage.

Zephyr is the brainchild of a Harvard-educated entrepreneur, Fred P. Braun Jr., and is one of seven pilot projects around the country where the private sector has turned to the prison system as a new source of labor. These include the following:

- In Minnesota, the Control Data Corporation has established production facilities behind the walls of the maximum security prison at Stillwater to assemble computer disk-drive units.

- In Arizona, Best Western International, the hotel chain, employs as many as 30 women prisoners as room reservation operators over the company's toll-free lines from inside the women's prison in Phoenix.

- In Nevada, a businessman has set up a production line for fiberglass satellite dish antennas within the Southern Desert Correctional Center in Indian Springs.

Throughout the United States, about 300 inmates in state prisons are working for private industry under a 1979 Federal law permitting products made with inmate labor to be sold and distributed in interstate commerce for the first time since 1940.

"This is an enormous revolution in

the world of prison industries," said Barbara J. Auerbach, of the American Institute of Criminal Justice in Philadelphia. "Many states have changed or are planning to change their laws so that they can take advantage of the new Federal law." And since 1979, 20 states have done so, anticipating an expansion in the number of federally backed projects.

Indeed, the reaction to the seven projects now authorized by Congress has been so encouraging — both in the private and public sectors — that an Administration-sponsored bill is now before Congress to expand the number of such enterprises to 27 — and its passage is considered likely.

Part of the appeal is simple economics. The nation's prisons — both state and Federal — offer a potential labor force of more than 400,000 inmates willing to work at the minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour. It is a wage generally lower than that paid in private industry and hence an inducement to employ inmate labor.

But for many states, the advantage of supplying these jailhouse jobs has less to do with enhancing balance sheets than with ensuring prison security: Working inmates are not idle inmates, and it is idleness that most prison experts point to as a principal source of prison unrest and violence.

Meanwhile, for the prisoners, employment by the private sector provides them an opportunity to earn far more than the 50 cents to a dollar-a-day wage typical of prison pay to turn out license plates and other items for government agencies. And,

perhaps as important, it is also a chance for them to acquire skills and work habits that will help them find employment when they are released.

ATHOUGH most prisoners in private sector jobs earn the minimum wage, some states, like Kansas, withhold a portion of an inmate's wages as reimbursement for room and board, and require that a prisoner contribute to the support of any family he or she may have. Other states, such as Minnesota, do not require payments for upkeep. In all cases, inmates pay state and Federal taxes — something that inmates in conventional prison jobs do not do.

Turning to the prison system, however, is not a problem-free proposition. Companies that employ inmate labor are liable to criticism both from unions, which argue that non-union jobs are being given to inmates, and from competing businesses, which contend that inmate labor is underpaid and provides an employer with an unfair market advantage.

In addition, some states, including New York, now bar this type of activity. Under New York's constitution, for example, the products of inmate industries are strictly prohibited from being "contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation." The thinking clearly is that crime should not pay.

Despite these obstacles, small and large businesses alike have responded to the opportunity to hire inmates inside and outside prison walls. Indeed, Control Data, which is

assembling computer components inside the Minnesota prison and is the largest company involved in a venture of this sort, maintains that its involvement with prisons is not merely a question of bottom-line benefits; it is also a matter of performing some social good.

Prison labor, however, has less altruistic origins. Back in the 19th century, prisoners often worked for private employers under a system of contract labor in which inmates worked at shops set up inside the prison. The employer paid the state out of the company's profits and the inmates earned nothing.

By the early part of this century, under stiff pressure from prison-reform groups and the fledgling labor movement, the practice of contract labor disappeared. In 1940, Congress passed legislation prohibiting prison-made goods from being transported in interstate commerce for private use. Since then, although all states have established industries inside their prisons, the products of inmate labor — license plates, soap and the like — have been sold almost exclusively to other state agencies.

In 1979, however, Senator Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican, guided into law legislation authorizing the creation of seven experimental projects where inmate labor could be employed in a wide range of manufacturing and the products could be sold commercially nationwide.

That September, soon after the Percy amendment was passed, the first inmate-assembled disk drive

Jailhouse Jobs

The seven Federal prison pilot projects and the sponsoring companies.

PRISON FACILITY	INMATES EMPLOYED	PRODUCTS	COMPANIES
Kansas State Penitentiary (Lansing)	50	Mail sorting machines, other metal products	Zephyr Products Inc.
Minnesota Correctional Facility (Stillwater)	50	Computer disk drives	Control Data Corp.
Minnesota Correctional Facility (Stillwater)	75	Farm and garden assessories	Sold to private companies
Utah State Prison (Draper)	20	Printing-graphics shop	Sold to private companies
Southern Desert Correctional Center (Indian Springs, Nev.)	40	Corn straw brooms and mops	General Household Products Inc.
Southern Desert Correctional Center (Indian Springs)	20	Satellite dishes for cable TV	Satellite Video Technology Corp.
Arizona State Prison (Florence)	53	Individual ventures: e.g., auto body repair	Sold to private cos. and consumers

Source: American Institute of Criminal Justice, Philadelphia

Atch
D

Labor Force

rolled off Control Data's assembly line at Stillwater.

"We see a whole host of business opportunity here," said Herbert F. Trader, vice president of Urban and Rural Ventures, a division of Control Data, which is one of the country's largest manufacturers of computers and computer services.

Since Control Data's first prisoner-produced unit, more than 10,000 of the 300-megabyte disk drives have been manufactured behind the 22-foot-high stone walls of the Minnesota Correctional Facility, the state's largest prison, with 1,100 inmates. About half the assembly work on the units is done at the prison. The final electronics assembly is completed at another plant because a sufficiently clean environment cannot be maintained at Stillwater. A completed unit sells for between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

"There wasn't any big analysis of plant needs and somebody said, hey, we ought to build disk drives in Stillwater," said Mr. Trader. "That decision was precipitated by the Percy amendment."

At the moment, 42 inmates work on the assembly line, although Mr. Trader said the company will begin stepping up production soon and hire more inmates. The inmates make \$3.35 an hour, the minimum wage.

Industry analysts are of mixed mind about the effect of prison projects like Control Data's. "We are cynics," said Ulric Well, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Company. "We haven't seen any payoff and we question whether we will ever see it."

But Gregory L. Kelsey, the senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & Quist Inc., in San Francisco, is more receptive about Control Data's venture. "Anything a manufacturer can do to lower its manufacturing costs is a clear plus."

For its own part, Control Data declines to discuss the profitability of the disk-drive assembly line. But data compiled by the State of Minnesota suggests that minimum wage workers on the assembly line at Stillwater are paid considerably less than their counterparts in factories around the state. The median wage for an electronic assembler, someone who assembles electronic components, in Minnesota is \$6.50 an hour. In Min-

neapolis, the median wage is even higher at \$7.20 an hour.

This summer, 20 inmates are working at Zephyr Products in Leavenworth for \$3.35 an hour, the minimum wage. There used to be more than 50 prisoners working in two shifts, but because the recession has severely depressed the demand for sheet metal products in the Kansas-Missouri market, the factory's labor force had to be trimmed back, according to Mr. Braun.

Zephyr operates from a pale yellow metal building that sits in a hollow on a 7.5 acre plot of land. Inside the factory, the sharp clunk of punch presses and the hiss of spot welding gives Zephyr the feel of any other factory. Only a solitary, unarmed woman prison guard seated in a corner suggests that the employees are not regular blue-collar workers.

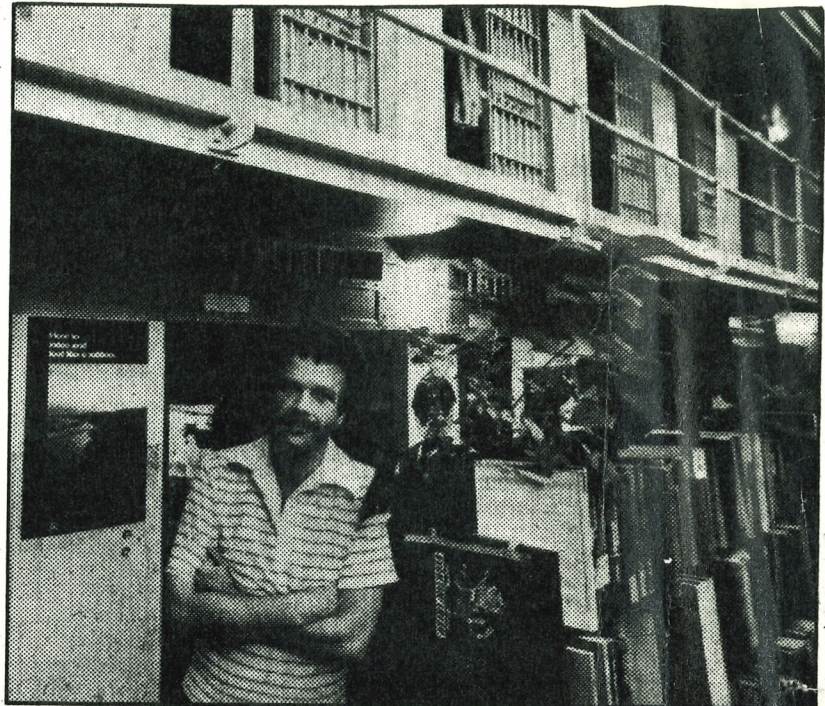
MR. BRAUN, who has had wide experience in small manufacturing in both Kansas and Missouri, decided in the late 70's that he could do well with a business that employed prisoners.

He had to look no further than Leavenworth, where there are two state institutions — a maximum security prison for men and a minimum security prison for men and women — as well as a maximum-security Federal prison and an Army military prison.

Mr. Braun spent a year selling his idea to Kansas officials and legislators, while at the same time searching for the right kind of company. "I had to find a company outside of Kansas. I couldn't politically buy a company in Kansas and possibly be accused of displacing Kansans with Kansas prisoners. I had to buy a company that was non-union. No union would realistically permit union people to be replaced by inmates."

Zephyr, a Kansas City, Mo., metal working company, fit the bill, and in 1978, Mr. Braun bought it. While the company continued to produce metal products in Kansas City, Mr. Braun began negotiations with the state over how inmates would be picked, when they would work and what security arrangements were necessary.

"I was scared to death," he admitted. "It's a very volatile deal how you



The New York Times/Mike Zarby

Thomas O'Neil doing telemarketing in Stillwater prison.

involve yourself in this political process. The idea is to establish yourself with the legislators." He did just that, and in December 1979, the first inmates, 15 men and five women, began working at Zephyr.

Like all the private-sector prison ventures, Mr. Braun does the hiring for Zephyr. Typically, the prisons determine which inmates are eligible for employment and then leave it up to the employer to do the hiring. In Zephyr's case, Mr. Braun's vice president, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, does the employment interviews.

Ruby Marshall was sent to prison in 1979 for killing her husband and is serving a life term. She has worked at Zephyr since October 1980, operating brake presses and punch presses.

"Before coming here I felt I was less than a person because I wasn't helping my child," she said. "This has been a good thing. I'm sending \$150 a month home. And I know when I get up I'm going to walk out that gate every morning. I know I have to go back at night. But it's a good feeling. I think all this will help me when I get back on the street." Mrs. Marshall will see the parole board for the

first time in 1994.

The experience of the private sector in the nation's prison systems is too recent to assess its impact in any definitive fashion. But in Kansas, of 42 inmates who have worked at Zephyr and have been paroled, only nine were returned to prison for committing another crime or violating parole — a rate regarded by prison officials as favorable.

Not surprisingly, organized labor has expressed deep reservations about the prison labor trend. "We see some real problems with it," said John L. Zalusky, an economist for the A.F.L.-C.I.O. in Washington, who noted that nearly 11 million Americans were unemployed. "Each of these projects pays the minimum wage or less, which is clearly not the going wage for that kind of work."

And in Kansas, a metal-working company complained that Zephyr was undercutting its business by cheap inmate labor. But an audit of Zephyr by Arthur Young & Company, found that the advantage of being able to pay inmates at a substantially lower pay scale "was offset by a reduction in productivity." And so far Zephyr has not turned a profit. ■

Zephyr Products, Inc.

Contract Manufacturing of Sheet Metal Products

Jan. 17, 1984

TO: Fred Braun
FROM: Jack H. Porter
SUBJECT: Summary Report on inmate wages - 4+ years

During the period 12/3/79 through 12/31/83, Zephyr Products Inc., has hired 154 inmates. One hundred twenty-nine (129) were employed at Zephyrs Leavenworth plant and twenty-five (25) to work at Zephyrs paint line inside KSP. As of 12/31/83, 22 were still employed at the Leavenworth plant and 13 at the paint line.

The following salaries have been paid and deductions withheld from the inmates during the period 12/3/79 - 12/31/83:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SALARIES</u>	<u>FEDERAL WITHHOLDING</u>	<u>SSAN</u>	<u>STATE INCOME TAX WITHHELD</u>
Dec. 3, 79 - Dec. 31, 82	\$730,661.83	\$67,083.26	\$47,619.62	\$10,877.67
Jan. 1, 83 - Dec. 31, 83	\$182,519.35	\$14,863.79	\$12,236.15	\$ 2,512.22
	<u>\$913,181.18</u>	<u>\$81,947.05</u>	<u>\$59,855.77</u>	<u>\$13,389.89</u>

During the period 12/3/79 through 12/31/83 \$241,016.96 has been withheld from inmates salaries and returned to Kansas General Fund. (this is \$35/week per inmate). This inmate contribution theoretically helps pay some of the cost in operating the state correctional system.

During 1983, 9 employees were removed from this program by KCIL & KSP. Five inmate employees were paroled, one was laid off by Zephyr, one employee quit due to health, and one paint line employee was transferred to outside dorm.

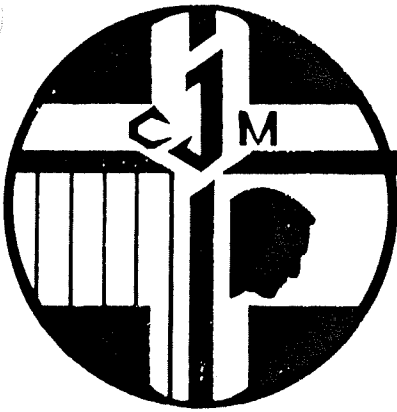
SINCE ZEPHYR STARTUP 12/3/79

TAXES PAID BY INMATES

82,000
60,000
13,000
<hr/>
155,000
CONTRIBUTION TO STATE BY INMATES (\$35/WK)
241,000
<hr/>
396,000 *

* THIS IS 43% OF WHAT THEY EARNED

An Independent Company Affiliated With Creative Enterprises, Inc.



Criminal Justice Ministry

229 South 8th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 621-1504

Sister Dolores Brinkel, S.C.L.
DIRECTOR

TO: House Federal and State Affairs Committee
FROM: Sister Dolores Brinkel, Criminal Justice Ministry
DATE: January 18, 1984
RE: H.C.R.5053 Co-corrections

On behalf of Criminal Justice Ministry of Catholic Charities for the Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas, I wish to speak against H.C.R.5053, the proposal to eliminate co-corrections in the state correctional system.

- I. Men and women are housed in the same jails in Kansas, but with the proper segregation of the sexes. It can work within the state correctional system also.
- II. Given the present extreme overcrowding in the Kansas correctional system the Department of Corrections should have flexibility in placing inmates in the various state institutions. The report from the Special Committee on Corrections recommended that male felons not be housed or confined at the Kansas Correctional Institution, Lansing. The capacity of KCIL is 98, optimum, and 123 maximum. (KDOC Correctional Facility Report June 1983). The female inmate population within the state correctional system as of September '83 was 183. (Inmate Population Count, January '82 - September '83 by Kansas Legislative Research Department) Thus, KCIL does not have the capacity to house the total female population without overcrowding.
- III. Our position is that regardless of their placement within the state correctional system "women prisoners should have equal opportunity, consistent with classification, to work, training, education, and treatment programs."
- IV. The incidence of violence at KCIL has decreased in the last few years. This is a positive development.

Therefore, I do not believe it is in the best interests of the state or the system to discontinue co-corrections. The Department of Corrections must have flexibility in placing inmates regardless of their sex. This is especially important in our overcrowded correctional system.

Atch. F

K C A

Kansas Correctional Association

President J. Kenneth Hales
Secretary Jane Alford
Treasurer Tom Padilla

Post Office Box 1501
Topeka, Kansas 66601

Vice President Heidi Wallace
President Elect Michael Thurber



January 18, 1984

STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS
IN OPPOSITION TO H.C.R. 5053.

I am Ann Heberger, speaking for the Kansas Correctional Association
in opposition to H.C. R.5053.

The Kansas Correctional Association, Inc. , established in 1974,
is a state-wide nonpartisan organization. The K.C.A. supports and
promotes the acceptance of corrections as a profession, and en-
courages membership of professionals who work in all disciplines
of the criminal justice field in Kansas.

The Association would like to go on record as opposing H.C.R.
5053, because if passed, the Bill would limit the capability of
the Department of Corrections to place women where services are
available such as private industry, work release and vocational
training, and to provide equality for female offenders.

This Bill would be counter productive for the continued progress
to provide more and better services to women.

We urge you to oppose H.C.R. 5053.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you today.

Ann Heberger, Lobbyist
Kansas Correctional Association

Atch. B

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LWVK

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF KANSAS

909 Topeka Boulevard-Annex

913/354-7478

Topeka, Kansas 66612

January 18, 1984

STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RE:
H.B. 2616.

The League of Women Voters of Kansas supports H.B. 2616 relating to changing the mission of the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center with some reservations.

We would like to speak more to the post-sentence section rather than the pre-sentence part, since we believe that pre-sentence, except in extreme cases, can be conducted successfully in most communities.

The League absolutely agrees with Sect. 4(b) on page 5, that women inmates be given substantially equal access to the same type of examination, and shall have a rehabilitation program recommended.


We are sure that KRDC has done its best to carry out its mission especially that of evaluation for classification purposes, if for no other reason. We do question the cost of \$21,000 a bed per year for a facility that might be utilized for a better purpose.

If this Bill passes, we would want to be assured that adequate funding would be provided for more staff in the institutions to implement this kind of programming.

Our basic concern is that wherever examinations and recommendations take place, do our institutions have the capability to provide what is necessary to carry out the recommendations?

The League does believe in this process, but we also believe that the state has an obligation to provide a program for each offender, men and women, as recommended in this process. We are all concerned about over-crowding, but we urge that there also be concern about the 50% ~ idleness in the system, and whether adequate services are available to carry out the above.

Thank you very much for allowing me to appear before you today. We hope that you will consider some of the areas discussed in our presentation during your deliberation of H.B. 2616.


Ann Heberger, Lobbyist
League of Women Voters of Kansas

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TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

January 18, 1984

TESTIMONY - HCR 5053 AND HOUSE BILL 2616

Before the House Federal and State Affairs Committee

By Representative Joe Hoagland

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

Due to a previous commitment, I am unable to appear personally before you today on the subject matter of co-corrections. I am very much concerned about the possible affect these legislative proposals might have on the future of Zephyr Industries. That program has received considerable national attention and is the single greatest rehabilitation effort that we are now making in this state.

In addition, I feel that the Legislature should exercise caution not to over-legislate in the corrections field. We have had many bad experiences in recent years and public opinion has dictated a greater level of legislative involvement than in past years; however, in this case I feel the question is better left to the Administration and the Governor. They clearly have the authority now to set state policy in this area and should continue to do so.

Atch. I