

Approved: 3-28-97
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Joe Kejr at 7:30 a.m. on March 25, 1997 in Room 522-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative David Adkins, Excused
Representative Phill Kline, Excused

Committee staff present: Stuart Little, Legislative Research Department
Jerry Donaldson, Legislative Research Department
Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes
Lynn Workman, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Others attending: See attached list

Charles Simmons Secretary of the Department of Corrections continued with his overview of the Department of Corrections budget and expansion.

A presentation by Barbara Tombs, Executive Director of the Sentencing Commission on projected prison population and characteristics of FY 1996 drug and nondrug probation violators broken down into districts. (Attachment #1)

The next meeting is scheduled for March 25, 1997.



State of Kansas
KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

HISTORY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPHET MODEL

During the 1995 Legislative session, the Kansas Sentencing Commission requested state general funds in the amount of \$25,000 to purchase the Prophet Simulation Prison Population Projection Model developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) in Washington DC. The Prophet Projection model is utilized in approximately 22 states for projecting prison population, including such states as Arkansas, Nevada, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Utah. The model has a proven record of reliability and adaptability to various state sentencing structures.

The state general funds were allocated to the Commission and in July of 1995, the Sentencing Commission entered into a contract with NCCD to develop the Prophet Projection Model. Prior to that time, prison population projections were performed by the Department of Corrections. With the acquisition of the Prophet model, the Sentencing Commission was designated at the state agency to perform the prison population projections. Through a cooperative data sharing effort with the Department of Corrections, the model was designed and the first annual baseline prison population projections were released in November of 1995. The model design was updated after the 1996 legislative session to incorporate the numerous and significant changes to the sentencing guidelines. The revised projections were released in October of 1996.

The cost associated with operating the model has two components. The first cost is the design of the model, which was reflected in the contract with NCCD. The second cost pertains to the staff required to operate the model once it is designed. The prophet model was initially introduced to Kansas in 1991, at which time there was also a contract with NCCD to design and implement the Prophet model. The model was completed and an initial set of projections produced prior to the passage of sentencing guidelines. However, the state encountered problems continuing to operate the Prophet Model because of the lack of qualified personnel. The Prophet model simulation software is, to say the least, not an easy software package to use. Although the model displays a very high degree of predictive accuracy, from an operational aspect, the model requires a significant background and knowledge of statistics and simulation programming. Securing and retaining qualified personnel has been one of the obstacles encountered with regards to the operation and maintenance of the Prophet Model. At the current time, the prophet model is operated by Barbara Tombs, Executive Director, and Kunlun Chang, Director of Research of the Kansas Sentencing Commission. Both individuals have extensive statistical backgrounds and familiarity with the programming and syntax writing necessary to operate the model.

When extensive changes are made to the sentencing guidelines or grids, these same changes must also be incorporated into the design of the projection model. During the last legislative session, the implementation of border boxes and doubling of severity levels one and two required some consultation with NCCD to incorporate the necessary modifications. When minimal changes are needed, for example increase in the severity level for a single offense or a decrease in good time, staff can perform the modification to the design of the model. When extensive reprogramming is required, consultation with NCCD is necessary. As staff becomes more familiar with this model and its operational aspects, consultation with NCCD should be limited.

In January, 1996, the Sentencing Commission extended its contract with NCCD, through a grant from SRS, to allow for the development of a juvenile detention model for PROPHET. Sedgwick County juvenile detention center served as the pilot site for the development of an urban detention projection model. During FY 1997, a model will also be developed that will focus on either a rural or regional detention center, since their population mix is much different than that of an urban county. The juvenile detention model will enable staff researchers to analyze juvenile offenders housed in detention facilities with regard to their committing offense, length of stay and release type. Once a model is developed, it can be adapted to detention centers with similar populations throughout the state to project and monitor detention center populations in a similar manner as the state prison population.

In May of 1996, the NCCD PROPHET contract was extended again to complete the Phase I Needs Assessment Study requested by the Youth Authority. The study required the development of a statewide Youth Center database. Staff of the Commission manually gathered an entire year of admission data for all state youth centers. The data was then entered into a database from which a simulation projection model was developed. Similar to the adult prison projection model, the PROPHET model permitted the projection of admissions, lengths of stay, movement between youth centers and release types. In addition to the baseline projections, various scenarios were produced which assisted in the development of the Placement Matrix adopted by the Youth Authority. Staff of the Sentencing Commission are currently working with the state Youth Centers to develop a means to computerize the data which was previously manually collected, thus allowing for timely release of annual projections.

OPERATION OF THE PROPHET MODEL

As stated earlier, the Kansas Sentencing Commission initiated a contract with the National Council On Crime And Delinquency (NCCD) in July of 1995, to develop a computer based simulation prison population projection model known as Prophet. The Prophet Model utilizes a modeling technique that is a combination of stochastic entity simulation and a Monte Carlo simulation. The stochastic or probabalistic technique utilizes a random number process to simulate the movement offenders through the correctional system. The Monte Carlo technique converts the random numbers chosen into individual cases (offenders admitted to prison) and places the offender in the possible statuses available, such as prison, parole, post-release, or discharge. The status placement of offenders is based upon transition probabilities which are formulated through a combination of historical data

and assumptions provided by the Consensus group. Simply stated the Prophet model brings offenders into the prison system, holds them in a specific status, moves them among statuses and finally exits them from the prison system.

Prophet assigns every inmate into one of three basic identification groups: Indeterminate Sentencing Group/Old Law; Determinate Sentencing Group/New Law; and an Aggregate Sentencing Group/Combination Old and New Law. The Aggregate Sentencing Group consists of offenders with concurrent and/or consecutive sentences involving both indeterminate and determinate sentencing structure. The placement of the offender is then dependent on the possibilities available under that specific sentencing structure (See Attachment A).

Within each of three basic identification groups, the inmate is then assigned to one of the fifteen sentencing guidelines groups based upon the most serious offense of a conviction. This assignment process is used for the stock prison population, as well as new admissions during a given fiscal year. A specific identification group's distribution of future admissions to prison is assumed to be the same as offenders admitted to prison during the previous fiscal year. Calculations of variables as good time earnings and jail credits are also based on historical data and programmed in the model

In addition to trend analysis, future prison population projections incorporate a series of major assumptions used in the development of the Prophet Model. Assumptions play a crucial role in the accuracy of the projections and are based on both past and anticipated future practices in law enforcement, correctional policies, and parole board practices and are provided by leading officials in a specific area. A Consensus Group was formed to develop and review the assumptions used in the Prophet Model. The current Consensus Group consists of the following representatives: Director Larry Welch, KBI, Secretary Chuck Simmons, Department of Corrections, Doug Irvin, Court Services, Ken Hales, Community Corrections, and Marilyn Schafe, Chairperson of the Parole Board. Based on the expertise and discussion among this group, the assumptions formulated represent what members anticipated, to the best of their knowledge, would be future practices and policy in their specific area.

It should be noted that the projections should not be viewed as derived from a "crystal ball," that is predicting the future. Rather, projections are the outcome of a combination of current criminal justice trends and the implementation of policy choices by decision makers. The prison population projections released in the fall of 1996 are based on current legislation and policy. Any changes in legislation or policy would have the potential to impact the estimated prison bedspace needs. In addition, the information provided by the Consensus Group is critical in developing the assumptions programmed into the model. If any of the assumptions provided prove to be inaccurate or do not reflect current practice, the accuracy of the projections will be impacted.

The initial ten year baseline forecast was developed and released in November of 1995. Annual updated baseline projections are released in the fall of each year and reflect any legislative changes to the sentencing grids or classification of individual criminal offenses. The baseline projections are presented by individual severity levels up to the year 2006. The baseline projections also include

the projected number beds needed for conditional parole/post-release violators that will enter correctional facilities in that same ten year period. In addition, projected bedspace savings from the implementation of border boxes on the drug grid are indicated.

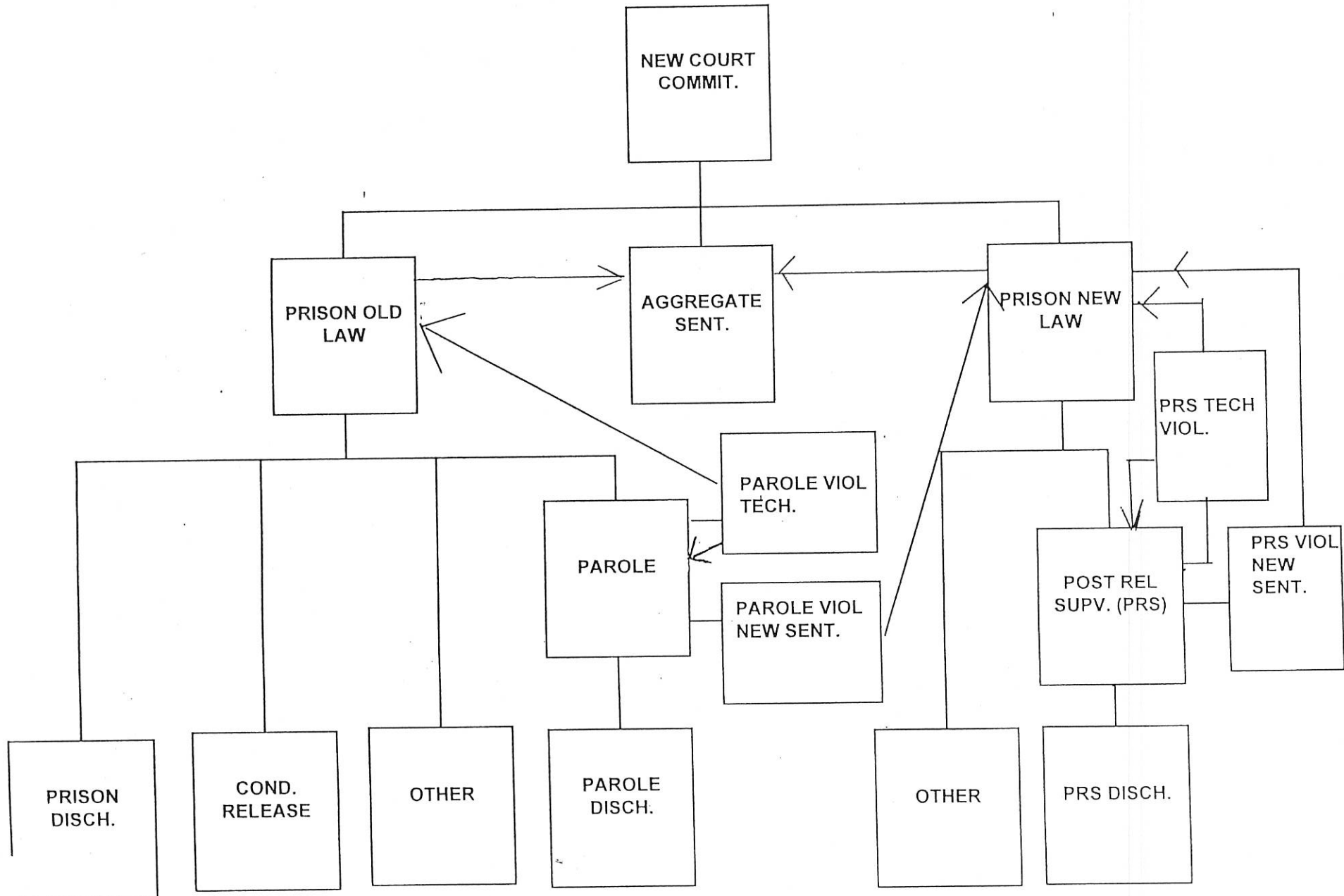
The baseline projections are presented by severity level to reflect the impact of various sentence lengths. Sentence lengths become an important issue in projecting prison bedspace needs. Even if admissions rates remain constant or demonstrate a decrease, a shortage of beds will occur over time simply because offenders are incarcerated for longer periods of time. This situation is commonly known as a "Stacking Effect". The same number of offenders can enter a prison system annually but if less offenders exit that same system, you will have a shortage of prison beds. Thus, it is not just the number of offenders incarcerated but the length of incarceration that becomes a critical factor. From the projections presented, it would appear that conditional violators are decreasing. A more accurate analysis of this trend would indicate a replacement of the number of parole violators, who may be required to serve their entire underlying sentence, with post-release violators who are required to spend only between 90 and 180 days in prison. This trend would be expected as more offenders are sentenced under guidelines. Since post-release violators are only incarcerated 90 to 180 days, you can allocate one bed for three or four violators during the course of one year versus the need to allocate one bed for two years for a parole violator. The percentage increase indicated on the baseline projections for the severity levels one and two do not represent large increases in admission for those levels, but rather reflect the fact that due to sentence lengths on those levels, offenders serve significantly long sentences thus requiring a considerable amount of prison beds.

The prophet model also contains a monitoring component that permits an ongoing review of the model's accuracy. When the monthly error rate exceeds 2% for two continuous months, there is an indication of possible problems within the model design. There are three types of problems that can commonly arise. First, one of the assumptions programmed into the model is inaccurate; second there has been a policy change (either formal or informal) that was not include in the design of the model; and finally the data utilized in the model construction was either invalid or unreliable. Although accuracy of the projections is very critical, just as important is the reason why the model is accurate or in some cases inaccurate. Staff of the Sentencing Commission, on a monthly basis, reviews and analyzes projected admissions against actual admissions to identify discrepancies or error trends. Attached (Attachment B) please find the monthly monitoring reports since the model's inception in July of 1995. From the information presented, the model has been fairly accurate, having never exceeded the two percent error threshold

The prophet model is also utilized to project additional bedspace needs that would result from new legislation that is brought before various committees. If a proposed bill enhances penalties or creates a new offense category, then historical data and the appropriate assumptions are programmed into the model to project the number of beds would be needed to accommodate that specific piece of legislation. The Sentencing Commission completed over 56 individual legislative impacts during the previous session.

As stated earlier, projections should be viewed as a planning tool and not a crystal ball. Projections alone will not provide a solution to the state's current prison overcrowding problem. What projections are intended to do are serve as a decision making tool that permits rational and informed policy changes that address the current prison population problem. The Sentencing Commission will continue to be available to provide any assistance, support, or information requested.

PROPHET PROJECTION MODEL KDOC SIMULATED PRISONER MOVEMENT



**ACTUAL AND PROJECTED PRISON POPULATION
FISCAL YEAR 1996**

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 1995	7001	6980	+21	0.30%
August 1995	7051	7078	-27	0.38%
September 1995	7056	7124	-68	0.95%
October 1995	7063	7147	-61	0.85%
November 1995	7107	7111	-4	0.05%
December 1995	7170	7055	+115	1.63%
January 1996	7238	7122	+116	1.62%
February 1996	7297	7180	+117	1.63%
March 1996	7295	7289	+6	0.08%
April 1996	7317	7348	-31	0.42%
May 1996	7319	7417	-98	1.32%
June 1996	7331	7455	-124	1.66%
Total Average	7187	7192	-5	0.07%

**FISCAL YEAR 1997
(1997 Model)**

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 1996	7463	7482	-19	-0.25%
August 1996	7533	7512	+21	+0.28%
September 1996	7634	7555	+79	+1.04%
October 1996	7693	7629	+64	+0.84%
November 1996	7736	7674	+62	+0.81%
December 1996	7764	7755	+9	+0.12%
January 1997	7759	7756	+3	+0.04%
February 1997	7783	7729	+54	+0.70%

Figure 1: Distribution of Violators by Gender

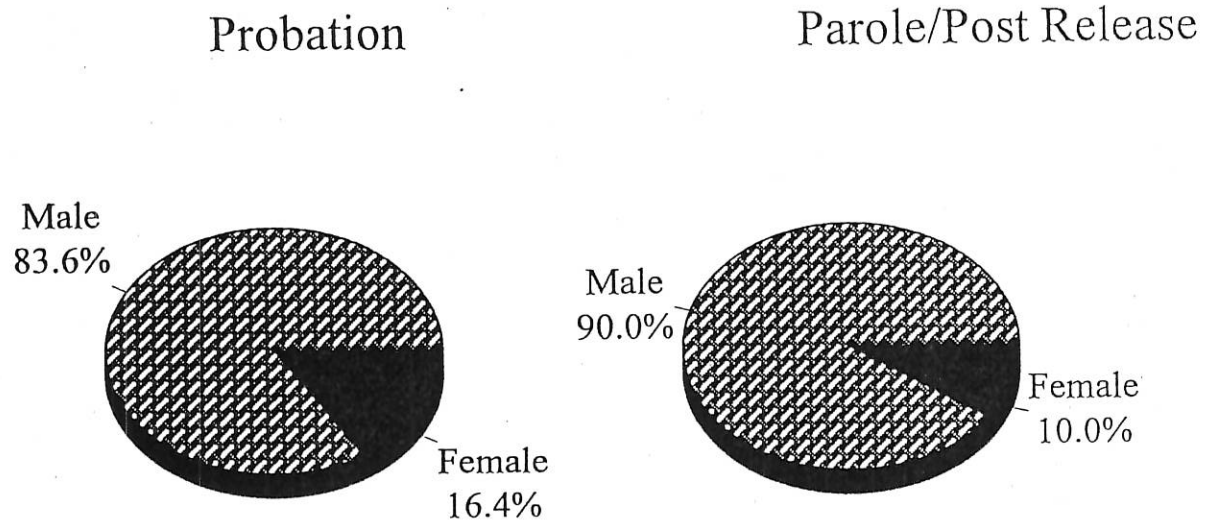


Figure 2: Distribution of Violators by Race

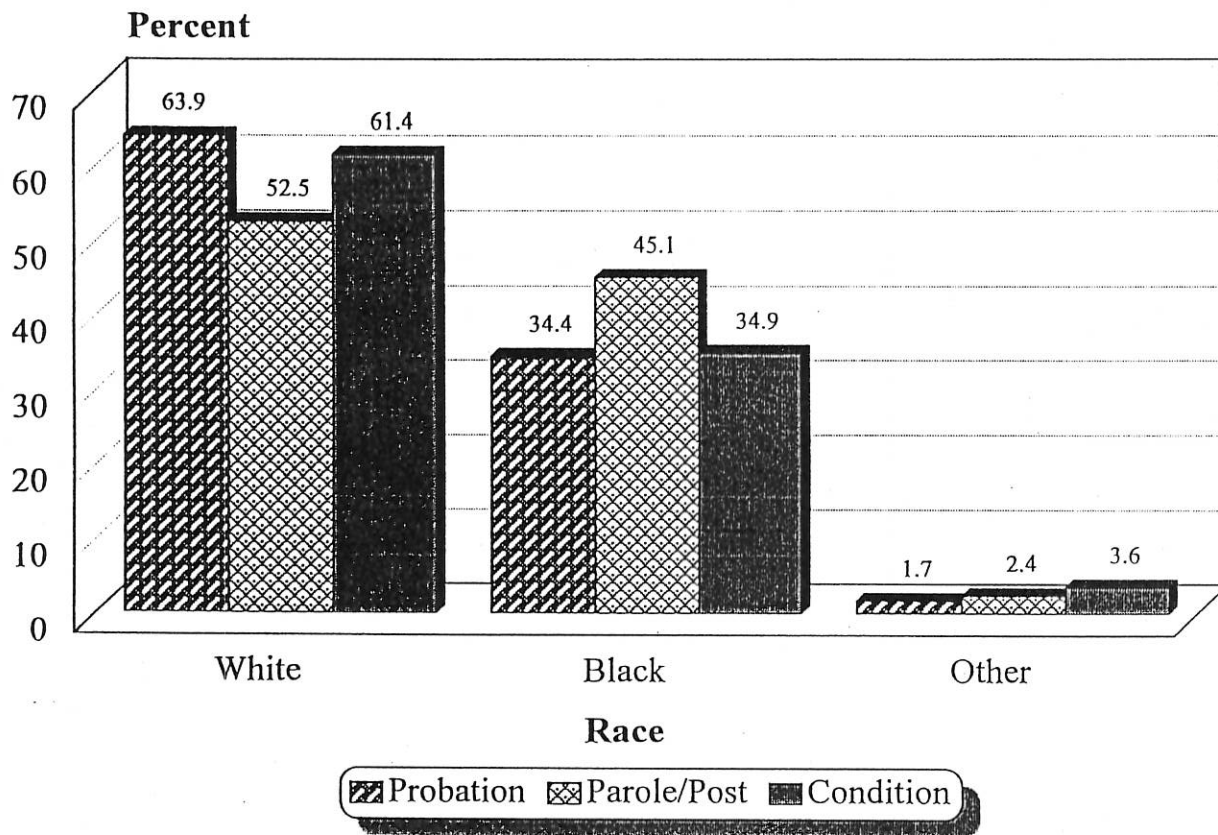


Figure 3: Distribution of Violators by Age

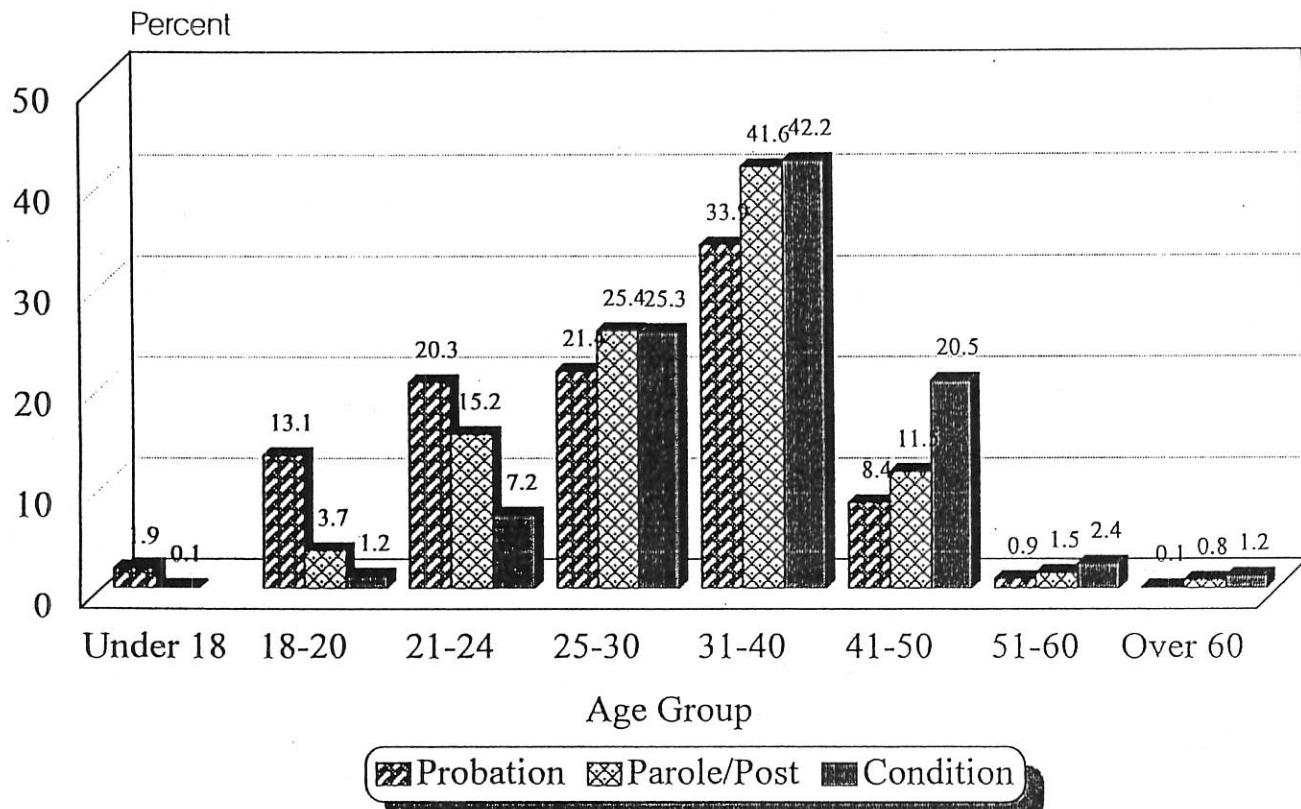
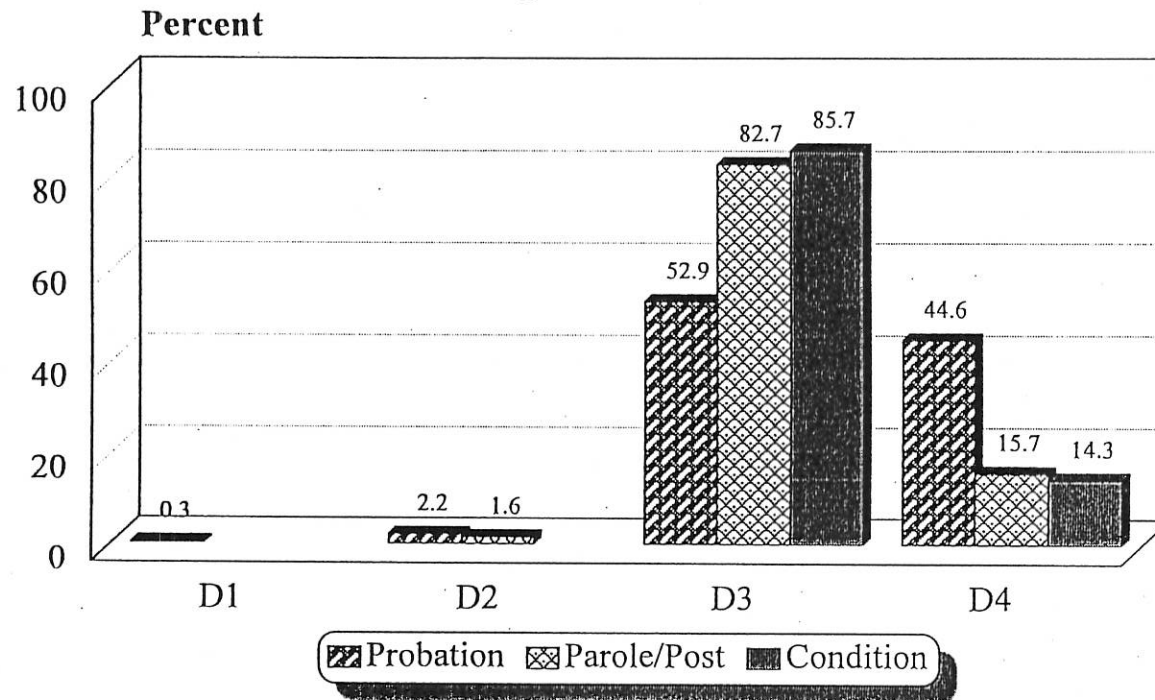


Figure 4: Distribution of Violators by Severity Level

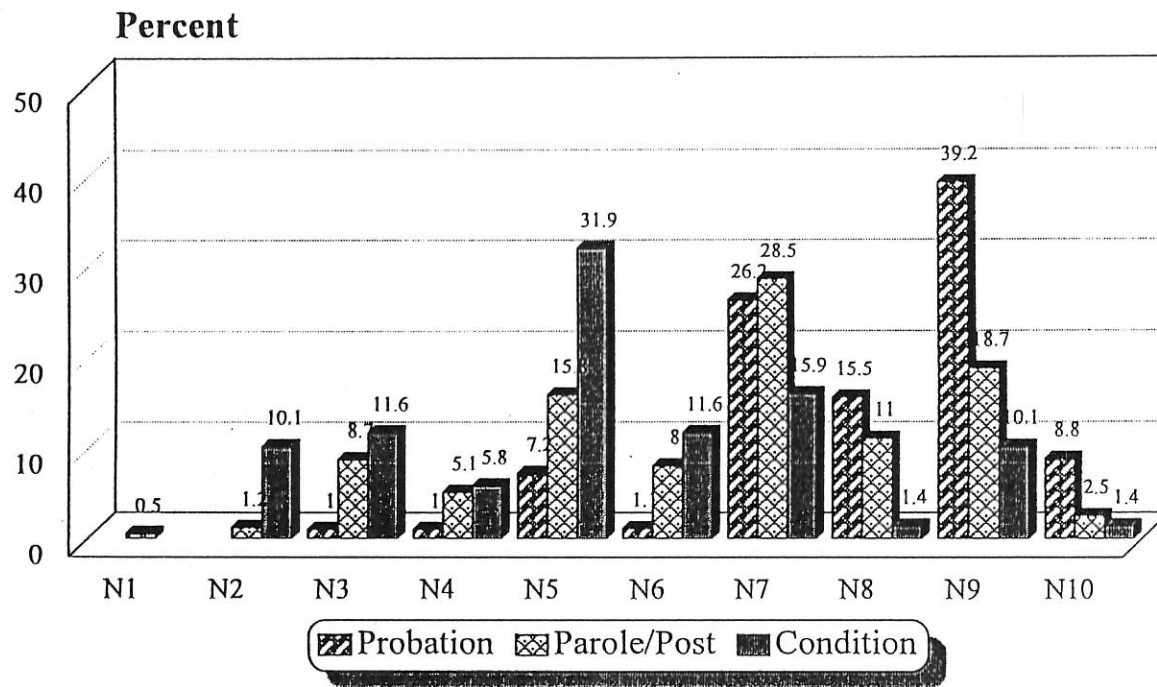
Drug Offenders



Note: Probation Violators, N=359; Parole/Post-Release Violators, N=312; and Conditional Release Violators, N=14.

Figure 5: Distribution of Violators by Severity Level

Nondrug Offenders



Note: Probation Violators, N=879; Parole/Post-Release Violators, N=1,044; and Conditional Release Violators, N=69.

**Table 4: Top 10 Most Serious Type of Offense
Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Percent
Drugs	359	28.8
Burglary	216	17.3
Theft	136	10.9
Forgery	115	9.2
Robbery	42	3.4
Aggravated Assault	42	3.4
Driving while a Habitual Violator	40	3.2
Aggravated Battery	35	2.8
Criminal Threat	34	2.7
Driving while Suspended	26	2.1
TOTAL	1,045	83.9

**Table 5: Top 10 Most Serious Type of Offense
Parole/Post-Release Supervision Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Percent
Drugs	312	22.9
Burglary	195	14.3
Theft	141	10.3
Robbery	99	7.3
Forgery	84	6.2
Aggravated Robbery	75	5.5
Aggravated Battery	66	4.8
Aggravated Escape from Custody	66	4.8
Aggravated Assault	51	3.7
Aggravated Burglary	29	2.1
TOTAL	1,118	81.9

**Table 6: Top 10 Most Serious Type of Offense
Conditional Release Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Percent
Drugs	14	16.9
Indecent Liberties with Child	11	13.3
Aggravated Assault	6	7.2
Aggravated Incest	6	7.2
Rape	5	6.0
Aggravated Escape from Custody	5	6.0
Burglary	4	4.8
Aggravated Sexual Battery	3	3.6
Aggravated Robbery	3	3.6
Aggravated Battery	3	3.6
TOTAL	60	72.2

PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS KEY MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

1. Admission Rates: Growth rates in admissions for new court commitments (which include new court admissions, conditional probation violators, and probation violators with a new sentence) are as follows:

FY 1989 to FY 1990	+5.8%
FY 1990 to FY 1991	-8.9%
FY 1991 to FY 1992	+3.1%
FY 1992 to FY 1993	-0.22%
FY 1993 to FY 1994	-11.4%
FY 1994 to FY 1995	+11.8%
FY 1995 to FY 1996	+17.4%

The five year (FY 1991 to FY 1996) annual percent change averaged 4.1% per year. New court commitments are assumed to increase at this rate through the year 2001. This is an increase over 3.2% growth rate that was used last year. The adjustment was made to reflect the error between projected admissions and actual admissions. The six year (FY 1990 to FY 1996) annual percent change averaged 1.6% per year. New court commitments are assumed to increase by this rate from FY 2001 through the end of the forecast period.

2. New Law sentenced offenders will loose an average of 25% of eligible good time credits. This is an increase over the 15% lost that was observed in the FY 1995 data. This change in good time lost credits will result in a marginal increase in bed needs through the end of the forecast period of about 50 beds.

3. Pre-guideline (old law) inmates are assumed to earn approximately 24.5 days per month of good time credit. This is an unchanged assumption from the FY 1995 data analysis.

4. Conditional violator returns totaled 1,440 readmissions during FY 1995, this reflects a decrease of 25% from the pervious year. The number of conditional violators returned to prison is projected to remain at the rate of 130 per month or 1,560 annually throughout the forecast horizon.

5. Violator returns with new charges totaled 280 readmissions during FY 1995. This is a decrease from the projected number of 425 readmissions. Violator returns with a new charge are projected to remain at the rate associated with the current 280 readmissions throughout the forecast period.

6. 75% of new law conditional violators are assumed to earn all eligible good time and the remaining 25% will earn half of their eligible good time. This percentage breakdown was provided by the Department of Corrections and will remain unchanged for the forecast period.

7. Old law conditional violator length of stay is calculated at 10 months. This is an increase from the 7.8 months observed during FY 1995. This change in lengths of stay will result in an additional 45-75 beds per year through the end of FY 2000.

8. Non-Drug Level I post guideline inmate sentences increased by 14 months over FY 1995 data analysis. This increase in Level I sentences, combined with the double sentence ranges of Level I offenses, as well as the elevation of rape to Level I, will result in an estimated 50 beds by the year 2006.

9. Non-Drug Level II post guideline inmate sentences increased by 13 months over FY 1995 data analysis. This increase in Level II combined with the doubling of the sentence ranges for Level II offenses will result in an additional 65 beds by the year 2006.

10. Non-Drug Level III post guideline inmate sentences increased 9 months over FY 1995 data analysis. This increase in Level III sentences combined with the persistent sex offender legislation will result in an additional 200 beds by the year 2006.

11. Non-Drug Level IV post guideline inmate sentences increased by 11 months over FY 1995 data analysis. The increase in Level IV combined with the persistent sex offender legislation will result in an additional 130 beds required by the end of the year 2006.

12. Drug Level IV inmate admission numbers increased from representing just under 8% of all new court commitments in FY 1995 to representing 12% of all new court commitments in FY 1996.

13. With the inclusion of intentional 2nd degree murder as an offgrid crime, total offgrid admissions totaled 45 inmates during FY 1996, an 11% increase over the 34 admissions observed in FY 1995. The increased admissions attributed to this group of inmates will require an additional 110 beds by the end of FY 2006.

14. A 22% grant rate is assumed for all pre-guideline cases through the end of the forecast period.

15. From the passage of HB 2700, the time period between parole hearings is projected to be extended from the current three years not to exceed ten year for a Class A or B felony. Time periods between parole hearings is projected to be extended from the current one year to not exceed three years for Class C, D, and E felony offenses. This increased "wait time" following denial by the parole board will result in the need for an additional 10-70 beds per year through the end of the forecast period.

16. Drug Grid Border Box diversions are projected to be applicable for 50% of the eligible admissions. In addition, a 50% failure rate is assumed for cases diverted to probation. Since there is some confusion surrounding the implementation procedure of the border boxes two scenarios are presented. Scenario #1 assumes that border boxes will apply to offenders who fall within the proposed cells and are **sentenced** after July 1, 1996. Scenario #2 assumes that the border box diversions will apply to offenders who fall within the proposed cells and who **commit** their offense on or after July 1, 1996. It is estimated that there would be a 12 month lag time before bed savings would be realized if scenario #2 is adopted. The bed space impact of both groups is approximately a savings of 300 beds per year through the end of 2006.

Kansas Sentencing Commission
 New Law Admissions Characteristics
 Fiscal Year 1996

Id Group	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Sentence (months)	Jail Credits (Days)	Good Time Possible (months)
N1	38	1.5%	204.7	219	30.7
N2	58	2.3%	117.8	189	17.7
N3	175	7.1%	78.5	137	11.8
N4	67	2.7%	62.3	106	9.4
N5	207	8.3%	51.0	107	7.7
N6	41	1.7%	34.8	79	5.2
N7	382	15.4%	25.0	66	3.8
N8	220	8.9%	15.3	47	2.3
N9	444	17.9%	10.7	36	1.6
N10	99	4.0%	7.2	45	1.2
D1	11	0.4%	86.9	92	13.0
D2	54	2.2%	52.5	72	7.9
D3	380	15.3%	22.0	37	3.3
D4	305	12.3%	18.1	49	2.7
Total New Law	2,481	100.0%			
		82.6%			
Total Old Law	386	12.9%			
Missing	136	4.5%			
Grand Total	3,003	100.0%			

Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 1997 Adult Inmate Population Update

6 Months Border Box Impact Lag

Inmate Group	July 1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total Increase	Percent Increase
Level 1	448	468	506	537	570	603	629	652	682	700	728	280	62.5%
Level 2	560	583	616	659	680	719	753	767	785	791	805	245	43.7%
Level 3	1,246	1,258	1,295	1,325	1,343	1,361	1,355	1,377	1,382	1,370	1,427	181	14.5%
Level 4	289	306	325	340	362	381	388	396	390	396	408	119	41.3%
Level 5	867	974	1,021	1,030	1,068	1,118	1,142	1,117	1,182	1,182	1,230	363	41.8%
Level 6	158	161	180	151	142	156	178	159	156	154	171	13	8.5%
Level 7	650	710	736	740	777	799	829	829	839	896	894	244	37.5%
Level 8	211	300	330	307	226	234	248	235	223	234	250	39	18.5%
Level 9	302	311	329	340	334	321	346	352	348	352	360	58	19.2%
Level 10	33	38	41	42	36	40	49	56	46	54	52	19	58.9%
Level D1	19	26	34	39	49	59	60	64	65	69	70	51	266.3%
Level D2	164	184	196	206	202	220	214	224	227	234	237	73	44.5%
Level D3	746	801	760	716	744	733	759	754	765	765	788	42	5.6%
Level D4	326	349	370	381	384	413	431	419	407	410	417	91	27.8%
Offgrid	442	480	527	576	621	672	718	762	829	880	940	498	112.7%
Conditional Violator	1,002	892	787	704	596	532	508	530	470	467	469	-533	-53.2%
TOTAL	7,463	7,841	8,033	8,093	8,134	8,360	8,607	8,694	8,798	8,954	9,246	1,783	23.9%
Drug Level Border Box Diversion Bed Savings	0	-78	-163	-198	-256	-242	-260	-280	-293	-296	-300		

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ADULT INMATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

I. SCOPE

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) has been asked by the Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC) to provide planning technical assistance to KSC personnel and: (1) develop a planning tool to assess the likely impacts of proposed law and policy changes on future inmate bed needs; (2) develop a simulation model to project the adult inmate population into the future; (3) issue a projection of the adult inmate population over a ten-year forecast horizon; (4) provide training to state personnel in the use of planning, simulation and forecast models.

This document contains a summary of preliminary projections of the adult inmate population through the year 2005 as well as brief descriptions of the key assumptions upon which the estimates were based. These projections were produced using NCCD's Prophet Simulation and Projections model and are based on data provided to NCCD by Kansas Department of Corrections (DOC) and Sentencing Commission staff.

II. KEY MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

This section presents a summary of key assumptions upon which inmate projections are based. These assumptions were developed in cooperation with state personnel from several agencies.

- Over the next ten years new admissions from court will increase at approximately the same rate of growth recorded between 1986 and 1995. New court admissions to prison are projected to increase from 2,531 in FY 1995 to 3,335 in FY 2005 -- a total increase of just over 26 percent and an annual average increase of 2.9 percent per year (see Table 1).
- A total of 1,775 new court commitments with determinate sentences were admitted to DOC in FY 1995. It is assumed that the sentences received by these inmates are representative of future determinate sentences imposed for future new court commitments. By July 1997, all new court commitments admitted to prison will have determinate sentences.
- It is assumed that the crimes for which inmates were admitted to prison in FY 1995, for both indeterminate and determinate sentenced offenders, will remain the same in each future year. Future annual new prison commitments from court will "look like" FY 1995 admissions in terms of their committing crimes and imposed sentences.

- Parole grant rates for inmates with indeterminate sentences will increase five percent over FY 1995 levels.
- At the present time, offenders are returned to prison for technical violations of post-release supervision under two laws. Persons under the indeterminate sentencing structure are returned to prison and incarcerated until the parole board re-releases them to the community or they reach their conditional release dates. These parole violators are assumed to serve 7.8 months in prison. Persons admitted to prison and released to the community under sentencing guidelines and who are returned to prison for technical violations are assumed to serve 3.1 months. The assumption is made that 75 percent of new law technical violators will earn all eligible good time, and the remaining 25 percent will earn half of their eligible good time.
- Revocation rates for post-release supervision cases who are returned to prison for new crimes are assumed to remain unchanged. That is, the number of violators returned to prison with new sentences is unaffected by sentencing laws.
- Recently approved graduated sanctions programming for technical post-release violators will reduce the number of prison returnees by 25% beginning in FY 1996. This reduction in re-admissions results in a prison bed reduction of 120-130 beds per year.
- It is assumed that inmates in prison at the beginning of the forecast who are serving indeterminate sentences will earn, on average, 24.5 days per month. This is based on the assumption that 65-75 percent will earn all eligible good time credits; 25-30 percent of inmates will earn half of all eligible good time and the remaining five percent will receive no good time credits.
- Inmates with determinate sentences who are confined in prison in July 1995 will serve approximately 80% of imposed sentences less jail credits. Inmates with determinate sentences who are admitted to prison after July 1995 will serve approximately 85% of imposed sentences less jail credits. All inmates serving determinate sentences will lose fifteen percent of eligible good time over the projection period.

III. FINDINGS

A summary table is attached to this document showing annual projected inmate populations by offender sub-group (Table 2).

- The prison population increased from 6,091 in 1994 to 6,925 in 1995. This represents a total increase of 834 inmates and 14 percent growth. This growth can be attributed to a 12-month increase in prison admissions, very low parole grant rates, and a relatively large number of parole violators returning to prison without new charges. . .
- Despite modest projected growth in prison admissions, the total prison population is projected to increase by just under 1,300 inmates (an 18 percent increase) over the decade.
- Substantial declines are projected in the number of beds required to house technical parole and conditional supervision violators returned to prison. This decline is due to shorter prison serving times for future violators returned to prison under sentencing guidelines, and the assumption that alternative programs will divert 400-500 violators per year throughout the decade.
- Projected declines in the technical violator population offset higher levels of growth in the non-violator prison population, which is projected to increase by 1,676 inmates or 26 percent over the next ten years.
- By inmate sub-group, the largest numerical population increases are projected for inmate groups with the longest sentences: Level 1 (+322), Life (+306), Level 2 (+307) and Level 3 (+227). The inmate population in these groups is projected to increase by 1,162 inmates over the next ten years. Inmate population declines are projected in the following sub-groups: Technical Violators (-386), Level 4 (-25), Level 9 (-23), and Level 10 (-15).
- Overall, projected growth in the total inmate population is substantially higher in the near term. Between FY 1996 and FY 2000, the population is projected to increase by approximately 650 inmates -- an increase of nine percent. By comparison, between FY 2000 and FY 2004, the inmate population is projected to increase by 350 inmates -- a four percent increase.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 NEW LAW ADMISSIONS CHARACTERISTICS
 FISCAL YEAR 1995

1-23

ID Group	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Sentence (Months)	Jail Credits (Days)	Good Time Possible (Months)	Good Time Not Awarded (Days)
N1	28	1.1	190.2	231	28.5	63.0
N2	55	2.2	104.9	187	15.7	71.8
N3	127	5.0	69.9	161	10.5	47.9
N4	43	1.7	51.6	160	7.7	35.4
N5	170	6.7	47.0	147	7.1	31.9
N6	50	2.0	35.8	156	5.4	15.5
N7	253	10.0	23.7	126	3.5	14.8
N8	157	6.2	14.8	118	2.2	9.5
N9	347	13.7	10.8	105	1.6	7.2
N10	49	1.9	7.5	92	1.1	5.2
D1	5	0.2	84.0	228	12.6	57.5
D2	40	1.6	52.8	122	7.9	36.2
D3	290	11.5	19.4	85	2.9	12.8
D4	162	6.4	19.9	105	2.9	13.7
Total	1776	70.2				
Total Old Law	681	26.9				
Missing	74	2.9				
Grand Total	2531	100.0				

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency
 based on data supplied by KDOC

TABLE 2

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KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS
OCTOBER 1995 - JUNE 2005

Inmate Population - June of Each Year

Severity Level	October 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Increase	Percent Increase
Level 1	288	320	361	396	439	478	513	536	560	589	610	322	111.8
Level 2	523	558	629	676	723	760	784	811	824	824	830	307	58.7
Level 3	1,214	1,266	1,329	1,369	1,417	1,435	1,422	1,466	1,474	1,467	1,441	227	18.7
Level 4	294	289	291	293	294	292	285	279	269	260	269	-25	-8.5
Level 5	901	913	960	1,011	1,031	1,025	1,033	1,040	1,086	1,095	1,097	196	21.8
Level 6	176	192	208	222	224	220	230	213	219	233	251	75	42.6
Level 7	588	615	621	662	662	664	667	666	656	680	684	96	16.3
Level 8	200	202	197	199	211	208	211	221	199	222	221	21	10.5
Level 9	337	326	310	315	318	305	298	313	324	325	314	-23	-6.8
Level 10	39	55	60	43	43	40	31	29	31	27	24	-15	-38.5
Level D1	11	13	17	23	27	27	28	28	30	30	29	18	163.6
Level D2	119	136	167	188	196	214	241	243	243	238	231	112	94.1
Level D3	851	892	933	920	899	848	845	857	810	821	849	-2	-0.2
Level D4	214	208	223	221	247	255	260	247	278	259	275	61	28.5
Lifer	584	607	635	662	695	731	767	801	830	860	890	306	52.4
Technical Violator	792	739	766	612	541	483	402	385	362	406	406	-386	-48.7
Total*	7,131	7,331	7,707	7,812	7,967	7,985	8,017	8,135	8,195	8,336	8,421	1,290	18.1

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE IMPACTS ON PRISON PROJECTIONS
 PROPHET REVISIONS
 FY 1997

FY	NEW BASE	BORDER BOXES	PAROLE RATE 22%	SB 509	HB 2700	HB 2838	SB 685	SB 673	SB 674	SB 706	RAPE	DOUBLE 1 & 2	PERSIT SEX OFFENDER	N E W	O L D	D I F F
1996	7,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,463	7,331	132
1997	7,844	-78	70	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7,841	7,707	134
1998	8,077	-163	96	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8,033	7,812	221
1999	8,142	-198	100	0	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8,093	7,967	126
2000	8,206	-256	104	0	50	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8,134	7,985	149
2001	8,368	-242	115	0	72	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	8,360	8,017	343
2002	8,587	-260	125	0	82	27	0	0	0	0	7	3	36	8,607	8,135	472
2003	8,653	-280	135	0	89	29	0	0	0	0	12	9	47	8,694	8,195	499
2004	8,761	-293	95	0	102	32	0	0	0	0	26	16	59	8,798	8,336	462
2005	8,918	-296	43	0	115	35	0	0	0	0	39	33	67	8,954	8,412	542

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**CUMULATIVE PRISON BEDSPACE IMPACTS
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
APRIL 22, 1996**

Listed below is a summary of criminal penalty legislation that has been introduced during the 1996 Legislative Session. Noted legislation has either been signed into law or has a very strong probability of being signed into law during the veto session. Each piece of legislation includes amendments made prior to and during conference committee. Each bill is assigned a projected bedspace impact. In addition, a total bedspace impact is provided that indicates bedspace needs if all individual pieces of legislation were enacted. Projections are provided in five year intervals.

PROJECTED CUMULATIVE BEDSPACE PROJECTIONS - 1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION				
BILL	YEAR 2000	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2010	YEAR 2015
HB 2838	20	31	62	173
SB 509	4	28	74	110
SB 609*	(-444)	(-304)	(-55)	111
HB 2700	50	115	124	136
TOTAL BEDS	(-370)	(-130)	205	530

* Impact for SB 609 does not include off-grid intentional second degree murder since that enhancement is also in HB 2838.

The following pieces of legislation have the potential to increase bedspace needs, however the appropriate data necessary to formulate specific bedspace projections was not available. The most accurate projection that can be provided at this time is that there will be a bedspace increase, but the number of exact beds is unknown.

SB 673: Amends the aggravated escape from custody statute to include juvenile offenders, 18 years and older who have been charged with or are being held for the equivalent of a felony. Aggravated escape from custody is a severity level 8 nonperson felony, unless the escape involved violence or threat of violence against a person in which case the penalty is increased to a severity level 6 person felony. Impact of bill would be to increase the potential pool of offenders by adding juveniles.

SB 685: Creates the new offense of unauthorized removal of a seal which was placed on an oil or gas well by the Kansas Corporation Commission, with an assigned penalty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony. There is no prior conviction information to establish a projection.

SB 674: Designates penalties for domestic battery which are patterned after current DUI laws. Penalties include imprisonment of 90 days to one year for third conviction but are confined to county jail - thus the bill has the potential to impact county jail bed needs. The bill also includes the provision for presumptive imprisonment for felony crimes committed on behalf of a street gang, but is anticipated to have limited impact on prison population.

SB 585: Amends statutory requirements pertaining to journal entries and expands battery against law enforcement officer to include city or county correctional officer. Penalty designated is a severity level 7 person felony. This amendment increases the pool of possible offenders, but since all but two grid boxes on severity level 7 are presumptive probation, the impact on prison population would be minimal. The bill also expands the definition of rape to cover situations where the offender is in a position of authority over the victim, but the definitional change will have limited impact on prison bedspace needs.

HB 2900: The impact developed for this piece of legislation provided an maximum bedspace need of 417 beds per year and a minimum projected impact of a decrease of 108 beds per year. This was a very difficult projection to perform because the bill does not set forth clearly defined criteria as to what types of behavior or actions would require a juvenile, under an extended juvenile jurisdiction sentence, to be moved from the juvenile portion of his sentence to the adult portion. In addition, it is not clear how much of the adult sentence would be served in a juvenile facility, if any. The projections in this impact were developed from a study of juvenile offenders in Kansas, since a statewide juvenile offender database is not available. The projections provided are annual minimum and maximum bedspace needs, and the more realistic impact would likely be between these two projections. It should also be noted that the projections provided are annual admissions and a stacking effect would have to be factored in over time.

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ALTERNATE
CAPACITY EXPANSION PROPOSAL**

March 25, 1997

1. The alternate proposal includes: the 200-bed expansion at Hutchinson Correctional Facility-East; the 200-bed expansion at Norton Correctional Facility; a 100-bed expansion at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp; and a 32-bed expansion at Hutchinson Correctional Facility-South.

2. Labette Correctional Conservation Camp

Expand by 100 beds (65--50 male and 15 female-- to be dedicated to DOC/35 to courts for probation placements). The net increase to KDOC would be 55, however, since 10 LCCC beds are already included in KDOC capacity.

Fund using 15% of federal crime bill grant earmarked for local distribution (approximately \$650,000 from first year--could be approximately \$800,000 in April as first part of second-year grant funding is awarded). County would pay 10% match of actual project costs. Would require appropriation for partial year (approximately 3 months) operating costs for FY 98. Recommended by the Joint Committee on State Building Construction on March 18, 1997.

3. Hutchinson Correctional Facility

Expand south unit by 32 beds (minimum custody). This expansion has been endorsed by the Joint Committee on State Building Construction.

Would require FY 1998 appropriation for construction (\$227,497); appropriation for operation for FY 99; and 4 FTE's.

Combined these two projects add 87 minimum security beds to the Department's operating capacity.

4. Use balance of federal crime bill funds awarded to date (approximately \$3.7 million after deduction of the amount proposed for Labette with potential for approximately another million in April) to fund portion of phase I construction costs. The specific amount available is dependent upon the actual cost of the Labette project and the amount of the initial award of second-year grant funds expected in April.

5. With potential for 15 female beds at LCCC, plus 25 female beds at TCF using an area at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit, would not need to use TCF West for female housing in immediate future if percent of female inmates remains per current breakdown. Would need 5 FTE's to staff female unit at RDU. Presently, the unit would be staffed using 5 FTE's from the West Unit, meaning that a 30-bed unit for male inmates would have to be closed. Construction of the EDCF 150-bed project was based on needing to use the space to relocate the 111 male inmates from TCF-West in the event that unit was needed for female inmate housing area.

KDOC Alternate Capacity Expansion Proposal

Revised Phase I - Total Project Costs		
Facility	Revised Phase I	Original Phase I
NCF	\$ 6,202,450 200 beds	
HCF-East	\$ 7,112,715 200 beds	
HCF-South	\$ 227,497 32 beds	
Labette	-0- (federal) 55 beds <i>(net)</i>	
EDCF	\$ 2,872,452 150 beds	
	\$13,542,662	
Federal Funds (approx)	<u>\$4.7 million</u>	
Balance	<u>\$8,842,662</u>	<u>\$16,187,617</u>

Revised Phase I - Total Operating Costs		
Facility	Revised Phase I	Original Phase I
NCF	\$ 2,047,000 (30 FTE) \$ (144,000) (1 time costs)	
HCF-East	\$ 1,933,000 (27 FTE) \$ (135,000) (1 time costs)	
HCF-South	\$ 215,000 (4 FTE) \$ (25,000) (1 time costs)	
Labette CCC	\$ 700,000 (estimate)	
TCF	\$ 147,000 (5 FTE)	
EDCF	\$ 1,960,000 (29 FTE) \$ (261,000) (1 time costs)	
Total	\$5,042,000	\$5,940,000
Less 1 time costs	<u>\$304,000</u>	<u>\$540,000</u>
Annual	<u>\$4,738,000</u>	<u>\$5,400,000</u>

KDOC Alternate Capacity Expansion Proposal

KDOC Capacity Increase Summary

NCF	200 beds
HCF-East	200 beds
HCF-South	32 beds*
Labette CCC	55 beds (15 female)
TCF	<u>25 beds (female)</u>
	512 beds

Note: Under the proposal, the department does not expect to convert TCF West to female housing until FY 2001.

*The net increase will be 13 beds since the department plans to close a 19-bed work release unit at HCF when these beds become available. The 6 staff at the work release facility would be transferred to the new 200 bed unit, reducing the staffing needs from 33 to 27. The new 32 bed unit would require 4 FTE.

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

Category⇒	A			B			C			D			E			F			G			H			I		
Severity Level ↓	3+ Person Felonies			2 Person Felonies			1 Person & Nonperson Felonies			1 Person Felony			3+ Nonperson Felonies			2 Nonperson Felonies			1 Nonperson Felony			2+ Misdemeanor			1 Misdemeanor No Record		
I	816	776	740	772	732	692	356	340	322	334	316	300	308	292	276	282	268	254	254	244	230	232	220	208	206	194	184
II	616	584	552	576	548	520	270	256	242	250	238	226	230	218	206	210	200	190	192	182	172	172	164	154	154	146	136
III	206	194	184	190	180	172	89	85	80	83	78	74	77	73	68	69	66	62	64	60	57	59	55	51	51	49	46
IV	172	162	154	162	154	144	75	71	68	69	66	62	64	60	57	59	56	52	52	50	47	48	45	42	43	41	38
V	136	130	122	128	120	114	60	57	53	55	52	50	51	49	46	47	44	41	43	41	38	38	36	34	34	32	31
VI	46	43	40	41	39	37	38	36	34	36	34	32	32	30	28	29	27	25	26	24	22	21	20	19	19	18	17
VII	34	32	30	31	29	27	29	27	25	26	24	22	23	21	19	19	18	17	17	16	15	14	13	12	13	12	11
VIII	23	21	19	20	19	18	19	18	17	17	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	11	11	10	9	11	10	9	9	8	7
IX	17	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	11	13	12	11	11	10	9	10	9	8	9	8	7	8	7	6	7	6	5
X	13	12	11	12	11	10	11	10	9	10	9	8	9	8	7	8	7	6	7	6	5	7	6	5	7	6	5

LEGEND
Presumptive Probation
Border Box
Presumptive Imprisonment

Recommended probation terms are:

36 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1 - 5
 24 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 6 - 10

Postrelease terms are:

For felonies committed before 4/20/95

24 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1 - 6
 12 months for felonies classified in Severity Level 7 - 10

For felonies committed on or after 4/20/95

36 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1 - 6
 24 months for felonies classified in Severity Level 7 - 10

SENTENCING RANGE - DRUG OFFENSES

Category ⇒	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level ↓	3+ Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	1 Person Felony	3+ Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2+ Misd.	1 Misd. No Record
I	204 194 185	196 186 176	187 178 169	179 170 161	170 162 154	167 158 150	162 154 146	161 150 142	154 146 138
II	83 78 74	77 73 68	72 68 65	68 64 60	62 59 55	59 56 52	57 54 51	54 51 49	51 49 46
III	51 49 46	47 44 41	42 40 37	36 34 32	31 30 28	26 24 23	23 22 20	19 18 17	16 15 14
IV	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	26 24 23	22 20 18	18 17 16	16 15 14	14 13 12	12 11 10

LEGEND
Presumptive Probation
Border Box
Presumptive Imprisonment

Recommended probation terms are:

36 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1 - 3
24 months for felonies classified in Severity Level 4

Postrelease supervision terms are:

For felonies committed before 4/20/95

24 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1 - 3
12 months for felonies classified in Severity Level 4

For felonies committed on or after 4/20/95

36 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1 - 3
24 months for felonies classified in Severity Level 4

FELONY CRIMES
SORTED BY SEVERITY LEVEL THEN BY STATUTE NUMBER

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	F/M	LEVEL	N
21-3401	Murder in the first degree	F	Offgrid	P
21-3402(a)*	Intentional second degree murder	F	Offgrid	P
21-3801	Treason	F	Offgrid	P
21-3439	Capital Murder	F	Offgrid	P
21-3412(c)(3)*	Domestic battery; third or subsequent w/in last 5 years	F	Nongrid	P
21-3705(b)	Criminal deprivation of property; motor vehicle	F	Nongrid	N
8-1567(f)	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; third or subsequent conviction	F	Nongrid	N
9-2002	Banking; Making false reports of statements; a class D felony under old law	F	Unranked	N
21-3401	Murder in the first degree; Attempt (21-3301)	F	1	P
21-3421	Aggravated kidnapping	F	1	P
21-3801	Treason; Attempt (21-3301)	F	1	P
65-4142(e)(4)*	Knowingly or intentionally receiving/acquiring proceeds or engaging in transactions involving proceeds... > \$500,000	F	1D	N
65-4159(d)	Drugs; Unlawfully manufacture controlled substance; first offense w/in 1,000 ft. of school property	F	1D	N
65-4160(c)	Drugs; Opiates or narcotics; Possession; third and subsequent offense	F	1D	N
65-4161(c)	Drugs; Opiates or narcotics; Sale, poss. w/intent to sell, etc.; third and subsequent offense	F	1D	N
21-3502(a)(1)	Rape; sexual intercourse with a person who does not consent; overcome by force, fear, etc.	F	1	P
21-3502(a)(2)	Rape; sexual intercourse with a child <14 yoa	F	1	P
65-4159(b)(2)	Drugs; Unlawfully manufacture controlled substance; second and subsequent offense	F	1D	N
65-4142(e)(3)*	Knowingly or intentionally receiving/acquiring proceeds or engaging in transactions involving proceeds... ≥ \$100,000 < 500,000	F	2D	N
21-3401	Murder in the first degree; Conspiracy (21-3302)	F	2	P
21-3402(b)	Murder in the second degree (reckless)	F	2	P
21-3801	Treason; Conspiracy (21-3302)	F	2	P
65-4160(b)	Drugs; Opiates or narcotics; Possession; second offense	F	2D	N
65-4161(d)	Drugs; Opiates or narcotics; Sale, poss. w/intent to sell, etc. 1st off. w/in 1,000' of school property	F	2D	N
65-4161(b)	Drugs; Opiates or narcotics; Sale, poss. w/intent to sell, etc.; second offense	F	2D	N
65-4163(b)	Drugs; Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, etc.; Sale, possession w/intent to sell, etc. w/in 1,000' of a school	F	2D	N
21-3502(a)(3)*	Rape; knowing misrepresentation that sexual intercourse medically/therapeutically necessary procedure	F	2	P
21-3502(a)(4)*	Rape; knowing misrepresentation that sexual intercourse legally required procedure w/in scope of authority	F	2	P
21-3506(a)(1)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; sodomy with a child <14 yoa	F	2	P
21-3506(a)(2)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; causing a child <14 yoa to engage in sodomy with a person or animal	F	2	P
21-3506(a)(3)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; sodomy with person who does not consent; overcome by force, etc.	F	2	P
65-4159(b)(1)	Drugs; Unlawfully manufacture controlled substance; first offense	F	2D	N
65-4142(e)(2)*	Knowingly or intentionally receiving or acquiring proceeds or engaging in transactions involving proceeds... ≥ \$5,000 < \$100,000	F	3D	N
21-3401	Murder in the first degree; Solicitation (21-3303)	F	3	P
21-3403	Voluntary manslaughter	F	3	P
21-3420	Kidnapping	F	3	P
21-3427	Aggravated robbery	F	3	P
21-3801	Treason; Solicitation (21-3303)	F	3	P
21-4219(b)*	Criminal discharge of a firearm at occupied dwelling or vehicle resulting in great bodily harm	F	3	P
65-4161(a)	Drugs; Opiates or narcotics; Sale, poss. w/intent to sell, etc.; first offense	F	3D	N
65-4163(a)	Drugs; Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, etc.; Sale, possession w/intent to sel, etc.	F	3D	N
21-3415(b)(1)	Aggravated battery on LEO - intentional, great bodily harm (see 21-3414(a)(1)(A))	F	3	P
21-3504(a)(1)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; sexual intercourse	F	3	P
21-3504(a)(3)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; <14 yoa; lewd fondling or touching	F	3	P
21-3505(a)(2)	Criminal sodomy; sodomy with a child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa	F	3	P
21-3505(a)(3)	Criminal sodomy; causing child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa to engage in sodomy with a person or animal	F	3	P
21-3719(b)(1)	Aggravated arson; substantial risk of bodily harm	F	3	P
65-4142(e)(1)*	Knowingly or intentionally receiving or acquiring proceeds or engaging in transactions involving proceeds known to be derived from any violation of the uniform controlled substances act, < \$5,000	F	4D	N
65-4152*	Drugs; Poss. of paraphernalia w/intent to use for planting, growing, harvesting, manuf., etc. any controlled substance	F	4D	N
HB 2838, §1*	Involuntary manslaughter in the commission of a DUI	F	4	P
21-3440	Injury to a pregnant woman in the commission of a felony	F	4	P
65-4160(a)	Drugs; Opiates or narcotics; Possession; first offense	F	4D	N
65-4162(a)	Drugs; Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, etc.; Possession; second and subs.	F	4D	N
65-4164(a)	Drugs; Substances in K.S.A. 65-4113; Sale, possession with intent to sell, deliver, etc.	F	4D	N
21-3414(a)(1)(A)	Aggravated battery - intentional, great bodily harm	F	4	P
21-3504(a)(2)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; lewd fondling or touching without consent	F	4	P
21-3440	Injury to a pregnant woman in commission of K.S.A. 21-3412 (aggravated assault), K.S.A. 21-3413(a)(1), battery or KSA 21-3517, sexual battery	F	5	P
21-3404	Involuntary manslaughter	F	5	P
21-3426	Robbery	F	5	P
21-3518	Aggravated sexual battery; intentional touching, without consent, who is ≥16 yoa; force, fear, etc.	F	5	P
21-3604a	Aggravated abandonment of a child	F	5	P

Legend

F = Felony
M = Misdemeanor
N = Scored as nonperson
S = Scored as select
NS = Not scored

* This crime was created or the severity level of this crime was amended during the 1996 legislative session.

FELONY CRIMES
 SORTED BY SEVERITY LEVEL THEN BY STATUTE NUMBER

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	F/M	L	/N
21-3609	Abuse of a child; involves child <18 yoa; intentional torture, cruelly beating, etc.	F	5	P
21-3716	Aggravated burglary	F	5	P
21-4219(b)	Criminal discharge of a firearm at occupied dwelling or vehicle resulting in bodily harm	F	5	P
21-3414(a)(2)(A)	Aggravated battery - reckless, great bodily harm	F	5	P
21-3503(a)(1)	Indecent liberties w/child; child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; lewd fondling or touching	F	5	P
21-3503(a)(2)	Indecent liberties w/child; child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; soliciting to engage in lewd fondling, etc.	F	5	P
21-3516(a)(1)	Sexual exploitation of a child; employing, etc. child <16 yoa to engage in sexually explicit conduct	F	5	P
21-3516(a)(2)	Sexual exploitation of a child; possessing visual medium of child <16 yoa engaging in such conduct	F	5	P
21-3516(a)(3)	Sexual exploitation of a child; guardian permitting child <16 yoa to engage in such conduct	F	5	P
21-3516(a)(4)	Sexual exploitation of a child; promoting performance of child <16 yoa to engage in such conduct	F	5	P
21-3603(a)(2)(A)	Aggravated incest; Otherwise lawful sexual intercourse or sodomy with relative ≥16 yoa, but <18 yoa	F	5	P
21-3718(b)(1)	Arson; damage resulting in loss of ≥ \$50,000	F	5	N
21-3731(b)(2)	Criminal use of explosives intended to be used to commit a crime, a public safety officer is placed at risk to diffuse the explosive or if another human being is in the building where the explosives are used KSA 21-3414(a)(1)(B) and 21-3414(a)(1)(C))	F	6	P
17-1253	Securities; <u>intentional</u> unlawful offers, sale or purchase	F	6	N
21-3411	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer	F	6	P
21-3437	Mistreatment of a dependant adult - physical	F	6	P
21-3511(a)	Aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; <14 yoa to commit or submit to unlawful sexual act	F	6	P
21-3511(b)	Aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; <14 yoa, inviting, etc. to enter secluded place	F	6	P
21-3742(d)	Throwing objects from bridge or overpass; resulting in injury to a passenger of vehicle	F	6	P
21-3810(b)	Aggravated escape from custody; escape is facilitated by the use of violence or threat of violence	F	6	P
21-3826	Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution	F	6	N
21-3829	Aggravated interference with conduct of public business	F	6	P
21-3833	Aggravated intimidation of a witness or victim	F	6	P
21-4215	Obtaining a prescription only drug by fraudulent means for resale	F	6	N
40-2.118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of more than \$25,000	F	6	N
65-3441(c)	Hazardous Wastes; Knowingly violates unlawful acts included in paragraphs 1-11, subsection (a)	F	6	N
21-3513(b)(3)	Prostitution; Promoting prostitution when prostitute is <16 yoa	F	6	P
21-3718(b)(2)	Arson; damage resulting in loss of ≥ \$25,000, < \$50,000	F	6	N
21-3719(b)(2)	Aggravated arson; <u>no</u> substantial risk of bodily harm	F	6	P
HB 2700, §1(b)(1)*	Medicaid Fraud; false claim, statement or representation to madicaid program; ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
9-2012	Banking; Embezzlement; Intent to defraud	F	7	N
16-0305	Violation of prearranged funeral agreements act \$25,000 or more	F	7	N
16-0633	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful receipt of commission	F	7	N
16-0634	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful receipt/possession of company property	F	7	N
16-0635	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful acts pertaining to books/records	F	7	N
16-0640	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful Acts or Omissions	F	7	N
17-1254	Securities; <u>intentional</u> unlawful sale by an unregistered dealer	F	7	N
17-1255	Securities; <u>intentional</u> unlawful sale of unregistered securities	F	7	N
17-1267	Securities; <u>intentional</u> violation of any rule and regulation adopted or order issued under the Securities Act	F	7	N
21-3410	Aggravated assault	F	7	P
21-3422a(b)	Aggravated interference with parental custody	F	7	P
21-3428	Blackmail	F	7	N
21-3715(a)	Burglary; building used as a dwelling	F	7	P
21-3715(b)	Burglary; building <u>not</u> used as a dwelling	F	7	N
21-3726	Aggravated tampering with a traffic signal	F	7	N
21-3742(c)	Throwing objects from bridge or overpass; resulting in injury to a pedestrian	F	7	P
21-3802	Sedition	F	7	N
21-3902(a)(6)(A)	Official Misconduct; Knowingly and willfully submitting to a governmental entity a claim for expenses which is false or duplicates expenses for which a claim is submitted to such governmental entity, another governmental or private entity; \$25,000 or more	F	7	N
21-4209a	Criminal possession of explosives	F	7	P
21-4219(b)	Criminal discharge of a firearm at occupied dwelling or vehicle	F	7	P
21-4401	Racketeering	F	7	N
25-2409	Elections; Election bribery	F	7	N
25-2417	Elections; Bribery of an election official	F	7	N
25-2418	Elections; Bribe acceptance by an election official	F	7	N
40-2.118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of at least \$5,000 but less than \$25,000	F	7	N
50-1013	Willful violation of loan broker article	F	7	N
9-2004(b)(1)	Banking; Swear Falsely; Perjury in a felony trial	F	7	N
19-3519(b)(3)	Counties; Water Districts; fraudulent claims of \$25,000 or more	F	7	N
21-3413(a)(2)	Battery against a correctional officer	F	7	P
21-3413(a)(3)	Battery against a youth center officer	F	7	P
21-3413(a)(4)	Battery against a juvenile detention officer	F	7	P
21-3413(a)(5)*	Battery against a city/county correctional officer/employee	F	7	P
21-3414(a)(1)(B)	Aggravated battery - intentional, bodily harm	F	7	P

Legend

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FELONY CRIMES
SORTED BY SEVERITY LEVEL THEN BY STATUTE NUMBER

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	F/M	Level	P/N
21-3414(a)(1)(C)	Aggravated battery - intentional, physical contact	F	7	P
21-3510(a)(1)	Indecent solicitation of a child; ≥14 yoa & <16 yoa to commit or submit to unlawful sexual act	F	7	P
21-3510(a)(2)	Indecent solicitation of a child; ≥14 yoa & <16 yoa, inviting, etc. to enter secluded place	F	7	P
21-3513(b)(2)	Prostitution; Promoting prostitution when prostitute is ≥16 yoa, second or subsequent conviction	F	7	P
21-3603(a)(1)	Aggravated incest; Marriage to person <18 yoa, who is a known relative	F	7	P
21-3603(a)(2)(B)	Aggravated incest; Lewd fondling and touching described in 21-3503 with relative ≥16 yoa, but <18 yoa	F	7	P
21-3612(a)(5)	Contributing to a child's misconduct; causing, encouraging child <18 yoa to commit a felony	F	7	P
21-3701(b)(1)	Theft; loss of ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3704(e)(1)	Theft of services; loss of ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3707(d)(1)	Giving a worthless check; loss of ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3718(b)(3)	Arson; damage resulting in loss of < \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3720(b)(1)	Criminal damage to property; damage of property ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3729(d)(1)	Criminal use of a financial card; money, services, etc. w/in 7 day period ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3734(b)(1)	Impairing a security interest; value of ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3755(c)(3)	Computer crime; loss of ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3805(b)(1)	Perjury; false statement is made upon the trial of a felony charge	F	7	N
21-3904(b)(1)	Presenting a false claim; ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3905(b)(1)	Permitting a false claim; ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-4111(b)(1)(A)	Criminal desecration; subsections (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C) or (a)(2)(D); loss of ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
39-0717(b)(3)	Welfare fraud; in the amount of \$25,000 or more	F	7	N
40-0247(b)(1)(A)	Insurance agent/broker failure to pay premium to company; loss of ≥ \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3438(c)	Stalking when the offender has a previous conviction within 7 years for stalking the same victim	F	8	P
21-3604	Abandonment of child; involves child <16 yoa	F	8	P
21-3711	Making a false writing	F	8	N
21-3807(b)	Compounding a felony crime	F	8	N
21-3810(a)	Aggravated escape from custody; escaping while held in lawful custody upon a felony, etc.	F	8	N
21-3811	Aiding an escape	F	8	N
21-3812(b)	Aiding a person charged as a felon	F	8	N
21-3812(a)	Aiding a felon	F	8	N
21-3840	Aircraft; Failure to register an aircraft	F	8	N
21-3841	Aircraft; Fraudulent aircraft registration	F	8	N
21-3842	Aircraft; Fraudulent acts relating to aircraft identification numbers	F	8	N
21-3910	Misuse of public funds	F	8	N
21-4105	Incitement to riot	F	8	P
21-4204(a)(2)	Criminal possession of firearm; poss. of any firearm by adult or juvenile offender convicted or adjudicated of a <u>person</u> felony or a violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense	F	8	N
21-4204(a)(3)	Criminal possession of firearm; poss. of any firearm by a person convicted or juvenile offender adjudicated of a felony w/in 5 yrs and was found not to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense	F	8	N
21-4204(a)(4)(A)	Criminal possession of firearm; poss. of any firearm by a person convicted or juvenile offender adjudicated of a <u>listed</u> felony w/in 10 yrs and was found <u>not</u> to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense	F	8	N
21-4204(a)(4)(B)	Criminal possession of firearm; poss. of any firearm by a person convicted or juvenile offender adjudicated of a <u>nonperson</u> felony w/in 10 yrs and was found <u>not</u> to hve been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense	F	8	N
21-4219(a)	Criminal discharge of a firearm at unoccupied dwelling	F	8	P
21-4304	Commercial gambling	F	8	N
21-4306	Dealing in gambling devices	F	8	N
21-4308	Installing communications facilities for gamblers	F	8	N
21-4405	Commercial bribery	F	8	N
25-2412	Elections; Election forgery	F	8	N
25-2423	Elections; Election tampering	F	8	N
40-2,118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of at least \$1,000 but less than \$5,000	F	8	N
65-2859	Healing Arts; Filing false documents	F	8	N
65-4141	Drugs; Arranging sale/purchase using communication facility	F	8	N
74-8717	Lottery; Forgery of lottery ticket	F	8	N
74-8810(j)	Parimutuel Racing; Prohibited Acts (i)(1) through (i)(15)	F	8	N
21-3414(a)(2)(B)	Aggravated battery - reckless, bodily harm	F	8	P
21-3612(a)(4)	Contributing to a child's misconduct; sheltering or concealing a runaway child	F	8	P
21-3731(b)(1)	Criminal use of explosives	F	8	P
21-3902(a)(5)	Official Misconduct; knowingly destroying, tampering with or concealing evidence of a crime	F	8	N
21-4202(b)(2)	Aggravated weapons violation; violation of 21-4201(a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8) criminal use of a firearm by a felon	F	8	N
21-4301a(c)(2)	Promoting obscenity to minors; second or subsequent offense	F	8	P
HB 2700, §1(b)(2)*	Medicaid Fraud; false claim, statement or representation to medicaid program; ≥ \$500 < \$25,000	F	9	N
HB 2700, §1(b)(4)*	Medicaid Fraud; offering wholly/partially false record, document, data or instrument in connection w/audit or investigation involving medicaid claim for payment	F	9	N

Legend

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FELONY CRIMES
SORTED BY SEVERITY LEVEL THEN BY STATUTE NUMBER

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	F/M	LEVEL	P/N
HB 2700, §6*	Medicaid Fraud; destruction or concealment of records	F	9	N
55-162(e)*	Oil & Gas; removal of seal without approval of KCC	F	9	N
8-0262(a)	Driving while suspended-third or subsequent conviction	F	9	N
8-0287	Driving while a habitual violator	F	9	N
16-0305	Violation of prearranged funeral agreements act at least \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3406	Assisting suicide	F	9	P
21-3419	Criminal threat	F	9	P
21-3438(b)	Stalking when the victim has a temporary restraining order or injunction against the offender	F	9	P
21-3610b	Furnishing alcoholic beverages to a minor for illicit purposes; child <18 yoa	F	9	P
21-3611(a)	Aggravated juvenile delinquency; adjudicated child ≥16 yoa running away, escaping from SRS facility	F	9	N
21-3707(d)(4)	Giving a worthless check; loss of < \$500, if in previous five yrs. offender convicted to or more times of the same crime	F	9	N
21-3712	Destroying a written instrument	F	9	N
21-3713	Altering a legislative document	F	9	N
21-3715(c)	Burglary; motor vehicle, aircraft, or other means of conveyance	F	9	N
21-3748	Piracy of recordings	F	9	N
21-3756	Adding dockage or foreign material to grain	F	9	N
21-3757	Odometers; unlawful acts	F	9	N
21-3815	Attempting to influence a judicial officer	F	9	N
21-3817	Corrupt conduct of a juror	F	9	N
21-3825	Aggravated false impersonation	F	9	N
21-3902(a)(6)(B)	Official Misconduct; knowingly and willfully submitting to a governmental entity a claim for expenses which is false or duplicates expenses for which a claim is submitted to such governmental entity, another governmental or private entity; at least \$500 but less than \$25,000	F	9	N
21-4202(b)(1)	Aggravated weapons violation; violation of 21-4201(a)(1) through (a)(5) or (a)(9) criminal use of a firearm by a felon	F	9	N
21-4406	Sports bribery	F	9	N
21-4408	Tampering with a sports contest	F	9	N
25-2411	Elections; Election perjury	F	9	N
25-2414	Elections; Possessing false or forged election supplies	F	9	N
25-2428	Elections; Destruction of election supplies	F	9	N
25-2429	Elections; Destruction of election papers	F	9	N
25-2431	Elections; False impersonation of a voter	F	9	N
40-2,118	Insurance; Fraudulent acts in an amount of at least \$500 but less than \$1,000	F	9	N
59-2121(a)	Adoption; knowingly/intentionally receiving/accepting excessive fees	F	9	N
65-2861	Healing Arts; False swearing	F	9	N
65-4153(c)	Drugs; Sim controlled substances/paraphernalia; Deliver, or cause to be delivered, to child <18 yoa	F	9	N
65-4155(d)	Drugs; Representing noncontrolled substance as controlled; causing delivery to child <18 yoa, etc.	F	9	N
8-1568(b)(3)	Fleeing or eluding a law enforcement officer - third or subsequent conviction	F	9	P
9-2004(b)(1)	Banking; Swear Falsely; Perjury other than in a felony trial	F	9	N
19-3519(b)(2)	Counties; Water Districts; fraudulent claims of at least \$500, but less than \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3701(b)(2)	Theft; loss of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3701(b)(4)	Theft; loss of < \$500, if in previous five yrs. offender has been convicted two or more times of the same crime	F	9	N
21-3704(e)(2)	Theft of services; loss of ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3707(d)(2)	Giving a worthless check; loss of ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3720(b)(2)	Criminal damage to property; damage of property ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3729(d)(2)	Criminal use of a financial card; money, services, etc. w/in 7 day period ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3734(b)(2)	Impairing a security interest; value of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3749(b)(2)	Dealing in pirated recordings; ≥7 audio-visual recordings or ≥100 sound recordings w/in 180 days	F	9	N
21-3750(b)(2)	Nondisclosure of source of recordings; ≥7 audio-visual or ≥100 sound recordings w/in 180 days	F	9	N
21-3755(c)(2)	Computer crime; loss of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3805(b)(2)	Perjury; false statement made in a cause, matter or proceeding other than the trial of a felony charge	F	9	N
21-3808(b)(1)	Obstructing legal process or official duty in the case of a felony, or resulting from parole, etc.	F	9	N
21-3904(b)(2)	Presenting a false claim; ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3905(b)(2)	Permitting a false claim; ≥ \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-4111(b)(1)(B)	Criminal desecration; subsections (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C) or (a)(2)(D); loss of ≥ \$500, but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-4201(a)(6)	Criminal use of weapons; possessing any device, etc., used to silence the report of any firearm	F	9	N
21-4201(a)(7)	Criminal use of weapons; possessing, etc., shotgun w/barrel less than 18"; automatic weapons	F	9	N
21-4201(a)(8)	Criminal use of weapons; possessing, etc., cartridge w/plastic coated bullet that has core of <60% lead	F	9	N
21-4214(b)(2)	Obtaining a prescription only drug by fraudulent means; second or subsequent offense	F	9	N
21-4301(f)(2)	Promoting obscenity; second or subsequent offense	F	9	P
39-0717(b)(2)	Welfare fraud; in the amount of at least \$500 but less than \$25,000	F	9	N
40-0247(b)(1)(B)	Insurance agent/broker failure to pay premium to company; loss of ≥\$500, but <\$25,000	F	9	N
40-0247(b)(2)	Insurance agent/broker failure to pay premium to company; loss of <\$500, previous conv. w/in 5 yr	F	9	N
44-5,125(a)(1)(B)	Worker's Compensation filing false statements netting an amount received > \$500	F	9	N
74-8718(b)(2)	Lottery; Unlawful sale of lottery ticket; second or subsequent offense	F	9	N
74-8719(b)(2)	Lottery; Unlawful purchase of lottery ticket; second or subsequent offense	F	9	N

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FELONY CRIMES
 SORTED BY SEVERITY LEVEL THEN BY STATUTE NUMBER

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	F/M	1	/N
55-156	Oil & Gas; Protection of water prior to abandoning well	F	10	N
55-157	Oil & Gas; Cementing in of surface casing	F	10	N
8-0116(c)	Vehicle identification numbers; destroying, altering, removing, etc. vehicle ID	F	10	N
8-0116(a)	Vehicle identification numbers; sale of vehicle w/ ID destroyed, removed, etc.	F	10	N
9-2010	Banking; Insolvent Bank Receiving Deposits	F	10	N
17-1264	Securities; <u>intentional</u> filing of false or misleading statements	F	10	N
17-1264	Securities; Filing false or misleading statements	F	10	N
17-5412	Savings & Loans; Declaration of Dividends	F	10	N
17-5811	Savings & Loans; Accepting Payment When Capital Impaired	F	10	N
17-5812	Savings & Loans; Fraudulent Acts	F	10	N
21-3438(a)	Stalking in all other cases	F	10	P
21-3520	Unlawful sexual relations	F	10	P
21-3605	Nonsupport of a child or spouse	F	10	N
21-3736	Warehouse receipt fraud	F	10	N
21-3814	Aggravated failure to appear	F	10	N
21-3830	Dealing in false identification documents	F	10	N
21-3838	Unlawful disclosure of authorized interception of wire	F	10	N
21-4209	Criminal disposal of explosives	F	10	P
21-4315(b)	Unlawful conduct of dog fighting	F	10	N
25-2420	Elections; Election fraud by an election officer	F	10	N
25-2421	Elections; Election suppression	F	10	N
25-2422	Elections; Unauthorized voting disclosure	F	10	N
25-2425	Elections; Voting machine fraud	F	10	N
25-2426	Elections; Printing and circulating imitation ballots	F	10	N
25-4414	Electronic/electromechanical voting system fraud	F	10	N
25-4612	Optical scanning equipment fraud	F	10	N
32-1005(b)	Fish & Game; Commercialization of wildlife having an aggregate value of at least \$500	F	10	N
34-0293	Grain Storage; Unlawful issuance of receipt for warehouseman's grain	F	10	N
34-0295	Grain Storage; Negotiation of receipt for encumbered grain with intent to defraud	F	10	N
41-0405	Liquor; Warehouses; False Reports & Unlawful Removals	F	10	N
44-0619	Labor Act, Violations	F	10	N
47-0421	Animals; Unlawful Branding or Defacing of Brands	F	10	N
50-0122	Trade; Bucket Shops	F	10	N
50-0123	Trade; Transactions Declared to be Gambling & Criminal	F	10	N
50-0124	Trade; Transmitting Messages for Pretended Purchases or Sale	F	10	N
50-0125	Trade; Unlawful Acts	F	10	N
55-904(d)(2)	Oil & Gas; Disposal of salt water; second and subsequent	F	10	N
58-3304	Property; Sale of Unregistered Sub-Divided Land	F	10	N
58-3315	Property; Uniform Land Sales Practices Act	F	10	N
65-3026(b)	Knowingly violating subsections (a) through (f) of KSA 65-3025, the Air Quality Control Act	F	10	N
65-3441(b)	Hazardous Wastes; Violation of unlawful acts included in paragraph 11, subsection (a)	F	10	N
66-0137	Utilities; Falsifying or Destroying Accounts/Records	F	10	N
75-4228	State Departments; Liability of Treasurer & Director of A&R	F	10	N
79-3228e	Taxation; Income Tax, Penalties & Interest	F	10	N
79-3834b	Taxation; Cereal Malt Beverages; Penalties	F	10	N
79-5208	Taxation; Drugs; Dealer possession without tax stamps	F	10	N
21-3422(c)(2)	Interference with parental custody in all other cases	F	10	P

Legend

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Conditional Probation Violators

During FY 1996, there were 1,245 conditional probation violators admitted to the custody of KDOC. Of this number, 816 were guideline sentences, 112 were pre-guideline sentences, 4 cases contained a combination of guideline and pre-guideline sentences, and 313 cases were missing either their guideline indicators or projected guideline release dates, making the designation to a specific group unclear. Characteristics of probation violators by the top 10 most serious committing offenses are shown in Tables 15 and 16.

Aggravated assault, aggravated battery, burglary, criminal damage to property, criminal threat, driving while a habitual violator, driving while suspended, forgery, robbery, and theft were the top 10 most frequent committing offenses for nondrug probation violators, which accounted for 80.1% of all nondrug offenses. Possession of opiates or narcotics and depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenics, etc. (sale/possession with intent to sell) were the most frequent offense types for probation violators on the drug grid. Burglary, theft, and forgery were sentencing offenses for which there was a significant number of probation violators. The average length of time for nondrug probation violators from the age of offense to the age of admission to prison was 1.7 years, while the average length of time for drug violators was 2.1 years. Distributions of probation violators by severity level and criminal history are exhibited in Table 17.

Table 15: Top 10 Most Serious Committing Offenses of Probation Nondrug Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean*	Admit Age Mean**
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated assault	42	90.5	9.5	47.6	50.0	2.4	25.7	26.9
Agg battery	35	88.6	11.4	74.3	22.9	2.9	24.8	26.4
Burglary	216	93.1	6.9	71.8	26.4	1.8	24.2	25.8
Criminal damage of properties	24	100.0		79.2	16.7	4.2	24.7	26.4
Criminal threat	34	94.1	5.9	82.4	14.7	2.9	28.4	29.2
Driving while a habitual violator	40	97.5	2.5	85.0	12.5	2.5	32.0	33.6
Driving while suspended	26	92.3	7.7	76.9	23.1		30.4	31.9
Forgery	115	63.5	36.5	63.5	33.9	2.6	28.4	30.2
Robbery	42	83.3	16.7	42.9	54.8	2.4	23.9	25.2
Theft	136	83.1	16.9	55.1	42.6	2.2	26.4	28.3
Other	176	88.1	11.9	72.7	26.1	1.1	28.3	30.4
TOTAL	886	86.3	13.7	67.3	30.7	2.0	26.7	28.4

* Average age at time of offense.

** Average age at time admitted to prison.

Table 16: Characteristics of Drug Probation Violators by Type of Offense

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean*	Admit Age Mean**
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale, poss w/intent to sale	58	89.7	10.3	81.0	15.5	3.4	25.1	27.7
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2nd	31	87.1	12.9	90.3	9.7		30.5	32.0
Opiates or narcotics; poss 1	250	73.6	26.4	45.6	54.0	0.4	30.3	32.4
Opiates or narcotics; poss 2	5	80.0	20.0	20.0	80.0		33.8	35.4
Opiates or narcotics; sale 1	9	66.7	33.3	55.6	44.4		27.7	28.3
Opiates or narcotics; sale 2	2	50.0	50.0	100.0			21.8	23.5
Opiates or narcotics; sale 3	1		100.0	100.0			37.8	40.0
Other	3	66.7	33.3	100.0			29.8	33.7
TOTAL	359	76.9	23.1	55.7	43.5	0.9	29.4	31.5

* Average age at time of offense.

** Average age at time admitted to prison.

Table 17: Distribution of Probation Violators by Severity Level And Criminal History*

Severity Level	Criminal History									Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
D1					1					1
D2						1	1	3	1	6
D3	1	1	4	1	2	3	3	5	13	33
D4	2	1	3	12	6	7	24	37	61	153
N3							1		3	4
N4						1				1
N5			1	2	2	1	2	8	13	29
N6			1		1			2	3	7
N7	3	3	20	16	20	17	30	18	34	161
N8	1	1	10	7	15	11	13	13	19	90
N9	1	6	31	22	27	18	40	48	54	247
N10	1	2	5	2	5	4	8	11	17	55
Total	9	14	75	62	79	63	122	145	218	787

* Due to missing data, criminal history categories are based on 787 probation violators reporting criminal history.

STATE OF KANSAS THIRTY-ONE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS BY COUNTY

District 1	Atchison, Leavenworth
District 2	Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee
District 3	Shawnee
District 4	Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage,
District 5	Chase, Lyon,
District 6	Bourbon, Linn, Miami,
District 7	Douglas
District 8	Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris
District 9	Harvey, McPherson
District 10	Johnson
District 11	Cherokee, Crawford, Labette
District 12	Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington
District 13	Butler, Elk, Greenwood,
District 14	Chautauqua, Montgomery
District 15	Cheyenne, Logan, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace
District 16	Clark, Comanche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa, Meade
District 17	Decatur, Graham, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Smith
District 18	Sedgwick
District 19	Cowley
District 20	Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford
District 21	Clay, Riley
District 22	Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha
District 23	Ellis, Gove, Rooks, Trego
District 24	Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush
District 25	Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Scott, Wichita
District 26	Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens
District 27	Reno
District 28	Saline, Ottawa
District 29	Wyandotte
District 30	Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt, Sumner
District 31	Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson

Distribution of FY 1996 Conditional Probation Violators by Judicial District

Judicial District	Number of Cases	Percent
District 1	30	2.4
District 2	8	0.6
District 3	56	4.5
District 4	11	0.9
District 5	28	2.2
District 6	12	1.0
District 7	13	1.0
District 8	22	1.8
District 9	20	1.6
District 10	197	15.8
District 11	35	2.8
District 12	10	0.8
District 13	22	1.8
District 14	43	3.5
District 15	4	0.3
District 16	17	1.4
District 17	5	0.4
District 18	331	26.6
District 19	21	1.7
District 20	23	1.8
District 21	17	1.4
District 22	3	0.2
District 23	5	0.4
District 24	5	0.4
District 25	17	1.4
District 26	29	2.3
District 27	23	1.8
District 28	33	2.7
District 29	163	13.1
District 30	20	1.6
District 31	17	1.4
Unknown	5	0.4
Total	1,245	100.0

Judicial District One
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	0	1	0	37.6	41.3
Aggravated Battery	3	3	0	1	2	0	19.4	24.3
Agg Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	25.6	26.6
Burglary	5	5	0	3	2	0	20.8	23.7
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	1	0	0	27.4	28.3
Forgery	4	3	1	4	0	0	23.9	26.7
Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.8	39.5
Robbery	2	1	1	1	1	0	20.5	21.2
Theft	6	5	1	5	1	0	22.0	23.9
Traffic in Contraband	1	1	0	1	0	0	16.5	17.3
Total	25	22	3	18	7	0	22.9	25.5

Judicial District One
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	5	4	1	1	4	0	26.0	27.7
Total	5	4	1	1	4	0	26.0	27.7

Judicial District Two
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	32.7	35.3
Burglary	4	2	2	4	0	0	21.9	23.6
Driving While a Habitual Violator	2	2	0	2	0	0	35.5	38.7
Theft	1	1	0	0	1	0	35.2	36.2
Total	8	6	2	7	1	0	28.3	30.4

Judicial District Three
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	3	3	0	0	3	0	21.4	23.1
Burglary	9	8	1	3	6	0	28.9	30.3
Criminal Threat	3	3	0	2	1	0	19.1	20.3
Forgery	7	5	2	1	6	0	31.8	33.3
Robbery	4	3	1	2	2	0	21.4	23.3
Theft	8	8	0	1	6	1	31.0	32.9
Agg Indecent Solicit w/Child	3	3	0	2	1	0	26.2	28.0
Driving While a Habitual Violator	1	1	0	1	0	0	36.3	37.4
Aid Felon	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.8	21.3
Discharge of Firearm	1	1	0	1	0	0	30.5	33.1
Driving While Suspended	2	2	0	1	1	0	28.5	30.5
Possession of Firearm	1	1	0	0	1	0	21.7	23.9
Taxation	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.7	35.6
Total	44	40	4	16	27	1	27.6	29.3

Judicial District Three
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	1	0	0	1	0	22.0	23.2
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	11	7	4	4	7	0	30.0	31.6
Total	12	8	4	4	8	0	29.0	30.9

**Judicial District Four
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.6	19.4
Burglary	3	3	0	3	0	0	27.9	29.7
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	1	0	0	21.2	23.0
Driving While a Habitual Violator	3	3	0	2	1	0	28.0	30.3
Theft	1	1	0	1	0	0	58.5	59.1
Total	9	9	0	8	1	0	26.0	28.9

**Judicial District Four
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	0	1	1	0	0	33.7	37.9
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 2	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.3	19.8
Total	2	1	1	2	0	0	26.0	28.9

**Judicial District Five
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Battery	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.5	36.2
Burglary	5	5	0	4	1	0	22.2	24.2
Criminal Threat	2	2	0	2	0	0	24.3	25.8
Forgery	2	1	1	2	0	0	20.5	22.7
Robbery	1	1	0	1	0	0	25.9	28.5
Theft	2	1	1	0	2	0	30.0	31.6
Driving While a Habitual Violator	2	2	0	2	0	0	35.5	36.7
Taxation	1	1	0	1	0	0	23.6	25.6
Agg Inter w/Parental Custody	1	1	0	1	0	0	27.3	32.4
Criminal Damage	2	2	0	2	0	0	23.9	25.0
False Writing	1	0	1	0	1	0	22.3	25.7
Giving Worthless Check	1	1	0	1	0	0	46.5	51.2
Total	21	18	3	17	4	0	26.6	28.8

**Judicial District Five
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	5	3	2	5	0	0	24.9	28.2
Depress/stim/hall/ster; Poss 2	2	2	0	2	0	0	36.2	38.7
Total	7	5	2	7	0	0	28.1	31.2

**Judicial District Six
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Battery	1	0	1	1	0	0	27.4	28.7
Burglary	3	3	0	3	0	0	18.1	19.4
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.5	18.4
Forgery	1	0	1	1	0	0	22.6	23.7
Driving While a Habitual Violator	1	1	0	1	0	0	28.3	29.3
Taxation	1	1	0	1	0	0	19.8	21.8
Criminal Damage	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.3	23.7
Total	9	7	2	9	0	0	20.9	22.6

**Judicial District Six
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	2	1	1	1	1	0	32.1	33.6
Depress, stim, hall; Poss 2	1	1	0	1	0	0	28.3	31.4
Total	3	2	1	2	1	0	30.8	32.9

**Judicial District Seven
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Burglary	6	6	0	4	2	0	27.0	29.5
Forgery	1	1	0	0	1	0	31.3	33.4
Robbery	2	2	0	0	2	0	18.8	21.7
Aggravated Sexual Battery	1	1	0	1	0	0	58.5	62.0
Total	10	10	0	5	5	0	28.9	31.7

**Judicial District Seven
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.5	22.1
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	2	2	0	1	1	0	32.1	34.6
Total	3	3	0	2	1	0	27.6	30.4

Judicial District Eight
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Burglary	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.0	19.5
Criminal Threat	3	3	0	1	1	1	19.3	20.7
Forgery	2	2	0	1	1	0	26.4	31.2
Indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	19.4	20.8
Theft	3	3	0	0	3	0	23.8	27.1
Aggravated Sexual Battery	1	1	0	0	1	0	32.0	34.0
Other	1	0	1	1	0	0	33.3	37.3
Total	12	11	1	5	6	1	23.7	26.5

Judicial District Eight
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	1	0	0	1	0	18.4	20.3
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	2	2	0	2	0	0	20.8	22.6
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	7	7	0	1	6	0	19.6	22.3
Total	10	10	0	3	7	0	19.7	22.1

Judicial District Nine
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	1	0	0	29.1	31.8
Aggravated Battery	2	2	0	2	0	0	21.0	22.2
Burglary	4	4	0	4	0	0	19.0	21.5
Criminal Threat	3	3	0	3	0	0	36.3	37.8
Forgery	1	1	0	1	0	0	22.2	26.6
Driving While a Habitual Violator	1	1	0	1	0	0	24.0	25.0
Discharge of Firearm	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.1	19.4
Driving While Suspended	3	3	0	3	0	0	26.2	28.8
Criminal Damage	1	1	0	1	0	0	30.8	31.5
Aggravated False Impersonation	1	0	1	0	1	0	27.4	30.1
Total	18	16	2	17	1	0	25.4	27.5

Judicial District Nine
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	2	2	0	2	0	0	27.0	30.2
Total	2	2	0	2	0	0	27.0	30.2

Judicial District Ten
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	4	4	0	2	2	0	19.6	21.8
Aggravated Battery	3	3	0	3	0	0	19.8	21.9
Burglary	24	22	2	18	5	1	27.9	29.8
Criminal Threat	7	7	0	6	1	0	34.5	36.0
Forgery	23	17	6	17	6	0	28.5	30.5
Indecent Solicit w/Child	2	2	0	2	0	0	28.1	29.4
Robbery	5	4	1	3	2	0	24.8	28.4
Theft	30	25	5	19	11	0	28.0	30.3
Driving While a Habitual Violator	4	4	0	4	0	0	30.7	32.2
Criminal Damage	6	6	0	5	1	0	19.5	23.0
False Writing	1	0	1	0	1	0	21.7	24.9
Giving Worthless Check	4	0	4	3	1	0	23.1	27.2
Aggravated Battery on LEO	2	2	0	0	2	0	25.4	27.3
Aggravated Escape from Custody	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.9	19.3
Aggravated Burglary	3	3	0	3	0	0	29.1	30.7
Aggravated Robbery	2	2	0	2	0	0	26.6	28.4
Aggravated Weapon	1	1	0	0	1	0	23.3	24.5
Criminal Use of Financial Card	2	1	1	1	1	0	37.7	39.7
DUI	2	2	0	2	0	0	24.1	25.5
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	0	1	1	0	0	22.2	24.4
Nonsupport of Child	6	6	0	5	1	0	35.0	38.9
Obstructing Legal Process	2	2	0	1	1	0	22.6	24.0
Other	1	1	0	1	0	0		
Total	136	115	21	99	36	1	27.5	29.7

**Judicial District Ten
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	20	19	1	14	4	2	22	23.2
Depress, stim, hall, ster; poss 2	8	7	1	7	1	0		
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	32	18	14	24	7	1		
Other	1	1	0	1	0	0	30	31.6
Total	61	45	16	46	12	3	29	30.9

**Judicial District Eleven
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	2	2	0	0	2	0	18.7	20.0
Aggravated Battery	2	2	0	2	0	0	21.3	23.3
Burglary	5	5	0	5	0	0	18.7	20.4
Criminal Threat	3	3	0	2	1	0	27.9	29.3
Forgery	4	2	2	2	1	1	25.2	27.6
Robbery	2	1	1	2	0	0	24.7	25.8
Theft	6	6	0	4	2	0	19.0	20.7
Agg False Impersonation	1	1	0	1	0	0	47.5	50.7
Arson	1	1	0	1	0	0	32.6	33.8
Total	26	23	3	19	6	1	23.1	24.9

Judicial District Eleven
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	4	4	0	4	0	0	26.6	29.4
Depress, stim, hall; Poss 2	1	0	1	1			26.9	30.8
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	4	4	0	4	0	0	32.3	34.0
Total	9	8	1	9	0	0	29.2	31.6

Judicial District Twelve
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Battery	1	1	0	1	0	0	22.0	25.7
Agg Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	20.6	21.5
Burglary	3	3	0	3	0	0	20.6	22.0
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	1	0	0	34.2	36.7
Forgery	1	1	0	1	0	0	19.8	22.0
Theft	3	3	0	3	0	0	23.8	25.9
Total	10	10	0	10	0	0	23.0	25.0

Judicial District Thirteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Burglary	2	2	0	2	0	0	19.8	23.2
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.7	36.2
Forgery	1	0	1	0	0	1	33.3	34.5
Theft	1	0	1	1	0	0	29.8	34.8
Agg Indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	31.1	34.7
Driving While a Habitual Violator	2	2	0	1	0	1	35.7	38.6
Taxation	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.4	36.8
Aggravated Burglary	1	1	0	1	0	0	28.0	31.3
Aggravated Assault on LEO	2	2	0	2	0	0	48.1	52.4
Total	12	10	2	10	0	2	33.0	36.4

Judicial District Thirteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	3	3	0	3	0	0	24.5	26.8
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	3	3	0	3	0	0	28.0	29.4
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	4	4	0	2	2	0	27.8	29.9
Total	10	10	0	8	2	0	26.9	28.8

**Judicial District Fourteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	1	0	0	29.2	31.0
Aggravated Battery	1	0	1	0	1	0	20.7	24.3
Burglary	9	9	0	4	5	0	26.4	28.0
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	0	1	0	35.6	36.1
Forgery	4	2	2	3	1	0	25.6	27.1
Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.6	23.9
Robbery	2	2	0	2	0	0	18.8	19.5
Theft	5	3	2	3	2	0	23.3	24.6
Driving While a Habitual Violator	4	4	0	4	0	0	24.8	26.0
Possession of Firearm	1	1	0	1	0	0	22.4	23.2
Giving Worthless Check	1	0	1	1	0	0	26.5	28.3
Aggravated Burglary	2	2	0	1	1	0	24.8	27.8
Nonsupport of Child	2	2	0	0	1	1	30.4	33.4
Arson	1	0	1	1	0	0	33.4	34.5
Other	1	0	1	1	0	0	20.0	21.4
Total	36	28	8	23	12	1	25.3	27.0

**Judicial District Fourteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	1	0	1	0	0	19.8	23.4
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	1	1	0	1	0	0	35.5	36.4
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	5	3	2	2	3	0	29.5	31.5
Total	7	5	2	4	3	0	28.9	31.1

Judicial District Fifteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	1	0	0	41.5	42.9
Aggravated indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	44.6	45.5
Criminal Damage	2	2	0	2	0	0	20.4	21.6
Total	4	4	0	4	0	0	31.7	32.9

Judicial District Sixteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	0	1	0	23.1	24.7
Aggravated Battery	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.9	19.6
Burglary	2	2	0	2	0	0	20.3	23.2
Discharge of Firearm	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.8	20.2
Driving While Suspended	1	1	0	1	0	0	25.1	27.3
Criminal Damage	2	2	0	1	0	1	24.9	26.1
Giving Worthless Check	1	1	0	1	0	0	45.7	49.7
Total	9	9	0	7	1	1	24.4	26.7

Judicial District Sixteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	4	4	0	3	1	0	24.4	26.5
Depress, stim, hall; Poss 2	1	0	1	1	0	0	27.9	31.8
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	3	2	1	3	0	0	33.4	36.2
Total	8	6	2	7	1	0	28.2	30.8

Judicial District Seventeen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	1	0	0	32.3	33.4
Burglary	2	2	0	2	0	0	22.4	25.4
Forgery	1	0	1	0	1	0	31.6	33.6
Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	34.2	34.8
Total	5	3	2	4	1	0	28.6	30.5

Judicial District Eighteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	6	5	1	2	3	1	28.4	29.7
Aggravated Battery	8	8	0	3	4	1	28.2	30.4
Agg Indecent Liberties w/Child	2	2	0	1	1	0	25.0	26.6
Burglary	50	46	4	33	14	3	23.9	26.5
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.6	20.0
Forgery	29	15	14	18	10	1	28.5	31.3
Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	23.4	27.4
Robbery	11	11	0	3	8	0	25.2	26.7
Theft	22	17	5	11	9	2	27.6	31.6
Driving While a Habitual Violator	14	13	1	9	5	0	33.3	35.9
Aid Felon	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.5	18.1
Possession of Firearm	3	3	0	1	2	0	18.3	19.8
Taxation	2	1	1	2	0	0	32.7	36.2
Criminal Damage	2	2	0	1	1	0	31.0	32.5
False Writing	1	1	0	1	0	0	31.0	34.9
Giving Worthless Check	3	3	0	1	2	0	24.7	28.1
Aggravated Sexual Battery	2	2	0	0	2	0	24.5	30.0
Aggravated False Impersonation	1	1	0	1	0	0	42.1	45.0
Aggravated Escape From Custody	3	3	0	1	2	0	28.5	31.6
Aggravated Burglary	4	4	0	2	2	0	28.1	32.7
Aggravated Robbery	4	4	0	0	3	1	20.5	22.7
Criminal Use of Financial Card	2	1	1	2	0	0	20.2	22.7
DUI	4	4	0	4	0	0	34.2	35.6
Nonsupport of Child	2	2	0	1	1	0	35.5	37.4
Arson	3	2	1	2	1	0	26.5	29.9
Aggravated Assault on LEO	1	1	0	1	0	0	24.4	26.5
Abuse of Child	1	0	1	0	1	0	29.2	34.5
Aggravated Failure to Appear	1	1	0	1	0	0	21.6	24.5
Aggravated Incest	6	6	0	6	0	0	30.7	36.1
Other	3	3	0	3	0	0	33.4	37.4
Total	193	164	29	113	71	9	27.1	29.9

Judicial District Eighteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	5	3	2	5	0	0	25.2	28.7
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	2	2	0	2	0	0	33.9	35.6
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	120	86	34	44	76	0	31.6	34.2
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 2	3	3	0	0	3	0	32.0	33.5
Opiates or Narcotics: Sale 1	5	3	2	2	3	0	28.7	30.0
Opiates or Narcotics: Sale 2	2	1	1	2	0	0	21.7	23.9
Opiates or Narcotics: Sale 3	1	0	1	0	1	0	37.8	40.4
Total	138	98	40	55	83	0	31.2	33.8

Judicial District Nineteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Battery	1	0	1	1	0	0	23.1	24.7
Burglary	5	5	0	5	0	0	17.9	19.6
Forgery	1	1	0	0	1	0	20.3	23.2
Theft	5	5	0	3	2	0	17.8	20.2
Driving While a Habitual Violator	1	1	0	1	0	0	25.1	27.3
Driving While Suspended	3	3	0	2	1	0	24.9	26.1
Total	16	15	1	12	4	0	23.2	24.9

**Judicial District Nineteen
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	2	2	0	2	0	0	28.4	31.1
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	3	2	1	1	2	0	39.4	41.9
Total	5	4	1	3	2	0	35.0	37.6

**Judicial District Twenty
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Battery	2	2	0	2	0	0	19.8	20.7
Burglary	5	4	1	5	0	0	22.6	25.8
Theft	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.1	17.7
Driving While Suspended	1	0	1	1	0	0	27.6	30.0
Criminal Damage	1	1	0	1	0	0	32.3	33.8
Arson	1	1	0	1	0	0	36.8	40.7
Other	2	2	0	2	0	0	24.6	26.0
Total	13	11	2	13	0	0	24.3	26.5

**Judicial District Twenty
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	2	1	1	2	0	0	23.0	24.4
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	1	1	0	1	0	0	34.5	36.7
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	4	3	1	3	1	0	31.3	33.8
Opiates or Narcotics: Sale 1	3	2	1	3	0	0	26.3	27.7
Total	10	7	3	9	1	0	28.4	30.4

**Judicial District Twenty-One
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Burglary	6	6	0	5	1	0	19.9	21.3
Forgery	2	1	1	1	1	0	27.3	28.5
Robbery	2	1	1	1	0	1	25.3	26.5
Theft	2	2	0	2	0	0	26.3	29.1
Agg Indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.8	18.6
Giving Worthless Check	1	1	0	1	0	0	42.6	44.3
Total	14	12	2	11	2	1	24.1	25.6

**Judicial District Twenty-One
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	2	2	0	2	0	0	27.9	31.1
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	1	1	0	1	0	0	26.9	27.9
Total	3	3	0	3	0	0	27.6	30.0

**Judicial District Twenty-Two
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Case	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Forgery	1	0	1	1	0	0	21.0	23.0
Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	19.0	20.0
Total	2	1	1	2	0	0	20.0	21.5

**Judicial District Twenty-Two
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	1	1	0	1	0	0	37.5	38.6
Total	1	1	0	1	0	0	37.5	38.6

**Judicial District Twenty-Three
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	2	2	0	2	0	0	28.4	29.8
Aggravated Battery	1	1	0	1	0	0	21.1	23.2
Burglary	1	0	1	1	0	0	22.6	25.3
Driving While Suspended	1	1	0	1	0	0	20.9	22.8
Total	5	4	1	5	0	0	24.3	26.2

**Judicial District Twenty-Four
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.6	19.5
Burglary	1	1	0	0	1	0	22.2	23.7
Criminal Threat	1	1	0	1	0	0	42.9	43.8
Theft	1	1	0	1	0	0	20.3	23.1
Criminal Damage	1	1	0	1	0	0	23.2	24.0
Total	5	1	0	4	1	0	25.4	26.8

**Judicial District Twenty-Five
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Burglary	4	4	0	4	0	0	20.2	22.5
Forgery	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.9	22.8
Theft	2	1	1	0	2	0	22.2	23.8
Driving While a Habitual Violator	1	1	0	1	0	0	26.2	28.5
Driving While Suspended	2	2	0	2	0	0	28.8	30.6
False Writing	1	1	0	1	0	0	19.6	24.6
Aggravated Sexual Battery	1	1	0	1	0	0	26.7	31.0
Obstructing Legal Process	1	1	0	0	1	0	20.2	21.9
Arson	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.6	20.9
Total	14	13	1	11	3	0	22.4	24.9

**Judicial District Twenty-Five
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	1	0	1	0	0	25.4	32.8
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	1	1	0	1	0	0	37.1	38.7
Opiates or Narcotics: Sale 1	1	1	0	0	1	0	26.6	27.2
Total	3	3	0	2	1	0	29.7	32.9

Judicial District Twenty-Six
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	3	3	0	1	2	0	23.4	24.8
Aggravated Battery	3	3	0	3	0	0	21.2	22.5
Burglary	6	6	0	6	0	0	19.4	21.0
Forgery	1	1	0	0	1	0	39.2	39.9
Theft	6	5	1	5	1	0	23.4	24.9
Driving While Suspended	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.7	20.3
Criminal Damage	2	2	0	2	0	0	20.2	22.5
False Writing	2	2	0	2	0	0	29.8	31.9
Giving Worthless Check	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.8	34.2
Obstructing Legal Process	1	1	0	0	1	0	33.2	33.8
Total	26	25	1	21	5	0	23.8	25.2

Judicial District Twenty-Six
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	2	2	0	2	0	0	28.6	32.2
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 2	1	0	1	1	0	0	34.2	35.8
Total	3	2	1	3	0	0	30.5	33.4

**Judicial District Twenty-Seven
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.9	35.9
Burglary	6	5	1	5	1	0	23.3	24.8
Criminal Threat	3	2	1	3	0	0	26.6	27.9
Forgery	3	2	1	2	1	0	29.2	33.8
Driving While a Habitual Violator	1	1	0	1	0	0	25.8	26.6
Driving While Suspended	1	0	1	1	0	0	35.4	37.2
DUI	1	1	0	1	0	0	27.8	30.4
Other	1	1	0	1	0	0	27.3	35.6
Total	17	13	4	15	2	0	26.9	29.4

**Judicial District Twenty-Seven
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	1	0	0	1	0	35.3	38.9
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	2	2	0	2	0	0	39.9	40.8
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	3	3	0	2	1	0	30.0	32.6
Total	6	6	0	4	2	0	34.2	36.4

**Judicial District Twenty-Eight
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Burglary	6	6	0	5	1	0	23.3	25.8
Forgery	7	5	2	6	1	0	26.1	27.9
Theft	1	1	0	1	0	0	42.3	44.3
Driving While a Habitual Violator	1	1	0	1	0	0	33.5	35.9
Taxation	3	3	0	2	1	0	28.3	30.3
Giving Worthless Check	1	1	0	1	0	0	43.2	55.4
Nonsupport of Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	36.9	41.1
Abuse of Child	1	1	0	0	1	0	29.8	30.7
Indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	20.0	21.9
Total	22	20	2	18	4	0	27.9	30.5

**Judicial District Twenty-Eight
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	4	4	0	4	0	0	22.7	24.8
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	6	5	1	3	3	0	29.5	31.6
Other	1	1	0	1	0	0	27.8	31.9
Total	11	10	1	8	3	0	26.9	29.2

**Judicial District Twenty-Nine
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	13	12	1	6	7	0	26.0	27.9
Aggravated Battery	4	3	1	3	1	0	36.7	38.4
Burglary	32	30	2	14	18	0	28.4	30.2
Forgery	14	10	4	7	7	0	33.6	35.9
Indecent Liberties w/Child	2	2	0	1	1	0	23.4	27.6
Robbery	10	8	2	3	7	0	25.6	27.4
Theft	24	18	6	10	14	0	27.9	30.0
Agg Indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	27.6	29.2
Driving While a Habitual Violator	2	2	0	2	0	0	31.7	34.4
Aid Felon	2	2	0	1	1	0	18.0	20.4
Discharge of Firearm	2	2	0	1	1	0	19.9	21.8
Driving While Suspended	7	7	0	3	4	0	34.4	36.9
Criminal Damage	4	4	0	2	2	0	32.4	34.4
Giving Worthless Check	1	1	0	0	1	0	20.4	24.5
Aggravated Sexual Battery	3	3	0	1	2	0	24.5	28.4
Aggravated Battery on LEO	1	0	1	1	0	0	34.7	35.4
Arson	1	1	0	1	0	0	42.7	47.3
Aggravated Assault on LEO	1	1	0	0	1	0	30.9	32.1
Aggravated Failure to Appear	1	1	0	0	1	0	47.2	50.8
Aggravated Incest	1	1	0	1	0	0	36.5	40.4
Other	1	1	0	0	1	0	29.4	33.9
Total	127	110	17	58	69	0	29.0	31.2

**Judicial District Twenty-Nine
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	2	2	0	2	0	0	29.2	32.3
Depress, stim, hall; poss 2	2	1	1	0	2	0	24.4	28.4
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 1	31	26	5	9	22	0	28.8	31.1
Opiates or Narcotics: Poss 2	1	1	0	0	1	0	40.0	44.0
Total	36	30	6	11	25	0	28.9	31.3

**Judicial District Thirty
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Burglary	2	2	0	2	0	0	18.8	20.6
Criminal Threat	2	1	1	2	0	0	28.7	29.6
Forgery	3	1	2	3	0	0	28.2	29.3
Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	0	1	1	0	0	32.6	34.2
Theft	3	3	0	2	1	0	26.7	27.7
Driving While Suspended	3	3	0	3	0	0	24.8	26.2
Aggravated Failure to Appear	1	1	0	1	0	0	23.0	25.0
Indecent Solicit w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	17.2	18.0
Other	2	1	1	2	0	0	34.6	35.5
Total	18	13	5	17	1	0	26.4	27.7

**Judicial District Thirty
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Case	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall; Poss 2	2	2	0	2	0	0	34.3	35.8
Total	2	2	0	2	0	0	34.3	35.8

**Judicial District Thirty-One
Characteristics of FY 1996 Nondrug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Battery	1	1	0	1	0	0	25.9	26.3
Burglary	5	4	1	5	0	0	18.7	20.8
Forgery	1	1	0	1	0	0	16.7	18.2
Indecent Liberties w/Child	1	1	0	1	0	0	29.3	32.8
Robbery	1	1	0	1	0	0	19.4	23.0
Theft	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.0	19.1
Driving While a Habitual Violator	2	2	0	2	0	0	29.9	32.7
Driving While Suspended	1	1	0	1	0	0	55.6	57.1
Giving Worthless Check	1	0	1	1	0	0	22.7	24.9
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	1	0	1	0	0	43.6	48.7
Total	15	13	2	15	0	0	25.6	27.9

**Judicial District Thirty-One
Characteristics of FY 1996 Drug Probation Violators**

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Depress, stim, hall, etc.; sale	1	1	0	1	0	0	27.9	33.6
Other	1	0	1	1	0	0	34.2	38.9
Total	2	1	1	2	0	0	31.1	36.2



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Bill Graves
Governor

Charles E. Simmons
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 25, 1997
To: Select Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice
From: Charles E. Simmons, Secretary
Subject: Internal Expansion Options Considered But Rejected

The Select Committee asked that the Department report on the internal expansion options that the Department has considered and rejected in the recent past.

Double Bunk A - Dorm @ Norton Correctional Facility

Several times in recent years, the most recent being mid-1996, we considered and rejected the proposal to double bunk A-Dorm at Norton Correctional Facility. This is a five story building built a number of years ago for Norton State Hospital patients. Since we occupied the facility in 1989 we have housed medium security inmates in these patient rooms.

The building has wooden doors on the prisoner rooms that cannot be locked. The rooms do not have plumbing. Bathrooms are centrally located, and occupants must have access to the bathrooms. Therefore, we are unable to secure the inmates in their rooms. In addition, the windows are not secure. The likelihood of unauthorized egress or contraband ingress through these windows increases with the increased population. The corridors are intentionally not straight. One cannot see from one end of the corridor to the other. This design feature negatively impacts our ability to supervise inmates. Double bunking the inmates would necessitate doubling the corrections officer staff to provide for establishment of a second officer's station on each floor. There are a number of doors exiting the building. This makes supervision of traffic into and out of the building difficult.

We currently have only 8 administrative segregation cells for the population of the facility. Without adding a significant number of such cells, we do not have the ability to secure disruptive inmates. Doubling the population would raise this risk factor to unacceptable levels. The 200 bed unit proposed as part of the Phase 1 proposal was intended to provide this facility with secure housing space which is not now available at the facility.

As the building was not built for correctional purposes and security considerations were not incorporated into the design, the resulting increased difficulty in managing and supervising inmates housed there led to our rejection of this option on two prior occasions, and we remain strongly opposed to this option.

Renovate Unused Dining Space, A Dorm @ NCF

On the third and fourth floors of A Dorm at NCF there are rooms that served as dining rooms for hospital patients when the facility was a state hospital. These rooms are unused today. Each room could serve as dormitory housing for 24 medium or minimum inmates. The rooms are isolated from the currently occupied housing areas of A Dorm. This option was rejected in part because it is staff intensive (each room would require one 24-hour post or five FTE), but primarily because we are opposed to increasing the number of inmates housed at Norton as long as the facility has no lockdown capability. The above comments also are applicable to this option.

Double Bunk Maximum Security Cells

The Department has maximum security, general population cells at Hutchinson Correctional Facility, El Dorado Correctional Facility, Lansing Correctional Facility and Topeka Correctional Facility. We do not consider double bunking maximum security inmates to be an acceptable option for a number of reasons.

The Department has been precluded from double bunking maximum security cells at LCF and HCF specifically by order of the Federal Court since 1989. The behavior of the maximum security inmate and the related factors by which one is classified maximum custody are the primary reasons for not double bunking these inmates. Cell sizes of 40, 44 and 56 square feet in the older facilities are not large enough for two inmates. And, more importantly, increased tension between inmates and the potential for disruption, including violence, present an unacceptable threat to staff and inmate safety.

Doubling the population creates unacceptable demands on infrastructure (HCF and LCF) and inmate idleness. There is minimal ability to expand services to meet the needs of the increased population. There is very limited opportunity to provide meaningful work or program activity for this enlarged population. Therefore, inmate idleness among the most risky population contributes to the likelihood of disruption and other security concerns.

Recent Statutory Changes

- Doubled the presumptive sentences for persons in criminal history categories A and B who commit crimes in Severity Levels 1-5 of the nondrug sentencing grid. (1994)
- Increased from 15 years to 25 years the minimum time that must be served by persons convicted of premeditated first degree murder before they can be considered for release. (1994)
- Required judges to consider placing certain offenders (i.e. offenders whose crime and criminal history place them in presumptive nonprison or border boxes) in the Labette Correctional Conservation Camp before they may impose a prison sentence. (1994)
- Increased from 80% to 85% the amount of time that an inmate must serve on his/her prison sentence prior to being eligible for release through the earning of good time credits while incarcerated. (1995)
- Increased from 90 to 180 days the maximum period of incarceration resulting from revocation of postrelease supervision. (1995)
- Reclassified rape from severity level 2 to severity level 1 in the nondrug grid. (1996)
- Doubled the presumptive sentences for all severity level 1 and 2 offenses. (1996)
- Increased the penalties for certain sex offenses when they are committed by "persistent sex offenders" by requiring that the penalty shall be a doubling of the maximum presumptive sentence for the offense of conviction. (1996)
- Reclassified intentional second degree murder from a severity level 1 offense to an off-grid offense, the penalty for which is life imprisonment. The offender must serve 10 years, with no good time earnings possible, before being considered for release by the Kansas Parole Board. (1996).
- Authorized the Kansas Parole Board to increase the length of a "pass" for certain offenders who are still subject to the board's release jurisdiction. (1996)
- Increased penalties for: criminal discharge of a weapon into an occupied building or vehicle which results in great bodily harm; felony crimes committed on behalf of a criminal street gang; vehicular homicide caused by a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs; domestic battery. (1996)
- Created seven border boxes in the drug grid whereby courts may impose an optional nonprison sentence when the court makes certain findings. (1996)

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Operating Cost Comparisons of Facilities with Phase 1 Projects

Facility/Project	FY 1998 Budget		Phase 1 Operating Only		Total Operating with Phase 1	
	Annual	Per Day	Annual	Per Day	Annual	Per Day
Norton Correctional Facility	\$ 20,276	\$ 55.55	\$ 9,515	\$ 26.07	\$ 17,626	\$ 48.29
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	\$ 18,190	\$ 49.84	\$ 8,990	\$ 24.63	\$ 17,155	\$ 47.00
El Dorado Correctional Facility	\$ 18,137	\$ 49.69	\$ 11,327	\$ 31.03	\$ 17,360	\$ 47.56

Note: Amounts are based on individual facility operating costs per capita plus systemwide averages for health care, programs, and food service.

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Operating Cost Comparisons of Facilities with Phase 1 Projects

Facility/Project	FY 1998 Budget		Phase 1 Operating Only		Total Operating with Phase 1	
	Annual	Per Day	Annual	Per Day	Annual	Per Day
Norton Correctional Facility	\$ 20,276	\$ 55.55	\$ 9,515	\$ 26.07	\$ 17,626	\$ 48.29
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	\$ 18,190	\$ 49.84	\$ 8,990	\$ 24.63	\$ 17,155	\$ 47.00
El Dorado Correctional Facility	\$ 18,137	\$ 49.69	\$ 11,327	\$ 31.03	\$ 17,360	\$ 47.56

Note: Amounts are based on individual facility operating costs per capita plus systemwide averages for health care, programs, and food service.

CORRECTIONAL BEDSPACE - COST COMPARISONS

	Project Cost (per bed)		Operating Cost (per bed or ADP)	
	Construction Only	Total ¹	Annualized	Per Day
<u>Benchmarks</u>				
Cost per ADP - FY 1997	----	----	\$18,276	\$50.07
Cost per ADP - FY 1996	----	----	18,583	50.91
Cost per ADP - FY 1995	----	----	20,105	55.08
Cost per ADP - FY 1994	----	----	21,676	59.39
Cost per ADP - FY 1993	----	----	20,678	56.65
<u>Recent Construction Projects²</u>				
El Dorado Correctional Facility	\$79,171	\$91,451	----	----
TCF I - Cellhouse	33,599	39,209	----	----
Larned Corr. Mental Health Facility	92,035	105,186	----	----
<u>Recent Renovation Projects</u>				
FY 1996 projects	----	\$3,715	----	----
FY 1997 projects	----	815	----	----
<u>KDOC Phase 1 Projects</u>				
Norton Corr. Facility (200 beds)	\$ 26,041	\$ 31,012	\$ 9,515 ³	\$ 26.07 ³
Hutchinson Corr. Facility (200 beds)	29,455	35,564	8,990 ³	24.63 ³
El Dorado Corr. Facility (150 beds)	14,907	19,150	11,327 ³	31.03 ³
Total Phase 1	\$ 24,246	\$ 29,432	\$ 9,819 ³	\$ 26.90 ³
<u>Community-Based Beds</u>				
Community Corrections				
Residential Facilities - Grants	---- ⁴	----	\$16,100	\$44.11
Halfway Houses				
Existing KDOC Contracts	----	----	8,644	23.68
Labette Corr. Conservation Camp				
Existing Grant	----	----	14,164	38.81
Expansion Option (est.)	----	\$ 9,000	7,000	19.18
<u>Other</u>				
Out-of-state contract placements	----	----	\$ 12,800 - 21,200 ⁵	\$35 - 58 ⁵

Notes:

¹In addition to construction, total project cost includes: architectural fees, moveable equipment, cell furniture, contingency and DAS fee.

²Unadjusted for inflation.

³Excludes one-time start up costs.

⁴Expansion of community corrections residential beds would likely require additional grants for capital improvements, but the amount is unknown.

⁵Excludes inmate transportation costs and costs associated with contract monitoring, primarily travel and per diem. Contract rates in the lower part of the range generally include minimal medical services and little or no inmate programming.

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