

Approved: 1-22-98
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Phil Kline at 1:30 p.m. on January 14, 1998 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative George Dean - Excused
Representative Doug Spangler - Excused

Committee staff present: Alan Conroy, Stuart Little, Shannon Nichols, Legislative Research Department;
Jim Wilson, Mike Corrigan, Revisor of Statutes Office;
Helen Abramson, Administrative Aide; Linda Swain, Appropriations Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Barbara Tombs, Executive Secretary - KS Sentencing Commission
Charles E. Simmons, Director - Department of Corrections

Others attending: See attached list

Barbara Tombs, Executive Secretary for KS Sentencing Commission, presented a report on the latest inmate projections (Attachments 1). Secretary Tombs spoke on the computer based simulation prison population projection model known as Prophet. She explained how projections are formulated and how assumptions and legislation affect the projections. Charts were presented comparing data from FY 1996 to current data. A monitoring function in the Prophet Model permits an ongoing review of the model's accuracy. When the monthly error rate exceeds 2% for two consecutive months a potential problem is indicated and the model is evaluated for possible adjustments. To date the model has never exceeded the 2% error threshold. Secretary Tombs emphasized the projections are a planning tool, not a solution to prison overcrowding. Chair Phil Kline thanked Secretary Tombs noting the format of presentation and documentation were well done and very helpful.

Charles E. Simmons, Secretary of the KS Department of Corrections, gave a presentation on the Department of Corrections (Attachment 2). Secretary Simmons addressed several items which included the prison population trends and correctional capacity; Norton Correctional Facility Expansion project status; and the Labette Correctional Conservation Camp expansion.

Three options are being considered in response to concerns regarding placement of females at Labette; all of which would involve additional costs above those identified thus far. Removing the female component would reduce construction costs by \$43,000 and operating costs by \$105,000. Secretary Simmons is asking both the Senate Ways and Means Committee and the House Appropriations Committee for guidance on whether they should proceed with the 70 male beds (and 30 female beds) or the 100 all male beds and utilize the cost savings as part of the expansion for all male offenders. There is justification for this because of the current 3 or 4 month waiting period. The rate of converting the Labette female beds to male beds is the cheapest option for new male beds. Chair Kline felt this option is worth strong consideration, especially in light of the current waiting lists and conversion costs. Representative Ballard was in agreement.

If this option was chosen, the agency would look into putting a female boot camp at a location other than Labette County. Two options are 1) adjacent to Topeka Correctional Facility or 2) Through contracts which could be anywhere in the state. There is a need for a female boot camp as soon as it can be developed. There are currently some gender equity fairness issues by not having that sentencing option available to females. There are currently no funds for the female boot camp. If the camp was made part of the 100 bed expansion, it can be done. If it is pulled out of the expansion it will need to be done differently and at a significantly higher cost. Secretary Simmons hopes this issue can be addressed this legislative session. Chair Phil Kline and Representative Farmer thanked the Secretary and commended him for the thorough presentation.

Chair Kline announced the creation of a new sub-committee to review the Children's Health Insurance Initiatives (CHIP). Representative Neufeld will serve as Chair and Representatives Helgerson and Landwehr will serve as members of the committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35. The next meeting is scheduled for 1/15/98.



State of Kansas
KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

**HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
TESTIMONY
JANUARY 14, 1998**

During the 1995 Legislative session, the Kansas Sentencing Commission was appropriated \$25,000 of State General Funds to initiate a contract with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to develop a computer based simulation prison population projection model known as Prophet. The Prophet model enables the simulation of offenders admitted to prison a certain assignment to various statuses, movement between statuses, and finally discharge from the prison system. In addition, the model permits the projection of the prison population by individual severity levels, as indicated on the guideline sentencing grids. The initial set of prison population projections was released by the Sentencing Commission in November of 1995, and projections are updated annually, each fall, to reflect any legislative changes to criminal statutes or sentencing policies in the state.

Prophet utilizes two major components to formulate projections. First, is data pertaining to the type and length of sentences imposed for both offenders admitted to prison and the stock prison population. This data is provided through a cooperative effort with the Department of Corrections and from sentencing journal entries submitted to the Commission. The second component involves a set of assumptions that are built into the projection model. Assumptions are formulated and reviewed by a ten member Consensus Group of professionals representing various Criminal Justice agencies in the state. Assumptions pertain to policy issues that deal with offenders incarcerated or under some form of supervision, such as probation, parole or postrelease supervision. Each member of the consensus group contributes their agency's expertise regarding formal and informal procedures and provide information on specific issues or practices that may affect prison population.

From the data and assumptions provided, a trend analysis is completed for the current year, which allows for adjustments to any previous lengths of stay, distributions of admissions by severity levels and various other data elements that are necessary to operate the Prophet Model. An initial ten year baseline prison population forecast is then developed which indicates the number of prison beds required by severity level, the number of prison beds needed for conditional parole/postrelease violators returned to prison, and the number of beds saved by the implementation of the border boxes on the drug grid. Baseline projections are presented by severity level to reflect the impact of various sentence lengths imposed. Sentence length is a very critical issue in projecting prison bedspace

needs. Even if admission rates remain constant or indicate a decrease, a shortage of prison beds can occur over time simply due to the fact that offenders are incarcerated for longer periods of time. This situation is commonly known as the "stacking effect". The same number of offenders can enter a prison system annually, but if lesser number of offenders exit that system, you will have a shortage of prison beds. Thus it is not merely the number of offenders entering state prisons but the length of their sentences that become a crucial factor.

In reviewing FY 1997 data, several key data findings were identified. Sentence lengths on nondrug Levels I and II indicate significant increases of 35 and 22 months respectively. Analysis indicates that these increases are representative of the 1994 doubling of sentencing ranges for these severity levels. Old law or pre-guideline conditional parole violators length of stay is indicated to be 13 months. This length of stay is an increase from the 10 month stay observed in FY 1996 and could result in the need for an additional 60-100 beds through the end of FY 2000. Nondrug Levels VII to X guideline admissions increased 4.0% over FY 1996 admissions, demonstrating a shift in the severity levels of offenders being admitted to prison. Conditional parole and postrelease violators returned to prison totaled 1,703 offenders, an average of 142 per month. These conditional violator returns in FY 1997 have increased by 292 over returns in FY 1996. Finally, nondrug levels I, II, and III admissions account for only 9.4% of total FY 1997 guideline admissions, compared to nondrug levels VII, VIII, IX, and X which represent 43.8% of the total guideline admissions.

In preparing the ten year baseline prison population projections (Attachment A) several modifications were incorporated. The annual prison admission rate was adjusted to 2.1%, reflecting a decrease from the 4.3% rate used in last year's projections. This adjustment represented the eight year admission rate average from 1989 to 1997. The reduction in the prison admission rate contributed to the slower growth projected for future prison population.

Conditional probation violators were sentenced to prison in FY 1997 at a rate of 110 per month, an increase from the average of 103 per month during the previous year. Adjustments were made to the model to reflect the increase. The Consensus Group did reduce the number of conditional probation violators entering prison from 110 to 100 for the time period from January 1, 1998 to July 1, 1998 to reflect the \$700,000 legislative allocation to Community Corrections to develop programs to divert this specific population. Absent any certainty that funding would be continue beyond the current fiscal year, the number of violators was returned to 110 per month for the remainder of the forecast period.

During the 1996 legislative session, legislation was passed into law that placed seven new border boxes on the drug grid. The previous forecast incorporated a six month lag time for implementation and a 50% diversion of potential offenders, with a 50% failure rate resulting in admission to prison. A review of the data indicates that the current diversion rate for the past year was 76.6%, however there is not sufficient data available at this time to analyze the failure rate. The diversion rate was adjusted from 50/50 to 70/30 to more accurately reflect current practice. A failure rate of 50% was retained, in the model, since the data did not support any change at this time.

Finally, conditional parole and postrelease violators were programmed in the model to return at a rate of 130 per month. The monthly average in FY 1997 indicated an average return rate of 142

offenders per month. Modifications to the model were made to return this population at a rate of 150 per month, a 20 offender per month increase from the pervious year. This change was incorporated due the increase in the number of parole officers and the lack of increases in additional programs available to this population.

Capacity figures provided by the Department of Corrections indicate that at the end of FY 98, there will be at 8,209 prison beds available and by the end of FY 99, the state prison capacity will reach 8,477 beds. Given the current prison population projections released in August, it appears that the state's need for prison bedspace will not exceed capacity until sometime during FY 2003, in which prison population is forecasted to reach 8,514 inmates by the end of the fiscal year.

It should be noted, however, that the current prison population projections are based on current policy and procedures. Introduction of new legislation that creates new offenses or increases penalties or sentence lengths for any offense would impact these projections. In addition, policy changes relating to good time allocations, postrelease supervision periods, parole practices or revocation procedures all have a direct impact on prison population projections.

The Prophet Model contains a monitoring component that permits an ongoing review of the model's accuracy. When the monthly error rate exceeds 2% for two consecutive months, there is an indication of potential problems within the model design. There are three types of problem that commonly arise with simulation models. 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 included 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. Included (Attachment B) are the monthly monitoring reports since the creation of the Kansas Prophet Model in July of 1995. From the information presented, the model has been fairly accurate, having never once exceeded the 2% error threshold.

It should be noted that 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 current prison population projections presented are based on current legislation and practices and any changes to either of these factors would have an direct impact on the forecasted prison bedspace needs. Projections need to be viewed as a planning tool, not a solution to prison overcrowding. Projections should serve as a decision making tool that permits rational and informed policy changes to address the state's current problem. The Sentencing Commission will continue to be available to provide any assistance, support, or information requested.

For more information contact:

Barbara Tombs, Executive Director
Kansas Sentencing Commission

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KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION
TEN YEAR ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS
2.1% GROWTH IN ADMISSION RATE

ID GROUP	July 30 1997	June 30 1998	June 30 1999	June 30 2000	June 30 2001	June 30 2002	June 30 2003	June 30 2004	June 30 2005	June 30 2006	June 30 2007	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
LEVEL 1	335	340	348	353	370	372	376	390	396	401	415	80	23.9%
LEVEL 2	617	638	685	690	737	769	781	806	810	804	833	216	35.0%
LEVEL 3	1296	1329	1318	1319	1322	1318	1319	1325	1329	1322	1348	52	4.0%
LEVEL 4	299	293	297	303	304	316	325	330	333	344	355	56	18.7%
LEVEL 5	906	907	955	992	1004	1007	1022	1026	1016	1033	1063	157	17.3%
LEVEL 6	157	172	178	184	192	193	199	193	198	197	203	46	29.3%
LEVEL 7	711	780	832	846	810	806	836	871	881	891	906	195	27.4%
LEVEL 8	231	325	316	315	306	296	295	299	296	300	317	86	37.2%
LEVEL 9	285	324	332	351	363	350	372	390	395	398	413	128	44.9%
LEVEL 10	45	44	46	49	45	57	50	56	50	55	69	24	53.3%
LEVEL D1	30	32	41	47	53	59	65	69	68	72	79	49	163.3%
LEVEL D2	188	199	215	226	230	241	243	243	242	249	258	70	37.2%
LEVEL D3	643	556	552	555	558	549	578	605	607	611	636	-7	-1.1%
LEVEL D4	360	407	408	409	399	403	413	422	428	433	456	96	26.7%
OFF GRID	670	714	763	822	890	927	965	1019	1062	1144	1208	538	80.3%
CONDITIONAL PAROLE VIOLATORS	1048	986	903	785	755	725	675	629	593	583	565	-483	-46.1%
TOTAL	7821	8046	8189	8246	8338	8388	8514	8673	8704	8837	9124	1303	16.7%
DRUG BORDER BOX BED SAVINGS	-78	-225	-280	-349	-345	-358	-387	-401	-412	-423	-420		

**COMPARISON BETWEEN FISCAL YEAR 1996 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1998
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED PRISON POPULATION**

Month	Fiscal Year 1996				Fiscal Year 1997				Fiscal Year 1998*			
	Projected	Actual	Number Difference	% Error	Projected	Actual	Number Difference	% Error	Projected	Actual	Number Difference	% Error
July	7001	6980	+21	+0.30	7463	7482	-19	-0.25	7804	7800	+4	+0.05
August	7051	7078	-27	-0.38	7533	7512	+21	+0.28	7840	7798	+42	+0.54
September	7056	7124	-68	-0.95	7634	7555	+79	+1.04	7865	7890	-25	-0.32
October	7063	7147	-61	-0.85	7693	7629	+64	+0.84	7931	7910	+21	+0.26
November	7107	7111	-4	-0.05	7736	7674	+62	+0.81	7937	7943	-6	-0.08
December	7170	7055	+115	+1.63	7764	7755	+9	+0.12	7948	7914	+34	+0.43
January	7238	7122	+116	+1.62	7759	7756	+3	+0.04				
February	7297	7180	+117	+1.63	7783	7729	+54	+0.70				
March	7295	7289	+6	+0.08	7791	7793	-2	-0.02				
April	7317	7348	-31	-0.42	7811	7799	+12	+0.15				
May	7319	7417	-98	-1.32	7846	7774	+72	+0.93				
June	7331	7455	-124	-1.66	7841	7795	+46	+0.59				
Total Average	7187	7192	-5	-0.07	7721	7688	+33	+0.43	7888	7876	+12	+0.15

* Fiscal year 1998 is based on 6 month figures from July 1997 through December 1997.

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG 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+ 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
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> Presumptive Probation
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> Border Box
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> 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	32 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

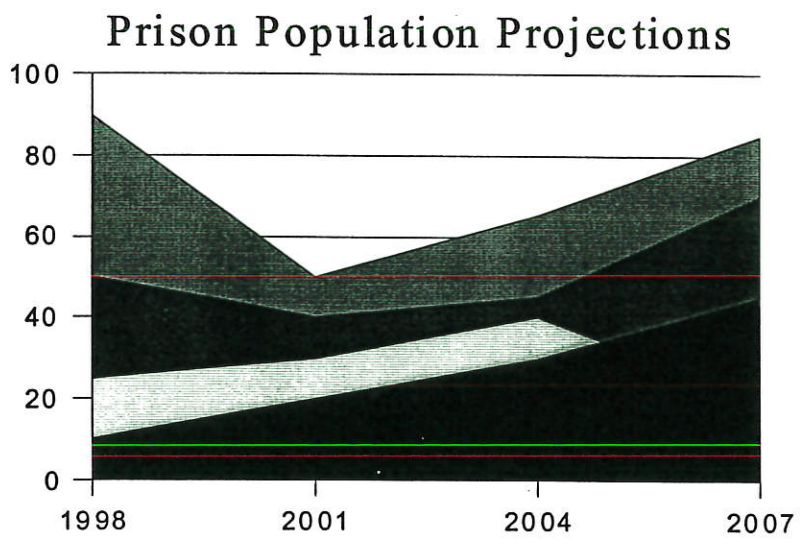
Postrelease supervision terms are:

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

KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Ten Year Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections



August 14, 1997

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I. PROPHET SIMULATION MODEL

A. HISTORY OF THE PROPHET SIMULATION 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 Simulation 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 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 model. Prior to that time, prison population projections were performed by the Department of Corrections. The task of performing population projections was assigned to the Commission since the agency is responsible for processing all felony journal entries submitted under the Sentencing Guidelines Act. 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 and 1997 legislative sessions to incorporate any new changes to criminal statutes and sentencing guidelines. Official state prison population projections are released annually by the Commission in the fall of each year.

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 1997, a second detention model was developed for the Northeast Regional Detention Center located in Douglas County. Since a regional detention center's population mix is much different than that of an urban county, this model will serve as prototype for regional and rural detention centers. The juvenile detention projection 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.

B. OPERATION OF THE PROPHET SIMULATION MODEL

The PROPHET Model utilizes a modeling technique that is a combination of stochastic entity simulation and a Monte Carlo simulation. The stochastic or probabilistic technique utilizes a random number process to simulate the movement of offenders through the correctional system. The Monte Carlo technique converts the random numbers chosen into individual cases (offenders admitted to prison) and places the inmate in one of 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. The simulation model adjusts length of stay to incorporate such variables as jail credits and good time lost or earned. 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, an inmate is then assigned to one of the fifteen sentencing guidelines groups based on the most serious offense. This assignment process was used for 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 inmates admitted to prison during the previous fiscal year unless there is data or information provided to indicate otherwise.

A trend analysis is then completed on the current year's data, which allows for adjustments to any previous lengths of stays, distributions of admissions by severity levels and various other data elements that are necessary to operate the PROPHET Model. In addition to the data collected, the PROPHET Model incorporates a series of assumptions in developing the population projections. 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 generate and review the assumptions used in the PROPHET. Information on the Consensus Group and a list of assumptions utilized are presented in Section II. Based on the expertise and discussion among this group, the assumptions formulated represent what members anticipate, to the best of their

knowledge, will be future practices in their specific fields.

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 current prison population projections presented are based on current legislation and any changes in legislation would have an impact on 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 and is updated annually. The baseline projections are presented by individual severity levels for a ten year period. The baseline projections also include the projected number of prison 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 admission 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 or even fewer 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. For example, from the projections presented, it would appear that conditional violators are decreasing. However, since post-release violators are only incarcerated for an average of 90 to 180 days, you can allocate one bed for two to four violators during the course of one year. In contrast, the percentage increase indicated on the baseline projections for the Severity Levels I and II do not represent large increases in admissions for those levels, but rather reflect the fact that due to sentence lengths on those specific levels; offenders serve significantly longer 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 consecutive 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. Included (Attachment B) please find the monthly monitoring reports since the

inception of the PROPHET Model in July of 1995. From the information presented, the model has been fairly accurate, having never exceeded the 2% 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 that would be needed to accommodate that specific piece of legislation. The Sentencing Commission provides numerous individual legislative impacts during a legislative 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 problem.

II. PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION CONSENSUS GROUP

As previously stated, the PROPHET Simulation Model is based on a combination of data analysis and key operational assumptions. In order to formulate the most accurate assumptions, the Sentencing Commission utilizes a Prison Population Consensus Group to review and establish the final assumptions that are used in building the simulation model. Members of the Consensus Group represent individuals from various criminal justice agencies that play a role in the processing of an individual throughout the criminal justice system. Members contribute their agencies' expertise regarding formal and informal procedures and provide information on specific issues or practices that may affect prison population.

Current members of the Prison Population Consensus Group include:

Secretary Charles Simmons	Department of Corrections
Patricia Biggs	Research Analyst, Department of Corrections
Marilyn Scafe	Chairperson of the Kansas Parole Board
Director Larry Welch	Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Judge James Buchele	Third Judicial District
Ken Hales	Sedgwick County Community Corrections
Doug Irvin	Office of Judicial Administration
Stuart Little	Legislative Research Department
Barbara Tombs	Director of the Kansas Sentencing Commission
Kunlun Chang	Research Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission

The Consensus Group met twice to review, discuss and make modifications to the assumptions to be incorporated in the PROPHET Simulation Model. The assumptions adopted by the group are as follows:

FY 1998 PROPHET PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS ASSUMPTIONS

1. Model begins on July 1, 1997.
2. Model is based on FY 1997 data (July 1996 - June 1997).
3. The prison population projection is for a ten year period - FY 1998 to FY 2007.
4. Phase-In for new law (guideline admissions) is anticipated to be complete by October 1, 1997. The projection model assumes that all new admissions to prison after that date will be guideline sentences.
5. New Law or Guideline sentenced offenders will lose an average of 25% of eligible good time credits. This rate is consistent with good time credit loss observed in the FY 1997 data.

6. Old Law or Pre-Guideline offenders are assumed to earn approximately 24.5 days per month of good time credit. This is an unchanged assumption from both the original and current population projections.
7. Arrest rates factored into the projection model are based on historical increases over the previous ten years.
8. New law conditional violators of post-release supervision serve a period not to exceed 90 days for offenses committed before 4/20/95.
9. New law conditional violators of post-release supervision for offenses committed after 4/20/95 may serve up to 180 days. It is assumed that 75% of this group of offenders will earn back to 90 days of incarceration through good time earnings; 25% will serve between 90 and 180 days. Based on this assumption, an average of 135 days was incorporated into the model for this group of offenders.
10. Conditional Parole and Post-release violators were projected to return to prison at a rate of 130 per month. Analysis of FY 1997 data indicates that the monthly average of returns was 142. On the advice of the Secretary Simmons, the number of conditional parole and post-release violators returned to prison was increased to 150 per month. The Secretary felt that with additional parole officers he has added, there would be a corresponding increase in the number of revocations. He also added that there have been no additional programs created for this population.
11. Parole and post-release violators returned to prison with a new sentence at a rate of 284 annually during the past fiscal year. This annual rate is projected to remain constant throughout the forecast period.
12. From information provided by the Parole Board, parole rates were calculated at 25% for all pre-guideline cases.
13. Technical conditional-release violators are treated the same as conditional post-release and parole violators in the projection model.
14. Old law inmates serving aggregate sentences serve their old law sentences until their designated parole eligibility date and then begin to serve their new law sentence.
15. Post-release violators with a new sentence will serve the remaining 15/20% of their old sentence (from good time earnings) and then start serving their new charge sentence.
16. The data indicates that conditional probation violators were sentenced to prison at a rate of 110 per month, an increase from the average of 103 per month in the previous year. Adjustments were made to the model to reflect the increase to 110 per month. The Consensus Group did reduce the number of conditional probation violators entering prison from 110 to 100 from January 1, 1998 to

July 1, 1998 to reflect the \$700,000 legislative allocation to Community Corrections to develop programs to divert this population. Absent any certainty that funding would continue beyond the current fiscal year, the number of violators was returned to the 110 per month for the remaining of the forecast period.

17. During the 1996 legislative session, legislation was passed into law that placed seven new border boxes on the drug grid. The previous Consensus Group adopted the six month lag time for implementation and 50% diversion of potential offenders. In addition, the assumption incorporated a 50% failure rate and subsequent admission to prison for those offenders who initially received a nonprison sentence. A review of the data indicates that the current diversion rate for the past year was 76.6%, however there is not sufficient data available at this time to analyze the failure rate. The Consensus Group decided to adjust the diversion rate from 50/50 to 70/30 to more accurately reflect current practice. The failure rate will remain at 50% since there is insufficient data at this time to support any change.

18. The legislative creation of the crime of "aggravated criminal threat" is not projected to cause a noticeable impact on future prison population projections and is not factored in the baseline projections.

19. Increasing the penalty for trafficking in contraband in a correctional facility from a level 6 nonperson felony to a level 5 nonperson felony is projected to have marginal impact on future prison population. It is projected this change in severity level will require an additional 50 to 75 beds by the end of the forecast period.

20. Admission rate: historic growth rate in admissions for new court commitments (which include new court admissions, conditional probation violators and probation violators with new sentences) are as follows:

FY 1989 to FY 1990	+05.8%
FY 1990 to FY 1991	-08.9%
FY 1991 to FY 1992	+03.1%
FY 1992 to FY 1993	-00.22%
FY 1993 to FY 1994	-11.4%
FY 1994 to FY 1995	+11.8%
FY 1995 to FY 1996	+17.4%
FY 1996 to FY 1997	+06.98%

The eight year (FY 1989 to FY 1997) new court commitments indicate an average annual percent change of 2.1%. This is a decrease from the 4.3% utilized in last year's model. The Consensus Group could not come to agreement on whether to use the average 2.1% or a lower rate of 1.5%. It was decided by the Consensus Group to produce two sets of projections and defer to the Sentencing Commission to decide on the appropriate rate. During the next Sentencing Commission meeting the new court commitment rate was discussed and by voice vote the Commission adopted the 2.1% admission rate to incorporate into the official projections.

III. KEY FY 1997 DATA FINDINGS

- Old law technical parole violator length of stay is observed to be 13 months. This is an increase from the 10 month length of stay observed during FY 1996. This change could result in an additional 100-60 beds per year through the end of FY 2000. This is second consecutive year that old law technical parole violators have indicated an increase in lengths of stay.
- Nondrug level 1 guideline inmate sentences increased by 35 months over sentence length observed in FY 1996 data. It is assumed that sentence length increases reflect the 1994 legislative impact of doubling of the sentencing ranges for severity level 1, criminal history category A and B offenses. The data indicates that 33% of the offenders in this severity level fell in criminal history categories A to E.
- Nondrug level 2 guideline inmate sentences increased by 22 months over sentence lengths observed in the FY 1996 data. It is assumed that sentence length increase is the result of the 1994 legislative changes doubling the sentences for level 2, criminal history category A and B offenses, since almost 23% of offenders sentenced on this level have criminal histories of A to D.
- The average sentence length for nondrug level 6 guideline sentences decreased by 5.5 months from the FY 1996 data. There is no apparent explanation for this decrease in sentence lengths at this time.
- Nondrug level 7 - 10 guideline admissions increased by 4.0% over FY 1996 admissions. It would appear from the data there is a shift in the severity levels of offenders being admitted to prison.
- Corresponding with the implementation of the border boxes, drug level 3 admissions decreased by 4.1% compared with FY 1996 admissions. Uncharacteristically, drug level 4 admissions have increased by 1.8%.
- Conditional parole and post-release violator returns totaled 1,703 readmissions during FY 1997, an average of 142 per month. Conditional parole and post-release violator returns in FY 1997 have increased by 292 readmissions over FY 1996.
- The percentage of "old law" inmates admitted as a new court commitment decreased to 4.6% of the total new commitments in FY 1997.
- Nondrug level 1, 2, and 3 admissions account for only 9.4% of the total FY 1997 guideline admissions, compared to nondrug levels 7, 8, 9, and 10 which represent 43.8% of total guideline admissions for FY 1997.

**KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION
STOCK POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
JUNE 30, 1997**

ID GROUP	OLD LAW		NEW LAW		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
D1	0	0.0	23	0.6	23	0.3
D2	35	0.9	134	3.4	169	2.2
D3	207	5.4	373	9.6	580	7.4
D4	8	0.2	313	8.0	321	4.1
N1	226	5.9	94	2.4	320	4.1
N2	402	10.5	192	4.9	594	7.6
N3	708	18.5	505	12.9	1,213	15.6
N4	127	3.3	156	4.0	283	3.6
N5	317	8.3	509	13.0	826	10.6
N6	43	1.1	92	2.4	135	1.7
N7	70	1.8	573	14.7	643	8.2
N8	11	0.3	182	4.7	193	2.5
N9	15	0.4	254	6.5	269	3.5
N10	2	0.1	40	1.0	42	0.5
TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATORS	632	16.5	393	10.0	1,025	13.3
LIFE SENTENCE	592	15.5	68	1.7	660	8.5
AGGREGATE SENTENCES	431	11.3	0	0.0	431	5.5
SUBTOTAL	3,826	49.5	3,901	50.5	7,727	99.2
MISSING					68	0.8
TOTAL					7,795	100.0

Data supplied by the Kansas Department of Corrections.

OLD LAW ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1997

ID GROUP	NUMBER ADMITTED	PERCENT ADMITTED	MINIMUM SENTENCE (MONTHS)	MAXIMUM SENTENCE (MONTHS)	JAIL CREDITS (DAYS)	PROBATION VIOLATORS (% OF TOTAL)
D1	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D2	2	1.5	60.0	240.0	382.0	N/A
D3	31	23.3	33.0	116.1	173.0	87.1
D4	2	1.5	16.0	72.0	N/A	50.0
N1	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N2	1	0.8	104.0	240.0	180.8	0.0
N3	10	7.5	49.2	180.0	198.0	70.0
N4	1	0.8	45.0	120.0	N/A	0.0
N5	22	16.5	30.3	98.7	94.4	59.1
N6	4	3.0	12.0	42.0	128.5	75.0
N7	16	12.0	18.8	70.5	309.3	93.8
N8	1	0.8	32.7	48.0	N/A	0.0
N9	7	5.3	10.3	37.7	114.8	71.4
N10	3	2.3	8.0	32.0	59.0	33.3
AG1	1	0.8	N/A	N/A	--	0.0
AG2	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	--	N/A
AG3	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	--	N/A
AG4	1	0.8	N/A	N/A	--	0.0
AG5	1	0.8	36.0	120.0	--	100.0
AG6	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	--	N/A
AG7	5	3.6	12.0	60.0	--	80.0
AG8	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	--	N/A
AG9	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	--	N/A
AG-D2	1	0.6	N/A	N/A	--	100.0
AG-D3	9	6.8	31.5	115.5	--	88.9
AG-D4	2	1.5	12.0	60.0	--	50.0
LIFERS	13	9.8	N/A	N/A	--	N/A
TOTAL OLD LAW	133	100.0				

Data supplied by the Kansas Department of Corrections.

**NEW LAW ADMISSIONS CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1997**

ID GROUP	NUMBER ADMITTED	PERCENT ADMITTED	AVERAGE SENTENCE (MONTHS)	JAIL CREDITS (DAYS)	GOOD TIME POSSIBLE (MONTHS)	% TECH PROBATION VIOLATORS	% PROBAT. VIOLATOR WITH NEW SENT.
N1	24	0.8	239.8	177.4	36.0	0.0	0.0
N2	65	2.3	139.7	167.7	21.0	1.5	3.1
N3	181	6.3	77.3	153.9	11.6	8.3	3.9
N4	60	2.1	64.0	157.5	9.6	13.3	3.3
N5	217	7.5	51.8	147.8	7.8	23.0	10.1
N6	69	2.4	29.3	127.5	4.4	46.4	15.9
N7	439	15.2	25.2	122.5	3.8	57.4	10.5
N8	256	8.9	15.3	103.1	2.3	59.8	10.2
N9	476	16.5	11.1	79.8	1.7	63.0	4.6
N10	90	3.2	8.8	76.1	1.3	50.0	4.4
D1	4	0.1	237.0	164.8	35.6	25.0	0.0
D2	56	1.9	48.7	101.6	7.3	12.5	10.7
D3	318	11.0	23.6	78.3	3.5	32.1	3.1
D4	348	12.1	17.0	89.5	2.6	55.5	7.2
LIFER	29	1.0	--	--	--	N/A	N/A
TOTAL NEW LAW	2,632	91.3	70.6	124.8	10.6	44.5	7.1
TOTAL OLD LAW	133	4.6					
MISSING	119	4.1					
TOTAL ADMITS	2,884	100.0					

Data supplied by the Kansas Department of Corrections.

ANALYSIS OF NEW COURT COMMITMENTS												
FISCAL YEAR	TYPE OF ADMISSION									TOTAL PROPHET NEW COMMITMENTS		
	NEW COMMITS*	# DIFF	% DIFF	TECHNICAL PROBATION VIOLATOR**			PROBATION VIOLATOR/NEW SENT.			# DIFF	% DIFF	
				# DIFF.	% DIFF.		# DIFF.	% DIFF.				
1989	2113			264			65			2442		
1990	2295	182	8.61%	207	-57	-21.59%	81	16	24.62%	2583	141	5.77%
1991	2077	-218	-9.50%	227	20	9.66%	49	-32	-39.51%	2353	-230	-8.90%
1992	2192	115	5.54%	188	-39	-17.18%	45	-4	-8.16%	2425	72	3.06%
1993	2192	0	0.00%	179	-9	-4.79%	48	3	6.67%	2419	-6	-0.25%
1994	1893	-299	-13.64%	210	31	17.32%	41	-7	-14.58%	2144	-275	-11.37%
1995	1252	-641	-33.86%	979	769	366.19%	166	125	304.88%	2397	253	11.80%
1996	1351	99	7.91%	1217	238	24.31%	246	80	48.19%	2814	417	17.40%
1997	1301	-50	-3.70%	1301	84	6.90%	202	-44	-17.89%	2804	-10	-0.36%
TOTAL	16,666	-812	-38.64%	4,772	1037	380.82%	943	137	304.21%	22,381	362	17.16%
AVERAGE	1,852	-102	-4.83%	530	130	47.60%	105	17	38.03%	2,487	45	2.14%

Data supplied by the Department of Corrections.

* New commitments are defined as offenders entering the system for the first time or for an offense and subsequent conviction that occurred when the offender was not any form of supervision.

** Definitions of new commitments, technical probation violators, and probation violators with new charges were changed by DOC in 1995, which accounts for the noticeable increases and decreases within these groups between 1994 and 1995.

ANALYSIS OF PAROLE/POST RELEASE VIOLATORS									
FISCAL YEAR	TYPE OF VIOLATOR						TOTAL		
	TECHNICAL PAROLE/POST-RELEASE VIOLATORS			VIOLATORS RETURNED WITH NEW SENT.			TOTAL VIOLATORS USED IN PROPHET MODEL		
	#	DIFF.	% DIFF.	#	DIFF.	% DIFF.	#	DIFF.	% DIFF.
1989	715			238			953		
1990	954	239	33.43%	254	16	6.72%	1208	255	26.76%
1991	982	28	2.94%	325	71	27.95%	1307	99	8.20%
1992	1130	148	15.07%	286	-39	-12.00%	1416	109	8.34%
1993	1397	267	23.63%	280	-6	-2.10%	1677	261	18.43%
1994	2112	715	51.18%	264	-16	-5.71%	2376	699	41.68%
1995	1900	-212	-10.04%	353	89	33.71%	2253	-123	-5.18%
1996	1411	-489	-25.74%	280	-73	-20.68%	1691	-562	-24.94%
1997	1703	292	20.69%	284	4	1.43%	1987	296	17.50%
TOTAL	12,304	988	111.16%	2564	46	29.32%	14,868	1,034	90.79%
AVERAGE	1,367	124	13.90%	285	6	3.67%	1,652	129	11.35%

Data supplied by the Department of Corrections

NOTE 1: In FY 1997, the Prophet model projected 1,567 technical parole/post-release violators returned to prison. The projection under projected the total technical parole/post-release violators by 136 or 8.0%.

NOTE 2: In FY 1997, the projections indicated that 312 parole/post-release violators with new sentences would be returned to prison. The projections over projected parole/post-release violators with new sentences by 28 or 9.9%.

TEN YEAR ADULT PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

FY 1998

**KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION
TEN YEAR ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS
2.1% GROWTH IN ADMISSION RATE**

ID GROUP	July 30 1997	June 30 1998	June 30 1999	June 30 2000	June 30 2001	June 30 2002	June 30 2003	June 30 2004	June 30 2005	June 30 2006	June 30 2007	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
LEVEL 1	335	340	348	353	370	372	376	390	396	401	415	80	23.9%
LEVEL 2	617	638	685	690	737	769	781	806	810	804	833	216	35.0%
LEVEL 3	1296	1329	1318	1319	1322	1318	1319	1325	1329	1322	1348	52	4.0%
LEVEL 4	299	293	297	303	304	316	325	330	333	344	355	56	18.7%
LEVEL 5	906	907	955	992	1004	1007	1022	1026	1016	1033	1063	157	17.3%
LEVEL 6	157	172	178	184	192	193	199	193	198	197	203	46	29.3%
LEVEL 7	711	780	832	846	810	806	836	871	881	891	906	195	27.4%
LEVEL 8	231	325	316	315	306	296	295	299	296	300	317	86	37.2%
LEVEL 9	285	324	332	351	363	350	372	390	395	398	413	128	44.9%
LEVEL 10	45	44	46	49	45	57	50	56	50	55	69	24	53.3%
LEVEL D1	30	32	41	47	53	59	65	69	68	72	79	49	163.3%
LEVEL D2	188	199	215	226	230	241	243	243	242	249	258	70	37.2%
LEVEL D3	643	556	552	555	558	549	578	605	607	611	636	-7	-1.1%
LEVEL D4	360	407	408	409	399	403	413	422	428	433	456	96	26.7%
OFF GRID	670	714	763	822	890	927	965	1019	1062	1144	1208	538	80.3%
CONDITIONAL PAROLE VIOLATORS	1048	986	903	785	755	725	675	629	593	583	565	-483	-46.1%
TOTAL	7821	8046	8189	8246	8338	8388	8514	8673	8704	8837	9124	1303	16.7%
DRUG BORDER BOX BED SAVINGS	-78	-225	-280	-349	-345	-358	-387	-401	-412	-423	-420		

52-1

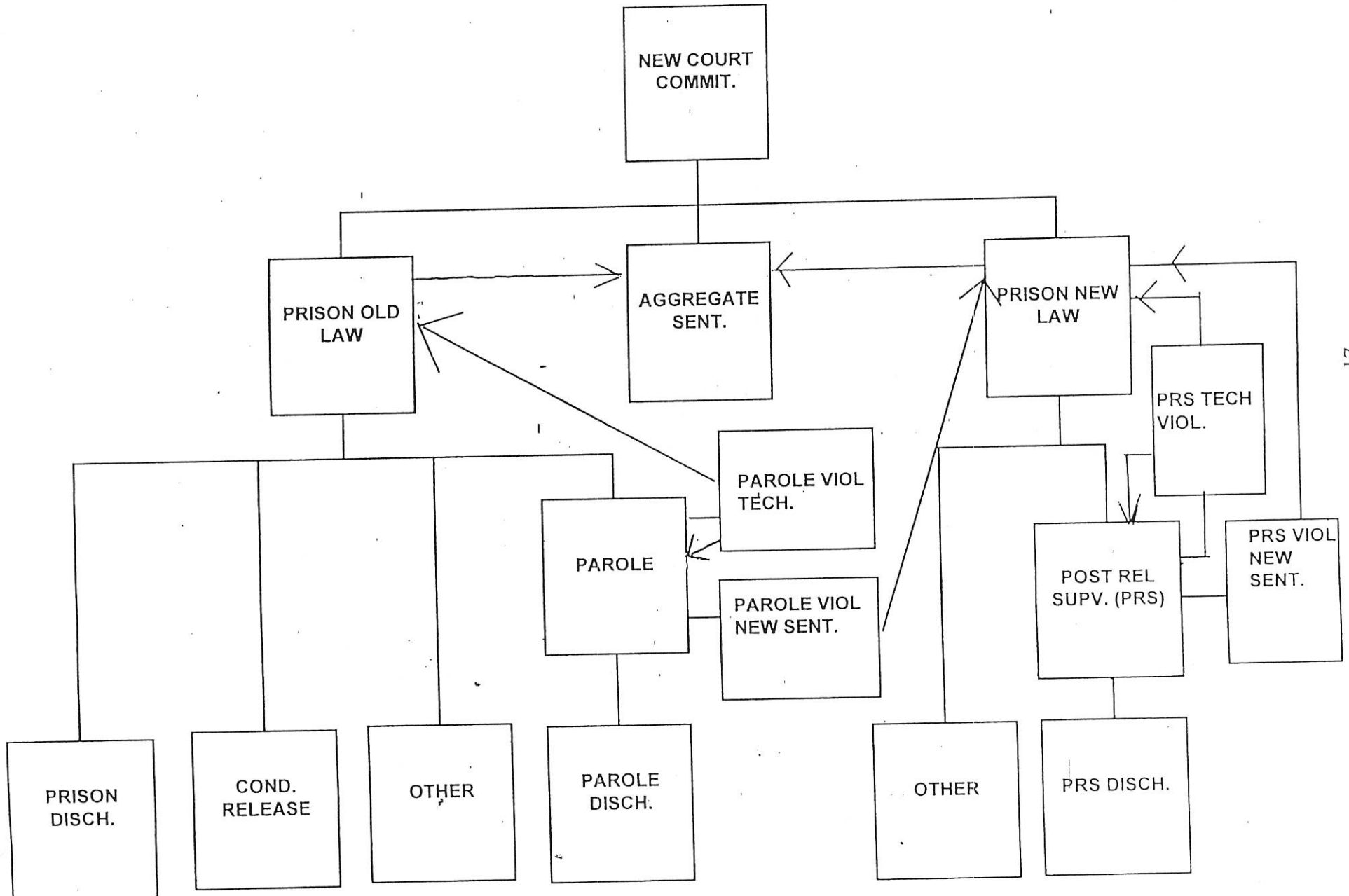


KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION
ADULT PRISON PROJECTIONS - FY 1997

ID GROUP	JULY 30 1996	JUNE 30 1997	JUNE 30 1998	June 30 1999	June 30 2000	June 30 2001	June 30 2002	June 30 2003	June 30 2004	June 30 2005	June 30 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	1246	1258	1259	1325	1343	1361	1355	1377	1382	1370	1427	181	14.5%
LEVEL 4	289	306	325	340	362	381	388	396	390	396	408	119	41.3%
LEVEL 5	867	974	1021	1030	1068	1118	1142	1117	1182	1182	1230	363	41.8%
LEVEL 6	158	161	160	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	706	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%
OFF GRID	442	480	527	576	621	672	718	762	829	880	940	498	112.7%
CONDITIONAL PAROLE VIOLATORS	1002	892	787	704	596	532	508	530	470	467	469	-533	-53.2%
TOTAL	7463	7841	8033	8093	8134	8360	8607	8694	8798	8954	9246	1,783	23.9%
DRUG BORDER BOX BED SAVINGS	0	-78	-163	-198	-256	-242	-260	-280	-293	-296	-300		

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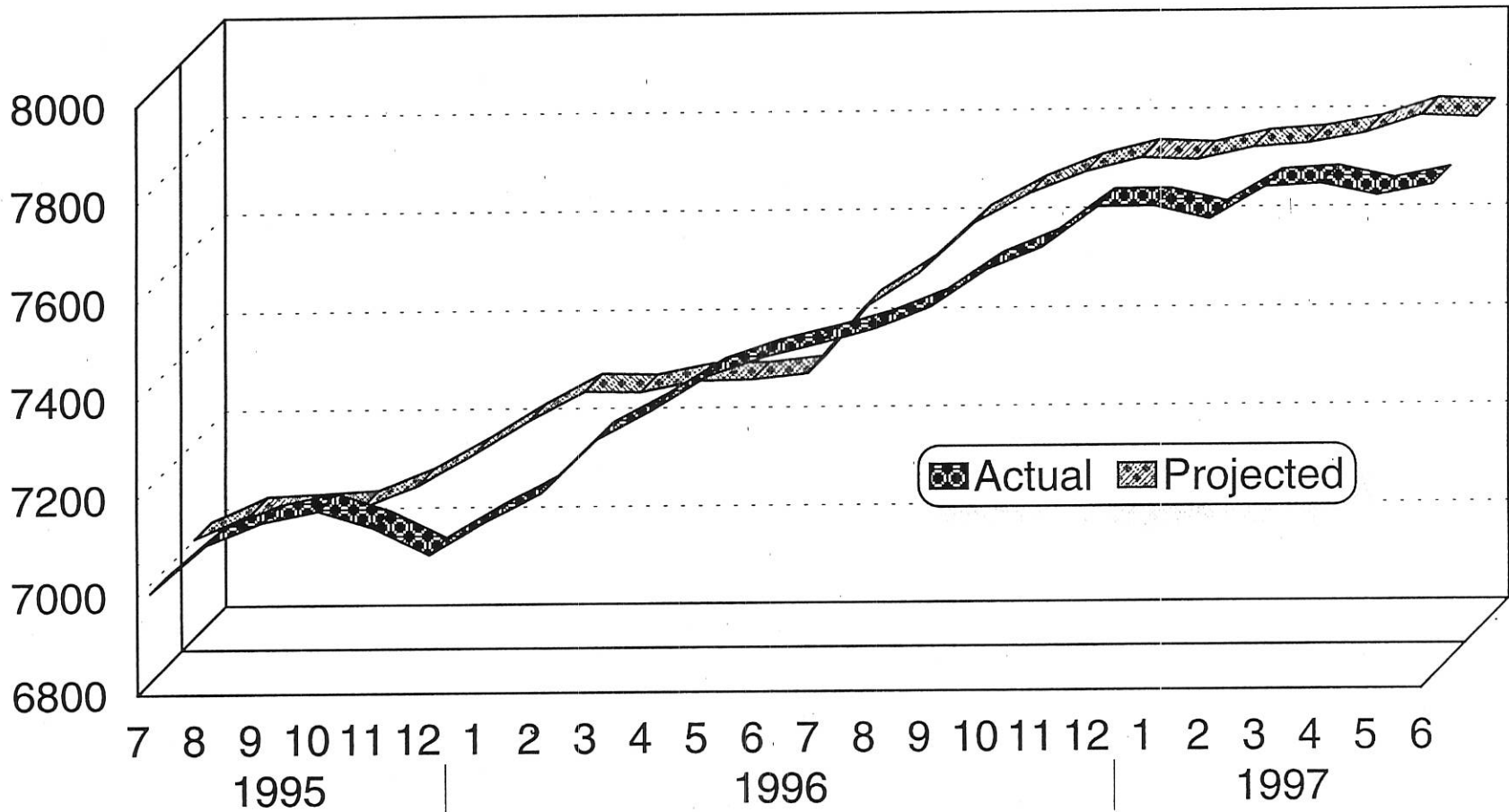
PROPHET PROJECTION MODEL KDOC SIMULATED PRISONER MOVEMENT



**COMPARISON OF FISCAL YEAR 1996 AND FISCAL YEAR 1997
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED PRISON POPULATION**

Month	Fiscal Year 1996				Fiscal Year 1997			
	Projected	Actual	# Difference	% Error	Projected	Actual	# Difference	% Error
July	7001	6980	+21	+0.30	7463	7482	-19	-0.25
August	7051	7078	-27	-0.38	7533	7512	+21	+0.28
September	7056	7124	-68	-0.95	7634	7555	+79	+1.04
October	7063	7147	-61	0.85	7693	7629	+64	+0.84
November	7107	7111	-4	0.05	7736	7674	+62	+0.81
December	7170	7055	+115	+1.63	7764	7755	+9	+0.12
January	7238	7122	+116	+1.62	7759	7756	+3	+0.04
February	7297	7180	+117	+1.63	7783	7729	+54	+0.70
March	7295	7289	+6	+0.08	7791	7793	-2	-0.02
April	7317	7348	-31	-0.42	7811	7799	+12	+0.15
May	7319	7417	-98	-1.32	7846	7774	+72	+0.93
June	7331	7455	-124	-1.66	7841	7795	+46	+0.59
Total Average	7187	7192	-5	-0.07	7721	7688	+33	+0.43

Comparison of FY 1996 and FY 1997 Actual and Projected Prison Population

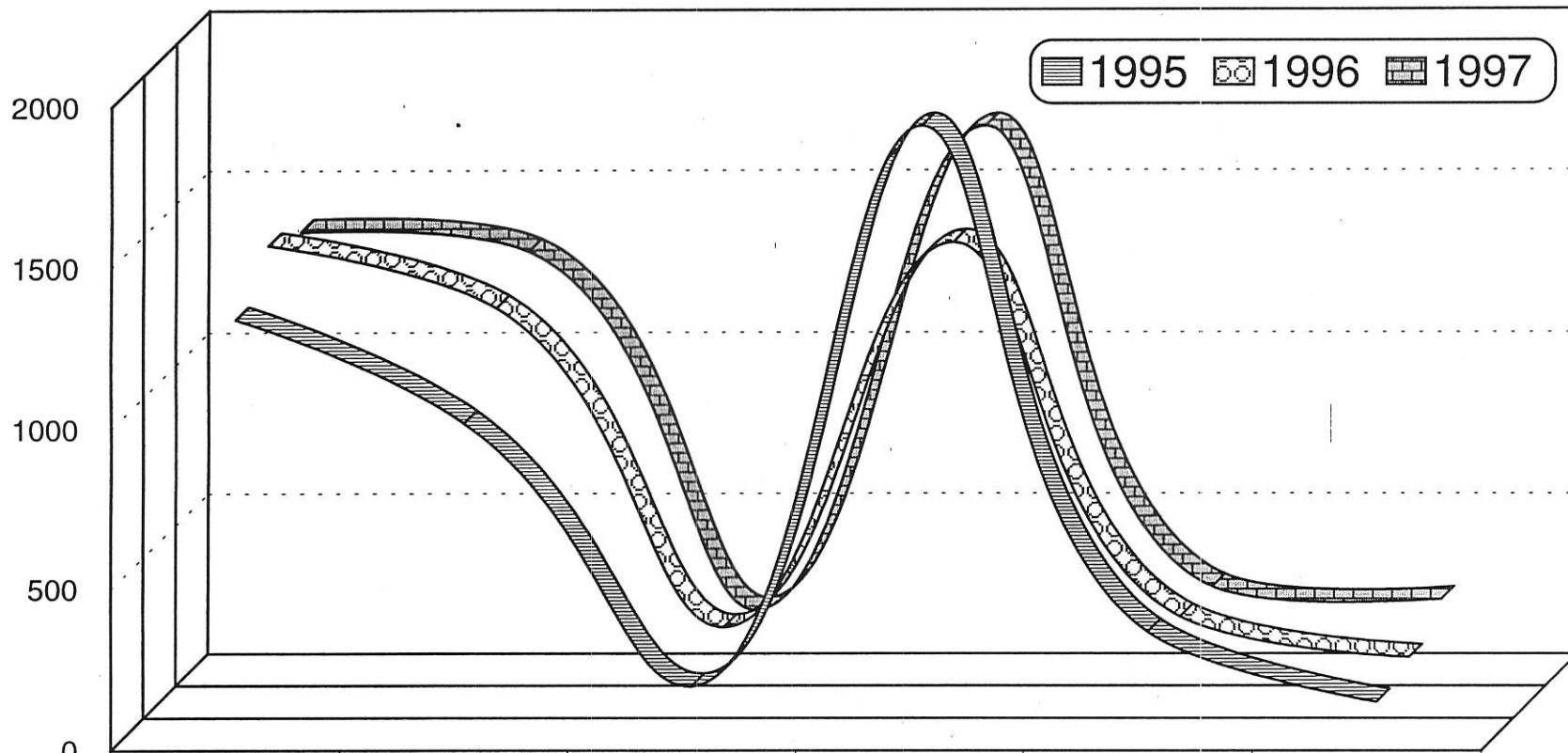


ATTACHMENT C

FY 1995 - FY 1997 DATA COMPARISONS

Type of Admission

Fiscal Year 1995 to 1997

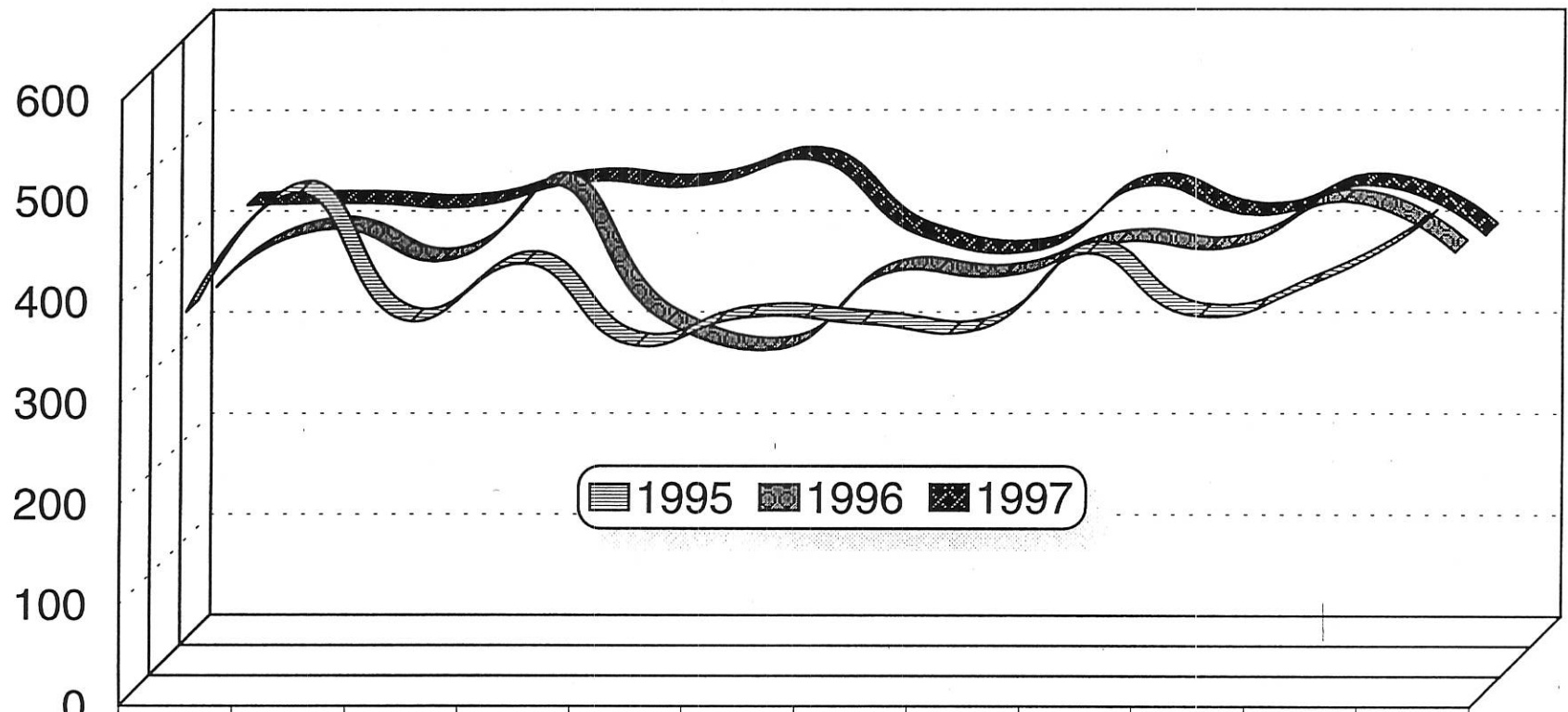


	New Court	PBV	PBVW	PRV	PRVW	Other
1995	1310	989	168	1909	337	120
1996	1439	1245	252	1447	285	159
1997	1380	1320	206	1709	279	240

PBV = conditional probation violators; PBVW = conditional probation violators with new sentence; PRV includes conditional parole violators and conditional release violators; PRVW includes parole violators with new sentence and conditional release violators with new sentence.

Prison Monthly Admission

Fiscal Year 1995 to 1997



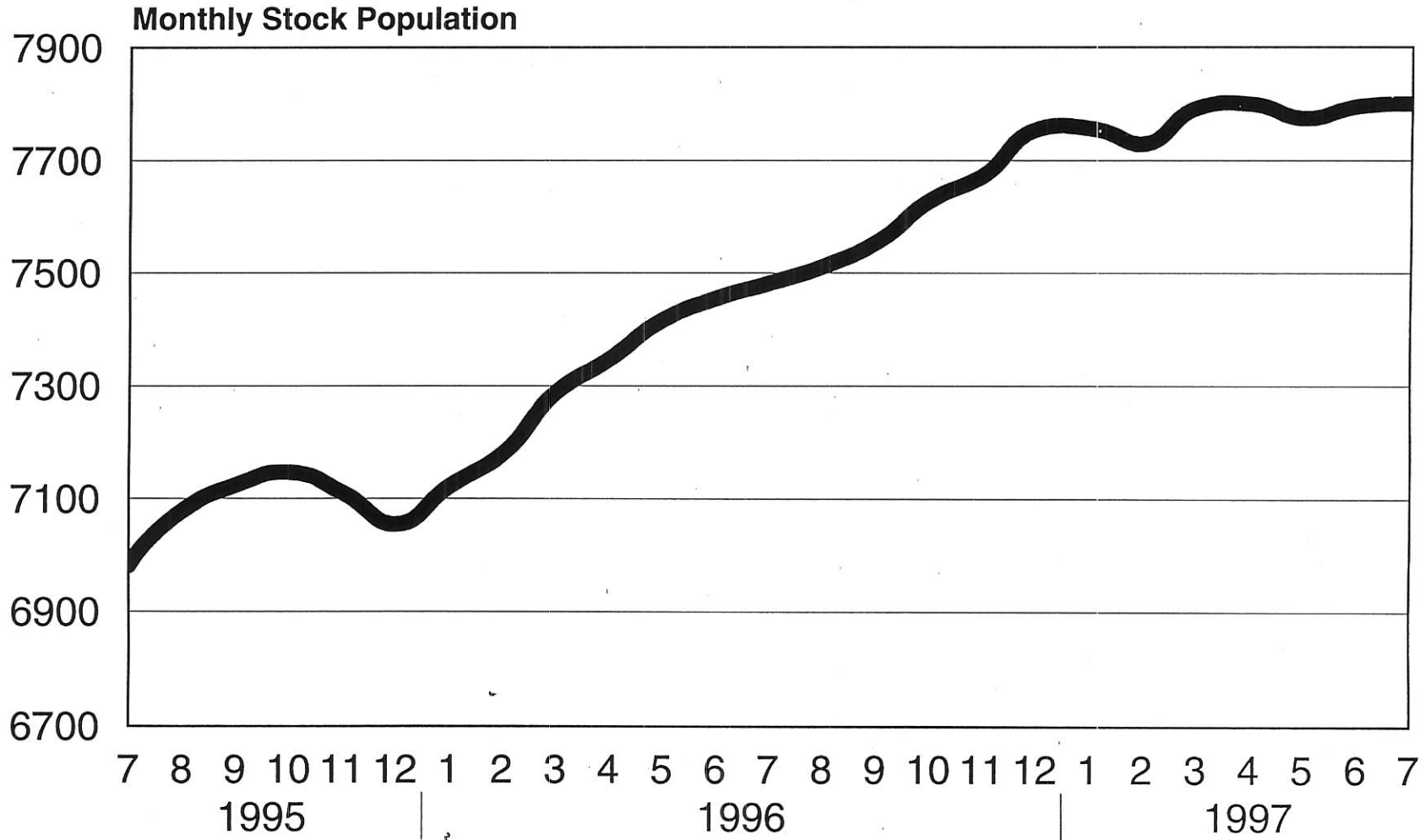
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	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
1995	381	499	372	429	348	376	370	363	439	377	409	470
1996	376	433	402	477	341	315	391	387	420	415	460	410
1997	427	429	426	450	446	472	396	382	446	417	446	397

Based on DOC's data

Prison Stock Population

Fiscal Year 1996 and 1997



Based on DOC's data.

Presentation to the House Appropriations Committee

by

Charles E. Simmons, Secretary
Kansas Department of Corrections

January 14, 1998

- PRISON POPULATION TRENDS AND CORRECTIONAL CAPACITY
- NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY EXPANSION PROJECT STATUS
- LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP EXPANSION
- INMATE WORK
- PAROLEE COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK
- PRIVATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
- PROGRAM EVALUATION
- THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM
- COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS – PROBATION VIOLATOR GRANTS
- BUDGET ISSUE HIGHLIGHTS

Charts

1. *Total Inmate Population: FY 1988 through FY 1998 to date*
2. *End of Month Inmate Population: FY 1997 and FY 1998 to date*
3. *Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month*
4. *Inmate Population Projections: Monthly Monitoring Numbers Compared to Population*
5. *Correctional Facility Capacities*
6. *Bed Utilization – Males*
7. *Bed Utilization – Females*
8. *Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-Incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1988-1997*
9. *Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-Incarceration Management: FY 1997 and FY 1998 to Date, by Month*

*Appropriations
1-14-98
Attachment 2*

Prison Population Trends, Projections and Capacity

Current Status

- The Kansas correctional system continues to operate at near-capacity levels. The number of inmates incarcerated as of December 31, 1997 represented 96.9% of the overall system capacity. On that date, 7,914 inmates were housed in facilities with a total capacity of 8,168 beds—including 8,052 beds in KDOC facilities and 116 placements available to the department in facilities operated by other agencies. Considering KDOC facilities only, the 7,839 inmates housed in them on December 31, 1997 represented 97.4% of the capacity of those facilities.
- Of the total inmate population on December 31st, 7,435 inmates were male and 479 were female. Total correctional system capacity for housing males is 7,659; for females, the capacity is 509. The December 31 inmate population represented 97.1% of capacity for males and 94.1% for females.
- During the past three years, the inmate population has increased significantly. The December 31, 1997 population was 1,545 greater than the December 31, 1994 population of 6,369—an increase of nearly 25%.
- To keep pace with the increasing population, the department has been faced with challenges in providing sufficient bedspace. Since December 31, 1994, over 1,500 beds have been added to correctional capacity, primarily through doublecelling, and other internal building conversions or renovations.

Inmate Population Projections

- The inmate population is forecast to increase significantly over the next 10 years. Projections released in August 1997 by the Kansas Sentencing Commission indicate that the population will reach 9,124 by the end of FY 2007, an increase of 1,210 from the December 31, 1997 level.
- Much of the increase in the inmate population will be accounted for by offenders convicted of serious crimes, reflecting legislative changes in recent years to increase sentences in the higher severity levels of the nondrug sentencing grid. Over the 10-year projection period, the number of inmates convicted of off-grid, severity level 1 and severity level 2 crimes is expected to increase by more than 800.

Capacity

- The 1997 Legislature approved the following capacity additions which are not yet reflected in KDOC capacity numbers:

1. A new 200-bed, medium security housing unit at Norton Correctional Facility, scheduled for completion in March 1999;
 2. A 32-bed minimum security expansion at Hutchinson Correctional Facility's South Unit. When completed in July 1998, this project will result in a net increase of 13 beds, since the facility's work release inmates will be relocated to the South Unit at that time and the existing work release unit will be renovated for use as office space;
 3. Re-opening of the A-Dorm at Winfield Correctional Facility. Forty-one beds of the 127-bed expansion are not yet included in capacity, but are scheduled to be available early in 1998; and
 4. A net increase of 55 beds at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp reserved for KDOC use. The increase results from the 100-bed expansion project approved for the camp. The project is scheduled for completion in late 1998.
- These projects represent an additional 309 beds. Upon their completion, KDOC capacity will increase to 8,477 beds.
 - In assessing the most recent inmate population projections in light of existing capacity and approved bedspace adjustments, the department estimates that approximately 800 beds will be required by the end of FY 2007—nearly all of which would be required to house male inmates. Included in this estimate is the return of one-half of "D" cellhouse at El Dorado Correctional Facility back to single celled maximum custody housing. This results in an increase of 64 maximum security beds and a decrease of 128 medium security beds. If the remainder of "D" cellhouse and all of "E" cellhouse are returned to single celling, there will be a need for an additional 192 beds or a total of 977 additional beds by the end of FY 2007. Otherwise, this estimate assumes continuation of existing practices and policies, and does not reflect any policy changes which might be made regarding the mix of offenders who are supervised in the community as opposed to those who are committed to prison.
 - The department is not requesting additional capacity expansion projects for consideration in the 1998 legislative session. In the intermediate term—given current projections and policies—we believe it will be necessary to propose a 200-bed minimum security unit in the 1999 session (to allow for a project completion date in FY 2001) and further, to propose a 200-bed medium security unit in the 2000 session (to allow for a project completion date in FY 2003).

Norton Correctional Facility Expansion Project Status

The expansion project includes:

- A new 100-cell medium security housing unit which will be doublecelled, for a total housing unit capacity of 200 beds. This will bring the total capacity of Norton's Central Unit to 700 beds.
- A new 20,000 square foot building for Kansas Correctional Industries, to provide industry space (for either a traditional prison industry or a private industry) for creation of jobs for as many of the 200 additional inmates as possible.
- Construction of both new buildings within the existing fenced perimeter of the Norton Correctional Facility – Central Unit.
- Use of inmate labor to the extent possible, including all of the cellhouse painting, all of the interior work in the industries building, and installation of pavement and construction of sidewalks.

The total approved project cost is \$6,202,450, which is being financed as follows:

- \$5,057,152 from federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing grant funds.
- \$780,712 from the Correctional Institutions Building Fund.
- \$364,586 from the State General Fund.

Current project status and timeline:

- Architectural plans have been completed.
- As required by law, project plans were reviewed by the Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight (on November 25, 1997) prior to release of project construction funds by the State Finance Council.
- Project plans and status were reviewed by the Joint Committee on State Building Construction on December 11, 1997.
- The State Finance Council approved release of the project construction funds on December 17, 1997.
- The project construction contract has been opened for bid. A pre-bid conference was held in Norton on January 13, 1998.
- Bids for the project are due on January 27, 1998. The department anticipates making a contract award in early February.
- Scheduled completion date for the project is March 1999.

Labette Correctional Conservation Camp Expansion

As approved during the 1997 legislative session, the Labette expansion project:

- Provides for a 100-bed expansion of the existing facility, the current capacity of which is 104 beds.
- Of the 100-bed expansion—
 - 70 beds are for males and 30 beds for females.
 - 55 beds are reserved for KDOC placements, including 40 for males and 15 for females. This is in addition to the 10 beds currently available for KDOC use. Of the KDOC beds, 10 may be used for permanent party inmates assigned to work details, rather than program participants.
- Is estimated to cost \$907,039. Of the total, \$816,335 is being financed with federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing grant funds, and the remainder, with a local match. To meet part of this match requirement, Labette County has obtained a \$68,000 forgivable loan from the Department of Commerce and Housing.
- Is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1998.

Since the project was first authorized:

- The Department of Corrections and Labette County entered into an interagency agreement on October 9, 1997 regarding the expansion project and the KDOC placements to be made at the facility.
- A firm has been selected by the county to prepare architectural plans for the project, the design of which is currently underway.
- Legislative concerns have been voiced regarding placement of males and females in the same facility.

In response to concerns regarding placement of females at Labette, the Department of Corrections is evaluating two options:

- Relocation of the female component of the project to Topeka Correctional Facility—the facility where most KDOC female inmates are housed. This would involve new construction, now estimated at over \$650,000, plus operating expenses, estimated at approximately \$656,000.
- Privatization of a facility for females. The department is preparing a Request for Proposals in order to solicit bids for a 30-bed female boot camp facility. We expect to issue the RFP by the first of February 1998.
- In the event the female component is removed from the Labette facility, a decision must be made whether to leave the LCCC expansion project at 100 (all male), or reduce it to 70. Reducing it to 70 is estimated to lower construction costs by approximately \$43,000 and operating costs by approximately \$105,000.

Inmate Work

Inmate Work Assignments. All inmates are expected to participate in work and/or program assignments. There are several types of inmate jobs, including: institutional work within the facility, such as food service and maintenance; community service work details; Kansas Correctional Industries jobs; private industry jobs within facilities; and, for work release inmates, private employment in the community.

On June 30, 1997, 75% of the 7,721 inmates in department facilities had full-time work, program or academic or vocational assignments. Of the 1,844 inmates without full-time assignments, 926 were not available for assignment because they were in segregation, treatment, orientation, or evaluation. 547 were not assigned because they were in transition between assignments or an assignment was not available. 371 were unassigned because they were unwilling or temporarily unable to be assigned. Inmates who refuse to work face disciplinary sanctions and a reduced level of privileges.

Of the total inmates with job assignments on June 30, 1997, over 3,400 worked in jobs in direct support of correctional facility operation. While we do not compile summary data on total hours worked, inmate labor clearly has reduced the total number of staff positions which would otherwise be required by the department.

Inmates of any custody level are assigned to facility work assignments. Minimum custody inmates are eligible to be assigned to community service work details. In FY 1997, KDOC inmates performed 869,565 hours of community service work. If valued at a minimum wage rate (which was \$4.25/hr until October 1, 1996 and \$4.75/hr during the remainder of FY 1997), community service work performed by inmates in FY 1997 was worth an estimated \$4.0 million. Total hours and value of community service work are presented below, by correctional facility.

Facility	FY 97 Work Hours	FY 97 \$ Value
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	30,091	\$ 139,717
El Dorado Correctional Facility	117,237	\$ 540,282
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	111,258	\$ 510,767
Lansing Correctional Facility	210,757	\$ 975,413
Larned Correctional Facility	58,421	\$ 271,506
Norton Correctional Facility	82,615	\$ 382,241
Topeka Correctional Facility	99,263	\$ 456,365
Winfield Correctional Facility	159,923	\$ 742,982
Total	869,565	\$4,019,273

Payments from Inmate Wages. Some inmates have jobs with and are paid regular wages by private employers. These inmates are either work release program participants, and are employed in the community, or they have job assignments with one of several private industries who operate within or in close proximity to a correctional facility.

- Inmates working for private employers—including work release inmates, earned \$4,794,151 in gross wages in FY 1997.
- In FY 1997, these inmates paid: \$209,459 in court-ordered restitution and dependent support; \$101,131 to the crime victims' compensation fund; and \$10,109 in attorney fees. [Note: totals for court-ordered payments and attorney fees also include payments made by other inmates, not just privately-employed inmates.]
- In FY 1997, work release inmates paid more than \$35,000 in medical payments.
- There are currently eleven private sector prison industries which employ approximately 244 maximum, medium, and minimum custody inmates in four correctional institutions. The pay received by inmates employed by these companies is at least the federal minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour. Inmates employed in traditional correctional industries jobs receive \$.15-\$.40 per hour, based on job performance and longevity.
-
- At any given time, there are approximately 200 inmates participating in work release programs in the community, primarily in Wichita.
- Inmates receiving wages from private employers are required to save a portion of their earnings. At the end of FY 1997, the balances accumulated in mandatory savings by these inmates totaled \$354,568.
- Work release and private industry inmates paid the state \$896,501 in FY 1997 in reimbursement for room and board costs. The amount paid by each of these inmates for room and board reimbursement was \$50/week. (The reimbursement rate has since increased, however; effective September 1, 1997 the amount paid is \$52.50 per week.) These inmates also paid \$40,855 to reimburse the state for transportation to and from their work sites.
- Inmates working for private employers are responsible for paying federal and state income taxes.

Parolee Community Service Work

Community service work performed by offenders under the supervision of Parole Services is an initiative of relatively recent origin. Offenders eligible to participate include those ordered to do so as a special condition of release by the Kansas Parole Board, Interstate Compact offenders ordered by their releasing authority, and Kansas offenders on whom a special condition for community service has been imposed by the parole officer.

In August 1995, the department implemented a policy which enabled parole officers to make formal arrangements with governmental and charitable entities for offenders to perform community service work. In FY 1996, the three parole regions reported that offenders had completed 2,886 community service work hours statewide.

In June 1996, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council notified the department of its approval of federal grant funding for the provision of parole officer supervised community service work crews in Wichita, Kansas City, and Topeka. Of the \$95,497 total grant award, \$71,623 was provided by federal funds and \$23,874 by state match. In FY 1997, the three parole regions reported that offenders had completed 14,429 community service work hours statewide, an increase of 500% from FY 1996.

In May 1997, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council notified the department of its approval for a renewed grant award to continue parole officer supervised community work crews in Wichita, Kansas City, and Topeka. Of the \$91,028 total grant award, \$63,720 will be provided by federal funds and \$27,308 by a state match. During the first quarter of FY 1998, offenders have completed 4,127 hours of community service work.

Supervised community service work is viewed by the department as an appropriate sanction and alternative to revocation and incarceration in response to offenders who violate conditions of supervision. The implementation of this program has provided parole officers in the state's urban areas with an additional option when responding to non-compliant offenders.

Private Prison Industries

There are currently 11 private sector prison industries in operation, employing approximately 244 maximum, medium, and minimum custody inmates in four correctional facilities. Inmates working for private sector companies earn at least federal minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour. Deductions from inmate wages during FY 1997 totaled \$55,234 for state taxes; \$183,118 for federal taxes, \$97,684 for victims compensation, and \$485,183 returned to the state to help offset the cost of incarceration.

COMPANY NAME	TYPE BUSINESS	NO. INMATE EMPLOYEES	LOCATION
Zephyr Products, Inc.	Metal Fabrication	28	Leavenworth
Heatron Inc.	Industrial Heating Elements	49	Leavenworth
Henke Inc.	Manufacture of Snow Plows	20	Leavenworth
Jensen Engineering Inc.	Computer Assisted Drafting	3	Lansing
Hearts Designs Inc.	Children's Clothing	10	Lansing
United Rotary Brush Inc.	Street Sweeper Brushes	3	Lansing
Impact Design Inc.	Embroidered Sports Wear	73	Lansing
Michaud Cosmetics Inc.	Hotel Amenities	10	Topeka
Century Manufacturing Inc.	Lucite Products	30	Ellsworth
Century Manufacturing Inc.	Wood Products	14	El Dorado
Designed Business Interiors	Panel Refurbishing	4	Lansing
TOTAL		244	

Negotiations with other private companies will continue in FY 1998 in an effort to expand the private industry program.

The department has reached an agreement with Century Manufacturing Inc., which has operated an industry at Ellsworth Correctional Facility for several years to expand its prison-based operations to El Dorado Correctional Facility. The industry is housed at the new Kansas Correctional Industries building at EDCF, which was approved by the 1996 Legislature. The industry became operational this past summer and is expected to employ 75 inmates by the end of FY 1999.

The Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight reviewed the private industry program during the interim. The Committee recommended that the department redouble its efforts to increase the number of inmates employed by private industries. One of the major impediments to doing so is the lack of available space. A new industries building was constructed at El Dorado and opened in

August 1997; an industries building is included in the expansion project at Norton and will be available for use in March 1999; a new industries building at Lansing is included in the Governor's FY 1999 budget recommendations. Even with these additions, future industry expansion opportunities will be limited. Future expansions will be dependent upon identifying a process to finance additional buildings and a capability to construct them in a more timely manner to meet the needs of the private industry. The Department is in the process of trying to develop a proposal to meet these needs.

Program Evaluation

In 1995, the Department of Corrections made a major commitment to developing a research capability to objectively assess the effectiveness of various offender programs offered by the department. At the time, it was recognized that this would be a multi-year effort and that it would require a significant investment in equipment, staff time and resources. A research plan was developed, based in part on data that the department already was collecting. The plan also identified additional data needs, particularly in tracking outcome-related information for offenders who are under postrelease supervision. Developing the capability to collect this additional data has required equipping all parole services staff with personal computers (which are connected to the department's central computer system), designing an entirely new case management software application, and training staff in appropriate technology and data collection procedures. The new case management application for field services is currently in a pilot implementation phase and is scheduled to become fully operational later this year.

Since we are just now implementing the required data collection system for field supervision related information, it still will be some time before sufficient data are available for analysis of many important outcome indicators. However, the research plan also includes analysis of other data currently being collected by the department and a substantial amount of work has been done already in evaluating this data. The department issued its first offender program evaluation report—*Offender Programs Evaluation*—in January 1997 and the 1998 edition of this report will be distributed in early 1998.

The analysis done to date focuses on two categories of evaluative measurement: (1) output and (2) outcome. Program activity and program utilization are two of the output measures presented in the report. Each is reported over a rolling five-year time span. Program activity measures the number of entries and exits for each program. Nine different types of exit categories are used to track the reasons offenders leave a given program. Program utilization measures the extent to which program capacity is being used. These rates are calculated on a daily basis and presented as a fiscal year annual average.

The primary outcome measure—recidivism—captures information related to the impact of the respective programs on rates of return to prison. This analysis focuses on new commitment offenders admitted to the KDOC system since July 1, 1991 and who have been released to post-incarceration supervision. This pool of offenders totaled 10,086 through June 30, 1997.

The activity and utilization measures have important implications for inmate management decisions and assessing efficiency in the delivery of program services. The recidivism measure assists in evaluating the effectiveness of individual programs, and will help guide major decisions and strategies regarding the most effective investment of available program resources.

The department regards the program evaluation effort as an ongoing one that will become increasingly important in guiding departmental decisions related to offender program policies and operations.

Therapeutic Community Program

The Therapeutic Community (TC) program provides a structured living and treatment environment for offenders with substance abuse problems who have at least 12 to 18 months yet to serve on their sentences. The program for individual inmates ranges from 9-18 months, depending on their respective treatment needs, and contains three phases - orientation, treatment and transition. The treatment curriculum includes a number of programmatic elements, with an emphasis on cognitive restructuring and graduated incentives. Beginning in FY 1998, the program also includes a 36-bed community based residential unit to facilitate reintegration of TC program graduates back into the community. Reintegration services are an extension of therapeutic community methods and objectives.

There are three findings that appear consistently throughout the research on substance abuse treatment of offenders: 1. Individuals under legal pressure to undergo treatment do as well or better than those who seek treatment on their own. 2. The more time spent in treatment, the better the outcome. 3. Frequency of drug use and criminal behavior decrease during treatment. Of the treatment programs researched nationally and internationally, TC's seem to be the most effective with criminals with severe substance abuse problems. The characteristics of TC's that seem to make them effective are:

- They assist addicted offenders to identify personal impediments to recovery.
- They give offenders incentives (positive and negative) to participate in programs.
- They separate participants from general inmate population as soon as possible.
- They reinforce pro-social behaviors.
- They establish clear, unambiguous rules.
- They are of sufficient duration to prolong involvement in treatment and support the offender through periods of time where relapse is likely to occur.

The outcomes of five separate studies done on TC's in various states demonstrate the effectiveness of the model with results that appear impressive.

The Department of Corrections received federal grant funds in FY 1998 in the amount of \$684,151 to help finance operating costs of the TC program. These funds will be matched with \$293,207 in state funds for a total operating budget of \$977,358. The department will re-apply for federal grant funds in FY 1999 and FY 2000. However, if awarded, the grant funds would be available only on a declining federal match basis (50% federal/50% state in FY 1999 and 25% federal/75% state in FY 2000.) The state will be expected to assume full program costs in subsequent fiscal years. Program services are delivered through a contractual arrangement with Gateway, Inc.

The therapeutic community was established at Lansing Correctional Facility. Initially the program maintained a capacity of 48 inmates and was temporarily housed on the third floor of H Building in the maximum security compound. The program has been expanded to accommodate 120 inmates in FY 1998, and has been transferred to its permanent location in the TC Unit (the former Adjustment and Treatment Building) which was extensively renovated for this purpose.

Community Corrections--\$700,000 Probation Violator Grants

The 1997 Legislature appropriated \$700,000 to fund grants to local community corrections agencies for the retention of probation condition violators in the community, in lieu of revocation and incarceration in a Department of Corrections facility. A grant application process was formulated by the Community Corrections Advisory Committee and approved by the Secretary, Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight, and the State Finance Council.

Sixteen of twenty-nine local community corrections agencies submitted grant applications. Proposals were accepted in four categories: substance abuse treatment; day reporting; electronic monitoring; and innovations.

The total requested in the sixteen applications was \$1,428,550. Twelve grants totaling \$499,322 were approved. Five programs were funded to provide substance abuse treatment services, three to implement day reporting centers, three to enhance electronic monitoring and surveillance, and one to provide an innovative program called ROPES which is a counseling program that incorporates an obstacle course and seeks to instill discipline and impart problem solving skills. Four proposals were not funded because they did not meet grant application criteria.

The total amount of \$700,000 was not awarded because of concerns about funding in subsequent fiscal years. If the entire amount had been committed to operate programs for periods of six to eight months in FY 1998, continuation at similar levels for twelve months in FY 1999 would have required a substantial increase in the funding level. The department's FY 1999 budget request includes \$700,000 for probation violator program grants.

Budget Issue Highlights

- Funds for 30 new positions (23 security and 7 nonsecurity) and associated costs to staff and operate the 200-bed addition at Norton Correctional Facility for part of FY 1999.
- Construction of a new industries building at the Lansing Correctional Facility. The estimated cost of \$876,025 is financed from the Correctional Industries Fund.
- Funds to plan for a new Reception and Diagnostic Unit. The amount of \$500,000 will be financed by (1) redirecting \$412,370 currently appropriated for planning of a new 200-bed unit at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility and (2) utilizing \$87,630 of the recommended appropriation for systemwide rehabilitation, remodeling, renovation and repair projects.
- Increase of approximately \$900,000 for community corrections grants attributable to an increase of eight percent in the budgeted ADP, from 4,061 to 4,386, for intensive supervision programs.
- Increase of approximately \$600,000 for the State General Fund grant to the Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, primarily reflecting the additional resources required to finance the operating costs associated with the occupancy of the 100-bed expansion. The increase in the grant attributable to the expansion would provide full-year funding for 16 positions and non-salary funding based upon an ADP of 85 (assumes phased occupancy of the 100 additional beds).

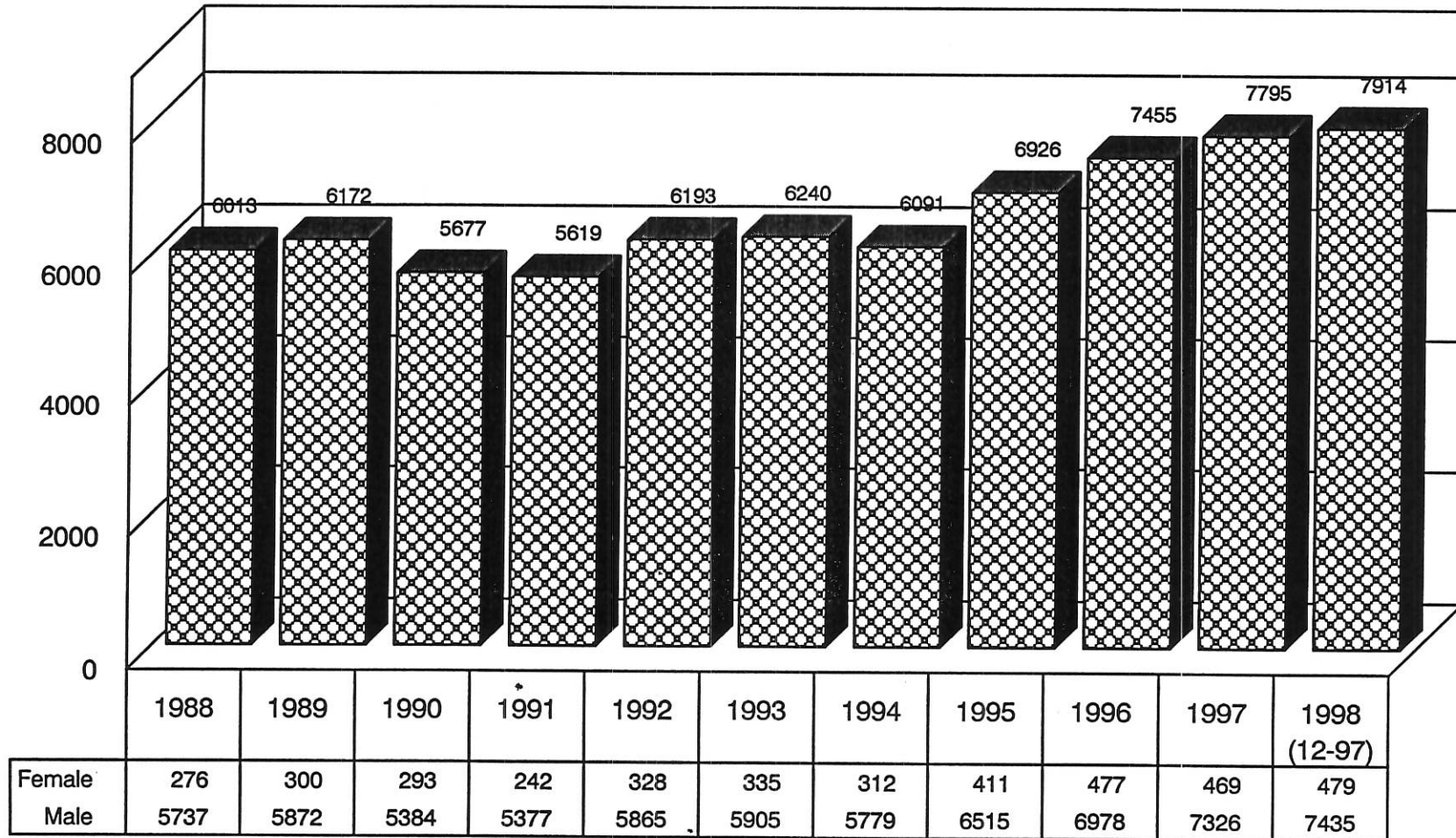
CHARTS

Kansas Department of Corrections

Chart 1

Total Inmate Population: FY 1988 - 1997 and FY 1998 to Date*

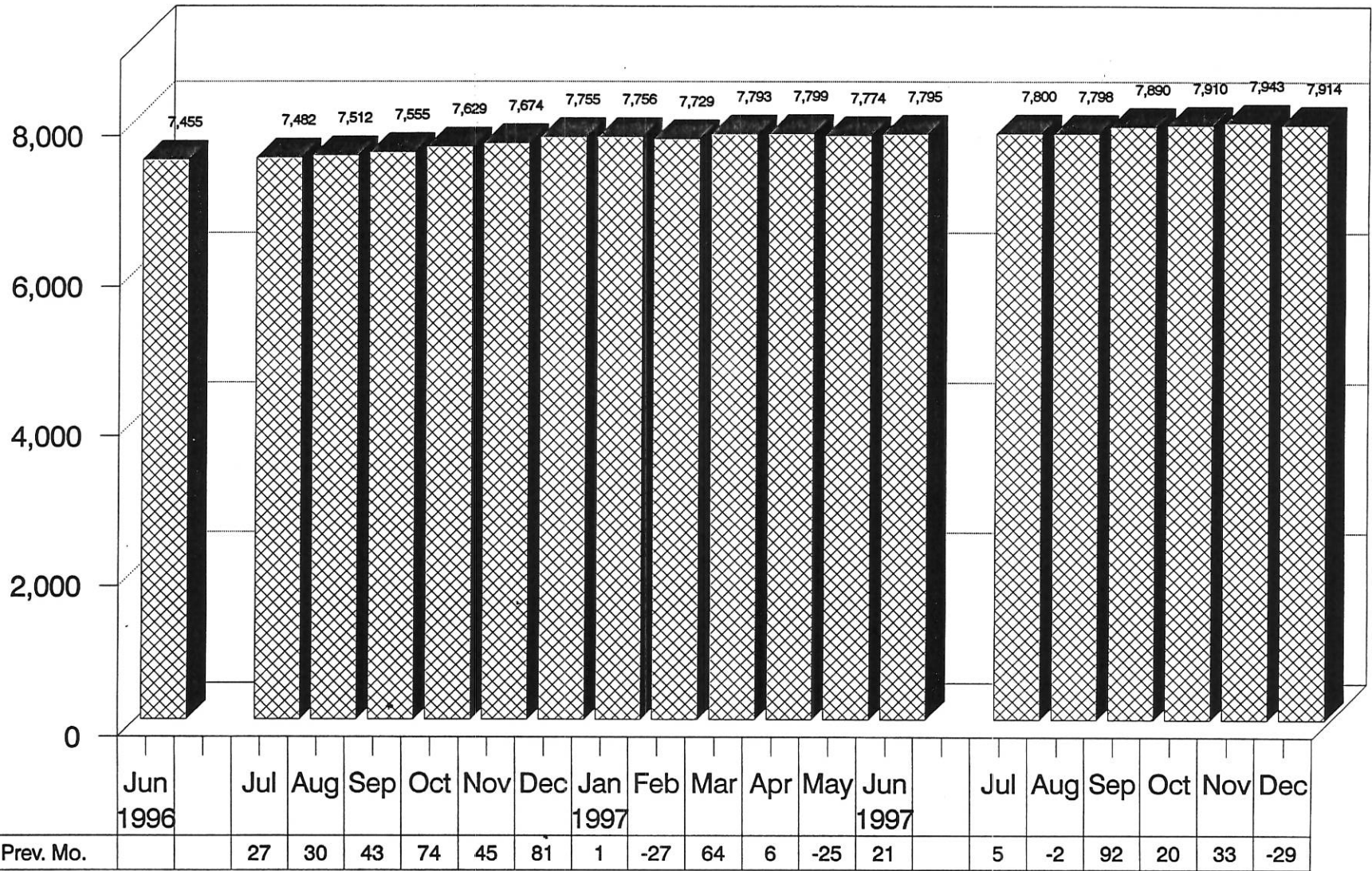
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*As of June 30 each year except FY 1998, which is as of 12-31-1997.

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End-of-month Inmate Population: FY 1997 and FY 1998 to Date, by Month*



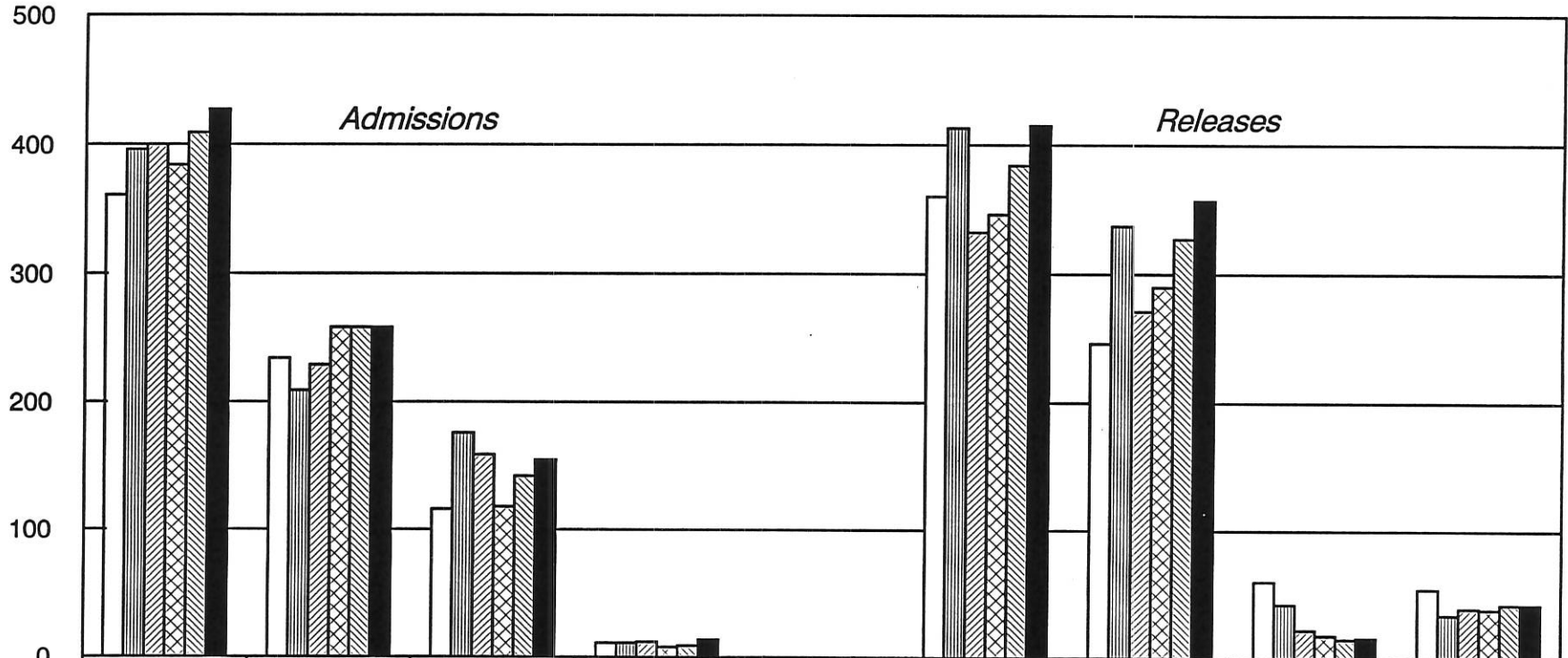
*Figures reflect the total inmate population (combined DOC and Non-DOC facility populations).

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Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category:
Comparison of FY 1993 - FY 1997, and FY 1998 to Date (Through Dec. 1997)



	All Types	Court	Condition Violator	Other		All Types	To Post-incar. Sup.*	Court	Other
FY 93 Mo. Avg. □	361	234	116	11		360	246	60	54
FY 94 Mo. Avg. ▨	396	209	176	11		413	337	42	34
FY 95 Mo. Avg. ▩	400	229	159	12		332	271	22	39
FY 96 Mo. Avg. ▤	384	258	118	8		346	290	18	38
FY 97 Mo. Avg. ▥	409	258	142	9		384	327	15	42
FY 98 (Six Mo.) ■	427	258	155	14		415	357	16	42

*Includes parole releases by action of the Kansas Parole Board as well as releases to supervision via the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of 1993. HGW Chart cesadr12.prs

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Chart 4
Inmate Population Projections:
Monthly Monitoring Numbers
FY 1998

Month/Year	Monthly Monitoring Number	Actual Population	Population - Monitoring Number
July-97	7804	7800	-4
August	7840	7798	-42
September	7865	7890	25
October	7931	7910	-21
November	7937	7943	6
December	7948	7914	-34
January-98	7977		
February	8002		
March	8041		
April	8045		
May	8049		
June	8046		

Source of Monthly Monitoring Numbers: Kansas Sentencing Commission

Note: Population projections developed by the Kansas Sentencing Commission are produced in annual increments. Commission staff use the monthly monitoring numbers for tracking purposes, but the monthly numbers are not official projections. All numbers are end-of-month.

Chart 5

KDOC FACILITY CAPACITIES

Capacity by Facility, Security Designation of Bedspace, and Gender
(Existing as of December 31, 1997 and Approved Additions)

Location of Beds	Security Designation by Gender								
	Maximum		Medium		Minimum		All Levels		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
KDOC Facilities									
Lansing Corr. Facility <i>[including Osawatomie Correctional Facility]</i>	840		913		582		2335		2335
					<i>[80]</i>		<i>[80]</i>		<i>[80]</i>
Hutchinson Corr. Facility	548		850		179		1577		1577
El Dorado Corr. Facility	383		609		172		1164		1164
Norton Corr. Facility <i>[including Stockton Correctional Facility]</i>			332		280		612		612
					<i>[112]</i>		<i>[112]</i>		<i>[112]</i>
Ellsworth Corr. Facility			488		144		632		632
Topeka Corr. Facility	220	78		408	111	8	331	494	825
Winfield Corr. Facility <i>[including Wichita Work Release Facility]</i>					669	10	669	10	679
					<i>[188]</i>	<i>[10]</i>	<i>[188]</i>	<i>[10]</i>	<i>[198]</i>
Larned Corr. Mental Health Facility	120				108		228		228
Subtotal: KDOC Facilities/Placements	2111	78	3192	408	2245	18	7548	504	8052
Non-KDOC Facilities/Placements									
Larned State Security Hospital	42	5			43		85	5	90
Labette Corr. Conservation Camp					10		10		10
Contract Jail Placements			7		9		16		16
Subtotal: Non-KDOC Facilities/Placements	42	5	7		62		111	5	116
Total Existing Capacity	2153	83	3199	408	2307	18	7659	509	8168
Approved Additions:									
Winfield Corr. Facility: Spring 1998					41		41		41
Hutchinson Corr. Facility: July 1998					13 (net)		13 (net)		13
Norton Corr. Facility: March 1999			200				200		200
Labette Corr. Conservation Camp: Fall 1998 <i>(KDOC placements only)</i>					40	15	40	15	55
Total Approved Additions			200		94	15	294	15	309
Grand Total: Existing & Approved	2153	83	3399	408	2401	33	7953	524	8477

CHART 6

BED UTILIZATION - MALES ONLY (Increases Computed at 24-46-30% Custody Distribution)

<u>BEDSPACE/ADJUSTMENT</u>	<u>CUSTODY LEVEL</u>				
	<u>MAXIMUM</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE</u>
Bedspace - 08-18-97	2151	3201	2221	-	7573
Population - 08-18-97	<u>1854</u>	<u>2963</u>	<u>2490</u>	<u>7307</u>	<u>7307</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE</u>	+297	+238	-269	-	+266
PLANNED BEDSPACE INCREASE (FY 98)					
•A-Dorm @ WCF(remaining 127 beds)	-	-	<u>+127</u>	-	<u>+127</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BED SPACE</u>	+297	+238	-142	-	+393
BED UTILIZATION ADJUSTMENT					
•RDU - ADP	-20	-	-	-	-20
•RDU - Med./Min.	-50	+25	+25	-	0
•Releases @ 16/Day @ 2.5 Days to Fill Bed	-4	-8	-28	-	-40
•Open Non-KDOC Beds	-8	-4	-21	-	-33
•Med./Min. - Out of Bed for Cause (Prog, MH, Trans, Release)	-90	+20	+70	-	0
•Spec. Ed. Placements - LCF	-	-30	+30	-	0
•Therapeutic Community Program @ LCF	<u>-40</u>	<u>+10</u>	<u>+30</u>	-	<u>0</u>
ADJUSTED BEDSPACE	+85	+251	-36	-	+300
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (08-18-97 through 6-30-98)	<u>-63 (24%)</u>	<u>-120 (46%)</u>	<u>-80 (30%)</u>	<u>+263</u>	<u>-263</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-98</u>	+22	+131	-116	7570	+37
PLANNED BEDSPACE INCREASE (FY 99)					
•Add 200 - Bed Medium Unit @ NCF	-	+200	-	-	+200
•South Unit Expansion @ HCF	-	-	+13	-	+13
•LCCC Expansion	-	-	+40	-	+40
•Convert 1/2 "D" Cellihouse @ EDCF to Max. Custody	+64	-128	-	-	-64
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 99)	<u>-33</u>	<u>-63</u>	<u>-39</u>	<u>+135</u>	<u>-135</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-99</u>	+53	+140	-102	7705	+91
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 00)	<u>-13</u>	<u>-24</u>	<u>-16</u>	<u>+53</u>	<u>-53</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-00</u>	+40	+116	-118	7758	+38
PLANNED BEDSPACE INCREASE (FY 01)					
•Add 200 - Bed Minimum Unit (Undetermined)	-	-	+200	-	+200
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 01)	<u>-21</u>	<u>-40</u>	<u>-25</u>	<u>+86</u>	<u>-86</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-01</u>	+19	+76	+57	7844	+152
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 02)	<u>-11</u>	<u>-22</u>	<u>-13</u>	<u>+46</u>	<u>-46</u>

BEDSPACE/ADJUSTMENT**CUSTODY LEVEL**

	MAXIMUM	MEDIUM	MINIMUM	POPULATION	AVAILABLE BED SPACE
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AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-02	+8	+54	+44	7890	+106
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PLANNED BEDSPACE INCREASE (FY 03)

•Add 200 - Bed Medium Unit at HCF		+200			+200
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•Convert Second 1/2 "D" Cellhouse @ EDCF to Max. Custody	+64	-128			-64
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PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 03)	-28	-54	-36	+118	-118
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AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-03	+44	+72	+8	8008	+124
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PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 04)	-36	-62	-45	+150	-150
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AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-04	+8	+3	-37	8158	-26
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PLANNED BEDSPACE INCREASE (FY 05)

•Convert 1/2 "E" Cellhouse @ EDCF to Max. Custody	+64	-128	-		-64
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PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 05)	-7	-14	-8	+29	-29
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AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-05	+65	-139	-45	8187	-119
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PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 06)	-30	-58	-38	+126	-126
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AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-06	+35	-197	-83	8313	-245
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PLANNED BEDSPACE INCREASE (FY 07)

•Convert Second 1/2 "E" Cellhouse to Max. Custody	+64	-128	-		-64
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PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 07)	-65	-125	-78	+268	-268
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AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-07	+34	-450	-161	8581	-577
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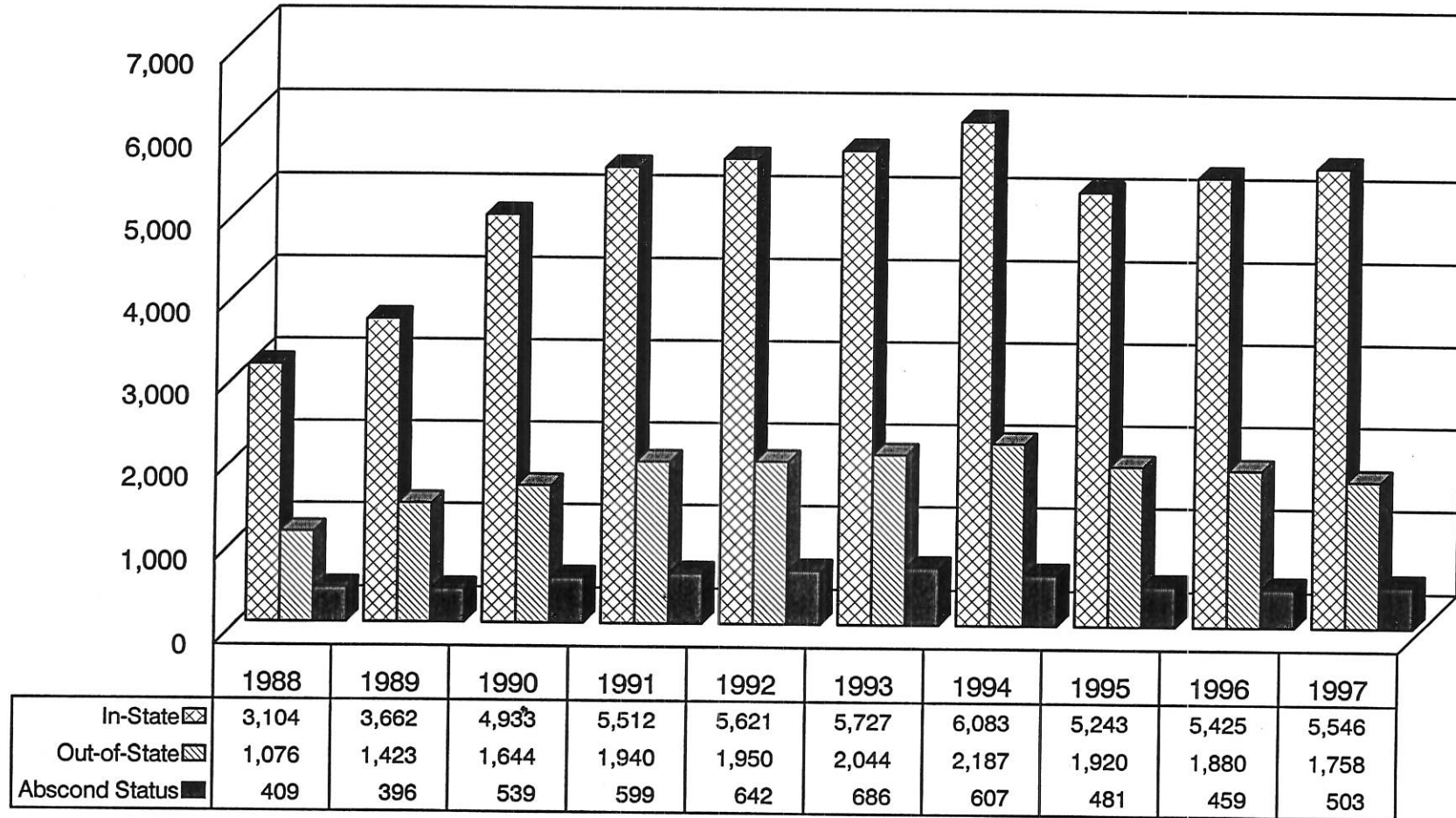
CHART 7

BED UTILIZATION - FEMALES ONLY (Population Increases Computed at 24-28-48% Custody Distribution)

<u>BEDSPACE/ADJUSTMENT</u>	<u>CUSTODY LEVEL</u>			<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>AVAILABLE BED SPACE</u>
	<u>MAXIMUM</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>		
<u>CAPACITY - 08-18-97</u>	83	408	18	-	509
Inmate Population 08-18-97	<u>37</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>459</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE 08-18-97</u>	+46	+283	-279	-	+50
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 98)	-4	-4	-9	+17	-17
PLANNED BEDSPACE INCREASE (FY 98)					
●LCCC Expansion	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>+15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>+15</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-98</u>	+42	+279	-273	476	+48
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 99)	<u>-2</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>+8</u>	<u>-8</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-99</u>	+40	+277	-277	484	+40
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 00)	-1	-1	-2	+4	-4
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-00</u>	+39	+276	-279	488	+36
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 01)	<u>-1</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>+6</u>	<u>-6</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-01</u>	+38	+274	-282	494	+30
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 02)	<u>-1</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>+4</u>	<u>-4</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-02</u>	+37	+273	-284	498	+26
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 03)	<u>-2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>+8</u>	<u>-8</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-03</u>	+35	+270	-287	506	+18
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 04)	<u>-2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>+9</u>	<u>-9</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-04</u>	+33	+267	-291	515	+9
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 05)	<u>-1</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>-2</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-05</u>	+32	+266	-291	517	+7
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 06)	<u>-2</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>+7</u>	<u>-7</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-06</u>	+30	+264	-294	524	0
PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE (FY 07)	<u>-4</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-10</u>	<u>+19</u>	<u>-19</u>
<u>AVAILABLE BEDSPACE - 6-30-07</u>	+21	+259	-304	543	-19

Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997*

2-25

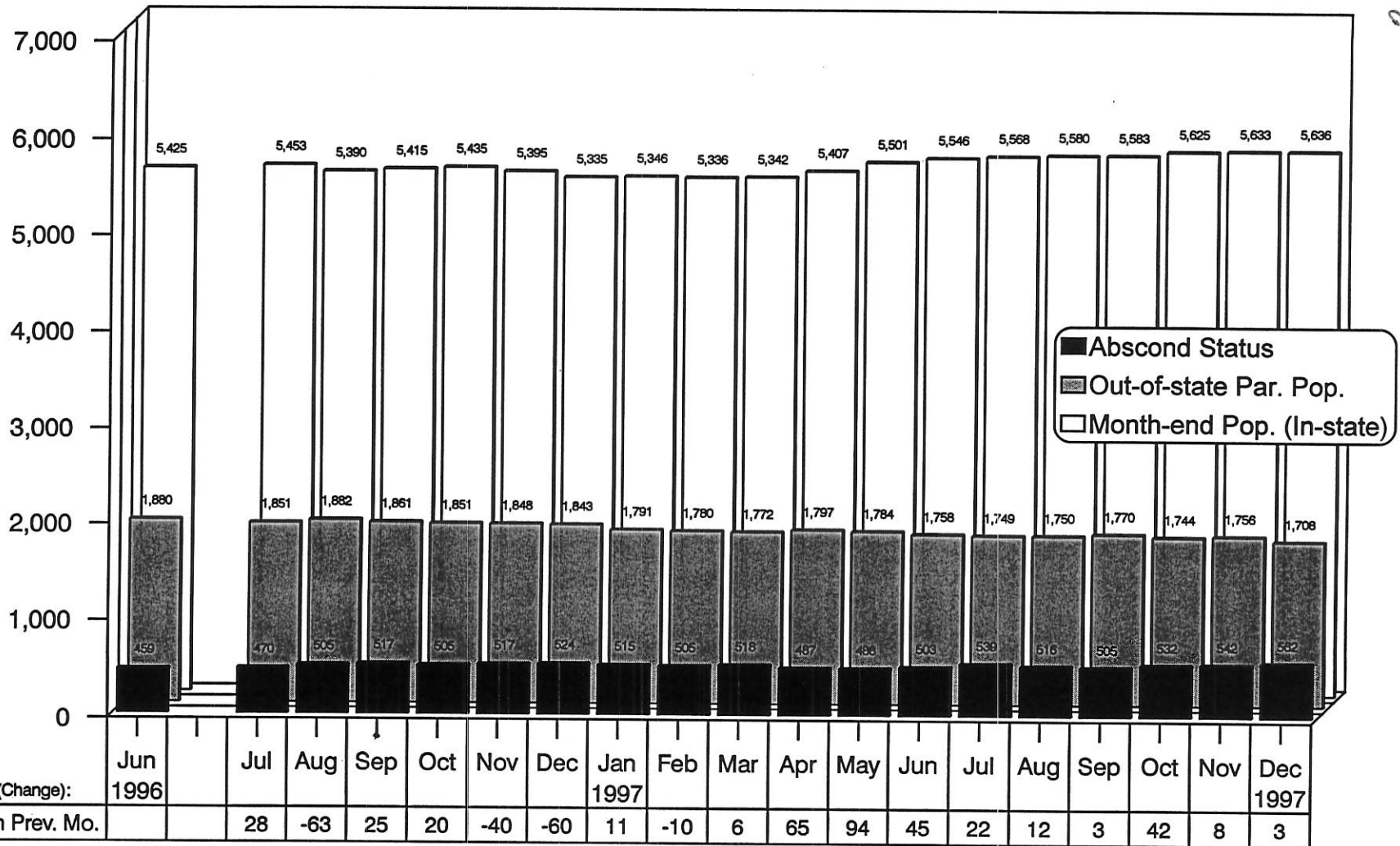


*In-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas and out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas. Out-of-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state. Those on abscond status have active warrants (whereabouts unknown).

2-25

Components of the End-of-month Population Under Post-incarceration Management: FY 1997 and FY 1998 to Date, by Month*

2-26



*In-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas and out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas. Out-of-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state. Those on abscond status have active warrants (whereabouts unknown).

2-26