

## MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chair Sharon Schwartz at 9:00 A.M. on February 4, 2008, in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:  
Representative Ty Masterson - excused

Committee staff present:  
J. G. Scott, Legislative Research Department  
Reed Holwegner, Legislative Research Department  
Cody Gorges, Legislative Research Department  
Michael Steiner, Legislative Research Department  
Jarold Waltner, Legislative Research Department  
Jim Wilson, Revisor of Statutes  
Nobuko Folmsbee, Revisor of Statutes  
Shirley Jepson, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:  
Barbara Hinton, Legislative Post Auditor, Division of Legislative Post Audit  
Roger Werholtz, Secretary, Department of Corrections  
Helen Pedigo, Executive Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission

Others attending:  
See attached list.

- Attachment 1 Review of Completed Audits by Division of Post Audit
- Attachment 2 Performance Audits in Progress by Division of Post Audit
- Attachment 3 Prison Population by Department of Corrections
- Attachment 4 FY 2008 Adult Inmate Population Projections by Kansas Sentencing Commission
- Attachment 5 FY 2008 Juvenile Correctional Facility Population Projects by Kansas Sentencing Commission

### Introduction of Legislation

Representative Feuerborn moved to introduce three pieces of legislation appropriating the Governor's recommended budget for FY 2009, the supplemental budget for FY 2008, and the capital improvements for FY 2009. The motion was seconded by Representative Lane. Motion carried.

Representative Powell moved to introduce legislation with regard to licensing and inspection of certain establishments. The motion was seconded by Representative Watkins. Motion carried.

Representative McLeland moved to introduce legislation regarding school district reporting of receipts and expenditures. The motion was seconded by Representative Holmes. Motion carried.

### Audit-Related Issues - Division of Post Audit

Barbara Hinton, Legislative Post Auditor, Division of Post Audit, presented an overview of audits completed by the Division of Post Audit since the 2007 legislative session and audits under way by the agency at the current time (Attachment 1):

Audits completed:

- K-12 Education: Reviewing Issues Related to Virtual Schools  
Ms. Hinton stated that virtual school enrollment has grown tremendously over the last decade and could have implications for education funding. Ms. Hinton's testimony contains several recommendations for legislative action.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Appropriations Committee at 9:00 A.M. on February 4, 2008, in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

- **K-12 Education: Reviewing the Cost of Vocational Education Programs**  
Enrollment in Vocational Education programs has grown by more than 26 percent over the last 8 years while overall K-12 enrollment has dropped by 1 percent. The audit produced two areas of concern:
  - (1) In FY 2007, school districts received about \$5 million in Vocational Education funding for classes that focused on general employability and life skills, as well as general study hall period. The audit questions whether this was the intent of the Legislature.
  - (2) A major overhaul of Vocational Education at the federal level could significantly affect state funding.

The audit concluded that there is no way of knowing how much vocational education might grow as a result of recent changes in the education system, but could become costly for the State.
- **K-12 Education: Reviewing Issues Related to Special Education Funding**  
Special Ed categorical aid covered between 45 and 207 percent of districts' and cooperatives' excess costs for special education. Districts and cooperatives that spent more per student had less of their excess costs covered by categorical aid. Recent changes in Medicaid will cost the State an estimated \$24 million in Medicaid funding, starting in the 2007-08 school year.
- **Business Procurement Card Program**  
Electronically analyzed 271,000 transactions totaling \$42 million from 08/2005 to 09/2006. The audit uncovered problems in approximately 2 of every 3 sample transactions.
- **Statewide Expenditures: Reviewing Transactions in STARS**  
Audit revealed one instance of a State employee engaged in self-dealing and several situations where State agencies may be missing opportunities to save money by contracting with vendors.

Ms. Hinton reviewed performance audits currently under way at this time or approved to be conducted (Attachment 2).

### **Prison Population - Department of Corrections**

Roger Werholtz, Secretary, Department of Corrections, presented testimony on the cost and effectiveness of re-entry programs (Attachment 3). Secretary Werholtz reported that it is anticipated that there is sufficient capacity at the state prisons for the next 10 years if the Legislature does not change the sentencing guidelines. The Secretary noted that there has been a 44 percent reduction in the number of parolees whose parole has been revoked and sent back to prison. The reasons for this reduction is because of the Legislature's action to provide clear direction to the agency as to what is expected and the Department's work to reduce the number of absconders.

Secretary Werholtz stated that prison population is tracked on a daily basis. The reduced prison population also provides cost savings in food service and medical costs.

Responding to questions from the Committee, Secretary Werholtz noted that it is not anticipated that the Department will use the \$39.5 million bonding authority approved by the State Finance Council; however, the approval is in place if needed. Currently, \$1.7 million of the bonding authority will be expended to develop design plans for expansion at the El Dorado Correctional Facility. Secretary Werholtz stated that these plans will not become outdated and would be available if the need for additional prison space becomes a reality. Legislation enacted by the current legislature as well as future legislatures could have an impact on the prison population.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Appropriations Committee at 9:00 A.M. on February 4, 2008, in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

**Adult Inmate Prison Population and Juvenile Correctional Facility Population Projects  
by the Kansas Sentencing Commission**

Helen Pedigo, Executive Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission, provided testimony on FY 2008 adult inmate prison population projections (Attachment 4) and FY 2008 juvenile correctional facility population projects (Attachment 5).

The meeting was adjourned at 10:40 a.m. The next meeting will be a tour of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex on February 5, 2008.

  
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Sharon Schwartz, Chair



**Briefing Memo on Audit-Related Issues for the  
House Appropriations Committee**  
Barb Hinton, Legislative Post Auditor  
February 4, 2008

**1. Performance Audits of Interest to the Committee**

- a. Key findings / audit-related issues since the last session (A)

**2. Audits Currently Under Way that Might Be of Interest to the Committee**

- a. Performance audits (B)

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

DATE 2-04-2008

ATTACHMENT 1

**Summary of Recent Legislative Post Audit Reports  
As of February 4, 2008**

1-2

Audit Title	Key Findings for This Committee	Legislative Actions Needed
<p><b>K-12 Education: Reviewing Issues Related to Virtual Schools</b> (April 2007; 07PA09)</p>	<p>Virtual schools have grown tremendously over the last decade— from 63 students in FY99 to more than 2,000 students in FY07, and from 1 school to 28 virtual schools operated by 26 districts and service centers. Virtual school enrollment represents a significant share of the overall enrollment for several districts (Mullinville 59%; Elkhart 19%; Cherryvale 18%, Basehor-Linwood 16%). All indications are they will only become more prevalent in the future.</p> <p>Virtual students work from their homes, on their own schedules, and without direct supervision from teachers. That’s more flexible for students, but creates certain risks to both the quality of the student’s education and to the integrity of the public school system that don’t exist with traditional schools.</p> <p>These factors could have big implications for educational funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it costs districts less to operate a virtual program, but they get the same amount for virtual students as for traditional students (including weightings).</li> <li>• they attract some student populations who previously weren’t part of the public school system, including home-schooled and private-school students, and drop-outs who have returned to earn a degree (19% of virtual school enrollment). Virtual schools have an incentive to recruit non-graded adult students because they receive funding for them but aren’t responsible for their performance.</li> <li>• districts could manipulate virtual students for funding or testing purposes. These risk areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ districts could recruit “marginal” adult students to get more funding</li> <li>➢ districts could create students by fabricating time logs</li> <li>➢ districts could trade virtual students to take advantage of different parts of Kansas’ funding formula (for example, placing virtual students in districts where they will generate more State aid, or trading virtual students to simulate declines in enrollment)</li> <li>➢ districts could trade virtual students to “game” AYP results (for example, trading strong- or poor-performing virtual students</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Because of the potential financial impact of virtual schools on the State, we recommended that the Legislature consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the State should control the growth of virtual schools by limiting the number of virtual schools that can receive State funding (e.g., in total, by region, by type of school, etc.).</li> <li>• Whether the current system for funding virtual schools over-compensates districts for virtual education. Other options include limiting the funding for virtual school students to the Base State Aid per Pupil, changing the process for counting virtual students to use the average attendance in September, and funding virtual schools through a separate grant program.</li> <li>• Whether the current system holds school districts sufficiently accountable for the quality of education they provide to adult students who don’t take Statewide reading and math assessment tests.</li> <li>• Whether the requirements for school attendance, currently laid out in K.S.A. 72-1113, are applicable to virtual students, or should be adjusted.</li> </ul>

**K-12 Education: Reviewing the Cost of Vocational Education Programs**  
(August 2007; 07PA10)

Enrollment in Vocational Education programs now stands at almost 16,000 FTE students. It has grown by more than 26% over the last 8 years, while overall K-12 enrollments dropped by 1%. In FY07, the State gave school districts an additional \$2,158 for each FTE Voc Ed students—a total of \$34 million. Districts also got about \$5 million in federal Carl Perkins Act funding. Between FY00 and FY07, total Vocational Education funding increased by almost 17%. I wanted to bring two things to your attention:

**First, in FY 07 districts received about \$5 million in Voc Ed funding for classes that focused on general employability and life skills, as well as general study hall periods.** Some examples—Adult Living, Living on Your Own, Money Matters, Teens as Parents, Married Life, Balancing Work and Family, and Career Focus. We questioned whether it was the Legislature's intent to provide additional State funding for these types of elective classes, which are unlikely to cost more than other academic elective classes.

**Second, a major overhaul of Voc Ed at the federal level could significantly affect State funding.** The Carl Perkins Act was amended in 2006. It will eventually replace the 7 traditional program areas that focus on technical careers with 16 career clusters that include a variety of new professional careers, including law, public safety, government and public administration, finance, and hospitality and tourism. This change likely will increase enrollments in Voc programs. Here's why:

- **Some programs districts now offer that currently aren't included under Voc Ed may be included under the expanded definition.** For example, the Olathe school district has a Fine Arts program that teaches students skills in musical and theatrical performance, drawing, and photography. The program doesn't fall within the current definition of Vocational Education, but could be included under the new Arts, Audio-Video Technology, and Communications career cluster.
- **Districts may develop new programs that fit the expanded definition of Voc Ed.** For example, a district could develop a program that teaches students a basic knowledge of government structures, how public policy is made, and public-sector budgeting. This new program could fit into the new Government and Public Administration career cluster.
- **New programs that include professional career paths may attract new populations of students.** For example, college-bound students who might not be interested in occupational Voc Ed areas like agriculture or construction might be more interested in classes leading to careers such as law or architecture, which could be included after the restructuring takes effect.

We recommended that the House or Senate Education Committees consider:

- amending State law to exclude general seminar period from the calculation of Voc Ed FTE students for funding purposes
- discontinuing State Voc Ed funding for classes that teach independent living skills or basic employment skills
- amending State law to require the Department of Education to collect and report to the Legislature more detailed information about Voc Ed programs from school districts (i.e., detailed enrollment and spending data broken down by the new program areas or clusters)
- using that information to decide whether to amend the school finance formula to focus State Voc Ed funding on selected programs, or to establish different funding levels for different types of programs that are most likely to benefit the State.

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	<p>There's no way of knowing how much Vocational Education might grow as a result of these changes, but based on the current funding formula, each additional 1,000 FTE in 2008-09 would cost the State approximately \$2.2 million. If just 20,000 students took two new <u>professional-track</u> Voc Ed classes as electives that year, it would cost the State almost \$15 million.</p>	
<p><b>K-12 Education: Reviewing Issues Related to Special Education Funding</b> (December 2007; 07PA30)</p>	<p>In 2005-06, the latest year for which data were complete, Special Ed categorical aid covered between 45% and 207% of districts' and cooperatives' excess costs for special education. Districts and cooperatives that spent more per student had less of their excess costs covered by categorical aid. These results are similar to what we found in a 1998 audit.</p> <p>Capping the amount of categorical aid districts and cooperatives could receive at 100% or 110% of excess costs would narrow the variation in the percent of excess costs that are reimbursed, but it wouldn't eliminate that variation altogether.</p> <p>Recent changes to Medicaid will cost the State an estimated \$24 million in Medicaid funding, starting in the 2007-08 school year. The Legislature has agreed to replace 92% of the lost funding. Almost half the districts and cooperatives will <u>gain</u> more funding than they lost in Medicaid because of how the new funding will be distributed. Districts and cooperatives that will lose funding tend to be in high-poverty areas, while districts and cooperatives that gain funding tend to be in more affluent, suburban areas.</p>	<p>No legislative recommendations.</p>
<p><b>Business Procurement Card Program</b> (<i>data-mining audit</i>) (May 2007; 07PA30)</p>	<p><b>Background on Data-Mining Audit:</b> Electronically analyzed 271,000 transactions totaling \$42 million from 08/05 to 09/06. Out of 2,300 "likelies," we got supporting documentation for 461. Almost 2 of every 3 sample transactions actually turned out to be a problem.</p> <p><b>Background on BPC:</b> State employees &amp; vehicles have about 5,500 State-issued business procurement cards (VISA). In FY06, 70 State agencies charged more than \$36 million to these cards (range = 1 card at AG's Office to 983 at KSU). Can save \$ on processing costs.</p> <p><b>Relevant Audit Findings:</b> Procedures over business procurement card use generally were adequate, but we found many inappropriate uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4 instances of fraudulent or abusive purchases</b> (employee or card number "thieves" charging several hundred dollars for music, shoes, flowers, etc.; agencies caught 3 of 4 we saw)</li> </ul>	<p>No legislative recommendations.</p> <p>Most instances we saw were isolated. But given the number of cards and money involved and the problems we found, better monitoring and controls are needed to reduce the risks that exist with purchasing cards.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>141 instances of cardholders splitting single purchases into multiple account charges</b> to avoid spending limits, in violation of guidelines. A common practice—21 agencies, 88 cardholders, mostly at universities.</li><li>• <b>cardholders making purchases from “blocked” vendor types</b> (public warehousing; laundry &amp; cleaning services) because vendors can override the controls (Accounts &amp; Reports supposed to approve in advance)</li><li>• <b>cardholders making purchases without required prior approvals</b> (food, hospitality, space rental, PayPal)</li><li>• <b>State agencies not cancelling the accounts of terminated employees—</b> sometimes until long after they had left (for 56 employees, their accounts were cancelled more than 30 days after they left—14 took longer than 1 year)</li></ul>	
<p><b>Statewide Expenditures: Reviewing Transactions in STARS (data-mining audit)</b> (December 2007; 07CC32)</p>	<p><b>Found one instance of State employees engaged in self-dealing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 KU Med Center professors spent more than \$14,000 on supplies for cancer research from a company they privately owned. KU officials were investigating to decide what action to take; we referred to the Governmental Ethics Commission.</li></ul> <p><b>Found several situations where State agencies may be missing opportunities to save money by contracting with vendors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6 vendors did more than \$400,000 of business with State agencies in FY05, but weren't on a Statewide contract. For example:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ EBSCO Subscription Services—\$4.1 million, 18 agencies</li><li>➢ West Publishing Corp—\$1 million, 43 agencies</li><li>➢ Lawrence Journal World--\$0.5 million, 19 agencies</li><li>➢ Star Lumber &amp; Supply--\$0.4 million, 15 agencies</li></ul>The State may not be able to contract with all of these vendors, but contracting with one or more of them could save the State money.</li><li>• 4 instances where State agencies spent more than \$5,000 with the same vendor in a short period of time without seeking competitive bids.</li></ul>	<p>No legislative recommendations.</p>

**Legislative Post Audit Summary of Performance Audits Currently Under Way or Approved (as January 14, 2008)**

Audit Title	Main Concerns	Questions Asked	Estimated Date Available
<p><b>Community Colleges: Examining Whether There Are Ways Community Colleges Could Share Resources To Reduce Costs</b></p> <p>(Requested by former Rep. Edmonds)</p>	<p>Beginning in 2001, community colleges were to use a specified portion of the increased State aid over the prior year to reduce their mill levies, with the remaining portion to be used for program enrichment and to further reduce mill levies. Some legislators have noted that since these changes, mill levies for community colleges in many cases have stayed the same or increased, rather than being reduced. They also have wondered whether community colleges could share resources in order to reduce both costs and mill levies (using Coffeyville and Independence as an example).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have community colleges used a portion of increased State aid to reduce their mill levies, and if not, why not?</li> <li>2. Are there opportunities for two community colleges that are in close proximity to each other, such as Independence and Coffeyville, to share resources to reduce costs and mill levies?</li> </ol>	<p>Early February</p>
<p><b>K-12 Education: Estimating the Impact of a Second Count Date on School District Funding</b></p> <p>(Requested Sen. Vratil)</p>	<p>K.S.A. 72-6448 allows school districts that experience significant increases in enrollment during the school year due to an influx of military families to recount their enrollment in February. Under that law, if a district adds at least 25 students who are military dependents its State aid is based on the February count. During the 2007 session, legislators considered House Bill 2123 that essentially would have extended the provisions K.S.A. 72-6448 to all districts that experience a significant increase in enrollment after the September 20 count, regardless of the reason. Legislators are interested in getting more detailed information about which districts would benefit from the bill and how much additional funding they would receive.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How much would a second count date increase the funding per pupil for rapidly growing school districts?</li> </ol>	<p>Mid-February</p>
<p><b>Economic Development: Determining the Amounts the State Has Spent on Economic Development Programs and the Economic Impacts on Kansas Counties</b></p> <p>(Requested by the Joint Economic Development Committee)</p>	<p>Economic development in Kansas has been funded primarily from Lottery proceeds and gaming revenues. Since gaming was first allowed in the State, the Legislature has passed two other major pieces of legislation aimed at spurring economic development. One was the Biosciences Authority Act in 2004, which created a Bioscience Authority and charged it with making Kansas a national leader in the biosciences and with creating new jobs and fostering economic growth. The other piece of legislation was the Kansas Expanded Lottery Act in 2007 which provided for up to four State-owned casinos in Kansas, and allowed for gaming devices to be placed at pari-mutuel tracks in the State. Legislators want to know what programs fund economic development activities in Kansas, and how much State, federal, and local money is spent for economic development purposes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How much State, federal, and local money has been spent on economic development programs during the past five years?</li> <li>2. What have past audits and recent literature shown about the effectiveness of economic development programs?</li> <li>3. What results can be seen from State spending for economic development in Kansas?</li> </ol>	<p>Plan to issue in two parts: Questions 1 and 2 in late February, and Question 3 in May</p>

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

DATE 2-04-2008  
ATTACHMENT 2

2-2

Audit Title	Main Concerns	Questions Asked	Estimated Date Available
<p><b>Foster Care: Reviewing Selected Issues Related to State Contracts for Foster Care and Family Preservation</b></p> <p>(Requested by Rep. Mast)</p>	<p>In January 2005, SRS entered into new contracts to provide adoption, reintegration/foster care, and family preservation services in Kansas. Legislators have heard about potential irregularities when the foster care contracts were awarded. Concerns include: that information about other bids was disclosed to some bidders, that some individuals making decisions about the awards may have had a conflict of interest, and that SRS agreed to pay some contractors far more than their bid amounts. Legislators also have expressed concerns about the numerous related non-profit and for-profit corporations The FARM has established, and about whether those corporations could be used to divert moneys intended to be used for foster care or family preservation services.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Were appropriate procedures followed in awarding contracts to The FARM for foster care and family preservation services in 2005?</li> <li>2. Have moneys from the contracts awarded to The FARM been used only for appropriate purposes related to the contract?</li> </ol>	<p>Early March</p>
<p><b>State Agency Information Systems: Reviewing the Kansas Health Policy Authority's Management of Those Systems</b></p>	<p>The Kansas Health Policy Authority was created in 2005 to develop and maintain a coordinated health policy agenda that combined effective purchasing and administration with health-promotion-oriented public health strategies. During the last few years concerns have been expressed about the lack of monitoring of State computer systems. State agencies are becoming more dependent on their computer systems and on the data those systems contain. Significant risks are associated with these advances in technology. Presently, there is little oversight of agencies' computer operations to monitor whether these risks are being adequately managed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How well does the Authority manage the security of its information systems?</li> <li>2. How well does the Authority carry out its security policies?</li> </ol>	<p>Late April</p>
<p><b>K-12 Education: Assessing the Quality of English as a Second Language Preparation in Kansas Teacher Education Programs</b></p> <p>(Requested by Rep. Storm)</p>	<p>In the 1999-2000 school year, English as a second language grew by 30%. These students scored significantly lower than other students on Statewide reading and math assessment tests. A 2006 LPA report showed that not enough teachers have been adequately trained to teach ESL students. Concerns have been raised as to whether the teacher education programs in Kansas colleges and universities adequately prepare new teachers to teach ESL students.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do the teacher education programs in Kansas colleges and universities adequately prepare new teachers to teach ESL students?</li> </ol>	<p>End of May</p>

2-3

Audit Title	Main Concerns	Questions Asked	Estimated Date Available
<p><b>K-12 Education: School District Efficiency Audits</b></p> <p>(Requested by the 2010 Commission)</p>	<p>The 2005 Legislature passed House Bill 2247 which increased State funding for school districts by more than \$145 million for the 2005-06 school year. To ensure greater accountability, the legislature established a school district team within the Legislative Division of Post Audit to conduct audits and monitor school district funding and other oversight issues. Potential topics relate to how efficiently and effectively school districts use their State funding. This audit would look at the efficiency and effectiveness of many aspects of school districts' operations such as management of its personnel and facilities. Also whether districts follow best practices for financial management; and does the district spend its State at-risk and bilingual funding on effective programs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does the district manage its personnel, facilities, and other resources in an efficient and economical manner?</li> <li>2. Does the district follow best practices for financial management to ensure that it is financial resources are protected?</li> <li>3. Does the district spend its State at-risk and bilingual funding on effective programs or services?</li> <li>4. Does the district report reliable revenue and expenditure data to the State?</li> </ol>	<p>Not yet started</p>
<p><b>K-12 Education: Reviewing School Districts' Use of At-Risk and Other Selected State Funding</b></p> <p>(Requested by the 2010 Commission)</p>	<p>In 2005 the Legislature added almost \$290 million in school funding for the 2005-06 school year. Then, during the 2006 session, it passed a three-year school finance plan to phase in another \$466 million by the 2008-09 school year, with much of the new funding directed at providing additional services for "at-risk" students. There are concerns regarding how school districts have used the new funding they have received as a result of the Legislature's changes to the school finance formula. Specifically, whether districts are using their at-risk and professional development funding on programs that have been shown to be successful through education research. Also whether districts have used their new funding to increase teacher salaries or for other types of instruction expenditures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have school districts spent the State At-Risk funding they've received in recent years on services that are likely to be effective?</li> <li>2. What kinds of professional development programs do Kansas school districts provide and are they likely to be effective?</li> <li>3. How have school districts used the total additional State funding they've received since 2005?</li> </ol>	<p>Not yet started</p>
<p><b>Department of Wildlife and Parks: Reviewing Issues Related to the Walk-In Hunting Access Program (limited-scope audit)</b></p> <p>(Requested by Rep. Powell)</p>	<p>The Department of Wildlife and Parks leases private land through its Walk-In Hunting Access program (WIHA). Legislators have heard concerns that the Department program staff may be using their position with the Department to identify land that is useful for their own private businesses and are negotiating leases of that land on their own behalf rather than on behalf of the Hunting Access Program.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does the Department of Wildlife and Parks have adequate policies and procedures in place to ensure that staff aren't able to use their positions with the Walk-In Hunting and Access program for personal gain?</li> </ol>	<p>Not yet started</p>

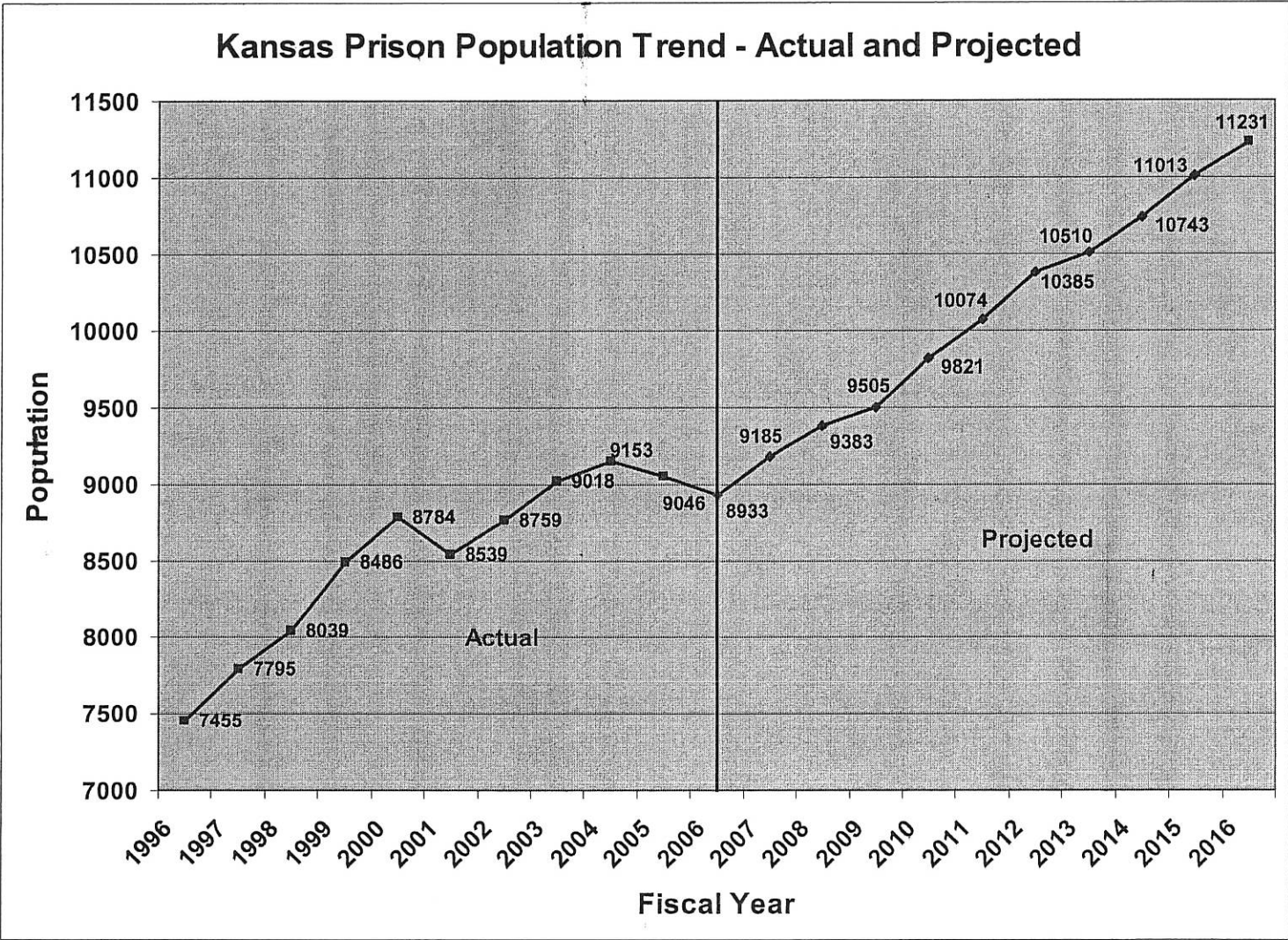
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Audit Title	Main Concerns	Questions Asked	Estimated Date Available
<p><b>HealthWave: Determining Whether the Program's Call Center Is Working As It Should</b></p> <p>(Requested by Rep. Gatewood)</p>	<p>HealthWave is a program designed to provide health insurance for children 0-19 living in households with poverty- level income. The program maintains a toll-free number for its customer service center. Some customers have called the number several times, left messages, and never had their calls returned. Concerns have been expressed as to whether there is a significant problem with the calls not being returned, and whether this could be contributing to lower-than-anticipated enrollment in the Program.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is there a problem with the HealthWave Program returning calls placed to its toll-free number, and if so, what's the cause and what's being done to fix it?</li> <li>2. Does it appear that problems with returning phone calls could be having a significant negative impact on program enrollment?</li> </ol>	<p>Not yet started</p>
<p><b>Kansas Use Law: Reviewing Issues Related to the Quality and Price of Goods and the Compensation of Executives</b></p> <p>(Requested by Sen. Derek Schmidt)</p>	<p>State law requires State agencies and school districts to buy products from a list of vendors incorporated in Kansas who primarily employ blind or disabled people and who have been approved by the Director of Purchases. School districts have complained about the price and quality of the products provided by the non-profit entities. Also, they have expressed concerns about the size of the salaries being paid to the heads of the non-profits. Legislators are interested in knowing how the amount of products or service State agencies or school districts purchase from these entities has changed in recent years. Also, what issues exist about the quality and price of goods produced, and what steps are being taken to address them.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What has happened to the quantity of goods and services public entities have purchased from non-profits benefiting the disabled in recent years?</li> <li>2. What concerns do those required to purchase goods under the Kansas Use Law have about the price and quality of the products, and what steps have the Director of Purchases and the Kansas Use Committee taken to address those concerns?</li> <li>3. How do the salaries of the heads of the non-profit agencies who are qualified vendors under the State's Use Law compare with the salaries of the heads of State agencies required to purchase their products?</li> </ol>	<p>Not yet started</p>
<p><b>Developmental Disabilities: Reviewing the Use of Appropriations Intended To Upgrade the Wages of Caregivers</b></p> <p>(Requested by Rep. Schwartz)</p>	<p>As part of its fiscal year 2007 budget, SRS increased funding for the Home- and Community-Based Services waiver for people with developmental disabilities. Caregivers have complained that they haven't seen any increase in their level of compensation since the additional money was appropriated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have the additional moneys appropriated to SRS in fiscal year 2007 for increasing salaries of direct caregivers for those with developmental and physical disabilities been used for the intended purposes, and if not, why not?</li> </ol>	<p>Not yet started</p>

# House Appropriations

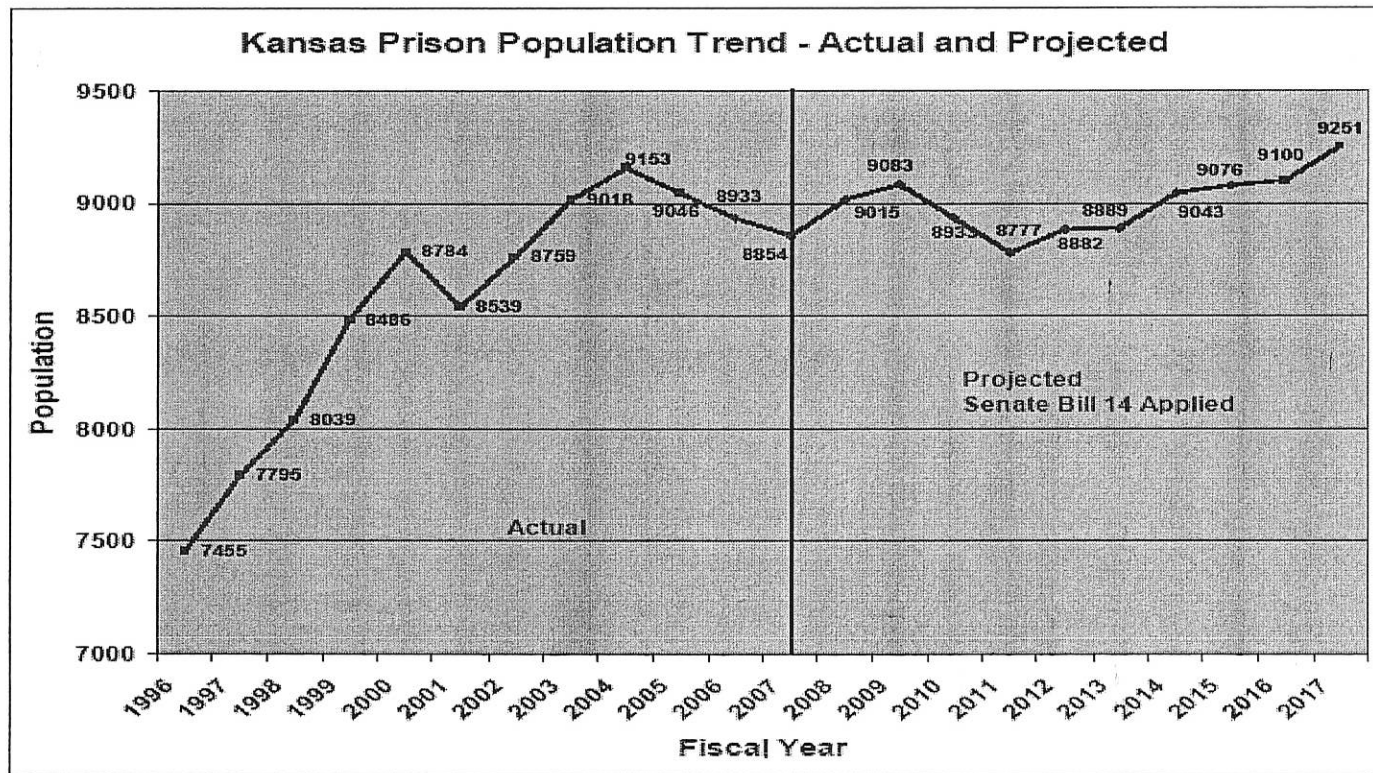
Secretary Roger Werholtz  
February 4, 2008

# FY 2007 Population Projections



# FY 2008 Population Projections

3-3





# KDOC Success with Risk Reduction

- We reduced annual jail per diem expenditures by \$220,000.00
- Monthly Revocation Rates:
  - FY 2003            203/month
  - FY 2004            191/month
  - FY 2005            178/month
  - FY 2006            136/month
  - FY 2007            103/month
  - FY 2008            114/month to date
- 50% reduction target = 90/month

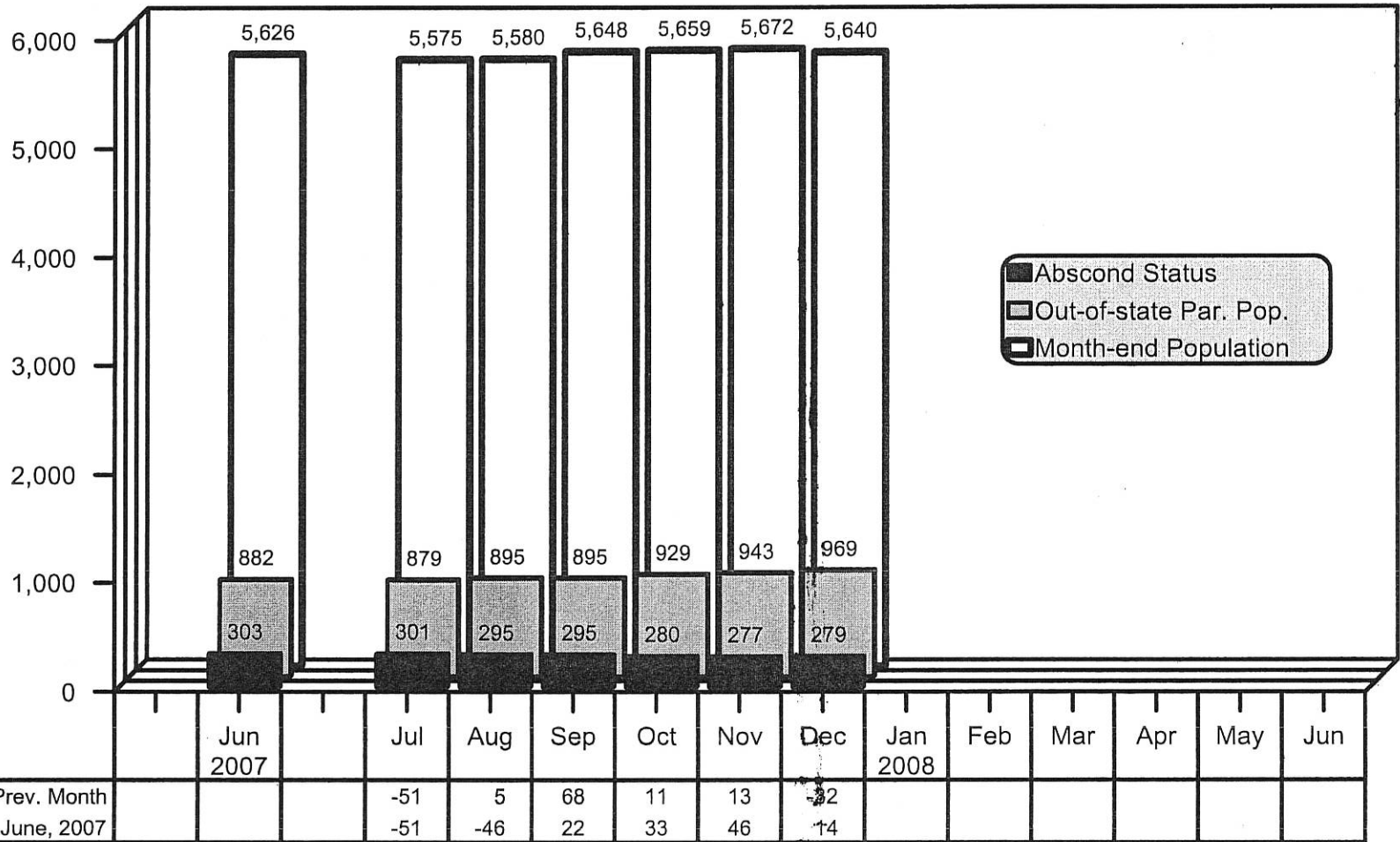
# KDOC Success with Risk Reduction

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- Parole absconders – end of year (KDOC Statistical Profile,2007)
  - FY 1996 – 459
  - FY 1997 – 503
  - FY 1998 - 530
  - FY 1999 – 587
  - FY 2000 – 739
  - FY 2001 – 446
  - FY 2002 – 491
  - FY 2003 – 467
  - FY 2004 – 389
  - FY 2005 – 396
  - FY 2006 – 351
  - FY 2007 - 303

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**Components of the End-of-month Population Under Post-incarceration Management: FY 2008 to Date\***



\*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).

**Kansas Post Incarceration Offenders Returned with New Sentence**

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
# of Offenders	285	279	277	308	291	155	139	148	149	166	168	190
% of Parole Population	5.3 %	5.0 %	4.8 %	5.5 %	5.4 %	4.2 %	3.5 %	3.6 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	3.0 %	3.4%

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## KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### Offenders Committing New Felony Offenses While on Supervised Release

Fiscal Year	Total Offenses Committed in Each Year	Total Offenses While on Supervision For That Year	Total Offenders Committing Offenses in Year	Total Offenders Committing Offenses While on Supervision in Year	Average Number of Offenders on Supervision (2)	Percentage of Offenders Readmitted for Committing New Felony Offenses While on Supervision
FY98	7933	934	4047	427	7812	5.47%
FY99	7745	786	4020	426	7757	5.49%
FY00	7280	785	3902	418	7470	5.60%
FY01	7465	396	3990	227	6203	3.66%
FY02	8809	466	4788	268	5300	5.06%
FY03	8948	579	4777	275	5525	4.98%
FY04	8276	483	4515	267	5739	4.65%
FY05	8014	502	4272	282	6129	4.60%
FY06	5440	494	3129	292	6578	4.44%
FY07(1)	2142	263	1301	150	6793	2.21%

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**Proportion of Community Corrections Average Daily Population and Revocations  
By Agency**

Year to Date Average Daily Population (ADP) - May, 2007			Fiscal Year 2006 Revocations		
<i>Community Corrections Agency</i>	<i>ADP</i>	<i>% Statewide ADP</i>	<i>Community Corrections Agency</i>	<i>Revocations</i>	<i>% Statewide Revocations</i>
Sedgwick County	1344.4	18.10%	Sedgwick County	569.0	28.31%
Johnson County	837.2	11.27%	Unified Government	251.0	12.49%
Unified Government	505.9	6.81%	Johnson County	218.0	10.85%
Shawnee County	456.4	6.14%	28th District	90.0	4.48%
28th District	370.2	4.98%	Shawnee County	89.0	4.43%
8th District	275.3	3.71%	Reno County	69.0	3.43%
11th District	218.6	2.94%	8th District	64.0	3.18%
Reno County	217.6	2.93%	4th District	51.0	2.54%
Harvey / McPherson Counties	215.3	2.90%	5th District	48.0	2.39%
Douglas County	203.0	2.73%	Douglas County	46.0	2.29%
4th District	199.3	2.68%	25th District	46.0	2.29%
Riley County	182.6	2.46%	Santa Fe Trail	42.0	2.09%
Central Kansas	182.0	2.45%	6th District	38.0	1.89%
31st District	176.8	2.38%	11th District	37.0	1.84%
25th District	165.2	2.22%	13th District	34.0	1.69%
Cowley County	163.0	2.19%	Harvey / McPherson Counties	33.0	1.64%
Northwest Kansas	159.5	2.15%	31st District	31.0	1.54%
13th District	159.2	2.14%	Riley County	28.0	1.39%
6th District	155.1	2.09%	Montgomery County	27.0	1.34%
Cimarron Basin	152.7	2.06%	Cimarron Basin	24.0	1.19%
Santa Fe Trail	151.4	2.04%	Sumner County	24.0	1.19%
5th District	146.0	1.97%	Leavenworth County	23.0	1.14%
Montgomery County	128.6	1.73%	Northwest Kansas	21.0	1.04%
South Central Kansas	114.2	1.54%	Central Kansas	20.0	1.00%
22nd District	100.1	1.35%	Cowley County	20.0	1.00%
24th District	88.0	1.18%	Atchison County	16.0	0.80%
2nd District	86.1	1.16%	22nd District	14.0	0.70%
Leavenworth County	80.5	1.08%	South Central Kansas	13.0	0.65%
Sumner County	76.6	1.03%	12th District	10.0	0.50%
Atchison County	68.7	0.92%	24th District	8.0	0.40%
12th District	49.1	0.66%	2nd District	6.0	0.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7428.6</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2010.0</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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KANSAS COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS				
FY08 BASE ALLOCATIONS and SB 14 AWARDS				
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS AGENCY	TOTAL AISP & SB 123	Residential	SB14 RRI Award	Total Awards
02nd Judicial District Community Corrections	\$164,503.66		\$17,716.00	\$182,219.66
04th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$376,008.35		\$85,760.00	\$461,768.35
05th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$286,034.93		\$91,402.20	\$377,437.13
06th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$308,864.00		\$54,661.85	\$363,525.85
08th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$505,596.97		\$17,369.45	\$522,966.42
11th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$416,294.99		\$75,034.00	\$491,328.99
12th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$94,674.09		\$69,384.01	\$164,058.10
13th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$292,077.93		\$69,500.54	\$361,578.47
22nd Judicial District Community Corrections	\$182,632.62		\$64,525.90	\$247,158.52
24th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$163,832.21		\$32,471.77	\$196,303.98
25th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$316,921.33		\$89,807.48	\$406,728.81
28th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$703,001.37		\$192,141.75	\$895,143.12
31st Judicial District Community Corrections	\$336,393.20		\$71,150.16	\$407,543.36
Atchison County Community Corrections	\$132,945.81		\$19,259.95	\$152,205.76
Cimarron Basin Community Corrections	\$286,706.38		\$85,884.41	\$372,590.79
Central Kansas Community Corrections	\$345,793.40		\$65,735.05	\$411,528.45
Cowley County Community Corrections	\$298,792.35		\$91,177.89	\$389,970.24
Douglas County Community Corrections	\$386,751.46		\$94,140.00	\$480,891.46
Harvey/McPherson Community Corrections	\$400,180.33		\$103,034.25	\$503,214.58
Johnson County Community Corrections	\$1,243,513.43	\$868,568.40	\$304,631.00	\$2,416,712.83
Leavenworth County Community Corrections	\$152,417.66		\$34,143.02	\$186,560.68
Montgomery County Community Corrections	\$230,976.55		\$53,122.68	\$284,099.23
Northwest Kansas Community Corrections	\$311,549.78		\$72,020.42	\$383,570.20
Riley County Community Corrections	\$349,150.63		\$88,195.64	\$437,346.27
Reno County Community Corrections	\$433,752.51		\$119,188.50	\$552,941.01
South Central Kansas Community Corrections	\$216,876.25		\$57,085.60	\$273,961.85
Santa Fe Trail Community Corrections	\$288,049.26		\$78,533.17	\$366,582.43
Sedgwick County Community Corrections	\$2,239,935.65	\$1,199,451.60	\$928,809.52	\$4,368,196.77
Shawnee County Community Corrections	\$868,847.93		\$181,452.96	\$1,050,300.89
Sumner County Community Corrections	\$136,974.46		\$30,375.26	\$167,349.72
Unified Government Community Corrections	\$958,821.35		\$655,740.74	\$1,614,562.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,428,870.84</b>	<b>\$2,068,020.00</b>	<b>\$3,993,455.17</b>	<b>\$19,490,346.01</b>

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Number and Percentage of Community Corrections Offenders Discharged in FY 2006 by Agency and Reason for Closure

CC Agency	Offenders Discharged	Rev. - Condition	% Closures	Rev. - New Felony	% Closures	Rev. - New Misdemeanor	% Closures	Total # Revocation Closures	% Revocation Closures	Successful	% Closures	Unsuccessful	% Closures	Other (Death/Not Sentenced to CC)	% Closures
02D	50	3	6.0%	3	6.0%			6	12.0%	37	74.0%	3	6.0%	4	8.0%
04D	145	38	26.2%	7	4.8%	6	4.1%	51	35.2%	79	54.5%	14	9.7%	1	0.7%
05D	146	39	26.7%	5	3.4%	4	2.7%	48	32.9%	86	58.9%	11	7.5%	1	0.7%
06D	86	26	30.2%	11	12.8%	1	1.2%	38	44.2%	37	43.0%	5	5.8%	6	7.0%
08D	188	51	27.1%	11	5.9%	2	1.1%	64	34.0%	85	45.2%	38	20.2%	1	0.5%
11D	107	28	26.2%	7	6.5%	2	1.9%	37	34.6%	61	57.0%	4	3.7%	5	4.7%
12D	31	10	32.3%					10	32.3%	19	61.3%	1	3.2%	1	3.2%
13D	82	27	32.9%	4	4.9%	3	3.7%	34	41.5%	39	47.6%	5	6.1%	4	4.9%
22D	64	11	18.0%	1	1.6%	2	3.1%	14	23.0%	38	62.3%	8	13.1%	1	1.6%
24D	37	7	18.9%			1	2.7%	8	21.6%	24	64.9%	4	10.8%	1	2.7%
25D	139	33	23.7%	9	6.5%	4	2.9%	46	33.1%	81	58.3%	7	5.0%	5	3.6%
28D	206	62	30.1%	19	9.2%	9	4.4%	90	43.7%	94	45.6%	18	8.7%	4	1.9%
31D	93	23	24.7%	7	7.5%	1	1.1%	31	33.3%	53	57.0%	6	6.5%	3	3.2%
AT	38	13	34.2%	2	5.3%	1	2.6%	16	42.1%	11	28.9%	5	13.2%	6	15.8%
CEK	80	16	20.0%	4	5.0%			20	25.0%	47	58.8%	9	11.3%	4	5.0%
CB	104	15	14.4%	9	8.7%			24	23.1%	39	37.5%	37	35.6%	4	3.8%
CL	82	17	20.7%	3	3.7%			20	24.4%	39	47.6%	15	18.3%	8	9.8%
DG	164	42	25.6%	2	1.2%	2	1.2%	46	28.0%	100	61.0%	14	8.5%	4	2.4%
HVMP	121	32	26.4%			1	0.8%	33	27.3%	58	47.9%	20	16.5%	10	8.3%
JO	580	154	26.6%	44	7.6%	20	3.4%	218	37.6%	295	50.9%	31	5.3%	36	6.2%
LV	56	19	33.9%	4	7.1%			23	41.1%	17	30.4%	13	23.2%	3	5.4%
MG	68	15	22.1%	8	11.8%	4	5.9%	27	39.7%	36	52.9%	1	1.5%	4	5.9%
NWK	117	19	16.2%	1	0.9%	1	0.9%	21	17.9%	88	75.2%	2	1.7%	6	5.1%
RN	186	62	33.3%	7	3.8%			69	37.1%	84	45.2%	27	14.5%	6	3.2%
RL	99	19	19.2%	7	7.1%	2	2.0%	28	28.3%	47	47.5%	22	22.2%	2	2.0%
SFT	95	41	43.2%	1	1.1%			42	44.2%	25	26.3%	25	26.3%	3	3.2%
SC	1018	455	44.7%	76	7.5%	38	3.7%	569	55.9%	387	38.0%	22	2.2%	40	3.9%
SN	271	78	28.8%	8	3.0%	3	1.1%	89	32.8%	159	58.7%	16	5.9%	7	2.6%
SCK	65	8	12.3%	4	6.2%	1	1.5%	13	20.0%	48	73.8%	2	3.1%	2	3.1%
SU	43	21	48.8%	3	7.0%			24	55.8%	12	27.9%	6	14.0%	1	2.3%
UG	465	241	51.8%	10	2.2%			251	54.0%	83	17.8%	120	25.8%	11	2.4%
State	4912	1597	32.5%	269	5.5%	105	2.1%	1971	40.1%	2255	45.9%	500	10.2%	186	3.8%



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**Local**

Web-posted Jan. 15, 11:07: AM

## Creating a safer Dodge City

Community corrections makes program changes to reduce number of probation violators

By A  
Doc

*"Between July 1, 2006, and today, SFTCC has already reduced by 59.1 percent the number of felony offenders who are sent to prison for violating the conditions of their probation."*

*"In our application for the grant, we told the state that we would reduce our rates by 25 percent," said Klecker. "And we've already reduced it by much more than that."*

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# KANSAS

KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION  
Honorable Ernest L. Johnson, Chairman  
Helen Pedigo, Executive Director

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

## HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

### TESTIMONY

FISCAL YEAR 2008

### ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

by

Helen Pedigo, Executive Director

700 SW Jackson Street, Suite 501, Topeka, KS 66603 -3714

Voice: 785-296-0923 Fax: 785-296-0927

Email: [helenp@sentencing.ks.gov](mailto:helenp@sentencing.ks.gov)

Monday, February 4, 2008

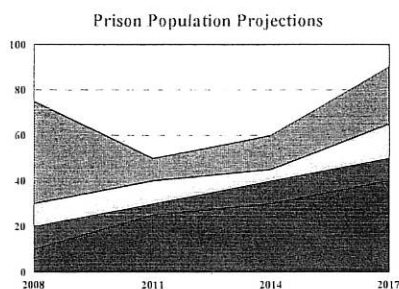
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

700 SW Jackson Street, Suite 501, Topeka, KS 66603 -3  
Voice 785-296-0923 Fax 785-296-0927 <http://www.kansas.gov/>

DATE 2-04-2008  
ATTACHMENT 4

# KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

## Fiscal Year 2008 Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections



August 23, 2007

## GUIDELINE NEW COMMITMENT ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS - FISCAL YEAR 2007

SEVERITY LEVEL	NUMBER ADMITTED	PERCENT ADMITTED	AVERAGE SENTENCE (MONTHS)	JAIL CREDIT (DAYS)	PROBATION CONDITION VIOLATORS (%)	PROBATION VIOLATORS W/NEW SENT (%)
D1	89	2.6%	71.9	278.5	29.2	N/A
D2	26	0.8%	50.6	100.6	3.8	3.8
D3	284	8.2%	30.0	169.9	46.5	2.5
D4	741	21.5%	20.5	140.1	68.0	2.7
N1	67	1.9%	263.8	308.8	7.5	N/A
N2	29	0.8%	158.4	342.4	3.4	N/A
N3	187	5.4%	89.5	214.9	5.3	2.7
N4	54	1.6%	71.8	190.8	7.4	5.6
N5	293	8.5%	51.9	209.2	25.3	1.4
N6	66	1.9%	33.1	207.6	37.9	1.5
N7	525	15.2%	26.3	182.5	57.3	4.2
N8	322	9.3%	16.2	150.9	67.1	5.9
N9	549	15.9%	11.5	130.8	67.1	2.9
N10	183	5.3%	8.3	113.6	55.7	0.5
OFF GRID	21	0.6%	-	-	N/A	N/A
TOTAL NEW LAW	3436	99.5%				
TOTAL OLD LAW	3	0.1%				
MISSING/ NONGRID	15	0.4%				
TOTAL ADMITS	3454	100.0%				

Source: DOC admission file.

**PRISON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS  
JUNE 30, 2007**

SEVERITY LEVEL	PRE-GUIDELINE		GUIDELINE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
D1	0	0.0%	443	5.0%	443	5.0%
D2	1	0.0%	183	2.1%	184	2.1%
D3	1	0.0%	487	5.5%	488	5.5%
D4	0	0.0%	768	8.7%	768	8.7%
N1	149	1.7%	654	7.4%	803	9.1%
N2	101	1.1%	323	3.6%	424	4.8%
N3	74	0.8%	1199	13.5%	1273	14.4%
N4	9	0.1%	259	2.9%	268	3.0%
N5	16	0.2%	1017	11.5%	1033	11.7%
N6	0	0.0%	158	1.8%	158	1.8%
N7	3	0.0%	785	8.9%	788	8.9%
N8	0	0.0%	217	2.5%	217	2.5%
N9	0	0.0%	242	2.7%	242	2.7%
N10	0	0.0%	45	0.5%	45	0.5%
OFFGRID	262	3.0%	252	2.8%	514	5.8%
PAROLE CONDITIONAL VIOLATORS	371	4.2%	371	4.2%	742	8.4%
AGGREGATE SENTENCE	448	5.1%	0	0.0%	448	5.1%
SUBTOTAL	1435	16.2%	7403	83.6%	8838	99.8%
MISSING/NONGRID					16	0.2%
TOTAL					8854	100.0%

Source: DOC prison population file.

**COMPARISON OF GUIDELINE NEW COMMITMENTS BY SEVERITY LEVEL  
ADMISSIONS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF SENTENCE (LOS)  
FY 2003 THROUGH FY 2007**

Severity Level	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY2005		FY2006		FY2007	
	Admission Number	LOS in Month	Admission Number	LOS in Month	Admission Number	LOS in Month	Admission Number	LOS in Month	Admission Number	LOS in Month
D1	176	92.2	196	67.5	140	53.4	145	69.0	89	71.9
D2	106	51.5	80	51.9	41	53.8	50	61.8	26	50.6
D3	252	28.1	276	28.8	263	28.5	310	29.3	284	30.3
D4	576	22.8	505	19.6	579	21.1	657	19.8	741	20.5
N1	77	247.9	81	250.1	58	226.7	76	245.6	67	263.8
N2	33	142.4	20	152.4	27	170.7	36	186.5	29	158.4
N3	202	84.7	208	89.3	210	99.5	227	90.1	187	89.5
N4	59	68.8	61	59.7	58	68.7	64	65.4	54	71.8
N5	308	51.4	243	54.5	256	54.4	306	50.6	293	51.9
N6	69	34.5	71	29.8	62	33.7	77	36.5	66	33.1
N7	519	24.5	517	26.3	584	27.3	611	26.2	525	26.3
N8	281	17.4	336	16.9	332	16.1	345	17.0	322	16.2
N9	472	11.5	508	11.3	548	11.7	650	11.6	549	11.5
N10	158	7.3	215	8.3	190	7.9	184	8.3	183	8.3
Total	3288		3317		3348		3741		3415	

Source: DOC admission file.

Note: Guideline new commitment admissions include new court commitments, probation condition violators and probation violators with new sentence.

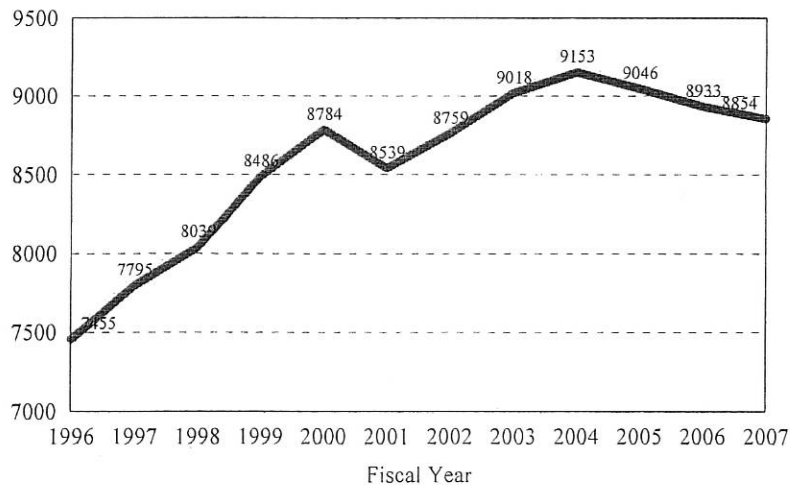
**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF  
PAROLE/POST RELEASE SUPERVISION CONDITION VIOLATORS  
BETWEEN FY 2006 AND FY 2007**

Law	Admission Number				Average Length of Stay in Month			
	FY 2006	FY 2007	# Change	% Change	FY 2006	FY 2007	LOS Change	% Change
Both/Agg	33	32	-1	-3.3%	25.2	18.6	-6.6	-26.2%
Guideline	1360	1034	-326	-24.0%	4.0	4.3	0.3	7.0%
Pre-guideline	248	174	-74	-29.8%	19.8	25.0	5.2	26.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1641</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>-402</b>	<b>-24.5%</b>				

Source: DOC admission and release files.

**KANSAS PRISON POPULATION TRENDS**

**Total Prison Population**

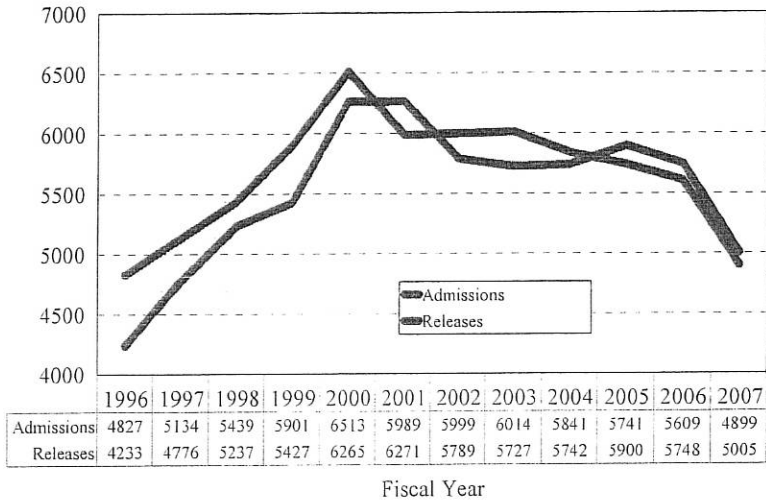


Source: KDOC prison population files.  
Notes: Federal female inmates housed in KDOC are excluded.

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## KANSAS PRISON POPULATION TRENDS

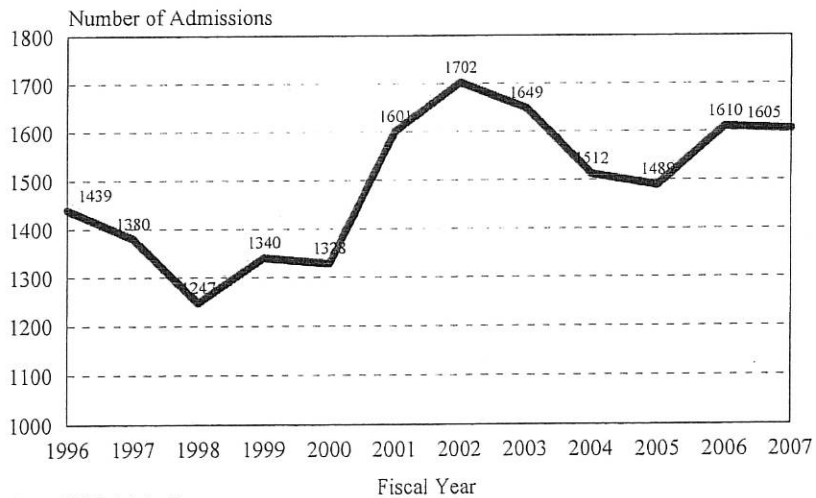
### Admissions and Releases



Source: KDOC admission and release files

## KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

### New Court Commitments

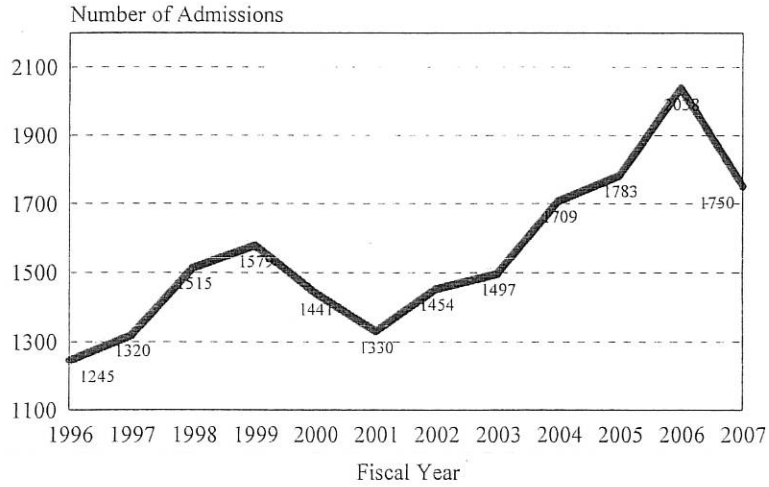


Source: KDOC admission files

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## KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

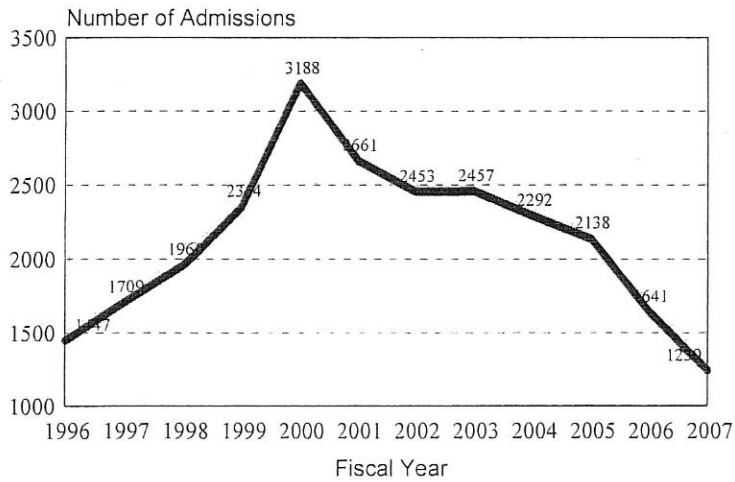
### Probation Condition Violators



Source: KDOC admission files

## KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

### Parole/Postrelease Condition Violators

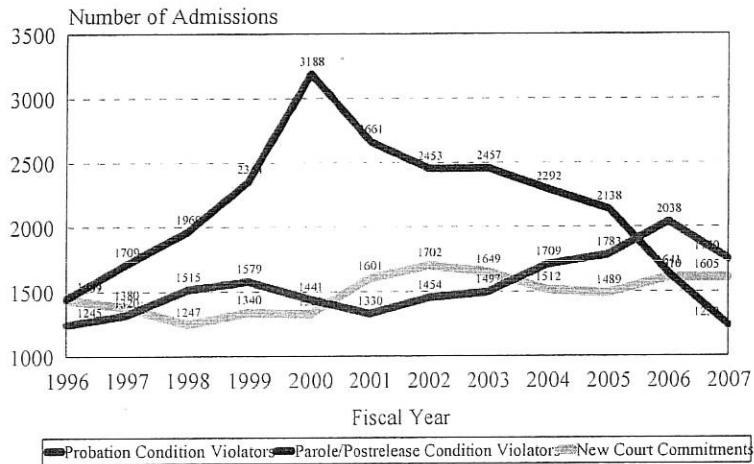


Source: KDOC admission file  
 Note: Including condition conditional-release violators

4-6

## KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

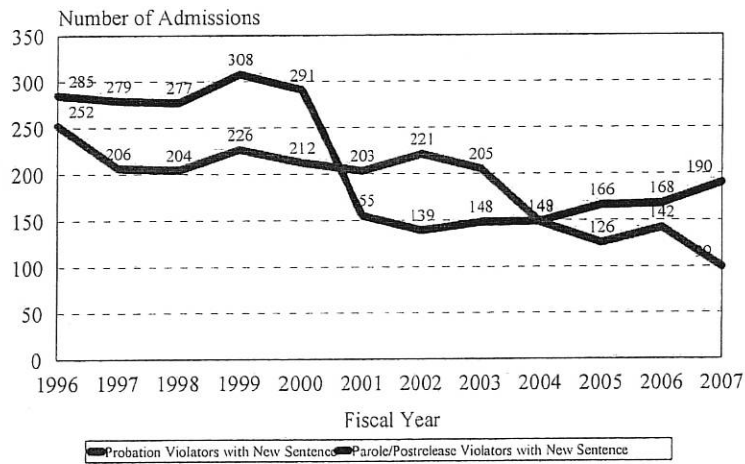
### Admissions by Type



Source: KDOC admission files

## KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

### Comparison between Probation and Parole/Postrelease Violators with New Sentence

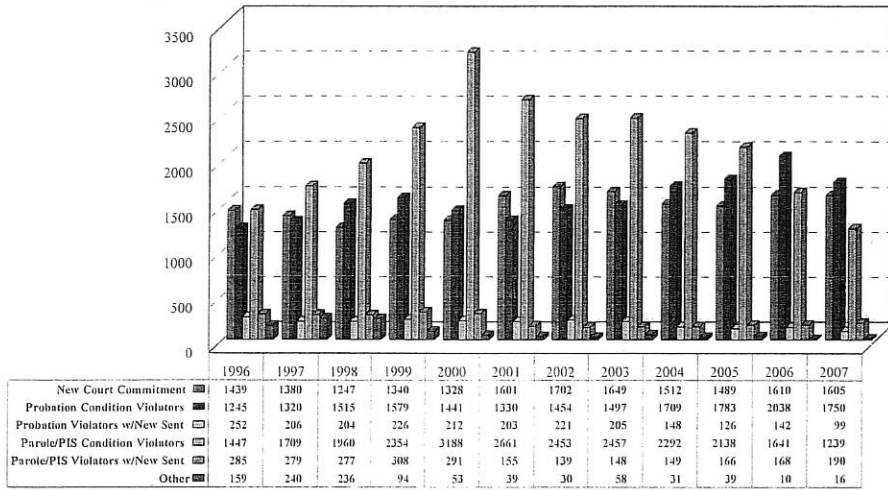


Source: KDOC admission files

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### KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS BY TYPE FY 1996 Through FY 2007



Source: KDOC admission files

### PRISON POPULATION MONTHLY MONITORING REPORT FY 2007 MODEL

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 2006	8977	8929	48	0.54%
August 2006	9041	8927	114	1.28%
September 2006	9075	8901	174	1.95%
October 2006	9106	8923	183	2.05%
November 2006	9126	8881	245	2.76%
December 2006	9143	8818	325	3.69%
January 2007	9177	8833	344	3.89%
February 2007	9180	8776	404	4.60%
March 2007	9155	8792	363	4.13%
April 2007	9149	8790	359	4.08%
May 2007	9170	8861	309	3.49%
June 2007	9185	8854	331	3.74%

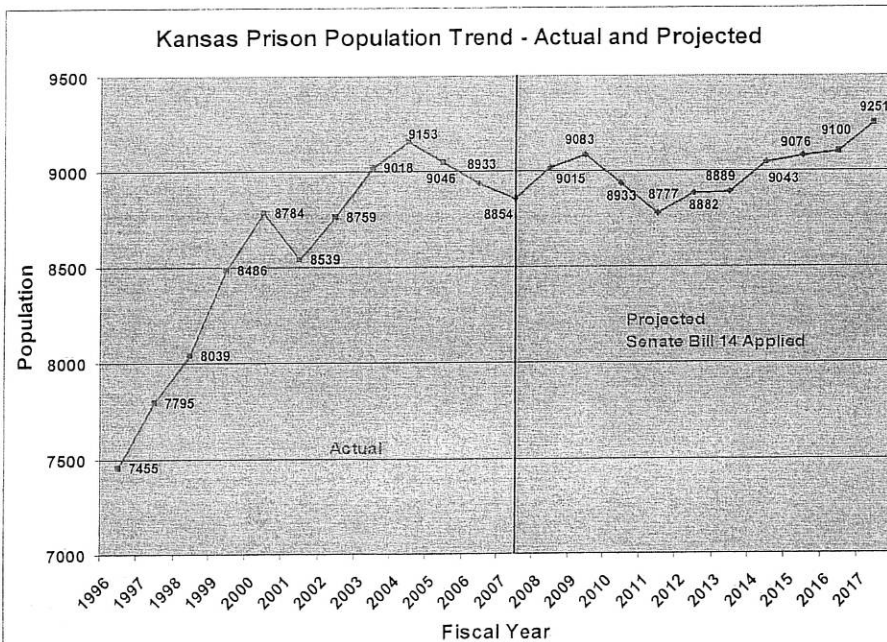
\*. Federal female inmates housed at Topeka facility are excluded.

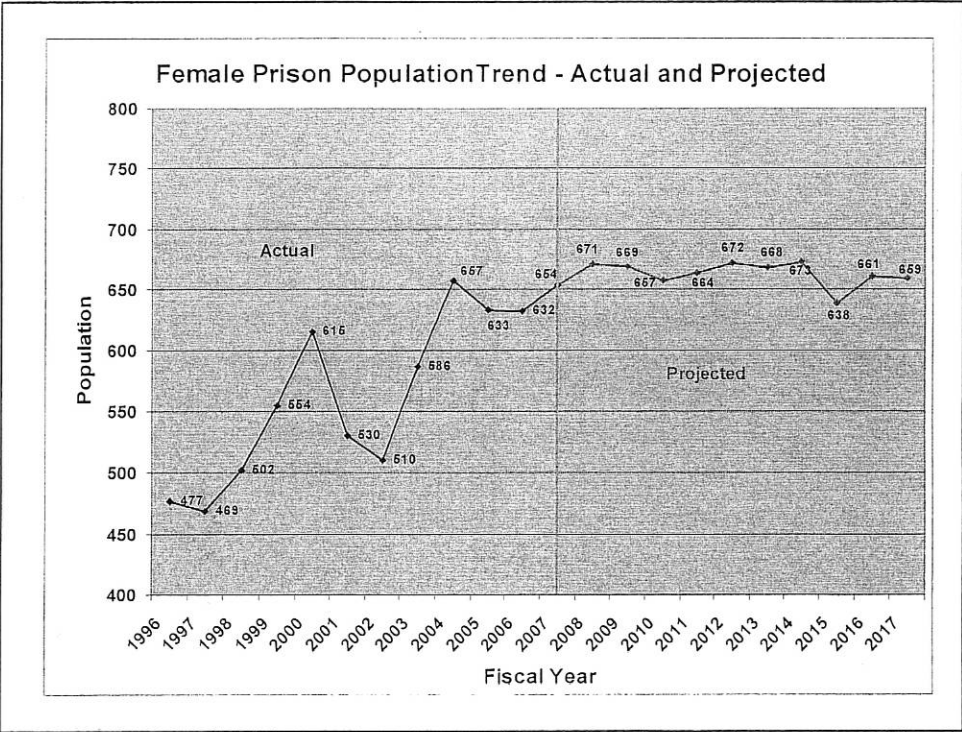
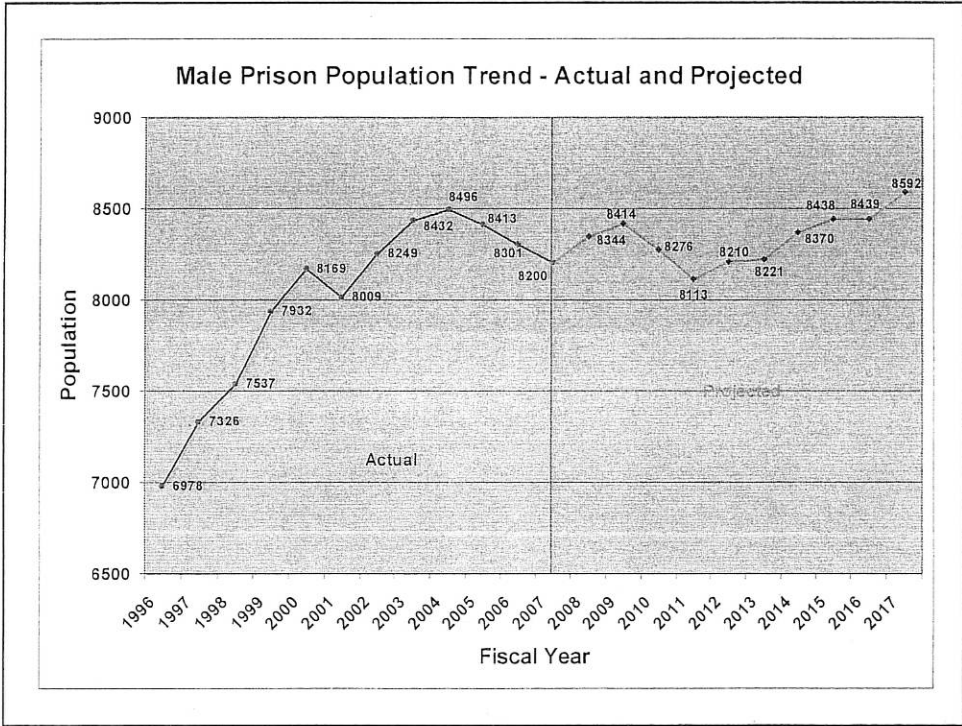
4-8

### KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION FY 2008 ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Severity Level	June 30 2007*	June 30 2008	June 30 2009	June 30 2010	June 30 2011	June 30 2012	June 30 2013	June 30 2014	June 30 2015	June 30 2016	June 30 2017	Total # Increase	% Increase
D1	452	418	398	392	388	399	417	429	433	427	432	-20	-4.4%
D2	187	168	163	152	137	138	133	137	133	128	126	-61	32.6%
D3	494	528	536	500	494	450	451	476	462	443	443	-51	10.3%
D4	771	747	792	757	741	764	719	740	739	722	703	-68	-8.8%
N1	847	870	882	896	916	933	946	975	997	1012	1031	184	21.7%
N2	446	454	437	435	441	430	430	417	407	404	397	-49	11.0%
N3	1333	1328	1303	1290	1266	1245	1223	1198	1169	1167	1135	-198	14.9%
N4	276	276	272	286	287	279	278	269	282	280	282	6	2.2%
N5	1067	1069	1079	1040	989	999	998	1008	997	1003	1014	-53	-5.0%
N6	162	159	149	134	127	137	122	142	134	123	130	-32	19.8%
N7	797	868	868	820	722	710	704	660	665	640	669	-128	16.1%
N8	218	284	252	244	229	221	214	236	216	225	241	23	10.6%
N9	244	308	297	263	248	258	248	245	242	263	255	11	4.5%
N10	46	65	61	50	42	62	58	56	59	45	50	4	8.7%
OFF GRID	728	735	825	905	986	1077	1165	1252	1343	1425	1520	792	108.8%
Condition Parole/PIS Violators	786	738	769	769	764	780	783	803	798	793	823	37	4.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8854</b>	<b>9015</b>	<b>9083</b>	<b>8933</b>	<b>8777</b>	<b>8882</b>	<b>8889</b>	<b>9043</b>	<b>9076</b>	<b>9100</b>	<b>9251</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

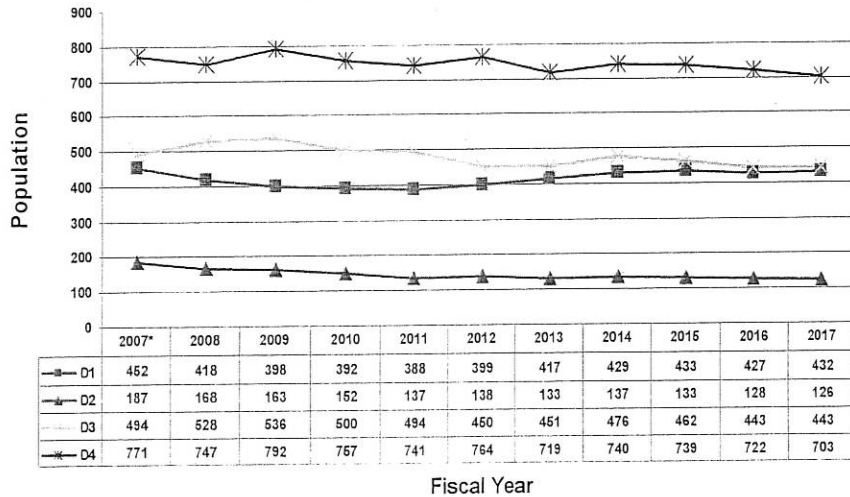
\*. The actual prison population on that date (for the purpose of forecasting, non-grid and missing are analyzed and assigned to each level).  
Note: This model is built with House Substitute for Senate Bill 14 which was enacted into law on July 1, 2007.





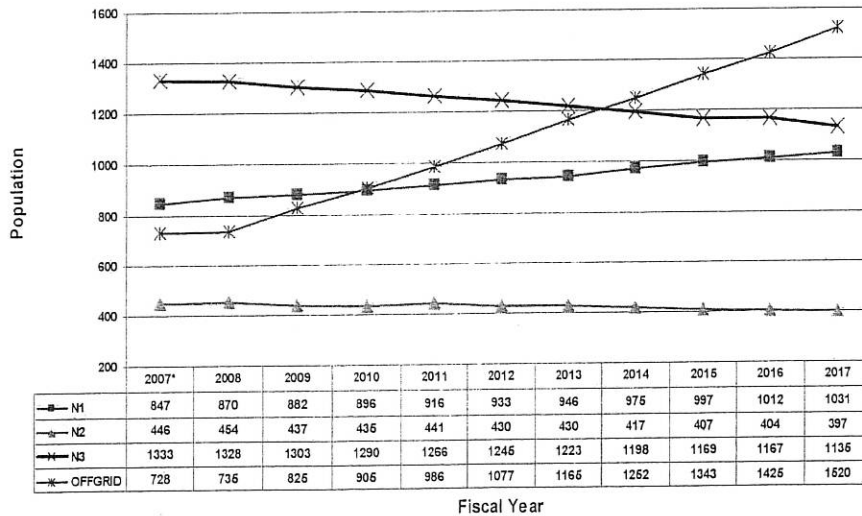
4-10

### Projected Drug Inmate Prison Population



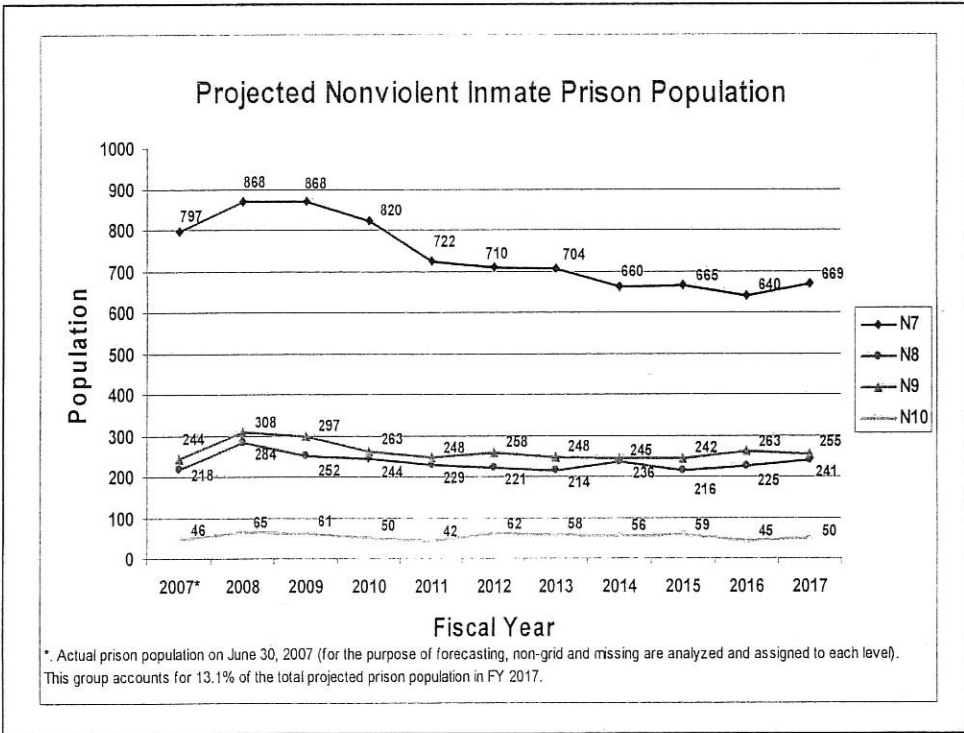
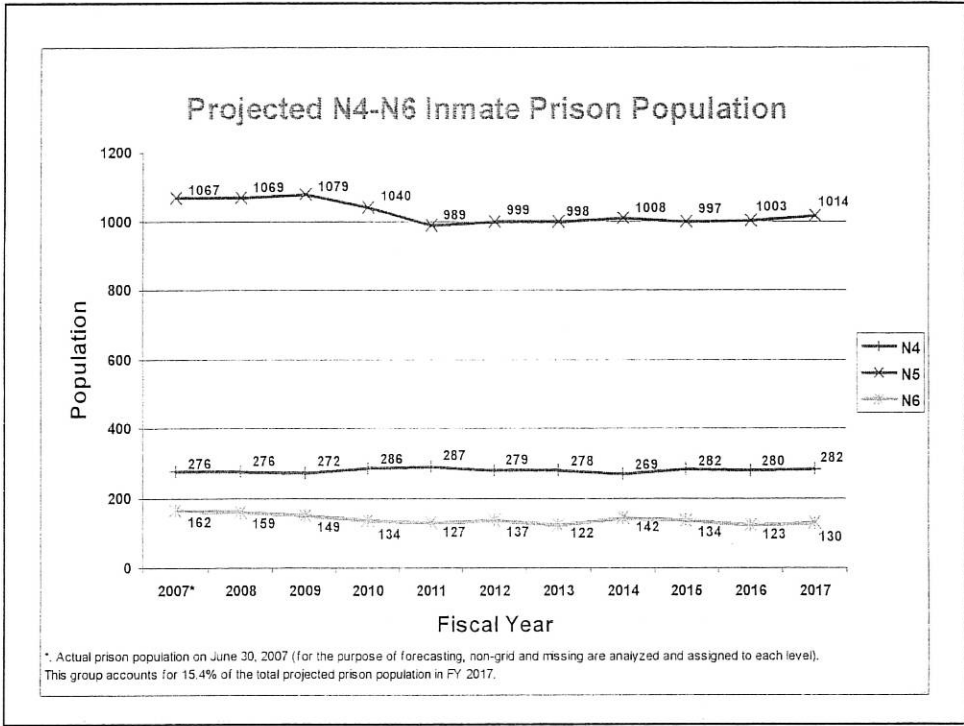
\* Actual prison population on June 30, 2007 (for the purpose of forecasting, non-grid and missing are analyzed and assigned to each level). This group accounts for 18.4% of the total projected prison population in FY 2017.

### Projected Violent Inmate Prison Population

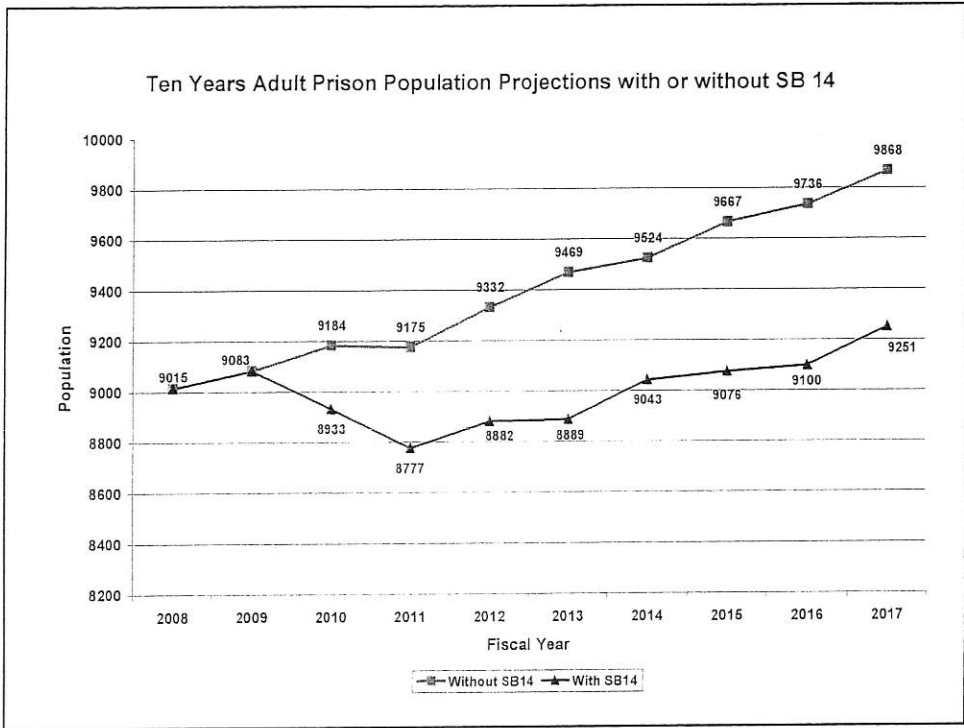


\* Actual prison population on June 30, 2007 (for the purpose of forecasting, non-grid and missing are analyzed and assigned to each level). This group accounts for 44.1% of the total projected prison population in FY 2017.

H-11



4-12



### FY 2008 Adult Inmates Prison population Projection with or without Senate Bill 14

Fiscal Year	Without SB14	With SB14	Beds Saving
2008	9015	9015	0
2009	9083	9083	0
2010	9184	8933	-251
2011	9175	8777	-398
2012	9332	8882	-450
2013	9469	8889	-580
2014	9524	9043	-481
2015	9667	9076	-591
2016	9736	9100	-636
2017	9868	9251	-617

Note: SB 14 enacted into law on July 1, 2007.

4-13



# KANSAS

KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Honorable Ernest L. Johnson, Chairman  
Helen Pedigo, Executive Director

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

## HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

TESTIMONY

FISCAL YEAR 2008

### JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

by

**Helen Pedigo, Executive Director**

700 SW Jackson Street, Suite 501, Topeka, KS 66603 -3714

Voice: 785-296-0923 Fax: 785-296-0927

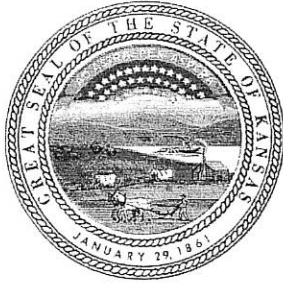
Email: [helenp@sentencing.ks.gov](mailto:helenp@sentencing.ks.gov)

**Monday, February 4, 2008**

**HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS**

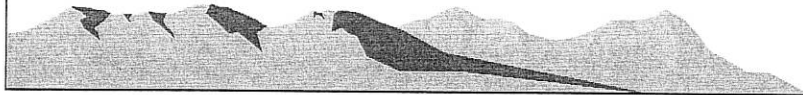
700 SW Jackson Street, Suite 501, Topeka, KS 66603  
Voice 785-296-0923 Fax 785-296-0927 <http://www.kansas.gc>

DATE 2-04-2008  
ATTACHMENT 5



# Kansas Sentencing Commission

Juvenile Correctional Facility  
Population Projections  
FY 2008 – FY2017



1

## Understanding The Placement Matrix

Offender Type	Offense Level	Length of Stay	Aftercare Term
Violent I	Off Grid	60 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Violent II	1-3 person felony	24 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Serious I	4-6 person or 1-2 drug felony	18 - 36 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Serious II	7 - 10 person felony + 1 prior felony adjudication	9 - 18 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Chronic I Chronic Felons	Present non-person felony or level 3 drug felony + 2 prior felony adjudications	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic II Escalating Felons	Present felony or level 3 drug + 2 prior misdemeanor adjudications or level 4 drug adjudication	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic III Escalating Misdemeanant	Present misdemeanor or level 4 drug felony + 2 prior misdemeanor or level 4 drug adjudications + 2 placement failures + exhaustion of community placement finding	3 - 6 mo.	3 - 6 mo.
Conditional Release Violators	All	3 - 6 mo.	2 - 6 mo.

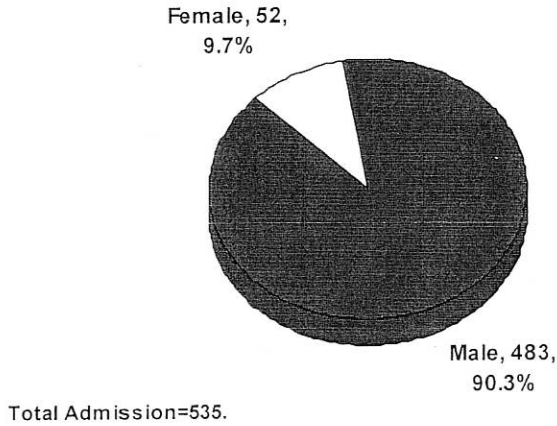
2

5-2



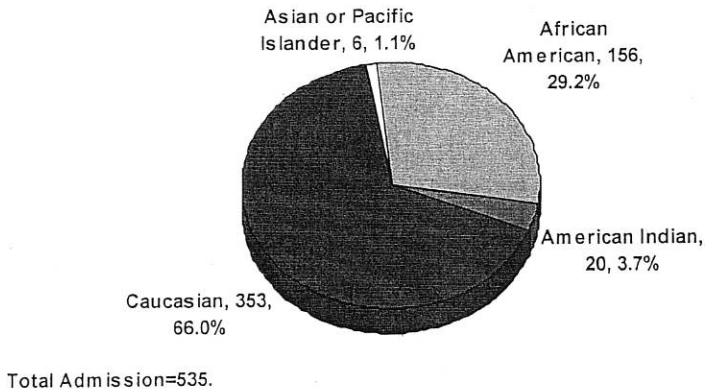
# JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

## FY 2007 Admission by Gender



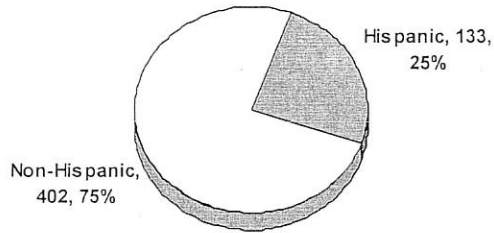
# JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

## FY 2007 Admission by Race



# JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

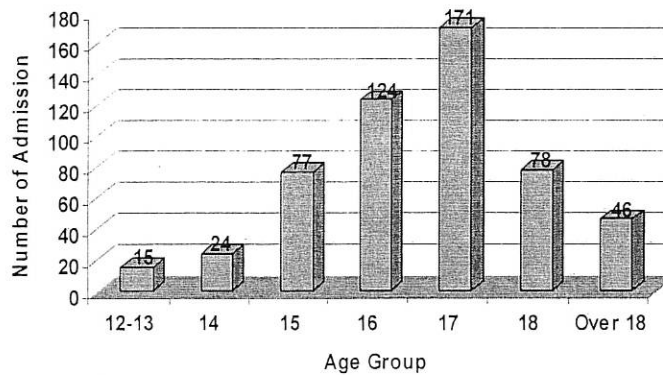
## FY 2007 Admission by Ethnicity



Total Admission=535.

# JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

## FY 2007 Admission by Age

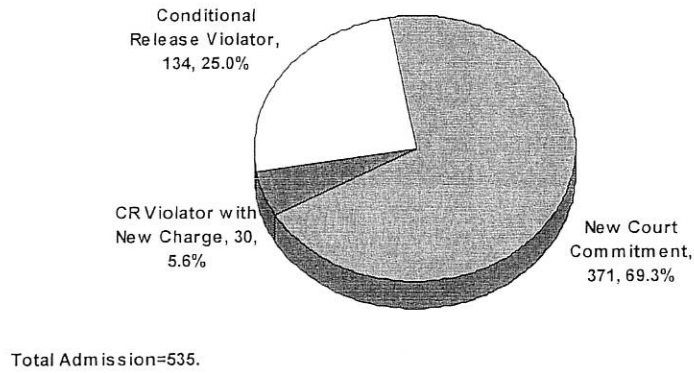


Total Admission=535.

5-4

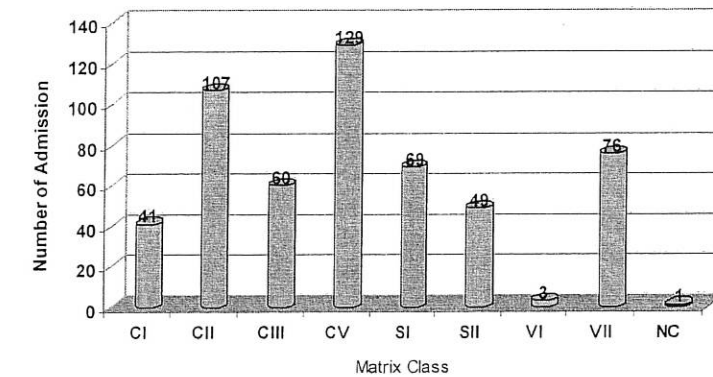
## JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Type



## JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

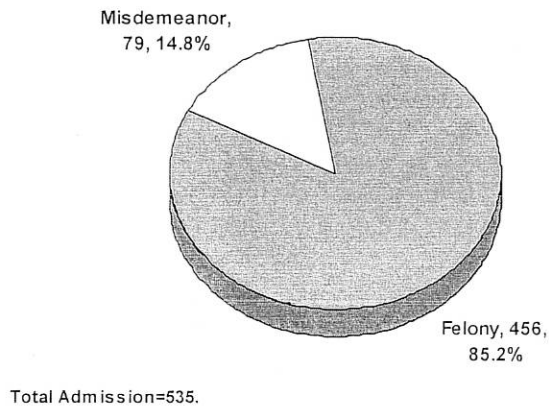
FY 2007 Admission by Placement Matrix



5-5

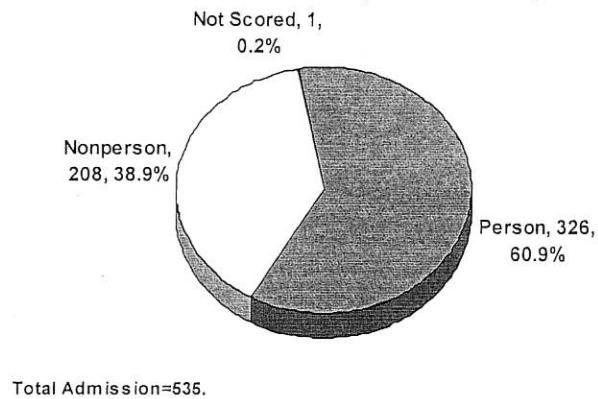
## JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Offense Type



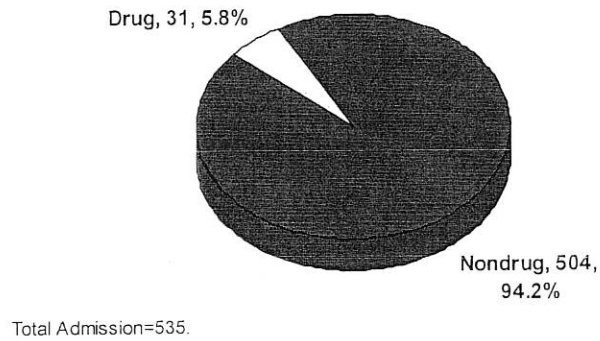
## JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Person/Nonperson



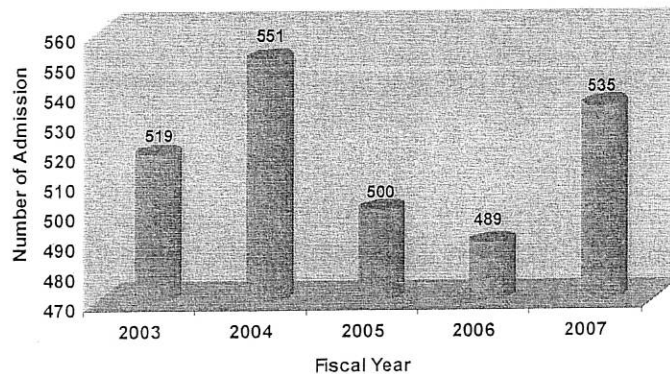
## JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Drug/Nondrug



## JJA Correctional Facility

Admission Trends



5-7

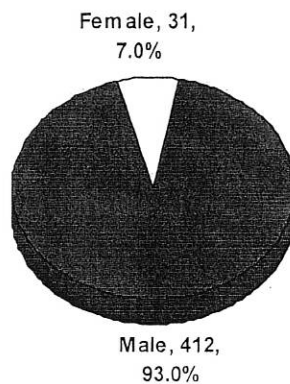
## JJA Correctional Facility Admission Trends

### Admission Changes

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Number Change	Percent Change
2003	519		
2004	551	32	6.2%
2005	500	-51	-9.3%
2006	489	-11	-2.2%
2007	535	46	9.4%
2003-2007 Change		16	3.1%

## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

### June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Gender

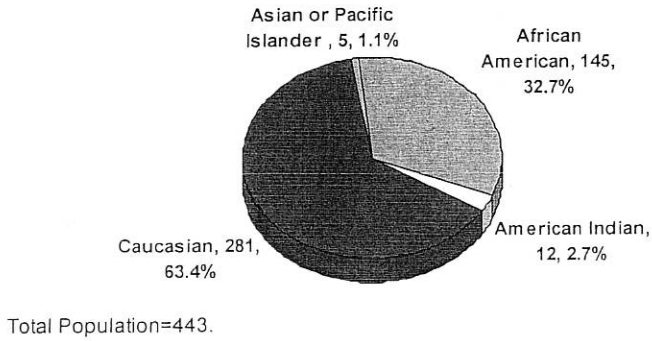


Total Population=443.

5-8

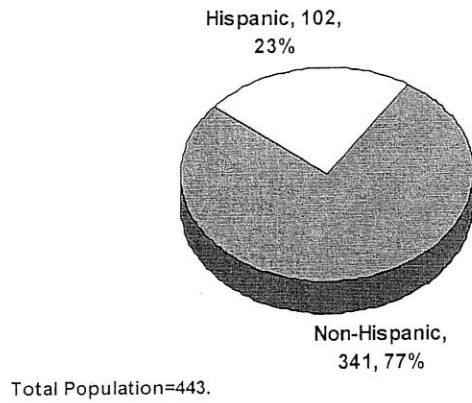
## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Race



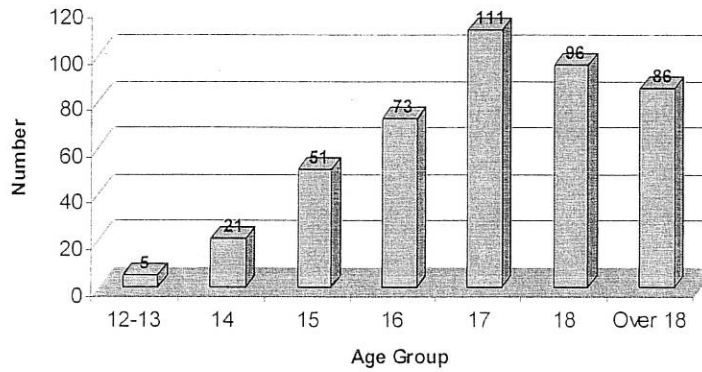
## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Ethnicity



## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

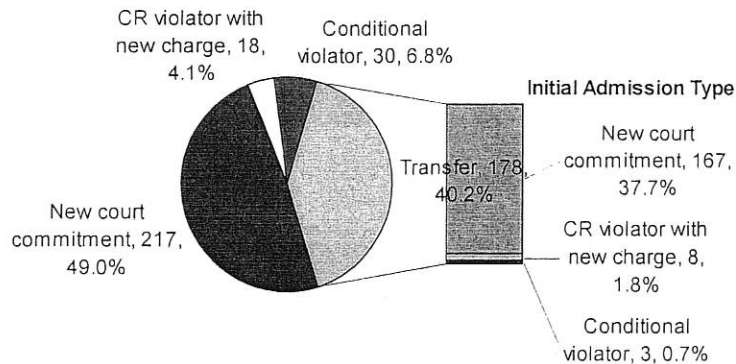
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Age



Total Population=443.

## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Admission Type

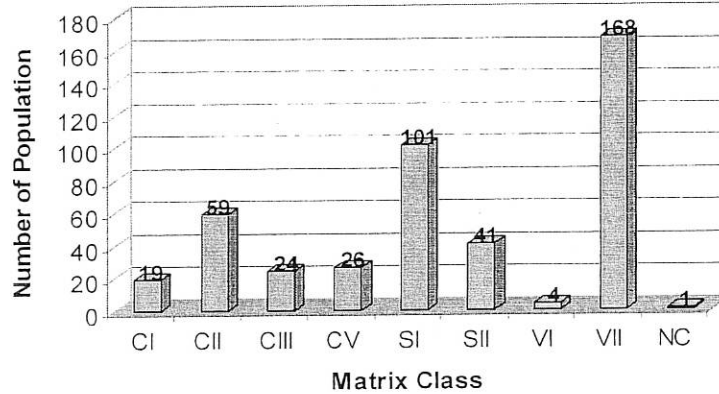


Total Population=443.



## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

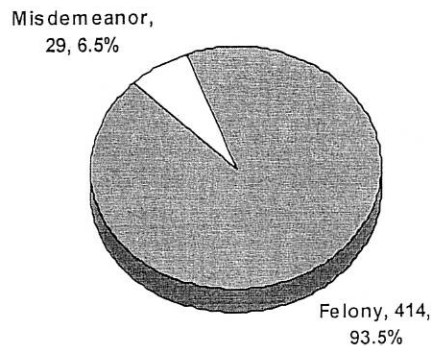
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Placement Matrix



Total Population=443.

## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Offense Type

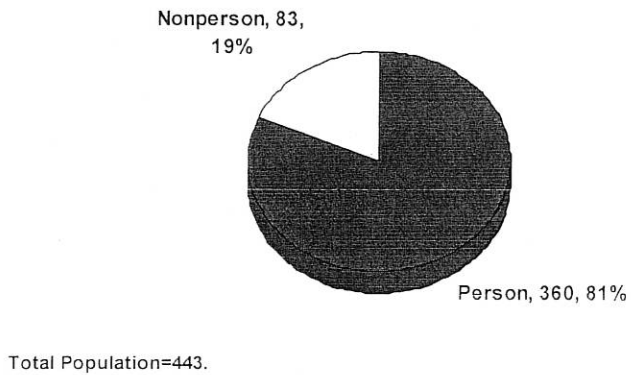


Total Population=443.

5-11

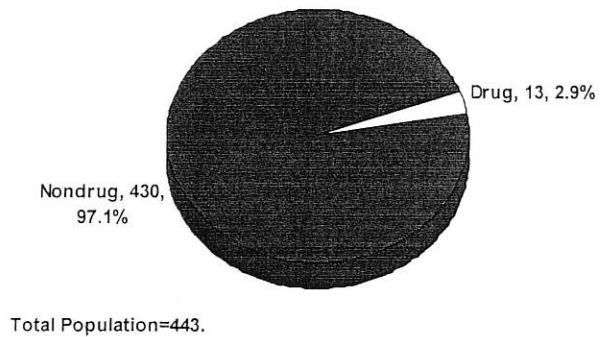
## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Person/Nonperson



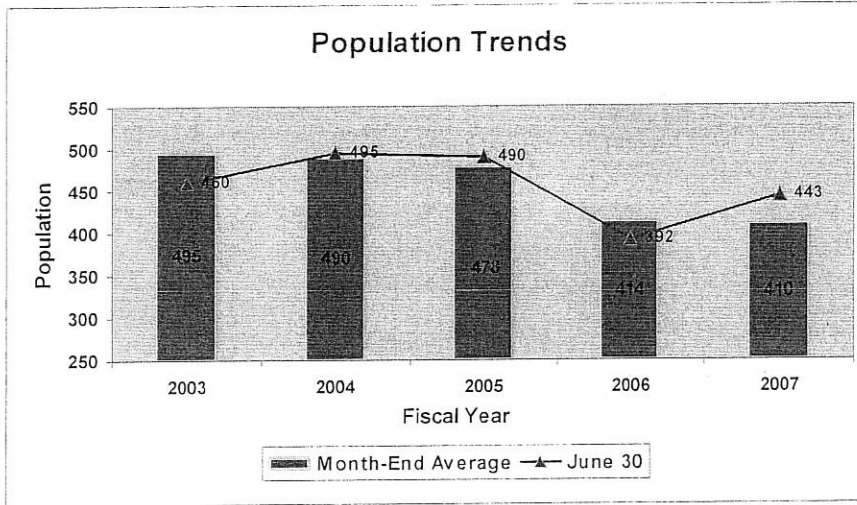
## JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Drug/Nondrug



5-12

## JJA Correctional Facility



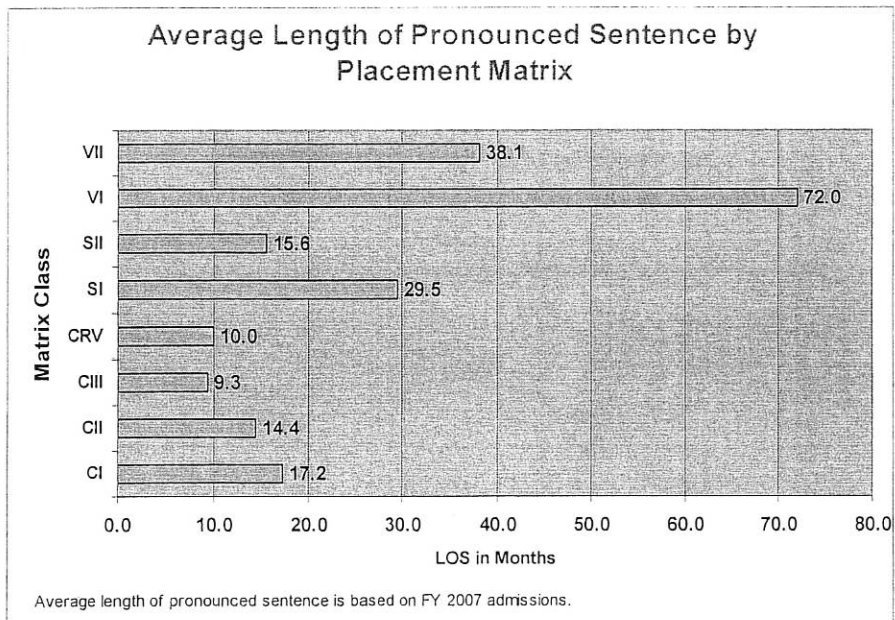
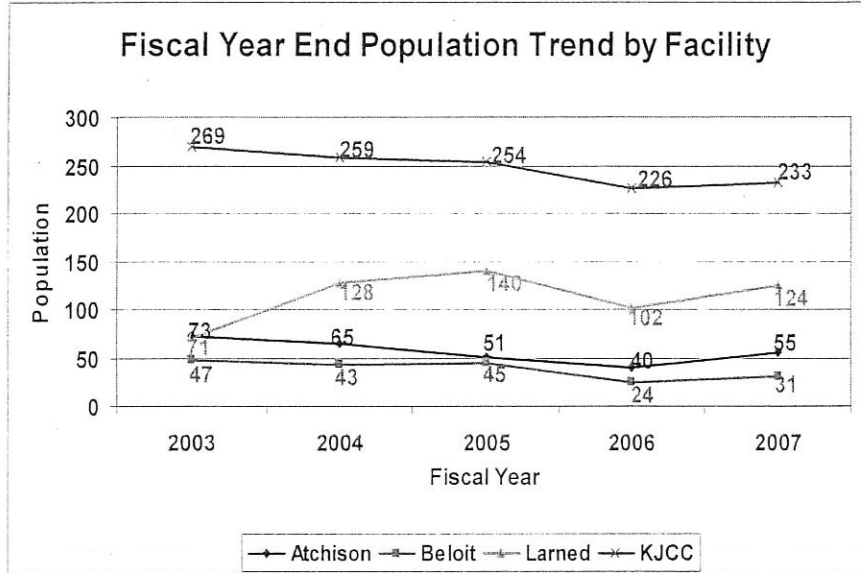
## JJA Correctional Facility Population Trends

### End of Fiscal Year Population – 2003 to 2007

End of Fiscal Year	Population	Number Change	Percent Change
2003	460		
2004	495	35	7.6%
2005	490	-5	-1.0%
2006	392	-98	-20.0%
2007	443	51	13.0%
2003-2007 Change		-17	-3.7%

5-13

## JJA Correctional Facility Population Trends



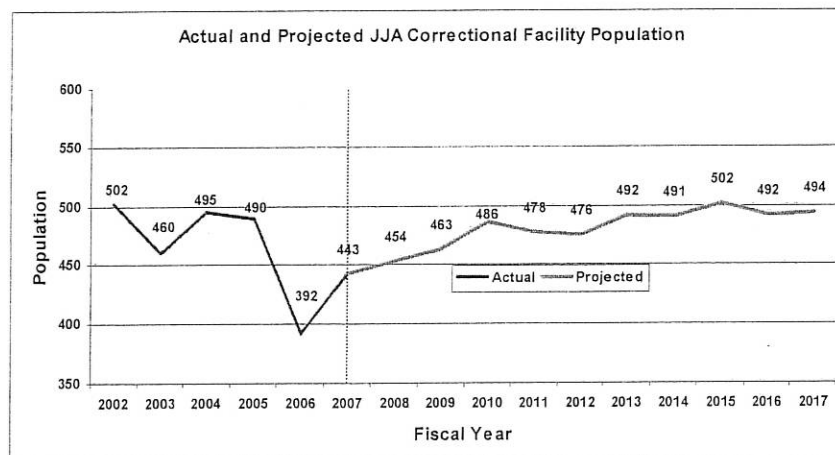
5-14

### Average Length of Stay (in Months) by Matrix

Matrix Class	Average Length of Stay	Percent of Pronounced Sentence
CI	6.1	49.3%
CII	6.3	52.5%
CIII	3.7	66.7%
CRV	2.8	55.5%
SI	17.4	68.4%
SII	9.4	61.2%
VI	34.6	98.8%
VII	27.1	71.0%

Note: Length of stay (LOS) and percent of pronounced sentence are based on JJA FY 2007 releases.

### JJA Correctional Facility Population Projection



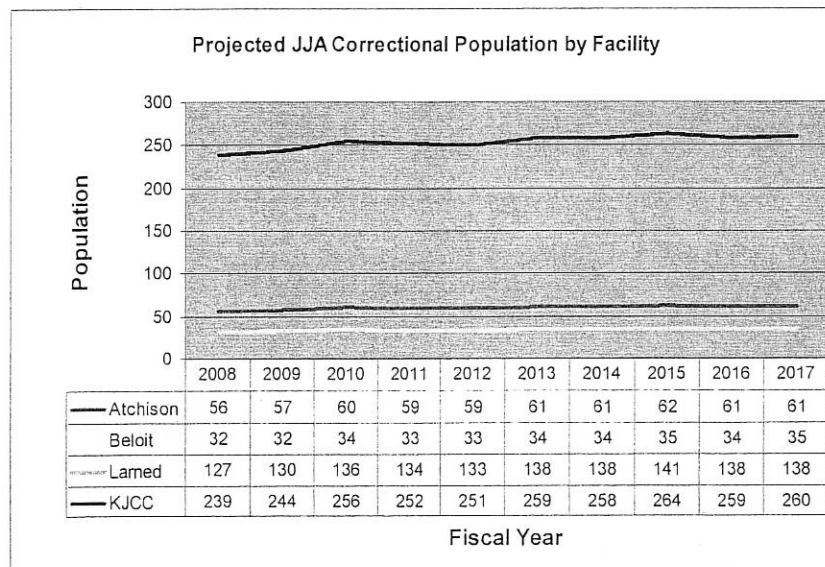
5-15

## JJA Correctional Facility Population Projection

### Projected JJA Correctional Facility Population by Gender

End of Fiscal Year	Female	Male	Total
2008	32	422	454
2009	32	431	463
2010	34	452	486
2011	33	445	478
2012	33	443	476
2013	34	458	492
2014	34	457	491
2015	35	467	502
2016	34	458	492
2017	35	459	494

## JJA Correctional Facility Population Projection



5-16

## JJA Correctional Facility Population Projection

### Projected JJA Population by Placement Matrix

End of Fiscal Year	CI	CII	CIII	CV	SI	SII	VI	VII	Total
2008	21	64	20	32	106	36	7	168	454
2009	20	61	22	30	106	48	9	167	463
2010	24	66	20	32	123	41	14	166	486
2011	24	65	23	28	119	43	14	162	478
2012	24	66	20	30	120	45	16	155	476
2013	21	64	22	30	132	45	15	163	492
2014	24	63	17	30	132	40	13	172	491
2015	21	67	19	31	131	47	11	175	502
2016	25	69	21	30	117	44	15	171	492
2017	24	62	21	31	125	49	14	168	494
# Change	3	-2	1	-1	19	13	7	0	40