

MINUTES OF THE SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dwayne Umbarger at 10:30 A.M. on February 6, 2008 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Greta Goodwin - excused

Committee staff present:

Jill Wolters, Senior Assistant, Revisor of Statutes
Kristen Clarke Kellems, Assistant Revisor of Statutes
Kimbra Caywood McCarthy, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Audrey Dunkel, Kansas Legislative Research Department
J. G. Scott, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jarod Waltner, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Melinda Gaul, Chief of Staff, Senate Ways & Means
Mary Shaw, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Joe Connor, Kansas Association of Local Health Departments
Helen Pedigo, Executive Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission
Barry Downing, Representing the Wichita and Kansas City Business Coalitions for Early Education
Roger Werholtz, Secretary, Kansas Department of Corrections

Others attending:

See attached list.

Bill Introductions

Senator Wysong moved, with a second by Senator Schodorf, to conceptually introduce a bill concerning tiny-K networks for the School for the Deaf. Motion carried on a voice vote.

Senator Wysong moved, with a second by Senator Schodorf, to conceptually introduce a bill concerning the Massage Therapy Licensure Act. Motion carried on a voice vote.

The Chairman recognized Judy Moler, Kansas Association of Counties, who introduced Joe Conner, Kansas Association of Local Health Departments and Vice President, Kansas Association of Counties, who requested introduction of a bill that would increase the Maternal and Child Health funding by \$1.5 million (Attachment 1). Senator Steineger moved, with a second by Senator Kelly, to conceptually introduce the bill. Motion carried on a voice vote.

Chairman Umbarger welcomed Helen Pedigo, Executive Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission, who provided an overview of the Juvenile Correctional Facility Population Projections (Attachment 2) and the Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections (Attachment 3). Ms. Pedigo addressed juvenile and adult population projections, admission characteristics, population characteristics and population trends.

The Chairman welcomed Barry Downing, who was representing the Wichita and Kansas City Business Coalitions for Early Education (Attachment 4). Mr. Downing mentioned that, as representing business and community leaders, they are interested in having better educated and productive employees so that they can effectively compete in the new world economy. In reference to Wichita, Mr. Downing explained the TOP Learning Centers public/private partnership where they have experienced first-hand the impact that high quality early education can have on young children.

On behalf of the Wichita and Kansas City Coalitions for Early Education he respectfully asked for support of the proposed funding for early childhood grants and the Kansas Preschool Program which are before the Legislature this session.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Ways and Means Committee at 10:30 A.M. on February 6, 2008 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

The Chairman welcomed Roger Werholtz, Secretary, Kansas Department of Corrections, who presented an overview of the Agency (Attachment 5). In response to a question, the Secretary mentioned that there are 8,553 male beds in the prison system. Secretary Werholtz addressed the information on page 4 of his testimony where the monthly revocation numbers of people under parole are listed. He noted this is a reduction from FY 2003. Page 5 of his testimony lists a snapshot of absconding parolees. Secretary Werholtz explained that in 1996-1999 which were the first four years compared to years 2003-2007, the average is 500 down to 360.

Secretary Werholtz noted that on page 6, Components of the End-of-Month Population Under Post-incarceration Management, which is the current fiscal year, the numbers continue to decline which he attributed to the aggressive use of enforcement officers and parole staff - fewer people abscond. Page 8 indicates the total number of convictions.

Due to time constraints, the Chairman invited Secretary Werholtz back to a future meeting for further discussion and questions. The Chairman announced that there would not be a meeting of Senate Ways and Means on Friday, February 8, 2008, so that the subcommittees would have an opportunity to meet.

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m. The next meeting was scheduled for February 7, 2008.



Bill Introduction
Before the Senate Ways and Means Committee
February 6, 2008
By Joe Connor, Kansas Association of Local Health Departments
and Vice President, Kansas Association of Counties

Thank you, Chairman Umbarger and Members of the Committee for allowing the Kansas Association of Local Health Departments (KALHD) to ask for the introduction of a bill that would increase the Maternal and Child Health funding by \$1.5 million. Specifically, the money would be used to allow for increased access to early prenatal care and increased numbers of high-risk moms who receive early and intensive support by public health nurse home visitors and community outreach workers. The KALHD studied this issue for over two years to reach the conclusions that would be supported by this bill. All the Kansas Local Health Departments are in support of this bill. In addition, this initiative is a 2008 legislative priority of the Kansas Association of Counties.

Every baby deserves a healthy start, and the best way to ensure that is early intervention and education on how to have a healthy mom, healthy baby and a healthy family.

The Kansas Association of Local Health Departments is an affiliate of the Kansas Association of Counties (KAC). The KAC is an instrumentality of member counties under K.S.A. 19-2690, provides legislative representation, education and technical services, and a wide range of informational services to its member counties. Inquiries concerning this testimony should be directed to Randy Allen or Judy Moler by calling (785) 272-2585.

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Senate Ways and Means
2-6-08
Attachment 1

**KALHD 2008 Legislative Request
Increased Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Funding**

The Kansas Association of Local Health Departments (KALHD) is requesting an increase of \$1.5 million in Maternal and Child Health funding to focus on national and state objectives aimed at improving birth outcomes (as outlined in Healthy People 2010 and MCH 2010).

The additional funding will be used by Local Health Departments (LHD) to reduce the number of Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants born to high-risk moms and to reduce the number of babies who die before their first birthday. Our two-fold approach entails:

1. Increasing access to early prenatal care through care coordination services and community systems development activities, particularly in underserved areas
2. Increasing the number of high-risk moms who receive early and intensive support by public health nurse home visitors and community outreach workers

Since 1993, decreased Congressional appropriations for the MCH Services Block Grant have resulted in decreased funding for LHD. While Kansas ranks #2 in the nation in local contribution to MCH services, we are poorly ranked at #44 in terms of state contributions to MCH services.

Of the 39,701 Kansas live births in 2005, only 76% received first trimester prenatal care, down from 87% in 2004 and substantially less than the HP 2010 goal of 90%. During that same timeframe, both the LBW and Infant Mortality (IMR) Rates increased. Babies who are born LBW (<2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.) are more likely to die before their first birthday and African American babies are more likely than any other race to die from LBW complications. This data confirms that, as a state, we have moved farther away from MCH and HP 2010 goals rather than closing the gap.

	Year	Kansas	United States	HP 2010
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) – per 1,000 live births	2005	7.5	6.5	4.5
	2000	6.8	6.9	
Low Birth Weight (LBW)	2005	7.2%	8.2%	5%
	2000	6.9%	7.6%	
First Trimester Prenatal Care	2005	76%	83%	90%
	2000	87%	83%	

According to a recent Harvard University report, *A Science-Based Framework for Early Childhood Policy*, "Cost-benefit studies over the past four decades show that programs—some as early as prenatal and some beginning as late as age 4—return \$3 to \$17 back for every dollar invested." Among the program and policy recommendations of this report are the following:

- Access to basic medical care for pregnant women and children is critical to healthy development
- Early and intensive support by skilled home visitors can significantly benefit parents and children

A mother's medical problems and lifestyle choices prior to and during pregnancy influence the weight of her baby. Not only are the costs of health care alone for a significantly premature and LBW infant excessive, but those infants experience substantially greater life-long health problems as well as cognitive problems that can have a profound impact on school performance.

Reducing risks for high-risk pregnancies benefits not only the physical and emotional health of the woman, but also the health of the community. It also makes good fiscal sense. Improving birth outcomes by changing the behaviors of the mother during pregnancy can result in substantial cost savings, making MCH a program that pays for itself.

According to the March of Dimes, almost 70% of LBW babies are premature (born prior to 37 weeks gestation), compounding complications already associated with the infant's LBW. In 2005, Prematurity costs in the U.S. were at least \$26.2 billion. Of that total, 65% was for medical care, 22% for lost household and labor market productivity, 7% for maternal delivery, 4% for special education services and 2% for early intervention services.

Between 1994 and 2004, the rate of premature births in Kansas increased by more than 20% and the LBW rate increased more than 12%. The average first-year medical costs, including both inpatient and outpatient care, were almost 15 times greater for preterm/LBW infants (\$41,610) than for term infants (\$2,830).

KALHD believes that all Kansas residents should be assured basic and essential maternal and child health services, thus benefiting from critical local public health services. There are several areas in the state that will continue to have need of MCH dollars for basic prenatal care, in addition to the requested funding for care coordination services; community systems development activities, particularly in underserved areas; and early and intensive support by public health nurse home visitors and community outreach workers

We are proposing that the state legislature include in the Governor's budget for KDHE \$1.5 million for this purpose. The funds would be distributed in a joint venture with KDHE based on an assessment of population needs, current outcomes and MCH and HP 2010 goals.

The funding request is based on the following formula:

1. Increasing access to early prenatal care through care coordination services and community systems development activities, particularly in underserved areas:
 - High-risk moms currently receiving no prenatal care \approx 400
 - Costs to provide this care @ \$1,000/mom \approx \$400,000
 - Costs for other risk reduction strategies \approx \$200,000
 - \$ 600,000**

 2. Increasing the number of high-risk moms who receive early and intensive support by public health nurse home visitors and community outreach workers
 - High-risk moms needing home visitation services \approx 1,000
 - Cost for Nurse Home Visitor (HV) \approx \$45,000/ea
 - Number of Home Visitors needed (caseload of 50/ea) \approx 20
 - \$ 900,000**
- Total Request \$1,500,000**

Every baby deserves a healthy start and the best way to ensure that healthy start is early intervention and education on how to have a healthy mommy, a healthy baby and a healthy family.



KANSAS

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

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

SENATE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

TESTIMONY

FISCAL YEAR 2008

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

by

Helen Pedigo, Executive Director

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Wednesday, February 6, 2008

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*Senate Ways and Means
2-6-08
Attachment 2*



Kansas Sentencing Commission

Juvenile Correctional Facility
Population Projections
FY 2008 – FY2017



1

Understanding The Placement Matrix

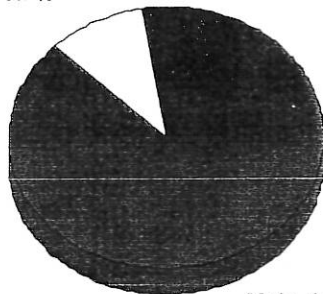
Offender Type	Offense Level	Length of Stay	Aftercare Term
Violent I	Off Grid	60 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Violent II	1-3 person felony	24 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Serious I	4-6 person or 1-2 drug felony	18 - 36 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Serious II	7 - 10 person felony + 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

JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Gender

Female, 52,
9.7%



Male, 483,
90.3%

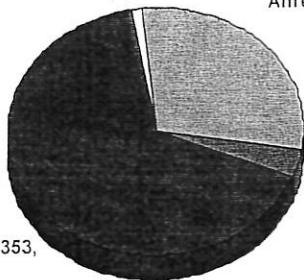
Total Admission=535.

JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Race

Asian or Pacific
Islander, 6, 1.1%

African
American, 156,
29.2%



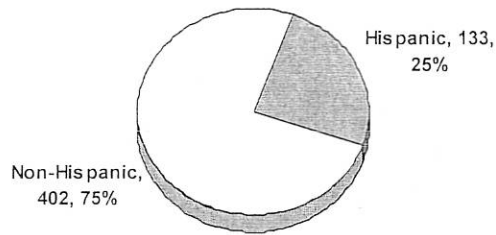
American Indian,
20, 3.7%

Caucasian, 353,
66.0%

Total Admission=535.

JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

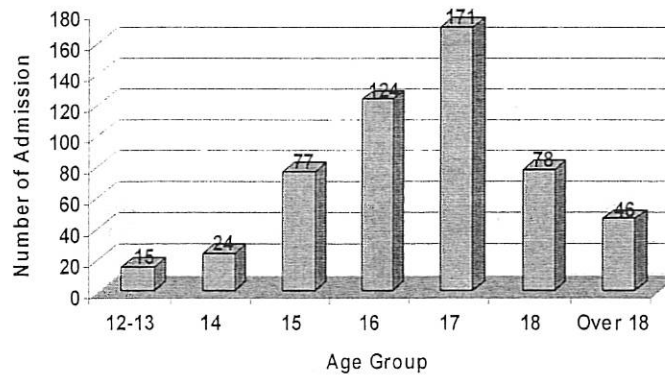
FY 2007 Admission by Ethnicity



Total Admission=535.

JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

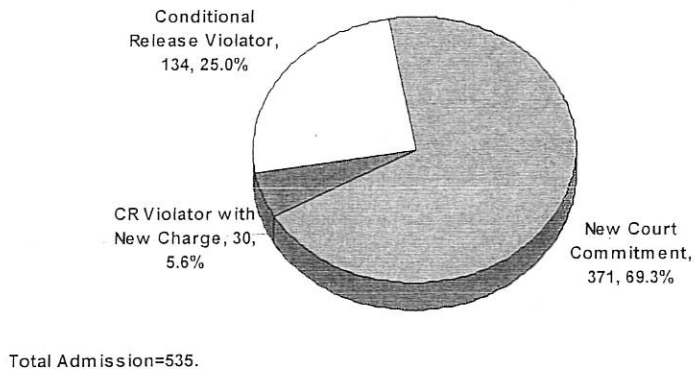
FY 2007 Admission by Age



Total Admission=535.

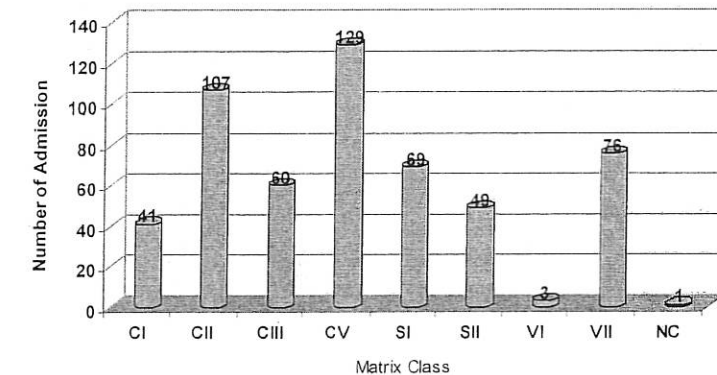
JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Type



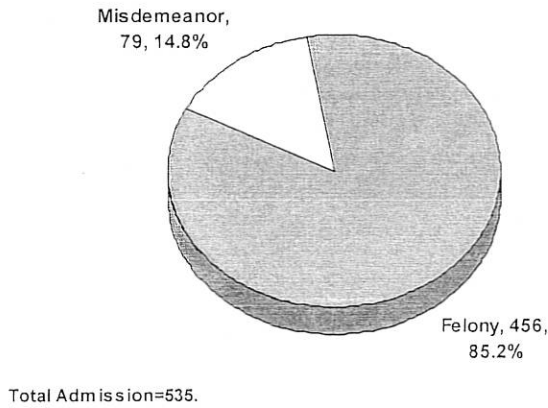
JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Placement Matrix



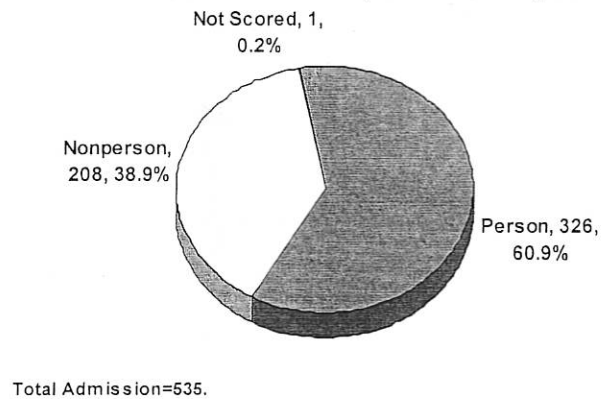
JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Offense Type



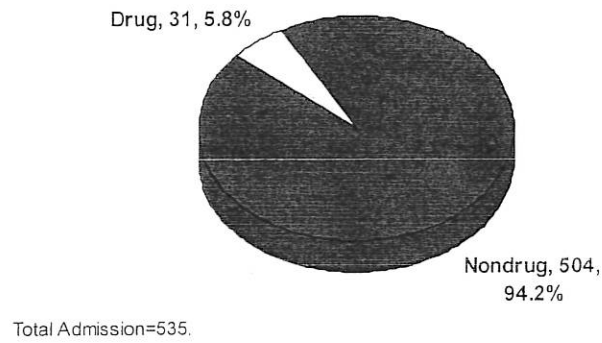
JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Person/Nonperson



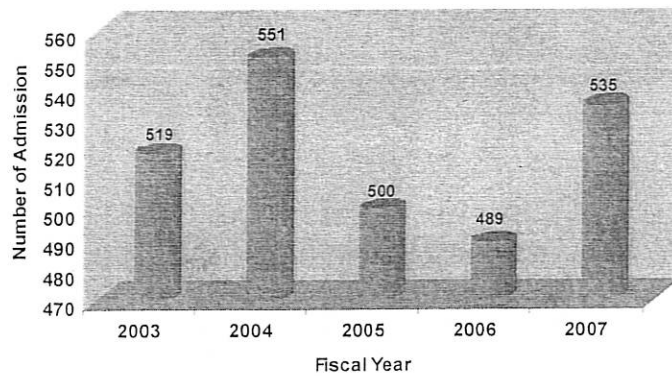
JJA Correctional Facility Admission Characteristics

FY 2007 Admission by Drug/Nondrug



JJA Correctional Facility

Admission Trends



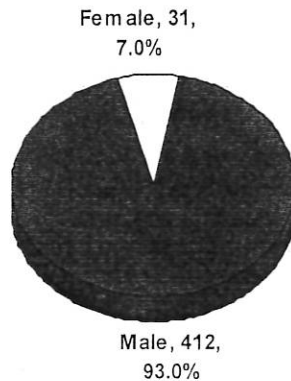
JJA Correctional Facility Admission Trends

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

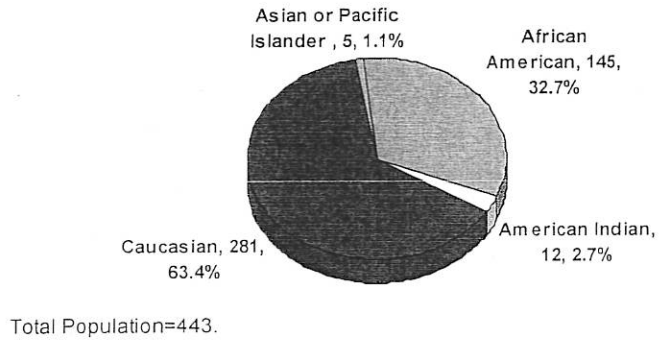
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Gender



Total Population=443.

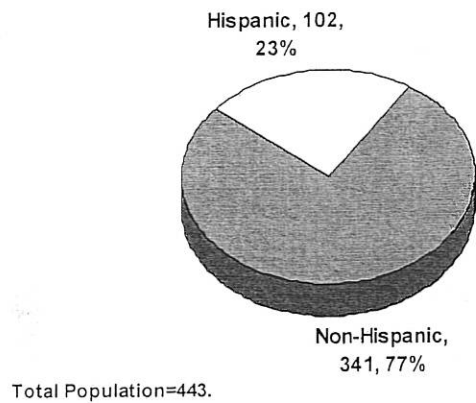
JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Race



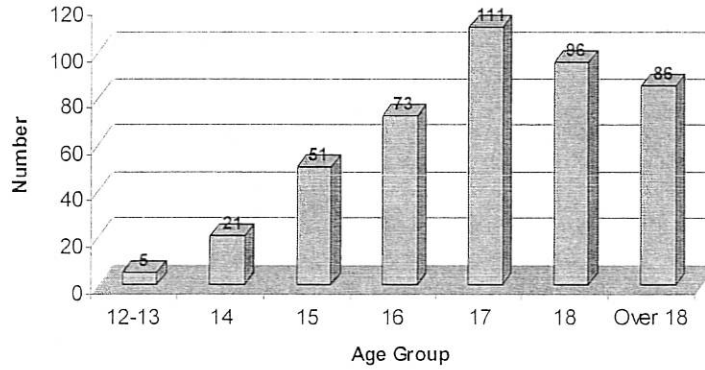
JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Ethnicity



JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

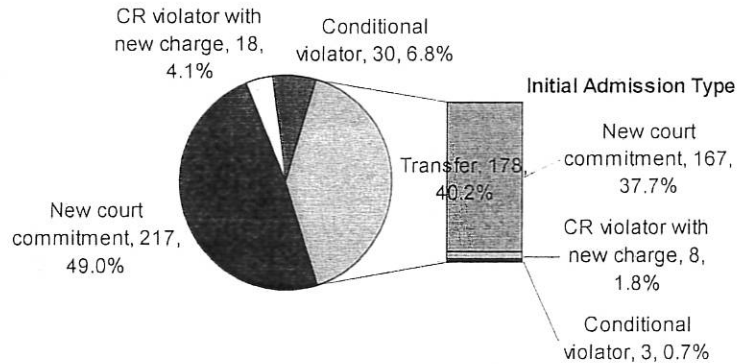
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Age



Total Population=443.

JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

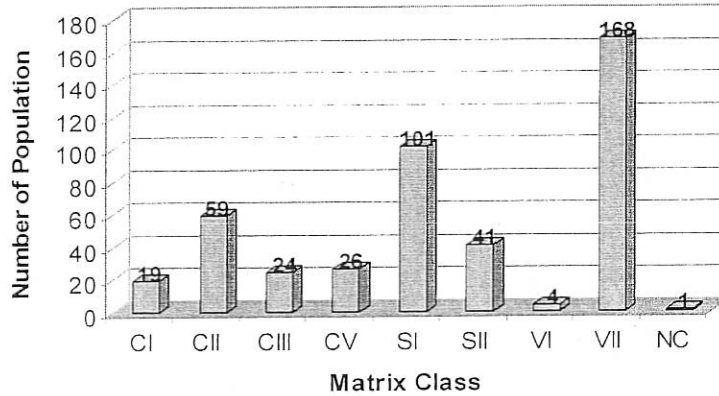
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Admission Type



Total Population=443.

JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

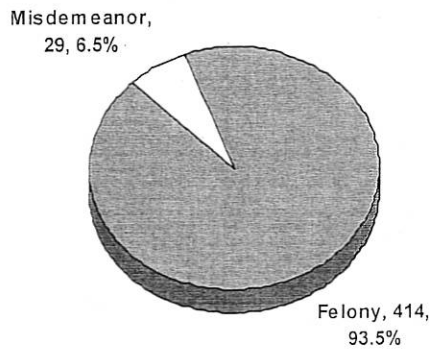
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Placement Matrix



Total Population=443.

JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

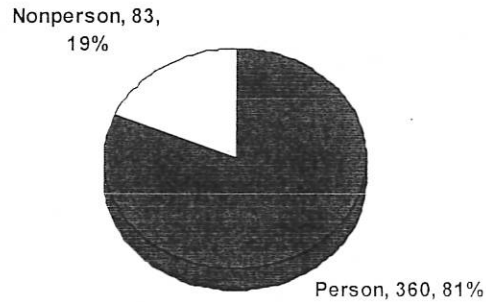
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Offense Type



Total Population=443.

JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

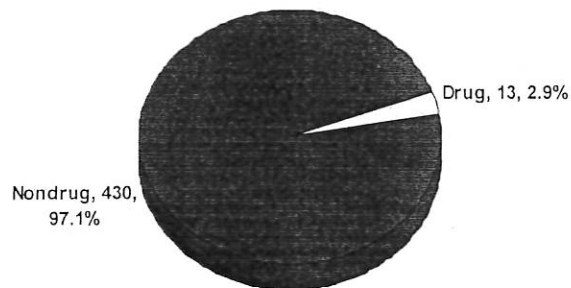
June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Person/Nonperson



Total Population=443.

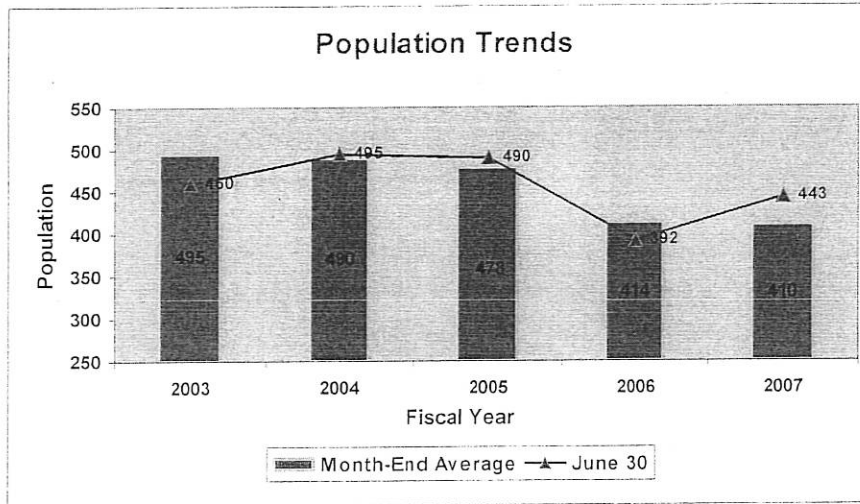
JJA Correctional Facility Population Characteristics

June 30, 2007 Facility Population by Drug/Nondrug



Total Population=443.

JJA Correctional Facility

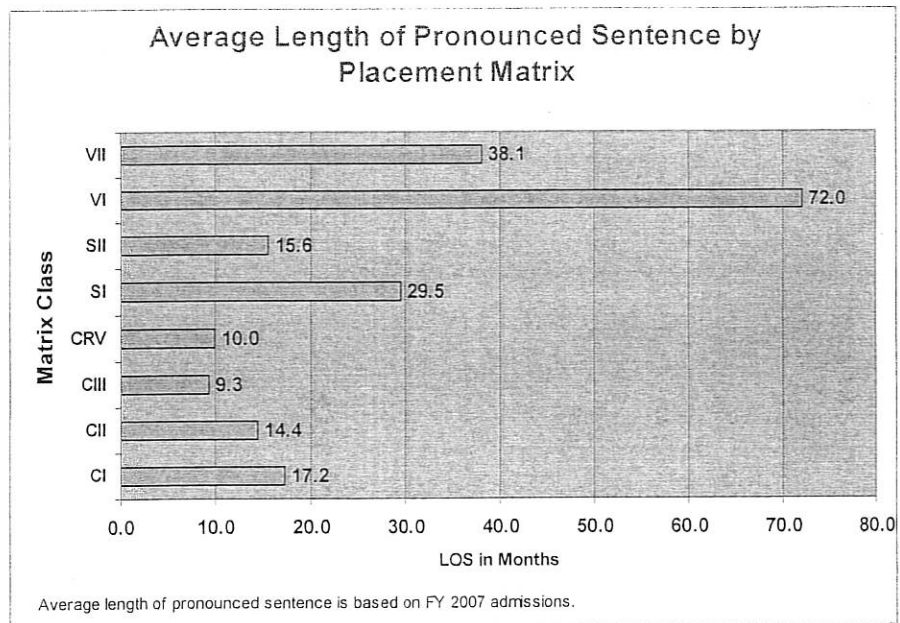
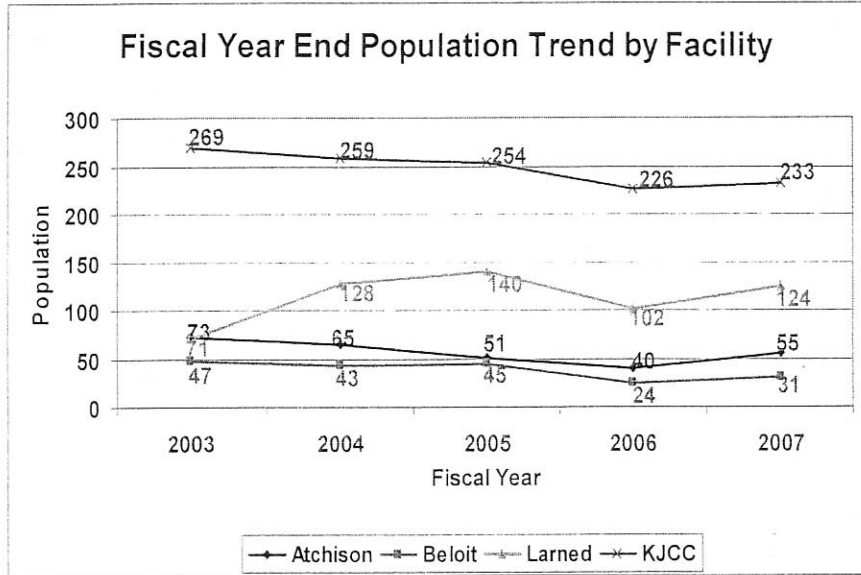


JJA Correctional Facility Population Trends

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%

JJA Correctional Facility Population Trends

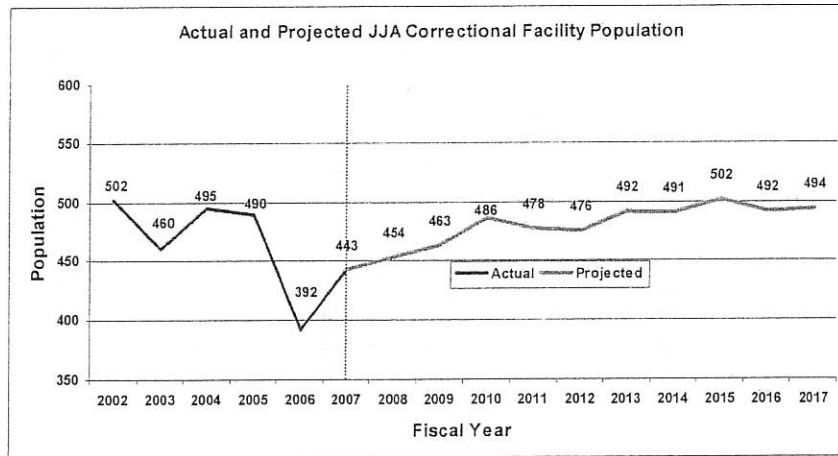


Average Length of Stay (in Months) by Matrix

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

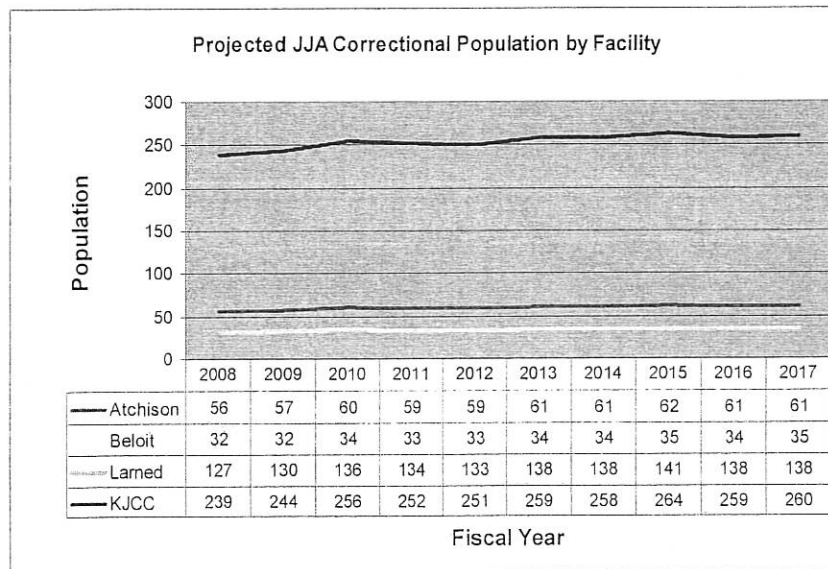


JJA Correctional Facility Population Projection

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



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



KANSAS

KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

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

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

SENATE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

TESTIMONY

FISCAL YEAR 2008

ADULT INMATE PRISON
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

by

Helen Pedigo, Executive Director

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

Email: helenp@sentencing.ks.gov

Wednesday, February 6, 2008

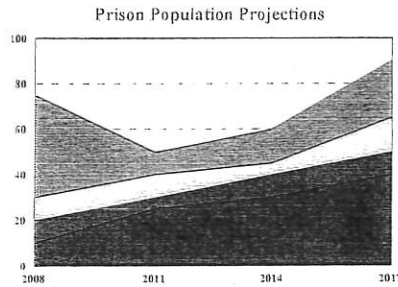
700 SW Jackson Street, Suite 501, Topeka, KS 66603 -3714

Voice 785-296-0923 Fax 785-296-0927 <http://www.kansas.gov/ksc/SiteMap.htm>

*Senate Ways and Means
2-6-08
Attachment 3*

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.

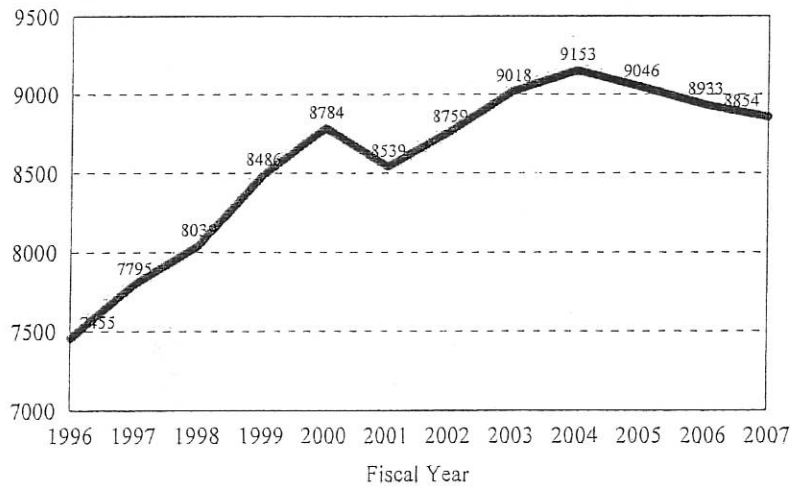
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF
PAROLE/POST RELEASE SUPERVISION CONDITION VIOLATORS
BETWEEN FY 2006 AND FY 2007

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%
Total	1641	1239	-402	-24.5%				

Source: DOC admission and release files.

KANSAS PRISON POPULATION TRENDS

Total Prison Population

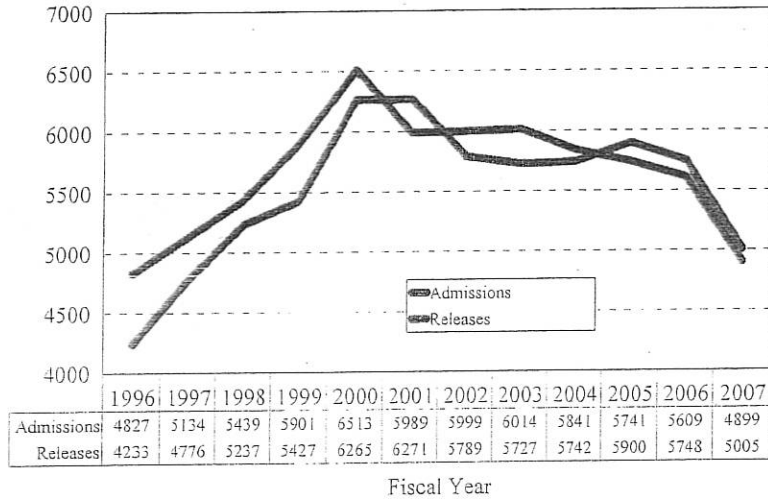


Source: KDOC prison population files.

Notes: Federal female inmates housed in KDOC are excluded.

KANSAS PRISON POPULATION TRENDS

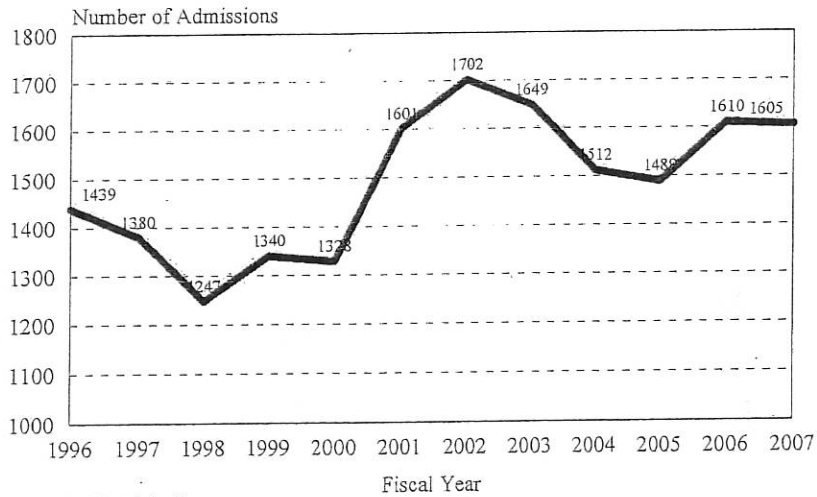
Admissions and Releases



Source: KDOC admission and release files

KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

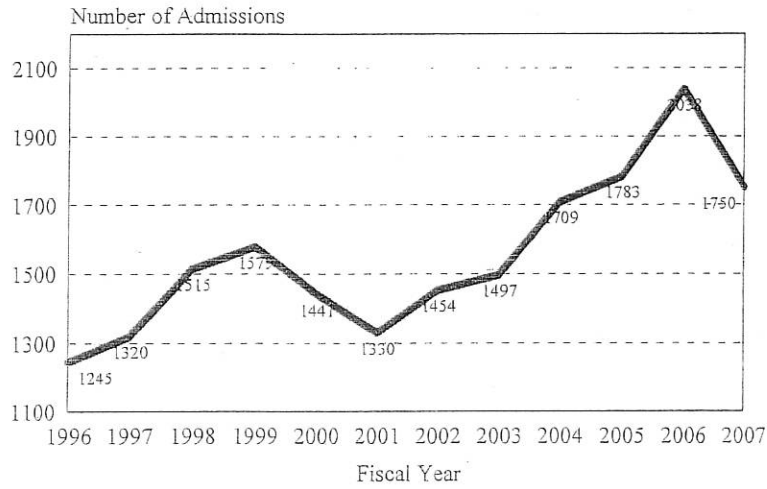
New Court Commitments



Source: KDOC admission files

KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

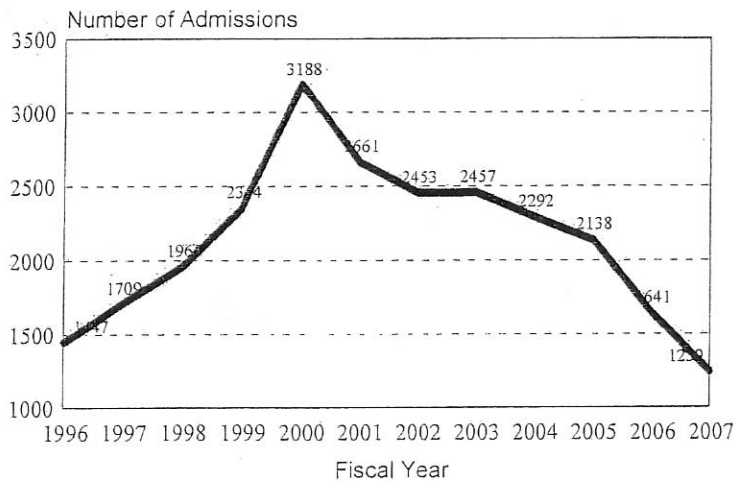
Probation Condition Violators



Source: KDOC admission files

KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

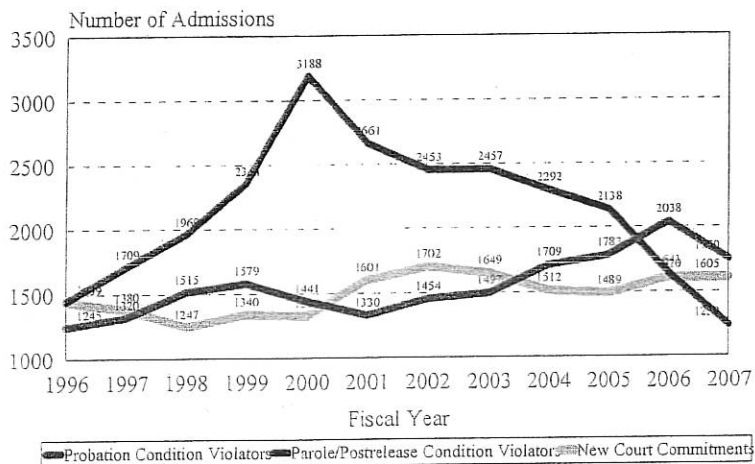
Parole/Postrelease Condition Violators



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

KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

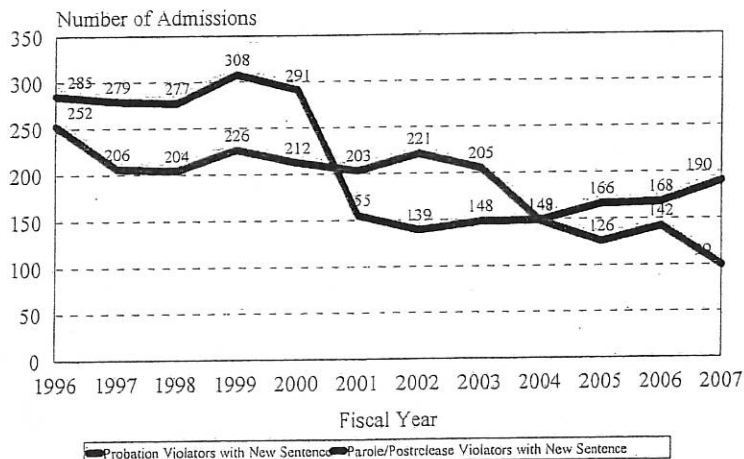
Admissions by Type



Source: KDOC admission files

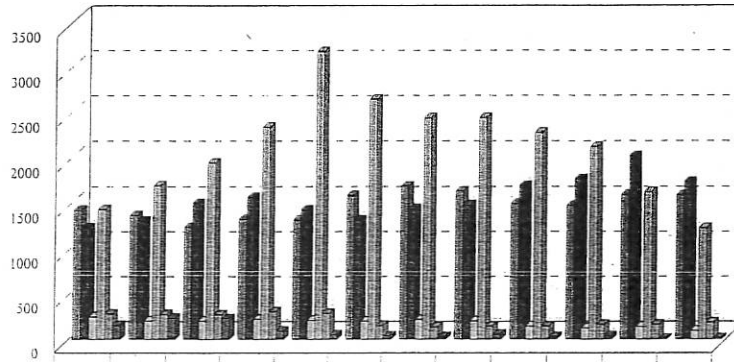
KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS

Comparison between Probation and Parole/Postrelease Violators with New Sentence



Source: KDOC admission files

KANSAS PRISON ADMISSION TRENDS BY TYPE FY 1996 Through FY 2007



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
New Court Commitment	1439	1380	1247	1240	1328	1601	1702	1649	1512	1489	1610	1605
Probation Condition Violators w/New Sent	1245	1320	1515	1579	1441	1330	1454	1497	1709	1783	2038	1750
Parole/PIS Condition Violators	252	206	204	226	212	203	221	305	148	126	142	99
Parole/PIS Violators w/New Sent	1447	1709	1960	2254	3188	2661	2453	2457	2292	2138	1641	1239
Other	285	279	277	308	291	155	139	148	149	166	168	190
	159	240	226	94	53	39	30	58	31	39	10	16

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%

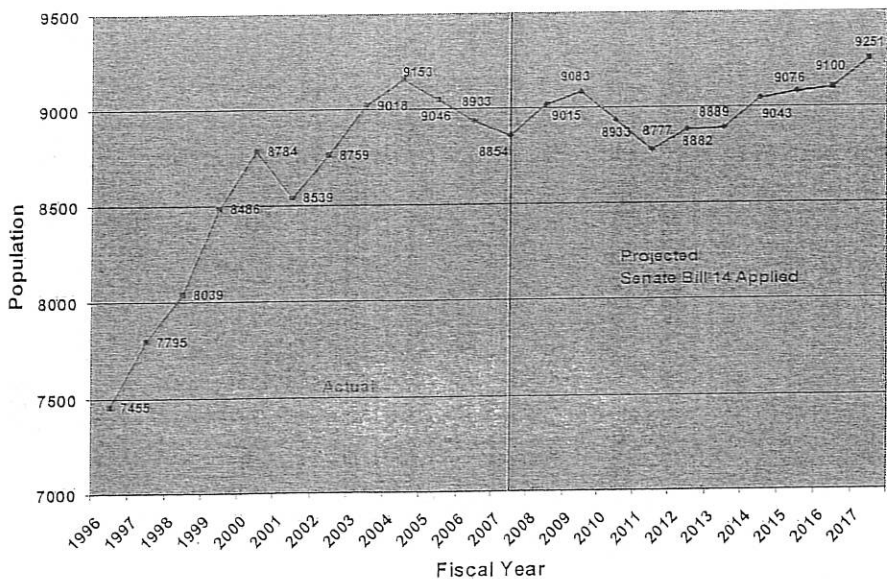
*. Federal female inmates housed at Topeka facility are excluded.

KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION FY 2008 ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

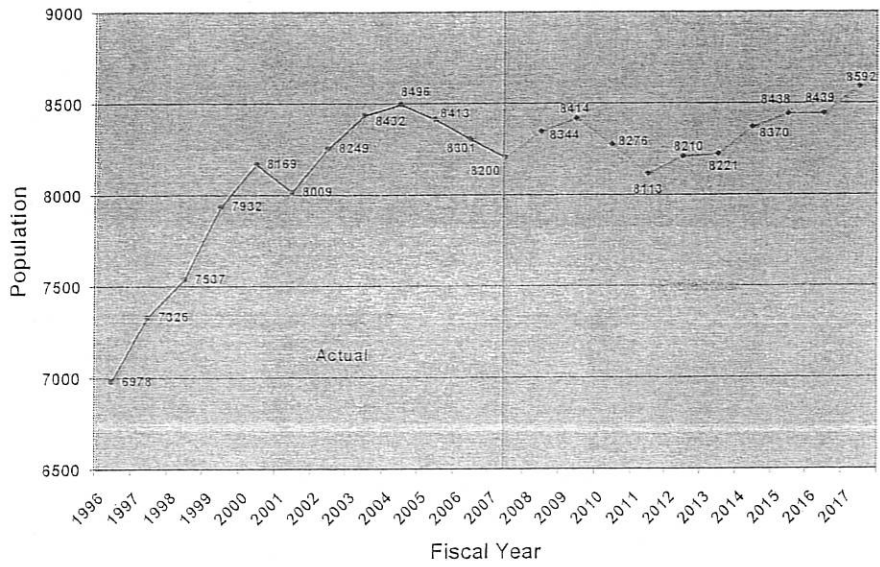
Severity Level	June 30 2007*	June 30 2008	June 30 2009	June 30 2010	June 30 2011	June 30 2012	June 30 2013	June 30 2014	June 30 2015	June 30 2016	June 30 2017	Total # Increase	% Increase
D1	452	418	398	392	388	399	417	429	433	427	432	-20	-4.4%
D2	187	168	163	152	137	138	133	137	133	128	126	-61	32.6%
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/PLS Violators	786	738	769	769	764	780	783	803	798	793	823	37	4.7%
Total	8854	9015	9083	8933	8777	8882	8889	9043	9076	9100	9251	397	4.5%

*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.

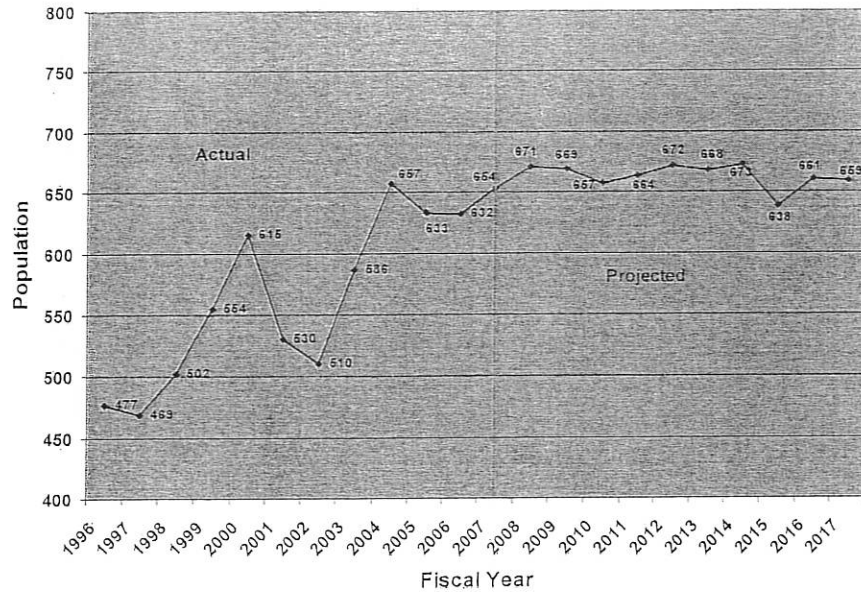
Kansas Prison Population Trend - Actual and Projected



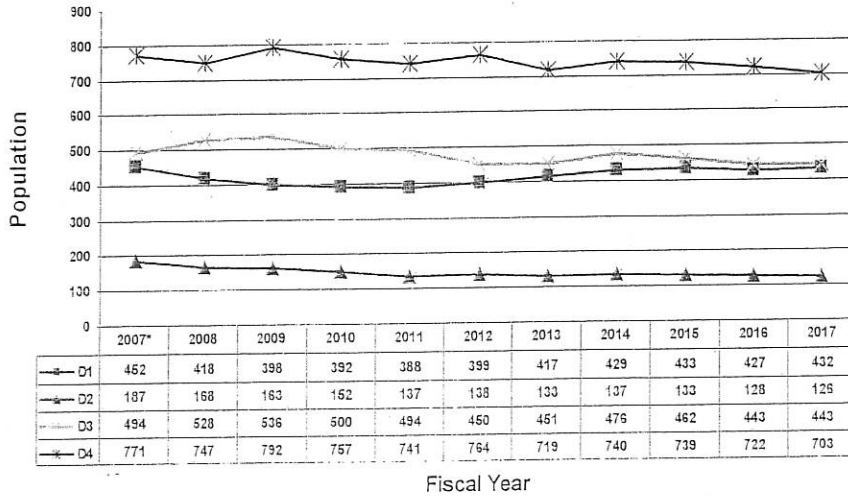
Male Prison Population Trend - Actual and Projected



Female Prison Population Trend - Actual and Projected



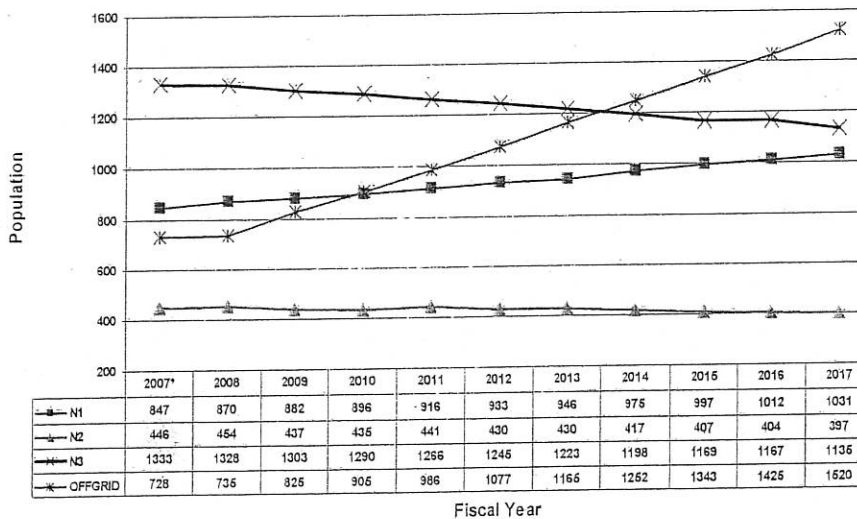
Projected Drug Inmate Prison Population



Fiscal Year

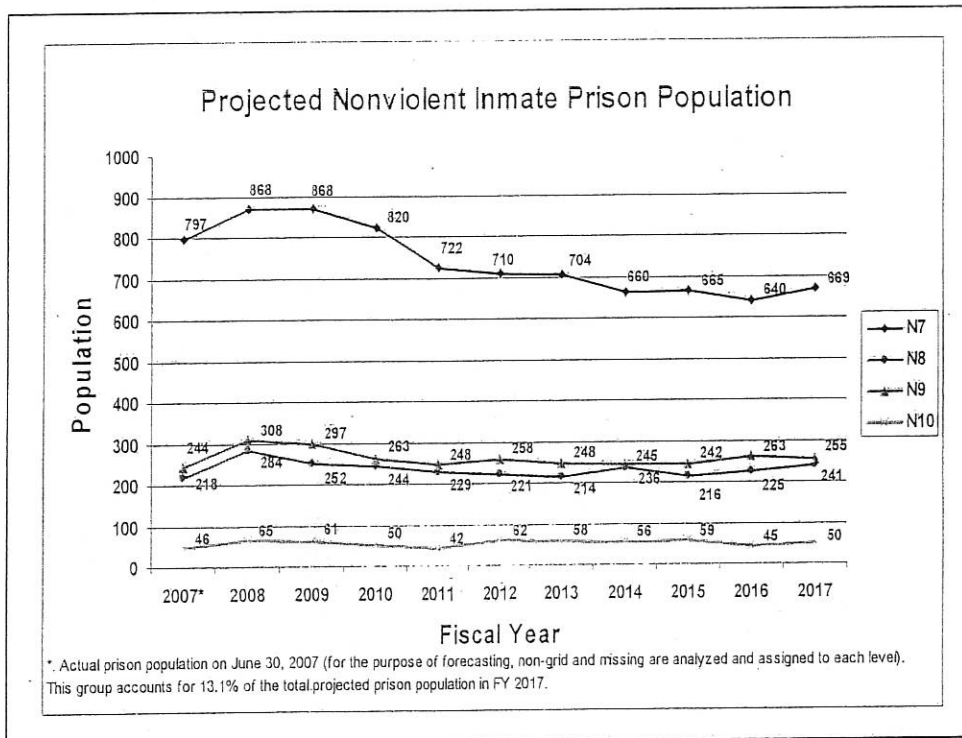
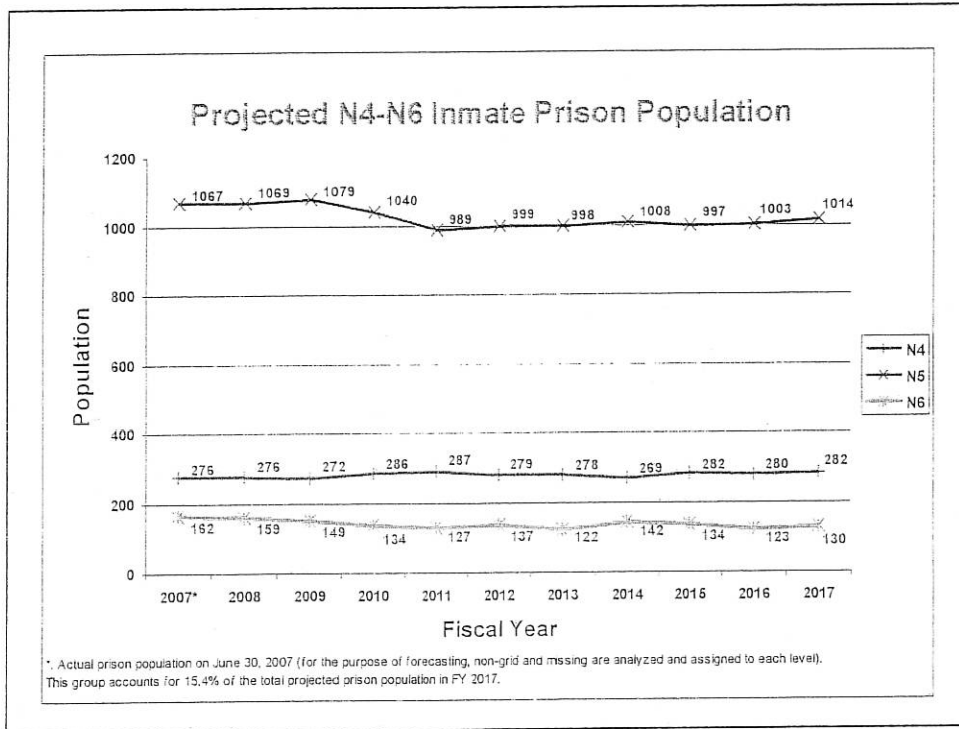
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2007 (for the purpose of forecasting, non-grid and missing are analyzed and assigned to each level). This group accounts for 18.4% of the total projected prison population in FY 2017.

Projected Violent Inmate Prison Population

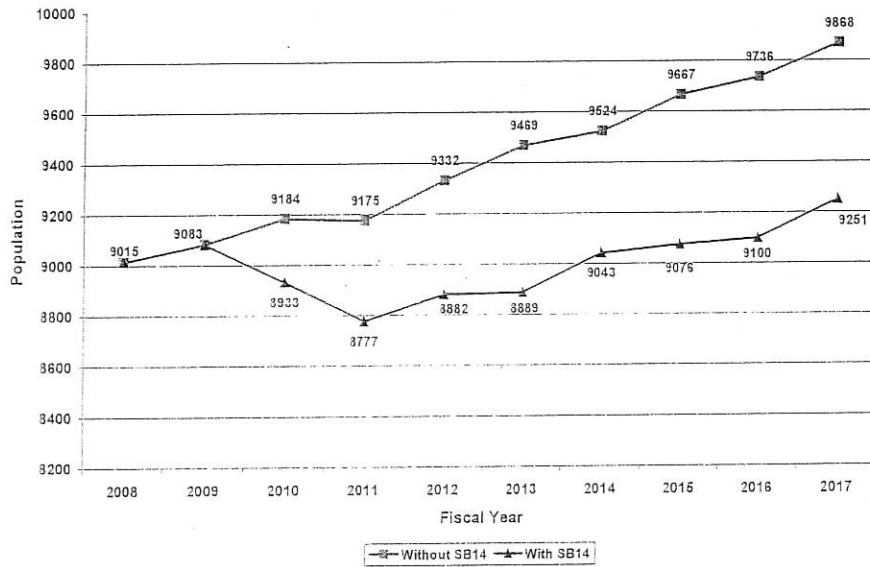


Fiscal Year

* 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.



Ten Years Adult Prison Population Projections with or without SB 14



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.



KANSAS COALITION *for* SCHOOL READINESS

PLANTING THE SEEDS FOR SUCCESS

Board of
Directors:

Senate Ways and Means Committee
Senator Duane Umbarger, Chair

Chair:
Mary Baskett
*Kansas Head
Start Association*

Investing in High Quality Early Learning Benefits Kansas Businesses
February 6, 2008

Co-chair:
Barry Downing
*Corporate
Lodging
Consultants*

Chairman Umbarger and members of the Committee, thank you for providing me the opportunity to present to you on behalf of our business coalitions. My name is Barry Downing and I am here today representing the Wichita and Kansas City Business Coalitions for Early Education. We are groups of large employers, businesses and community leaders who have come together to advocate for early learning in the State of Kansas. As business and community leaders, we are interested in having better educated and productive employees so that we can effectively compete in the new world economy.

Cindy D'Ercole
*Kansas Action for
Children*

We also want to create an environment in Kansas communities where we and our employees can live enriched lives and where we can successfully raise our families.

Mike Chesser
*Kansas City
Power and Light*

Leadell Ediger
*Kansas
Association of
Child Care
Resource and
Referral Agencies*

After years of research and studies on the impact of high quality early learning, it has become apparent that for our State's children to succeed, we need to make available high quality preschool and early learning environments so they can excel later in school and later in life. Currently, similar initiatives are underway in at least 23 other states across the country as community leaders, governments and the public realize the impact that can be made with investments in early learning. National research has proven that over 85% of a child's brain development occurs prior to age six. Yet we spend less than 2% of our education dollars in this crucial area. Three separate longitudinal studies have been completed over the past 30 years to determine the impact of high quality preschool services on children in at-risk environments. These studies prove that these children who are provided with high quality early learning are:

Bill Nelson
*George K. Baum
Asset
Management*

720 SW Jackson St., Suite 202B, Topeka, KS 66603
Tel. 785.506.3036, Fax 785.232.0699
www.KansasSchoolReadiness.org

Senate Ways and Means
2-6-08
Attachment 4

55% less likely to need special education services
31% more likely to graduate high school
72% less likely to be arrested for a drug offense
20% more likely to be employed
500% more likely to own a home
26% less likely to be on welfare
31% less likely to be single mothers

In fact, recent economic forecasts indicate that an investment of \$1 today in high quality early education produces future community economic savings of between \$7 and \$11 in increased tax revenues and lowered social costs.

Our family maintains a charitable Foundation that supports many Wichita community causes. Seven years ago we began investigating how to make investments in the community which would make the greatest change in the quality of life for our neighbors. As the data and research came in on the return on investment from early childhood programs, it became clear that early education was the best place to invest and make an impact. We formed a public/private partnership that has invested over \$10 million in this area with amazing results.

Through our TOP Early Learning Centers public/private partnership, we have experienced first-hand the impact that high quality early education can have on young children. This KQRS-compliant model school is similar to the public and private centers that are envisioned in the current proposed block grant. The model encourages a literacy-based curriculum with low student/teacher ratios, high quality teachers, parental involvement, health services, nutrition, social services, extended day and year as well as learning delay testing and remediation. The Wichita Centers have been operating for 5 years, have over 300 children enrolled and have already graduated over 700 children to kindergarten.

In neighborhoods where school proficiency levels for 5 to 11-year-old children typically run under 50%, TOP preschool graduates are scoring in the 80th percentile in the key learning areas associated with kindergarten-readiness. Parents are learning improved job and parenting skills to improve the family and home environments in which the children are being raised. Similarly the children are learning not only to read and calculate but to reason, problem-solve and to socialize with and have compassion for their peers.

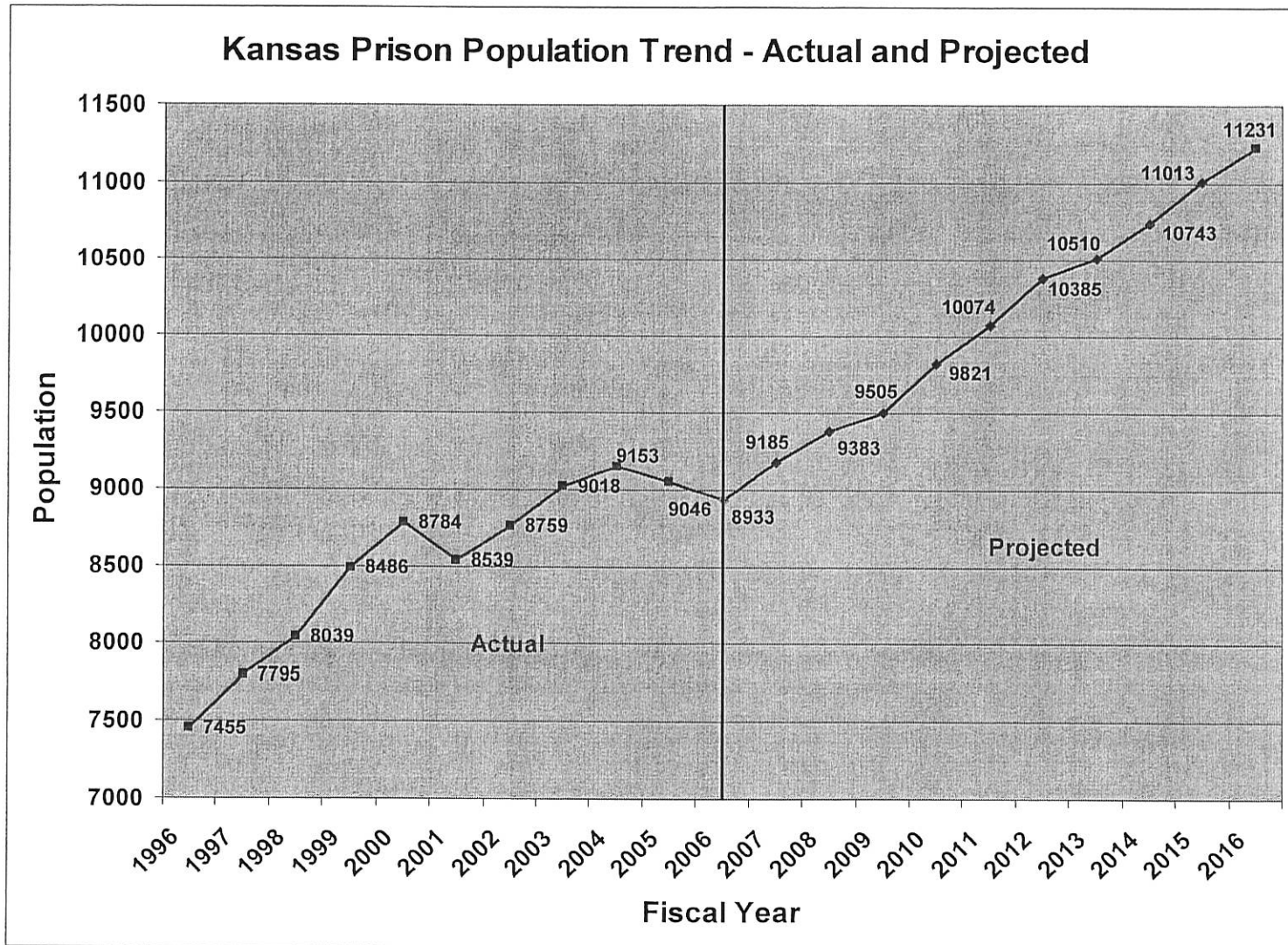
We need more access in Kansas to these types of early learning environments.

The Wichita and Kansas City Coalitions for Early Education respectfully ask for your support of the proposed funding for early childhood grants and the Kansas Preschool Program which are before the legislature this session. These initiatives are important to create an innovative and productive workforce in Kansas. We believe they also have the potential to create better communities in which our children and grandchildren can lead happy and satisfying lives themselves.

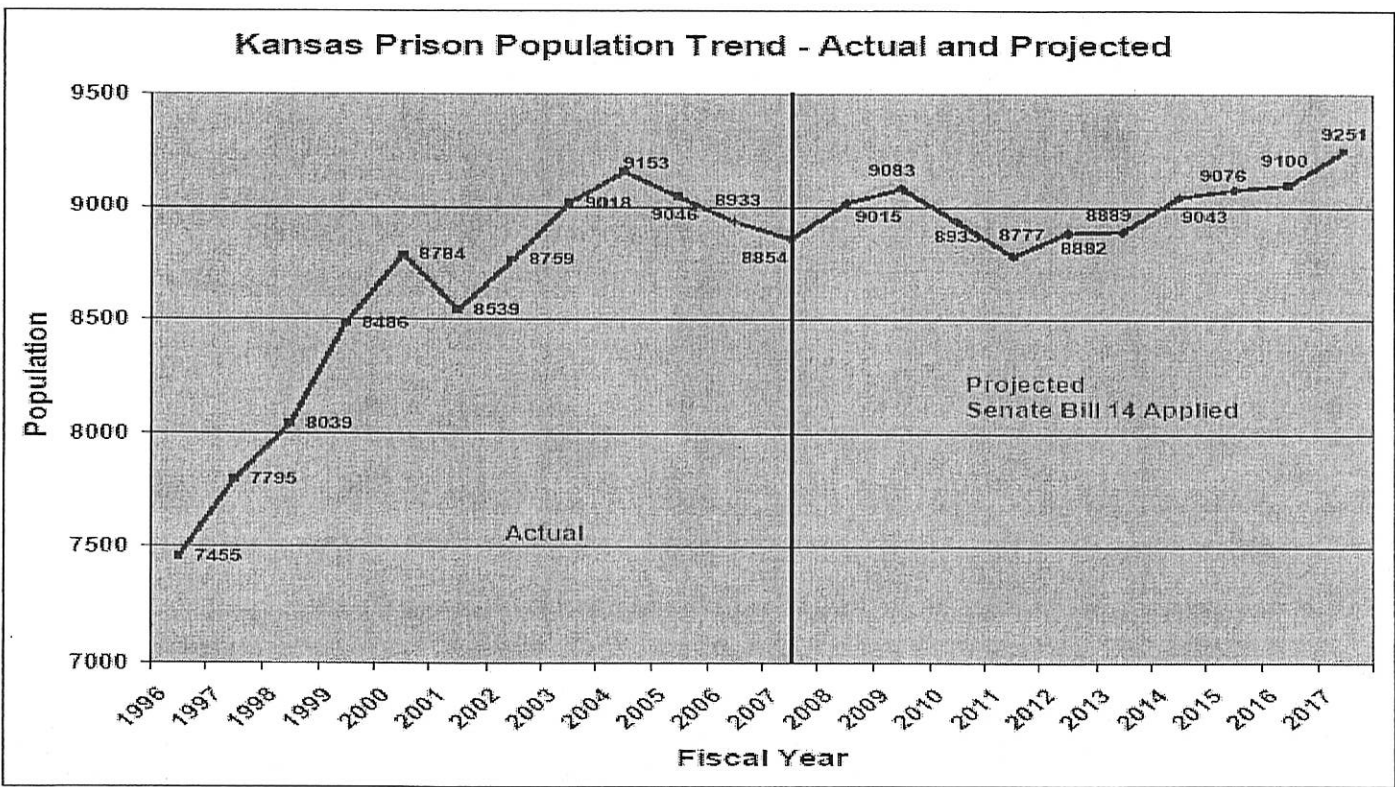
Senate Ways and Means

Secretary Roger Werholtz
February 6, 2008

FY 2007 Population Projections



FY 2008 Population Projections



KDOC Success with Risk Reduction

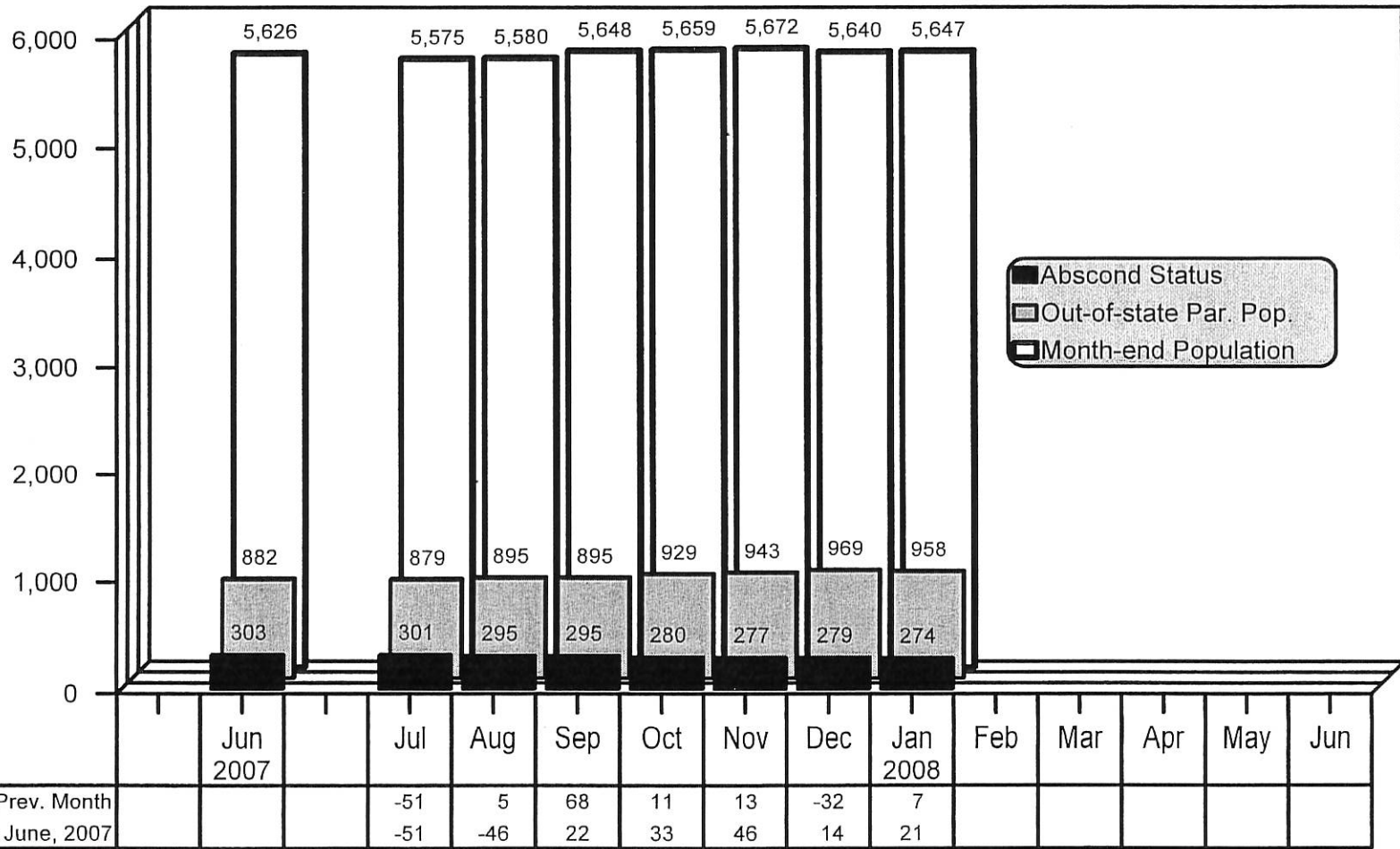
- We reduced annual jail per diem expenditures by \$220,000.00
- Monthly Revocation Rates:
 - FY 2003 203/month
 - FY 2004 191/month
 - FY 2005 178/month
 - FY 2006 136/month
 - FY 2007 103/month
 - FY 2008 109/month to date
- 50% reduction target = 90/month

KDOC Success with Risk Reduction

- 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

Kansas Department of Corrections
 Graphic Highlights -- Monthly Offender Population Report (January 2008)

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



In-state Population (Change):

Change From Prev. Month			-51	5	68	11	13	-32	7					
Change From June, 2007			-51	-46	22	33	46	14	21					

*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>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
# 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%

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%

**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%
Total	7428.6	100.00%	Total	2010.0	100.00%

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
TOTAL	\$13,428,870.84	\$2,068,020.00	\$3,993,455.17	\$19,490,346.01

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 (D-Orders Sentenced to CC)	% Closures
01D	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	61	11	18.0%	1	1.6%	2	3.3%	14	23.0%	38	62.3%	8	13.1%	1	1.6%
24D	37	7	18.9%					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%
AI	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%
DC	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%
SFI	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%