Approved: 5-10-10
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pat Colloton at 1:30 p.m. on January 20, 2010, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:
Sean Ostrow, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Jason Thompson, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Jarod Waltner, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Athena Andaya, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jerry Donaldson, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jackie Lunn, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:
Patti Biggs, Kansas Parole Board
Kathy Porter, Office of Judicial Administration
Secretary Roger Werholtz, Department of Corrections
Robert Waller, Director, Kansas Board of EMS

Others attending:
See attached list.

Patti Biggs, Kansas Parole Board
Kathy Porter, Office of Judicial Administration
Secretary Roger Werholtz, Department of Corrections
Robert Waller, Director, Kansas Board of EMS

HB 2413 by Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice - Increasing traffic fines to fund increases in alcohol and drug therapy program for DUI offenders.

Chairperson Colloton called the meeting to order and called on Jerry Donaldson, Legislative Research staff person for the Parole Board Oversight Committee, to review the report and recommendations of the Parole Board Oversight Interim Committee. (Attachment 1) Ms. Donaldson stated the Committee met two days in November she went on to review the conclusions and recommendations of the Parole Board Oversight Committee as follows:

Discuss increased funding for the Board of Indigents' Defense Services regarding legal counsel for mentally ill parole violators who are determined to be in need;

Include a social history in pre-sentence investigations for an off-grid sentence.

Combine an indeterminate sentence with a determinate sentence which then should be calculated to establish eligibility for parole consideration;

Implement a multidiciplinary Team review process180 days prior to a work release placement for offenders under parole suitability determination;

Limit maximum deferral by the Parole Board for Class A and B felonies and off-grid felonies to a five year pass instead of the current ten year pass;

Clarify statutorily that the sentencing guideline to be used in computed proportionality duty sentencing is the one most recently adopted for a particular crime;

Discuss early discharge from parole that could remove the one year calculation of the presumptive term of post release supervision to include the calculation of the available good time credit requirement for supervision from the date of prison release;

Minutes of the House Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee at 1:30 p.m. on January 20, 2010, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

Consider evidence based principles of offender case management a special condition of post incarceration supervision;

Perform cost benefit analysis regarding the cost of incarceration of persons who might be released if there was additional staff.

Upon the conclusion of Ms. Donaldson's review Chairperson Colloton called for questions, being none, she accepted the report.

Chairperson Colloton called on Patti Biggs, Parole Board, to present a report on what the Parole Board does. Ms. Biggs presented written copy of her overview. (Attachment 2) and the Kansas Parole Borad Fiscal agency housed with the Kansas Department of Corrections. The Kansas Parole Board's vision is that theYear 2009 Annual Report. (Attachment 3) Board contributes to protecting the safety of citizens of Kansas by the exercise of sound rational decision making consistent with evidence based principles. She listed the primary work areas of the Parole Board as follows and explained each:

Parole Suitability Hearings
Final Violation Hearings
Special Hearings
Special Conditions of Post-Incarceration Supervision
Other file reviews
Criminal Justice & Corrections partner
Set Special Conditions of Post-Incarceration Supervision
Other file reviews

The Committee had many questions which Ms. Biggs addressed during her overview of the Parole Board. It was noted during the questions and answers that the Parole Board makes sure no stone is unturned. It was also noted it takes $25,000 a year for each offender in prison.

Ms. Biggs continued with the overview reviewing all the testing they are able to do and the different programs to determine if the offender is ready to be paroled. She listed the ten factors that determine whether the offender is suitable for parole as follows:

1. Circumstances of the offense
2. Previous criminal record and social history of the inmate
3. Programs and program participation
4. Conduct, employment, attitude, disciplinary history during incarceration
5. Reports of physical/mental examinations, including but not limited to risk factors revealed by any risk assessment
6. Comments from public officials victims or their family, offender family or friends, or any other interested member of the general public.
7. Capacity of the state correctional institutions
8. Input from staff where offender is housed
9. Proportionality to (current) KSGL (PBO)
10. Presentence report (availability of off-grid PBO)

Chairperson Colloton asked Ms. Biggs if she could wrap up on the point she was making and come to a stopping place and possibly finish up another day. Ms. Biggs was agreeable.

HB 2413 - Disposition of district court fines, penalties and forfeitures.

Chairperson Colloton opened the hearing on **HB2413** and called on Sean Ostrow, Revisors Office, to explain the bill.

Chairperson Colloton introduced Kathy Porter, Office of Judicial Administration, to testify as a neutral party on the bill. Ms. Porter presented written copy of her testimony. (Attachment 4) Ms. Porter stated she is here to provide information on the fiscal impact of this bill. She stated that in FY2009, clerks of the district court

statewide remitted to the State Treasurer a total of $20,388,135 from fines penalties, and forfeitures. A total of $209,802, would have been credited to the Department of Corrections and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Fund. **HB 2413** would increase the percentage if fines, penalties, and forfeitures credited to the Department of Corrections Alcohol and Drug abuse Treatment Fund. It would be an additional $1,325,299, for a total of approximately $1.73 million that would be credited to the fund.

Questions and answers followed.

Chairperson Colloton called on Jarod Waltner, Legislative Research, to explain the tables regarding remittances as a percent total. Mr. Woltner presented three charts. *Remittance as a percent of total operating expenditures;* (Attachment 5), *Approximate remittances of District Court fines, penalties and forfeitures* (Attachment 6); *Approximate Remittances of District Court Fines, Penalties, and forfeitures* (Attachment 7). Mr. Woltner explained the three charts while addressing questions from the Committee.

Chairperson Colloton introduced Secretary Roger Werholtz, Kansas Department of Corrections to give his testimony as a proponent of **HB 2413.** Secretary Werholtz presented written copy of his testimony. (Attachment 8) He also submitted a copy of the *Statewide RADAC 4th Time DUI Quarterly Report* (Attachment 9) Secretary Werholtz stated HB 2413 amends K.S.A. 74-7336 which allocates fines, penalties and forfeitures collected by district courts to various program funds including the Department of Corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment fund. The bill would increase the allocation to the department's treatment fund from 2.01% to 8.51%. Secretary Werholtz addressed the questions of the Committee while giving his testimony.

Chairperson Colloton introduced Robert Waller, Director, Board of EMS, stated they fully support the increase percentage to the Department of Corrections Alcohol and Drug Abuse Fund as long as it does not take away from the moneys that EMS gets. (Attachment 10)

Chairperson Colloton moved the Committee's attention to bill introductions and called on Patti Biggs, Kansas Parole Board. Ms. Biggs requested a bill that would adapt evidence based practices.

Representative Pauls made a motion to accept the bill request as a committee bill. Representative Brookens seconded. Motion carried.

Ms. Biggs also requested another bill to specify the current use of the existing guidelines.

Representative McCray-Miller moved the request as a committee bill. Representative Frownfelter seconded.
Motion carried.

Ms. Biggs had another request for a bill to reduce the maximum pass for A and B fellons from 10 years to 5 years.

Representative McCray-Miller moved the request as a committee bill. Representative Frownfelter seconded. A short discussion followed. Chairperson Colloton called for a vote. Motion carried.

Ms. Biggs made another request for a bill for one year post encaration early release

Representative Roth moved the bill request as a committee bill. Representative McCray-Miller seconded.
Motion carried.

Ms. Biggs had one last request for a bill multidispline team meat to

Representative Frownfelter made a motion to move the request as a committee bill. Representative Brown seconded. Motion carried.

Minutes of the House Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee at 1:30 p.m. on January 20, 2010, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

Chairperson Colloton mad a bill request for a bill to change involuntary commitment standard.

Representative Brookens moved the request as a committee bill. Representative Spaulding seconded. Motion carried.

Chairperson Colloton made another bill request for a bill that drops the tagging of good time credit to parole time.

Representative Frownfelter moved the request as a committee bill. Representative Brown seconded Motion carried.

Chairperson Colloton adjourned the meeting at 3:00 p.m. with the next meeting scheduled for January 21, 2010, at 1:30 p.m. in room 144 S.

CORRECTIONS & JUVENILE JUSTICE
GUEST LIST

DATE: 1-20-10

NAME	REPRESENTING
Chris Mechler	OA
Chris Tilden	KDHE
C. David Rauner	Kearney & Assoc.
Charles Barker	SRS / AAPS
Leigh Keck	Hein Law Firm
Ron Brown	FOP
Ed Klumpp	ICMCP/KPOA/KSA
Robert Walker	KCBEMS
Ken Bane	VGOM

Report of the Joint Committee on Parole Board Oversight to the 2010 Kansas Legislature

CHAIRPERSON: Representative Pat Colloton

VICE-CHAIRPERSON: Senator Tim Owens

RANKING MINORITY MEMBER: Representative Melody McCray-Miller

OTHER MEMBERS: Senators John Vratil and David Haley and Representative Mike O'Neal

STUDY TOPIC

The Committee is to review certain documents, records, and reports concerning factors and rationale used to determine the granting or denial of parole.

December 2009

Joint Committee on Parole Board Oversight

Report

Conclusions and Recommendations

It was the conclusion of the Parole Board Oversight Committee to do the following:

- Discuss increased funding for the Board of Indigents' Defense Services (BIDS) regarding legal counsel for mentally ill parole violators who are determined to be in need;
- Include a social history in pre-sentence investigations for an off-grid sentence. At sentencing, the social history would not be available to the judge because of a statutory prohibition;
- Combine an indeterminate sentence with a determinate sentence which then should be calculated to establish eligibility for parole consideration;
- Implement a multidisciplinary Team (MDT) review process 180 days prior to a work release placement for offenders under parole suitability determination;
- Limit maximum deferral by the Parole Board for Class A and B felonies and off-grid felonies to a five year pass instead of the current ten year pass. Review would be required within 24 months of previous cases that are on a pass greater than five years subject to applicable rules and regulations;
- Clarify statutorily that the sentencing guideline to be used in computed proportionality duty sentencing is the one most recently adopted for a particular crime;
- Discuss early discharge from parole that could remove the one year calculation of the presumptive term of post release supervision to include the calculation of the available good time credit requirement for supervision from the date of prison release;
- Consider evidence based principles of offender case management a special condition of post incarceration supervision;
- Consider annual file reviews, which are paper based, although present staffing prohibits this activity; and
- Perform cost benefit analysis regarding the cost of incarceration of persons who might be released if there was additional staff.

Proposed Legislation: None.

Background

The Joint Committee on Parole Board Oversight was comprised of six members: three from the Senate Judiciary Committee and three from the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice. Creation of the Committee was contained in 2009 HB 2060. The charge to the Committee was for it to review certain documents, records, and reports concerning factors and rationale used to determine the granting or denial of parole.

Committee Activities

The Committee met on two days in November, on the 2nd and 10th. Statutorily, the Committee was to review 30 parole board cases, selected by the Secretary of Corrections. Fifteen of the cases involved inmates with sentencing dates prior to July 1, 1993, and the person was not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines, and the person is still incarcerated; and fifteen of the cases, selected by the Secretary of Corrections, involved inmates who were sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993.

On the first day, the Committee heard a report from the Kansas Parole Board (KPB) about the procedures followed by the KPB. The overview presentation involved the vision, mission, evidence based practices, and primary work areas of the KPB.

On the first day of meetings the Committee heard about and reviewed the procedure used by the KPB involved in the workings of the KPB. Then the Committee broke into a closed, executive session to begin the review of the 30 cases selected by the Department of Corrections (DOC). On the second day of meetings the Committee went into executive session on the morning of the hearing, to complete review of cases. At the conclusion of the executive session, the Committee met in an open meeting to have a discussion on any action to be taken.

In addition, the Committee received information regarding the number of illegal aliens in the prison system and the importance of the Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) on this issue.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It was the conclusion of the Parole Board Oversight Committee to do the following:

- Discuss increased funding for the Board of Indigents' Defense Services (BIDS) regarding legal counsel for mentally ill parole violators who are determined to be in need;

- Include a social history in pre-sentence investigations for an off-grid sentence. At sentencing, the social history would not be available to the judge because of a statutory prohibition;

- Combine an indeterminate sentence with a determinate sentence which then should be calculated to establish eligibility for parole consideration;

- Implement a multidisciplinary Team (MDT) review process 180 days prior to a work release placement for offenders under parole suitability determination;

- Limit maximum deferral by the Parole Board for Class A and B felonies and off-grid felonies to a five year pass instead of the current ten year pass. Review would be required within 24 months of previous cases that are on a pass greater than five years subject to applicable rules and regulations;

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proportionality duty sentencing is the one most recently adopted for a particular crime;

- Discuss early discharge from parole that could remove the one year calculation of the presumptive term of post release supervision to include the calculation of the available good time credit requirement for supervision from the date of prison release;

- Consider evidence based principles of offender case management a special condition of post incarceration supervision;

- Consider annual file reviews, which are paper based, although present staffing prohibits this activity; and

- Perform cost benefit analysis regarding the cost of incarceration of persons who might be released if there was additional staff.

Overview of Kansas Parole Board
Highlighting Recommendations of the Parole Board Oversight Interim Committee

Presentation to
House Corrections &
Juvenile Justice Committee

January 19, 2010

Kansas Parole Board

- Separate Agency
- Housed with KDOC
- Support Staffed by KDOC
- Separate Vision, Mission, Practices and Statutes

Agency of Kansas Parole Board

- Agency comprised of 3 members
- Appointed by Governor, Confirmed by Senate
- 4 year appointment terms – staggered in begin dates
- Present Board relatively new
  - Robert Sanders, Chairperson – 2nd term
  - Patricia Biggs, Member – 1st term
  - Tom Sawyer, Member – 1st term

Kansas Parole Board Vision

The Kansas Parole Board contributes to protecting the safety of citizens of Kansas by the exercise of sound, rational decision making consistent with evidence based principles.

Evidence Based Practice is…

…using accumulated body of research results to make decisions where:

- there is a definable outcome
- it is measurable
- it is defined according to practical realities

(Brad Bogue, President of J-Stat as presented in Comprehensive Framework for Paroling Authorities, NIC/Campbell, Feb. 2008)

- revictimization is minimized,
- rehabilitation is maximized,
- successful offender reentry is maximized.

(*) PBO: Inclusion of EBP

Kansas Parole Board Mission

Parole privilege is extended to those offenders who demonstrate suitability by having served incarceration time set forth by the courts and who have demonstrated a reduction in risk to reoffend such that

revictimization is minimized and rehabilitation and successful reentry are maximized;

Similarly, parole privilege shall be rescinded in cases where an offender demonstrates increasing risk in the community.

Primary Work Areas

1. Parole Suitability Hearings
   - Case Review, Preparation
   - Full Board Reviews
   - Public Comment Sessions (input)
2. Final Violation Hearings
3. Special Hearings
4. Special Conditions of Post-Incarceration Supervision
5. Other File Reviews
6. Criminal Justice & Corrections partner
7. Set Special Conditions of Post-Incarceration Supervision
8. Other File Reviews
9. Criminal Justice & Corrections partner

Area 1
Parole Suitability Hearings

Overview of Kansas Parole Board
ighlighting Recommendations of the Parole Board Oversight Interim Committee
Presentation to House Corrections & Juvenile Justice Committee
January 19, 2010 Patricia Biggs, Member, Kansas Parole Board

Parole Suitability Hearings

- Traditionally conceived role.
- Determining release from confinement portion of prison sentence.
- Kansas Sentencing Guidelines:
  "OFF GRID" - most serious and heinous

Sentencing Applications

	Pre-Guidelines Sentences		Guidelines Sentences	
OLD LAW	Based on Felony Class, Judge Imposed Range of Time to Serve for Total Sentence	July 1, 1993	ON GRID Criminal History and Offense Severity intersection on grid yields sentence	NEW LAW
	Minimum to Maximum sentence term (includes inside & outside prison)		2 Pronounced Sentence Portions Prison term "Parole"/PRS term	
	Goodtime Earnings: up to Day for Day		Goodtime at 15% or 20% for inside prison portion; up to day for day for community Released when "clock runs" regardless of community suitability	
	Released when Parole Board determines suitability		on Community Supervision for "tacked" prison goodtime earnings *plus* (pronounced PRS term less applicable PRS Goodtime earnings)	
	Community Supervision ("Parole") for balance of maximum term		OFF-GRID "Mandatory Minimum" ... L15, H25, H40, H50 No Goodtime Available Released when Parole Board determines suitability on Community Supervision for Life	

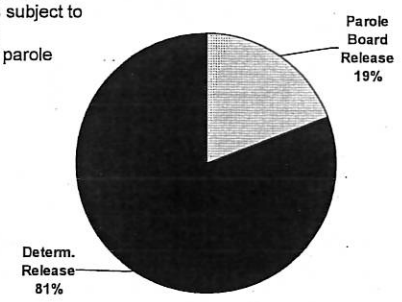
Prison Population June 30, 2009

	Pre-Guidelines Most Serious Offense Severity Level Equivalent	Guidelines	TOTAL
Drug Levels 1-4	0	1511	1511
Non-drug 1	139	772	911
Non-drug 2	88	310	398
Non-drug 3	62	1224	1286
Non-drug 4	6	281	287
Non-drug 5-10	11	2454	2465
Off-Grid	244	395	639
Post -incarceration Violators	317	409	726
Combination Sentences	375	—	375
Total Population	1242	7356	8598 +4 (unk) 8602

Source: KSC Prison Population Report / KDOC prison population file

Prison Population June 30, 2009

Approximately 1 in 5 prisoners incarcerated on June 30, 2009 is subject to release by upon determination of parole suitability.



2-3

What is Parole Suitability ?

- KSA 22-3717(g) provides …

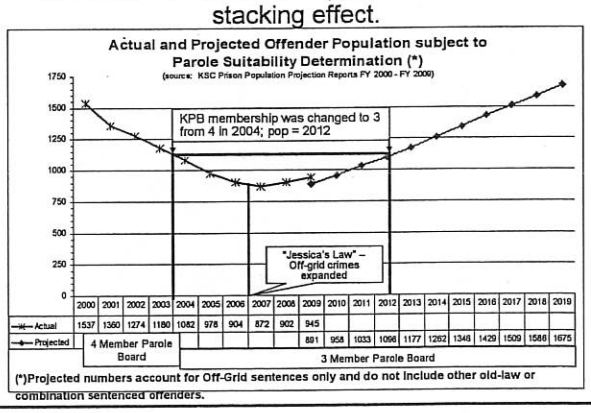
When certain conditions are fulfilled and the parole board is "… ***of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate.***" (sub-sctn (1) and (2))

Parole Suitability Factors

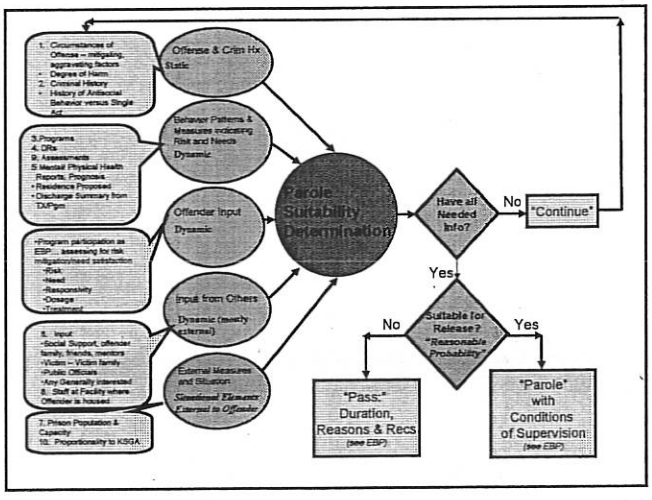
K.S.A. 22-3717

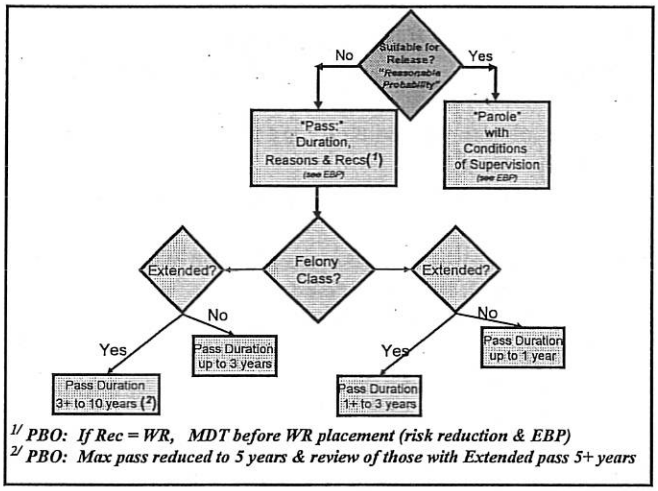
1. Circumstances of the offense
2. Previous criminal record and social history of the inmate
3. Programs and program participation
4. Conduct, employment, attitude, disciplinary history during incarceration
5. Reports of physical/mental examinations, including but not limited to risk factors revealed by any risk assessment
6. Comments from public officials, victims or their family, offender family or friends, or any other interested member of the general public
7. Capacity of the state correctional institutions
8. Input from staff where offender is housed
9. ***Proportionality to [current] KSGL (PBO)***
10. ***Presentence report (availability for off-grid? PBO***

Projected Off-grid sentenced offenders increase due to the expansion of off-grid crimes and the stacking effect.



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Actual	1537	1360	1274	1180	1082	978	904	872	902	945										
Projected										891	958	1033	1096	1177	1282	1348	1429	1509	1586	1675



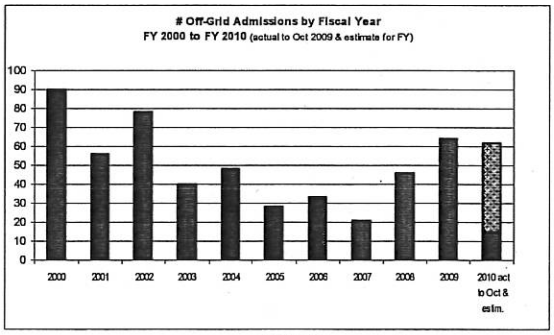


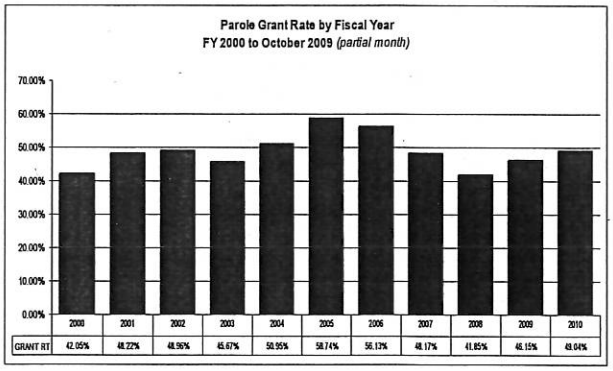
1/ PBO: If Rec = WR, MDT before WR placement (risk reduction & EBP)
2/ PBO: Max pass reduced to 5 years & review of those with Extended pass 5+ years

Current Experience: A Summary

- The in-flow of offenders with prison release subject to a suitability finding by the KPB will not extinguish.
- Although the number of annual suitability hearings has decreased, so has the number of KPB members yielding consistent workloads.
- The offenders seen by the KPB presently are dominated by more serious and violent offenders than in the past.
- The grant rate for parole eligibility averages 48% over the last 10 years and is +/- 10% stable.

Parole Eligible Offenders continue to be admitted to prison under Sentencing Guidelines with Off-Grid sentences.





Area 2

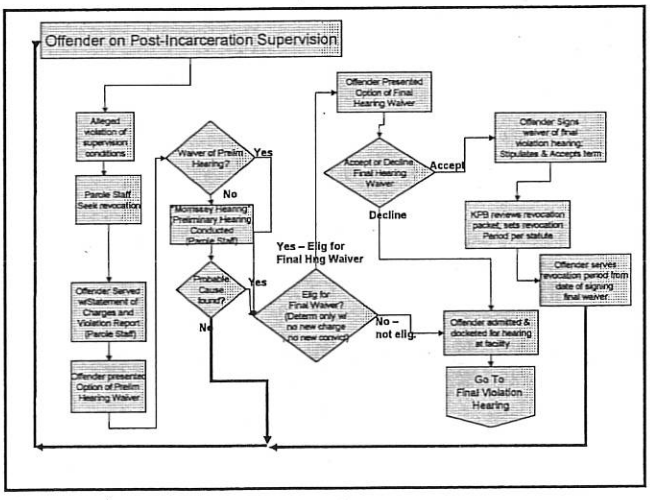
Final Violation Hearings

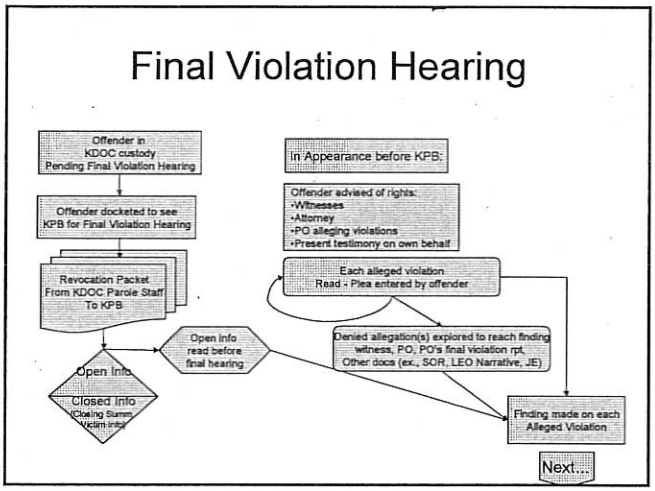
Final Violation Hearings: Offender Rights & Standard of Proof

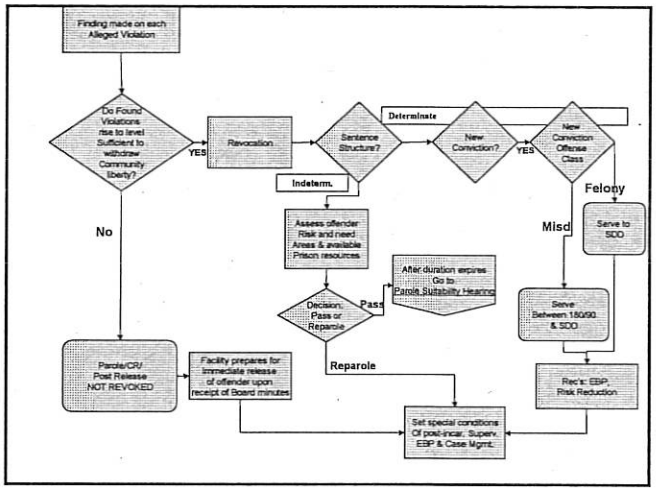
- After offender is released to community s/he has liberty interest.
- Withdrawal of liberty is guided by due process requirements
  - Morrissey v. Brewer, US Supreme Court (408 U.S. 471 (1972)) sets the standards
  - ***PBO Discussion Representation***
- Preliminary Hearing – KDOC Parole
  - Standard of Proof = Probable Cause
- Final Hearing – KPB
  - Standard of Proof = Preponderance of Evidence

Overview of Elements

- Allegations made by Parole Officer/Parole Supervision Staff
- In Final Violation Hearing, each allegation of condition violation
  - Offender enters plea (admit/deny/refuse)
  - KPB makes finding (guilty/not guilty/dismissed)
- Informal portion of hearing: risk management/mitigation
  - Additional info consulted
  - Motivational Interviewing with offender (EBP)
- Revocation Standard:
  - The "...reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate" has eroded thereby placing community and/or inmate in jeopardy.
- Risk / Needs areas -- recommendations and/or special conditions




Final Violation Hearing
Offender in KDOC custody Pending Final Violation Hearing
Offender docketed to see KPB for Final Violation Hearing
Revocation Packet From KDOC Parole Staff To KPB
Open Info
Closed Info
(Closing Summ, Victim Info)
Open info read before final hearing
In Appearance before KPB:
Offender advised of rights:
•Witnesses
•Attorney
•PO alleging violations
•Present testimony on own behalf
Each alleged violation Read - Plea entered by offender
Denied allegation(s) explored to reach finding witness, PO; PO's final violation rpt, Other docs (ex., SOR, LEO Narrative, JE)
Finding made on each Alleged Violation
Next...


Finding made on each Alleged Violation
Do Found Violations rise to level Sufficient to withdraw Community liberty?
YES
No
Revocation
Sentence Structure?
Determinate
Indeterm.
New Conviction?
YES
New Conviction Offense Class
Felony
Misd
Serve to SDO
Assess offender Risk and need Areas & available Prison resources
Decision; Pass or Reparole
Pass
After duration expires Go to Parole Suitability Hearing
Reparole
Serve Between 180/90 & SDO
Rec's: EBP, Risk Reduction
Parole/CR/ Post Release NOT REVOKED
Facility prepares for immediate release of offender upon receipt of Board minutes
Set special conditions Of post-incar. Superv. EBP & Case Mgmt.

Sentencing Applications

OLD LAW	Pre-Guidelines Sentences	July 1, 1993	Guidelines Sentences	NEW LAW
	Based on Felony Class, Judge Imposed Range of Time to Serve for Total Sentence		**ON GRID** Criminal History and Offense Severity intersection on grid yields sentence	
	Minimum to Maximum sentence term (includes inside & outside prison)		2 Pronounced Sentence Portions Prison term "Parole"/PRS term	
	Goodtime Earnings: up to Day for Day		Goodtime at 15% or 20% for inside prison portion; up to day for day for community	
	Released when Parole Board determines suitability		Released when "clock runs" regardless of community suitability	
	Community Supervision ("Parole") for balance of maximum term		on Community Supervision for "tacked" prison goodtime earnings ***plus*** (pronounced PRS term less applicable PRS Goodtime earnings)	
			OFF-GRID "Mandatory Minimum" ... L15, H25, H40, H50 No Goodtime Available	
			Released when Parole Board determines suitability on Community Supervision for Life	

KANSAS
PAROLE BOARD

Mark Parkinson, Governor

January 15, 2010

The Honorable Mark Parkinson
Governor of the State of Kansas

Honorable Members of the Kansas Senate
And Kansas House of Representatives

Greetings:

Pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 22-3710; I am pleased to present this annual report for your review. We believe that the parole process is essential to a fair and just criminal justice system that enhances public safety and it is our mission to maximize successful community re-integration and minimize re-victimization.

During Fiscal Year 2009, a total of 642 parole suitability hearings were conducted by Parole Board members. These hearings are conducted either in person or by video at each of the State's nine correctional facilities on a monthly basis. The number of hearings is expected to steadily increase over the coming years due to the use of off-grid sentencing terms. Additionally, according to projections by the Kansas Sentencing Commission, by 2012, the number of offenders subject to release by the Kansas Parole Board will be equivalent to those in 2004 when Board membership was reduced to three.

The Parole Board conducted 582 final violation hearings as well as completing file reviews and assigning special conditions for 3347 offenders who were released to community supervision. The Parole Board also conducted 40 Public Comment Sessions during Fiscal Year 2009. These sessions were held in Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City, Hays, and Garden City, and provided an open forum for the public to provide comments directly to Board members regarding parole eligible offenders.

As an integral part of the Kansas criminal justice system and consistent with our agency mission, the Parole Board continually strives to provide for public safety through its work with offenders, corrections professionals, victims, families, the public, law enforcement officials, and other criminal justice stakeholders. In order to achieve our strategic goals and objectives, we are involved in several on-going initiatives which you will find detailed in this report.

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to protecting the safety of the citizens of Kansas.

Sincerely,

Robert Sanders

Robert Sanders, Chairman
Kansas Parole Board

Corrections and Juvenile Justice
Date: 1-20-10
Attachment # 3

KANSAS PAROLE BOARD
Marie McNeal, Administrator
900 SW Jackson, 4th Floor, Topeka, Kansas 66612 • Voice: (785) 296-4523 • Fax: (785) 296-7949 • kpb.ks.gov

KANSAS PAROLE BOARD

FISCAL YEAR 2009

ANNUAL REPORT

AGENCY VISION

The Kansas Parole Board contributes to protecting the safety of citizens of the state of Kansas by the exercise of sound, rational decision making.

AGENCY MISSION

Consistent with the principles of evidence based practices, parole privilege shall be extended to those offenders who demonstrate suitability by having served incarceration time set forth by the courts and who have demonstrated a reduction in risk to re-offend such that re-victimization is minimized and rehabilitation and successful reentry are maximized; similarly, parole suitability shall be rescinded in cases where an offender demonstrates increasing risk in the community.

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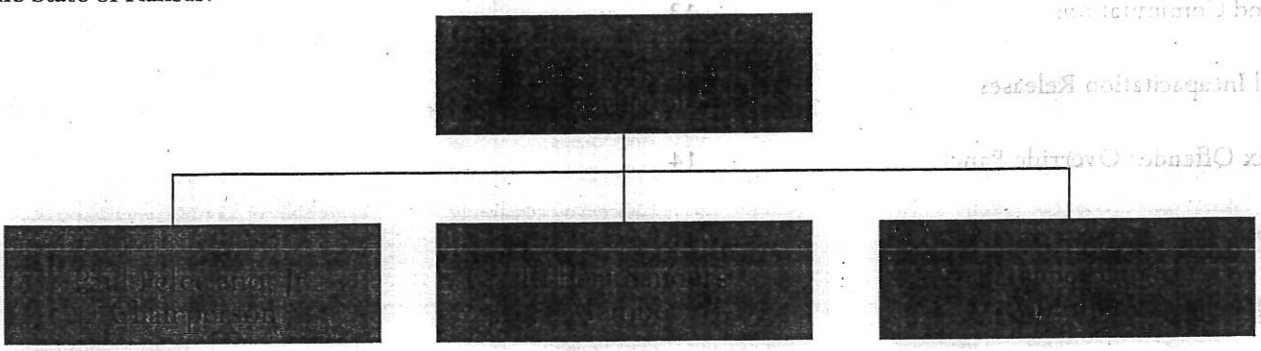
PURPOSE AND COMPOSITION

Purpose of the Annual Report:
This Annual Report is published by the Kansas Parole Board in accordance with K.S.A. 22-3710 and is designed to provide both general and specific information to the Governor, the State Legislature, the Judiciary, other criminal justice agencies, and the public.

Historical Overview of the Kansas Parole Board
The Kansas Parole Board's history may be traced to as early as 1864 when it focused its work strictly on commutations and in 1885 it was titled "Board of Pardons." In 1903 it was called the "Prison Board," and in 1957 it was called the "Board of Probation and Parole." The "Kansas Adult Authority" was its title beginning in 1974 and by 1986, it was named the "Kansas Parole Board."

The Board varied in size and required constitution ranging most often between 3 and 5 members, most typically with no more than a one-seat majority held by any political party, sometimes even requiring membership inclusive specific occupations such as ministers, farmers, or attorneys.

Composition of the Kansas Parole Board
The Kansas Parole Board consisted of three full-time members in FY2009. Administrative, technological, clerical and support services are provided by employees of the Kansas Department of Corrections (K.S.A. 22-3713 (b)). Members are appointed by the Governor with confirmation provided by the Senate. No more than two members may belong to the same political party. Members serve staggered four-year terms and represent diverse backgrounds, professional training, and expertise. Today's Board uses the best technology at hand to deliver fair and rational decisions, to do so from the most informed research-based perspective possible, and to contribute to the safety of the citizens of the State of Kansas.



	Initial Appointment	Current Expiration
Paul Feleciano, Jr.	September 2003	January 2007
Robert Sanders	September 2004	January 2012
Patricia Biggs	September 2006	January 2010

Note: In September 2009, Tom Sawyer was appointed to fill the vacant position left by the retirement of Paul Feleciano, Jr. Robert Sanders was re-appointed and named as the Board Chairperson.

MEMBER BIOGRAPHIES

Paul Feleciano, Jr., Chairperson

Paul Feleciano, Jr. was appointed to the Kansas Parole Board on September 15, 2003. Mr. Feleciano served four years in the House of Representatives and 27 years as a Senator from Wichita. He has served in numerous leadership positions in the Kansas Senate including Minority Whip and Assistant Democratic Leader. Mr. Feleciano served on various committees including Ways and Means where he served on the subcommittee for Correctional Institutions. At the national level, Mr. Feleciano served as the President of the National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislatures. He served on the Council of State Government, as a member of the Intergovernmental and Executive Committees. In 1994, he received the "National Leadership Award" by *Hispanic Magazine* and in 1995, *Hispanic Today* named him "Man of the Year". In March 2004, the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce honored Mr. Feleciano with the Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. Feleciano served in the United States Air Force and studied Petroleum Technology at New York Community College receiving an Applied Arts and Science Associate Degree. He is a member of American Legion Post #401, West Side Democrats Club, Kansas Correctional Association, American Probation and Parole Association, the National Latino Peace Officers Association, and the chair of the Association of Paroling Authorities International's membership committee. He is a past president of the Wichita West Lions Club and former board member of the Kansas International Museum.

Patricia Biggs, Member

Patricia Biggs was appointed to the Kansas Parole Board on August 12, 2006. Prior to her position with the Parole Board, Ms. Biggs was Executive Director for the Kansas Sentencing Commission for three years and was with the Kansas Department of Corrections for over seven years where she served as the Director of Research and Planning and as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Corrections. Prior to that, Ms. Biggs was an economist in Washington, D.C., a financial analyst in Pennsylvania, an instructor at the University of Connecticut, and an adjunct professor at Washburn University and Friends University. She has consulted for the National Institute of Corrections and for Harvard Business School. Ms. Biggs holds a Bachelor of Science from West Chester University of Pennsylvania, a Master of Arts from George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, and is A.B.D. (all but dissertation) in the Ph.D. program at The University of Connecticut. She has held memberships in the National Association of Sentencing Commissions, the American Probation and Parole Association, Association of Paroling Authorities, International, and the Justice Research and Statistics Association.

Robert Sanders, Member

Robert Sanders was appointed to the Kansas Parole Board on September 23, 2004. Mr. Sanders was employed by the Kansas Department of Corrections for 27 years and began his career with the Department of Corrections in July 1977 as a Corrections Officer at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. Mr. Sanders also held a variety of positions with the department including, Corrections Counselor I, Corrections Counselor II, Community Program Consultant, and State Director of Community Corrections. In May 2000, he was appointed to the position of Deputy Secretary for Community and Field Services. Robert graduated from Bethany College with a Bachelor of Arts degree in May 1977 and completed the requirements for the Certified Public Manager Program from the University of Kansas in December 1997. Additionally, Mr. Sanders completed the Correctional Leadership Program sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections in 1997. He is past president of the Kansas Correctional Association, member of the American Correctional Association, member of the American Probation and Parole Association, and member of the Diversity Committee for the American Probation and Parole Association.

PAROLE HEARINGS

The Kansas Parole Board conducts monthly hearings at each of the nine Kansas state prison facilities to determine parole suitability and issues decisions that promote development of goals outlined in offender case plans to reduce risk-enhancing behavior or enhance achievement of offenders.

Parole hearings are required for all adult felony offenders with an indeterminate term of imprisonment. Individuals with an offense date prior to July 1, 1993 and those sentenced pursuant to sentencing guidelines to off-grid terms* require parole hearings.

During a parole hearing, an offender is given an opportunity to:

- Discuss the offense and any mitigating or precipitating factors;
- Discuss prior criminal history;
- Discuss progress made and programs completed, both required and voluntary, throughout the period of incarceration;
- Discuss disciplinary reports acquired throughout the period of incarceration;
- Present and discuss a reentry plan;
- Discuss other matters pertinent to consideration of release to community supervision.

Off-grid crimes include capital murder, murder in the first degree, and treason. Intentional second degree murder, if between July 1, 1993 and July 1, 1999, is also considered an off-grid crime. Certain sex offenses committed after July 1, 2006 when the victim's age is less than 14 and the offender's age is greater than 18 also constitute off-grid crimes.

10 PAROLE SUITABILITY FACTORS

In conjunction with K.S.A. 22-3717 (h), the following non-exhaustive factors are considered when determining parole suitability:

1. Circumstances of the offense
2. Previous criminal record and social history of the inmate
3. Programs and program participation
4. Conduct, employment, attitude, disciplinary history during incarceration
5. Reports of physical/mental examinations, including but not limited to risk factors revealed by any risk assessment
6. Comments from public officials, victims or their family, offender family or friends, or any other interested member of the general public
7. Capacity of the state correctional institutions
8. Input from staff where offender is housed
9. Proportionality of time served to the sentence that would have been received under the Kansas sentencing guidelines for the conduct that resulted in the inmate's incarceration
10. Presentence report

Parole eligibility dates are determined by sentence imposed by the court. By statute, the Kansas Parole Board conducts hearing interviews with offenders the month prior to this date.

PAROLE DECISIONS

Decisions of the Parole Board regarding an offender's suitability for parole may result in decisions of:

Parole Granted : When parole is granted to an offender, the Board also sets special conditions under which the offender will be supervised once released to the community. The date of release is determined by the Board.

Parole Denied : When parole suitability is deemed not to have been achieved, the Board denies parole by issuance of a **"Pass"**. The duration of the pass decision may vary in length based on the categorization of the offenses for which the offender has been convicted.

- *A, B or Off-Grid Felonies : The Board is required by statute to hold another hearing regarding parole suitability within three (3) years unless compelling reasons exist that would make parole suitability unlikely within this time period at which point an extended pass may be issued for up to ten (10) years if reasons for the extended pass are provided in the decision. (K.S.A. 22-3717 (j)).*

- *C,D and E Felonies: The Board is required by statute to hold another hearing regarding parole suitability within one (1) year unless compelling reasons exist that would make parole suitability unlikely within this time period at which point an extended pass may be issued for up to three (3) years if reasons for the extended pass are provided in the decision (K.S.A. 22-3717 (j)).*

Decision Continued: The Board may continue a case if additional information or deliberation is required.

KPB Decisions Rendered on Parole Eligible Offenders
By Fiscal Year
FY 2007 - FY 2009

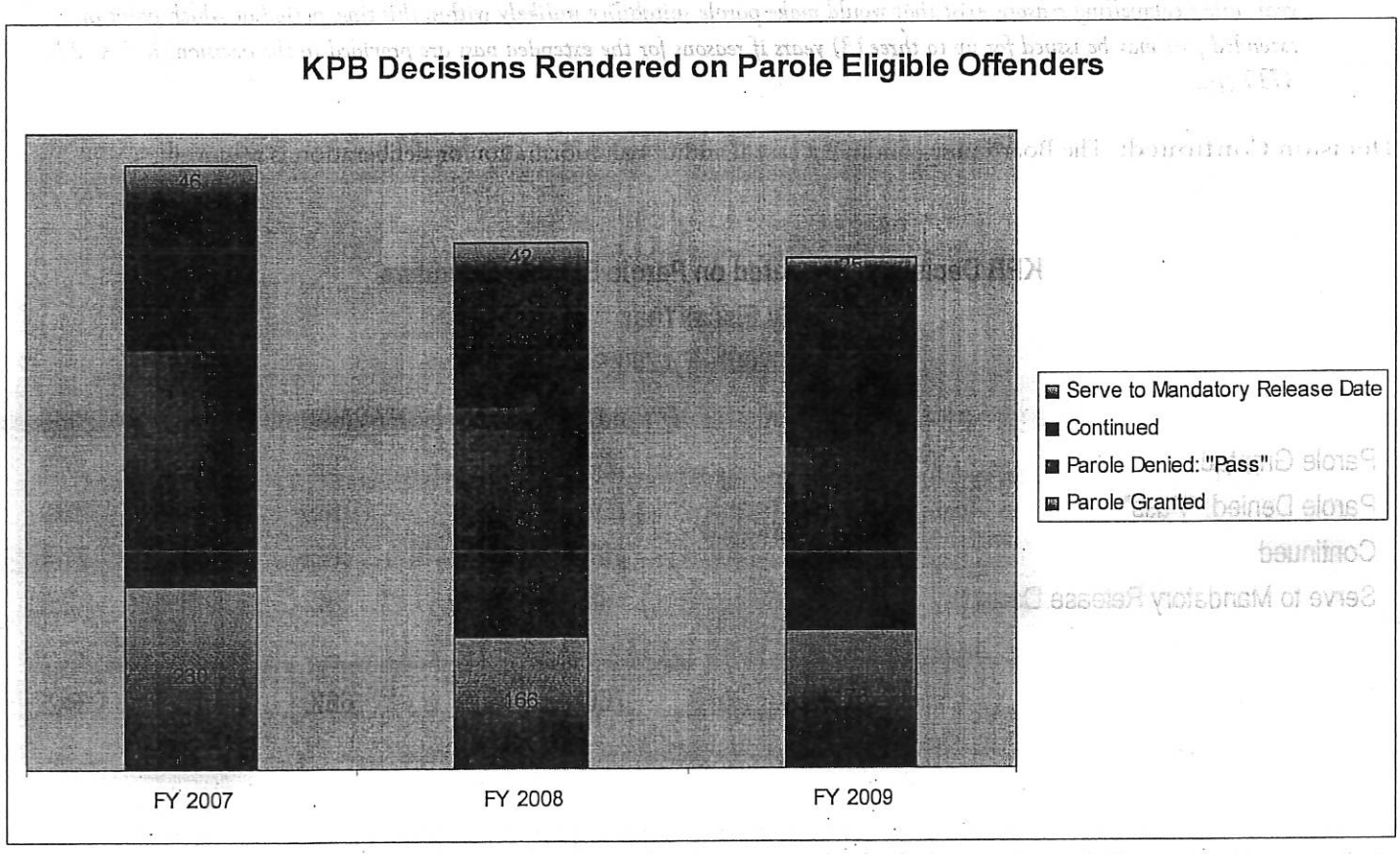
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Parole Granted	230	166	173
Parole Denied: "Pass"	297	289	230
Continued	187	165	214
Serve to Mandatory Release Date (*)	46	42	25
TOTAL	**760**	**662**	**642**

(*) Serve to Mandatory Release Date includes both Serve to Conditional Release and Serve to Sentence Maximum Dates.

PAROLE DECISIONS

In FY09, the number of decisions rendered for parole eligible indeterminate offenders was 642 compared to 662 in FY08. However, the number of hearings is expected to steadily increase in the coming years due to the use of off-grid sentencing terms (see Kansas Sentencing Commission Prison Population Projections). The remaining indeterminate cases are more serious and heinous and are dominated substantially by person crimes and person-sex crimes where the degree of harm experienced by the victim(s) is tremendous. These cases require more time in research and deliberation than property crimes or drug crimes. Furthermore, within the last three years, there have been two new "growth" categories of hearing-types: (1) offenders sentenced to the "Hard-10" (effective 1997 under the sentencing guidelines) and Life-15 terms (effective 1997 under the sentencing guidelines); (2) pre-guidelines A or B felony offenders who received a 10-year pass at the last parole eligibility hearing (effective 1997). These cases also require substantially more time in preparation for the interview and more time during the interview as the duration of activity and behaviors under consideration is extensive.

The parole grant rate in FY09 was 46.2%.



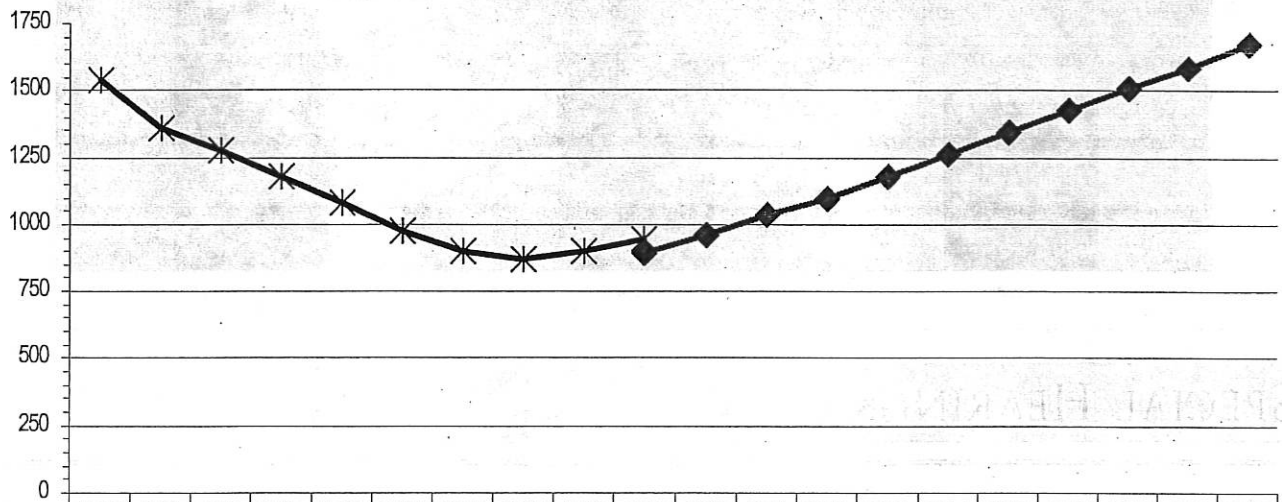
Parole Grant Rate is calculated by: (# of serve to mandatory decisions) + (# of parole granted decisions) /(# of parole granted decisions) + (# of parole denied decisions) + (# of serve to mandatory release date decisions).

PRISON POPULATION TRENDS

The number of offenders with prison releases subject to parole suitability hearings by the Kansas Parole Board will not extinguish as offenders continue to be admitted to prison under the Sentencing Guidelines with Off-Grid sentences. Indeed, by 2012, the number of offenders subject to release by the Kansas Parole Board is projected to reach levels equivalent to those experienced when the Parole Board membership was reduced to three in 2004.

Actual and Projected Offender Population Subject to Release by KPB

(source: KSC Prison Population Projection Reports FY 2000 - FY 2009)

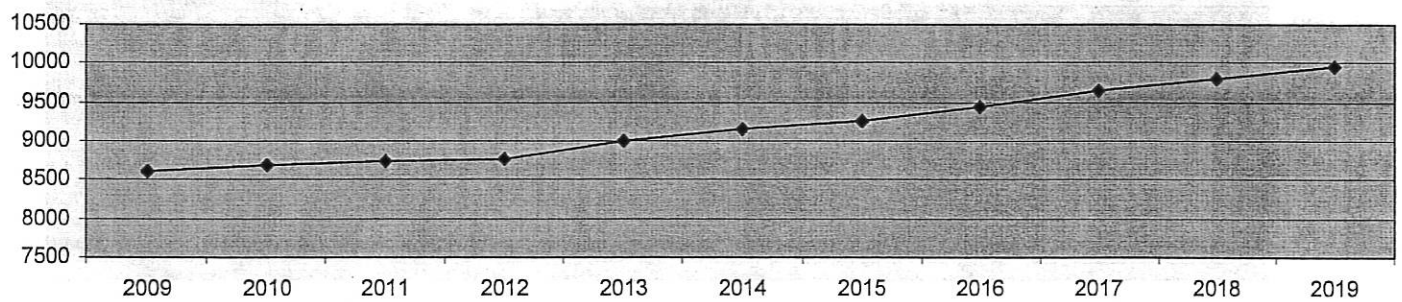


	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Actual	1537	1360	1274	1180	1082	978	904	872	902	945										
Projected										891	958	1033	1096	1177	1262	1346	1429	1509	1586	1675

4 member KPB | 3 member KPB

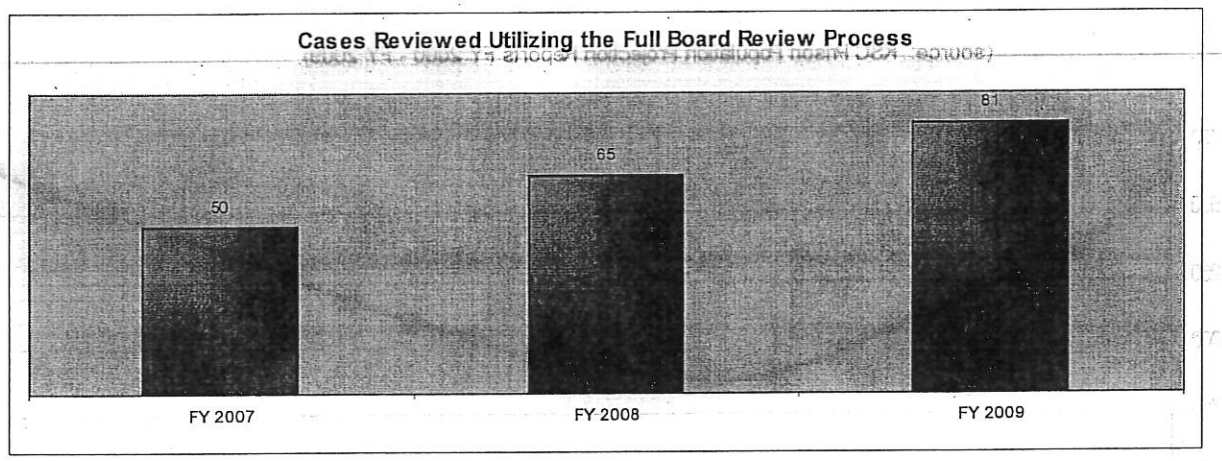
Kansas Prison Population Trend - Actual and Projected
2009-2019

Source: KSC 2010 Prison Population Projections



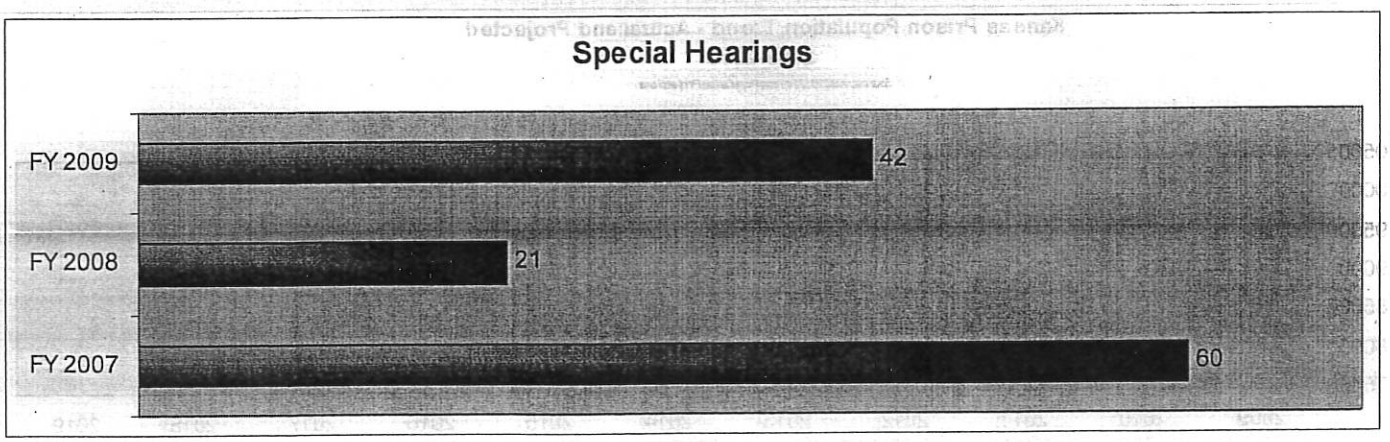
FULL BOARD REVIEWS

Often, offenders do not receive a decision immediately following their hearing because the Board has continued their case for a Full Board Review. Full Board Review is a group-based problem solving approach utilized by the Board to present a comprehensive overview of a case to all Board members. The Board utilizes the Full Board Review process for offenders with life sentences under possible consideration for parole or for the purpose of long-term planning, any high profile case which has strong opposition or media interest, sex offenders with the potential to be reviewed for civil commitment as a sexually violent predator, all extended passes where there is dissent between Board members, and any other case requiring problem-solving perspective.

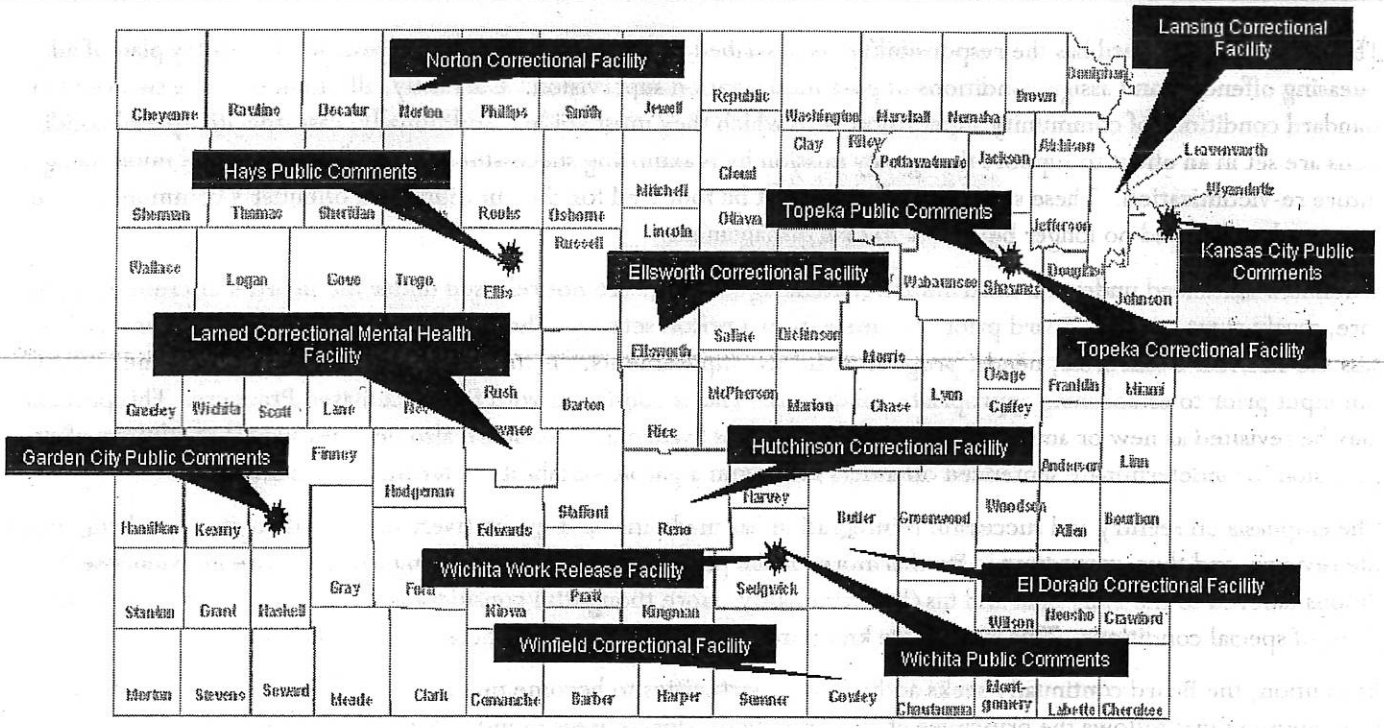


SPECIAL HEARINGS

An offender has the right to request reconsideration of a parole decision under authority of K.A.R. 45-200-2 when he/she can present "new evidence that was unavailable at the prior hearing." Each request for reconsideration must be made in writing. Special Hearings may be held to examine new information that could affect, positively or negatively, a prior decision. The presence of the inmate shall not be required when the matter is reconsidered. In cases where new information is presented that could result in a change in a prior decision, the Board conducts a hearing only after providing the public and victims of the crime an opportunity to comment on parole suitability. The following data only represents hearings with the offender present. Other reconsiderations have been made based on file reviews.



PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS



The Kansas Parole Board seeks comments from victims, family, friends, public officials, or any other member of the community relative to the potential parole of eligible offenders. Public Comment Sessions occurred at five locations across the state including Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, Garden City, and Hays. These sessions provide an open forum for the pubic to access the Board for input into decisions and conditions for certain offenders. Public Comment Sessions are also utilized by parole officers to facilitate specific areas of case management with a particular offender on parole or post-release supervision. A third and increasingly popular use of Public Comment Sessions occurs as offenders who request early discharge from parole are encouraged to meet with the Board for a formal interview to assist the Board in making informed decisions regarding such requests. A structured interview template is utilized by Board members when an offender requests early discharge from parole at a Public Comment Session.

Any individual may submit an electronic comment regarding an offender's parole suitability by accessing the Kansas Department of Corrections website at www.dc.state.ks.us and clicking on the Kansas Parole Board link.

Number of Public Comment Sessions and Labor Hours Spent On This Duty

	FY2008	FY 2009	FY2010 * (projected)	FY2011 * (projected)
Number of sessions	47	40	42	42
Labor Hours documented (travel + meeting)	972	663.5	800	800

(*) May be impacted by budget constraints.

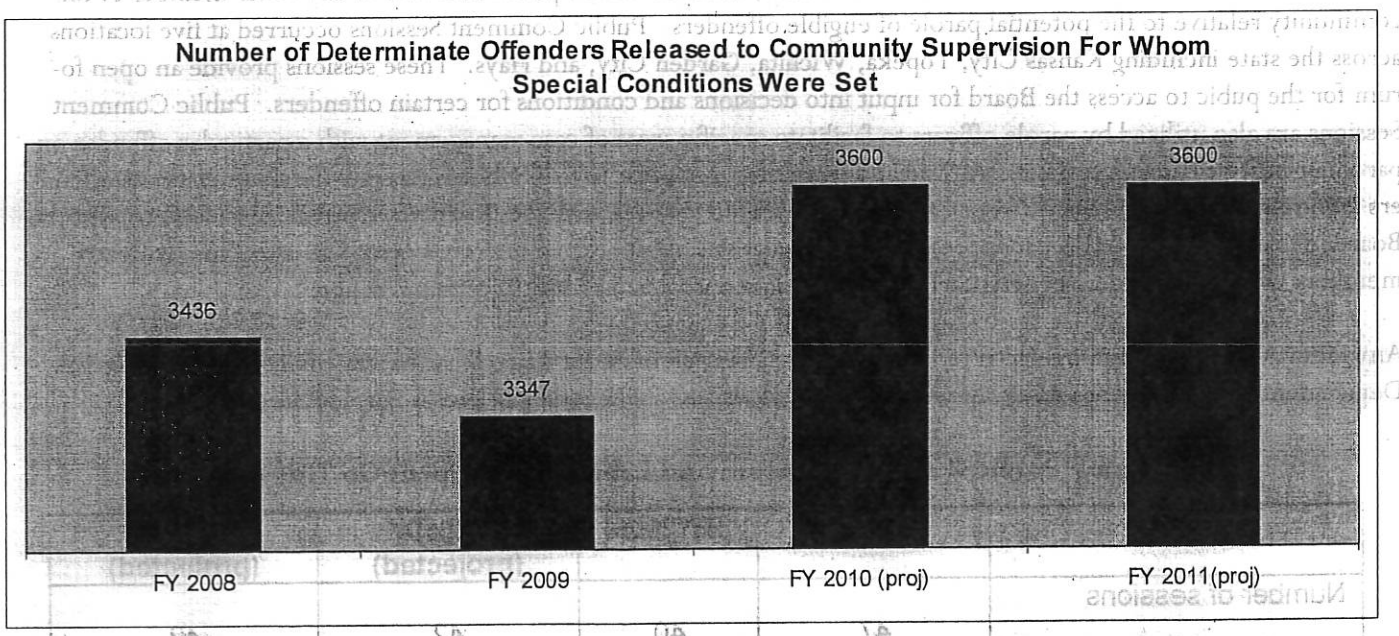
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The Kansas Parole Board has the responsibility, as described in K.S.A. 22-3717 (i), to review the reentry plan of all releasing offenders and assign conditions of post-incarceration supervision. Currently, all offenders have twelve (12) standard conditions of community supervision with which they must abide. Additionally, case-specific special conditions are set in an effort to support the agency mission by maximizing successful community reentry and minimizing future re-victimization. These special conditions must be followed for the duration of an offender's community supervision unless deemed no longer beneficial in case management.

Offenders sentenced under the determinate sentencing structure are not released under the Board's discretion, therefore, rarely meet with the Board prior to release from a prison setting. The Board must conduct a file review and assess the offender's risk areas, needs, programmatic accomplishments, institutional behavior, pattern of crime, and victim input prior to establishing appropriate conditions. This is consistent with Evidence Based Practices. This process may be revisited as new or amended information becomes available. The Board also imposes special conditions of supervision for indeterminate sentenced offenders for whom a parole suitability determination is made.

The emphasis on reentry and successful reintegration has made this task qualitatively more challenging, involving more file reviews, and thus, more time. Furthermore, as the philosophy continues shifting toward more individualized conditions tailored to the individual and his/her criminality, more thoughtful consideration must be given to the assignment of special conditions. This is what we know from Evidence Based Practices.

In addition, the Board continually seeks additional opportunities to become more educated in cutting-edge effective programming that follows the principles of responsivity to address areas of individual risk and needs.



FINAL VIOLATION HEARINGS

Final Violation Hearings are held monthly at each Kansas Department of Corrections facility and are the second tier in a two-tiered process that also includes a preliminary hearing conducted by parole staff to establish probable cause.

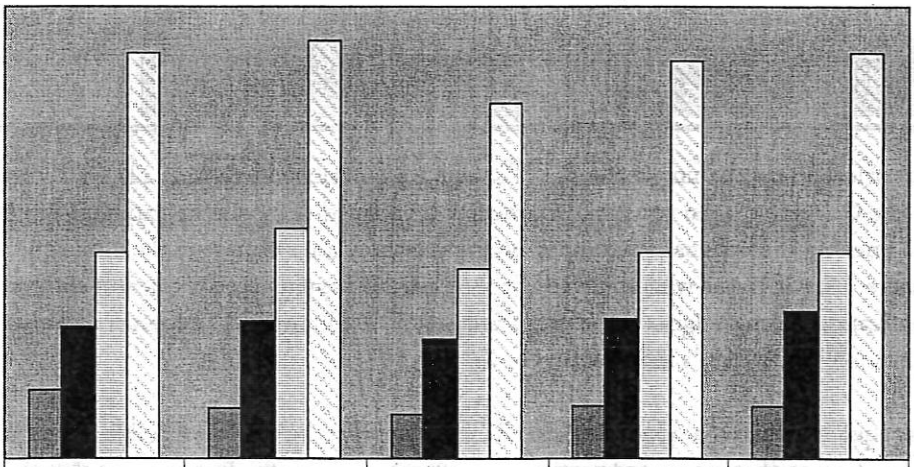
The Kansas Parole Board is charged with the quasi-judicial responsibility of determining, by a preponderance of the evidence, the likelihood that an offender has committed the violations of parole or post-release supervision conditions as alleged by his/her supervising parole officer. The Kansas Parole Board ensures that each offender is provided due process in this hearing which has the potential to restrict liberty.

If an offender sentenced to an indeterminate term of incarceration violates parole after being granted such privilege by the Board, the term of revocation is made at the Board's discretion, within the boundaries of the sentence imposed by the court.

If an offender sentenced under the determinate sentencing guideline is found to have violated post-incarceration supervision, the Board may impose revocation terms of either three (3) or six (6) months unless the offender has acquired new convictions. In these cases, the offender may be ordered to serve up to his/her sentence discharge date in a correctional facility (K.S.A. 75-5217).

Determinate sentenced offenders who meet the criteria to waive their right to a Final Violation Hearing may do so by admitting guilt on all alleged violations.

Final Violation Hearings



	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY2010 (proj)	FY 2011 (proj)
Final Violation Hearings - Indeterminate Sentence	244	181	160	183	185
Final Violation Hearings - Determinate Sentence	466	486	422	493	520
Waived Final Violation Hearing - Determinate Sentence	729	813	673	731	730
Total Revocations	1439	1480	1255	1407	1435

EARLY DISCHARGE REQUESTS

Offenders sentenced to an indeterminate term can remain on supervision until the expiration of his/her maximum sentence, however, the Kansas Parole Board may consider applications for early termination from sentence. Application for early discharge is authorized by K.S.A. 22-3717 and K.S.A. 22-3722. Parolees interested in early discharge may appear at public comment sessions for an interview with the Board members. In cases where discharge from sentence appears favorable, the Kansas Parole Board works closely with the Kansas Department of Corrections Office of Victim Services to facilitate notification services to registered victims. Comments received from victims following notification are considered prior to making a final decision.

Only offenders sentenced under the determinate sentencing guidelines who have been sentenced to a presumptive period of post-release supervision as determined by the crime of conviction can be considered for early discharge from post-release supervision upon completion of any court-ordered programs and completion of the presumptive portion of their post-release supervision.

In FY 2009, 77 requests for early discharge from sentence were reviewed by the Board. The Board approved 19 requests for a grant rate of 24.6%.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS

Historically far-reaching is the Board's duty, as described in K.S.A. 22-3701, to review and prepare recommendations to the Governor upon receipt of applications for pardon or commutation of sentence (this is often referred to as "Clemency"). Pardons and commutations are an extraordinary method of relief and are not regarded as a substitute for parole. An offender who believes he/she has a deserving case for pardon or commutation may request the necessary application from designated prison facility staff. Additionally, necessary forms and instructions are available to the public on the agency's Internet website.

As required by law, a notice of the offender's application is forwarded to the official county newspaper in the county of conviction so that interested parties may submit comments. In the event that the offender does not have sufficient funds for the cost of this publication, the Department of Corrections assumes the cost. Comments are also solicited from public officials including the district attorney, judge, sheriff, police chief, and any registered victims of the offense.

In FY09, the Board reviewed and forwarded 40 applications with recommendations to the Governor for final decision.

FUNCTIONAL INCAPACITATION RELEASES

K.S.A. 22-3728 sets forth the process by which the Board considers an inmate, who is functionally incapacitated, for release. Applications are submitted to the Department of Corrections and subsequently referred to the Board. The application shall not be approved unless the Board determines that the person is functionally incapacitated and does not pose a risk to public safety.

During FY09, the Board received three applications for functionally incapacitated release. Upon review and deliberation, the Board did not find that any of these applications met the requirements for release under the provisions of K.S.A. 22-3728.

KDOC SEX OFFENDER OVERRIDE PANEL

The Kansas Parole Board has been designated as a voting member of the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) Sex Offender Override Panel. Each month, one member of the Board is designated as a representative to serve on this panel. Thorough file reviews must be conducted for each offender being reviewed to determine if criteria outlined in the Kansas Department of Corrections policy warrants management as a sex offender. Varying degrees of override requests are reviewed ranging from full to partial relief of one's management as a sex offender in addition to requests identifying offender's with no documented criminal sexual offense yet behaviors that would warrant sex offender management.

In FY09, the Kansas Parole Board participated in 12 meetings and reviewed a total of 414 override requests compared to 372 in FY08. Of the 414 requests reviewed, 228 were approved, 182 were denied and 4 decisions remained pending at the end of fiscal year 2009.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

During the 2009 Legislative Session, the Joint Committee on Parole Board Oversight was created by passage of HB 2060. This Joint Committee was tasked with reviewing documents, records, and reports from the Parole Board concerning the factors and rationale used to determine the granting or denial of parole in 30 cases randomly selected by the Secretary of Corrections. Parole Board members spent approximately 270.2 hours reviewing files and preparing a one to two page case summary on each selected case. Additionally, support staff spent 418 hours copying and redacting files to ensure documents were available for committee members' review. All functions of the Parole Board as well as projects such as work on a decision making model, efforts to identify technology challenges, and work with the Kansas Department of Corrections on solutions as well as the Board's participation in reentry initiatives were significantly impacted by work necessary in preparation for committee meetings which were held on November 2,2009 and November 10, 2009. The Joint Committee was also tasked with preparing and submitting a final report and recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2010. It is expected that the recommendations contained in this report, if become law, will again significantly impact the functions of the Parole Board moving forward in 2010 and beyond.

Labor Hours Spent on Preparation of Case File Materials for the Joint Committee on Parole Board Oversight

270.2	418
KPB Members	Support Staff

PARTNERING AND COLLABORATION

The Kansas Parole Board, through its work with state and national committees, councils and professional organizations, continually strives to improve and perfect its practices surrounding effective offender risk reduction, reentry strategies, and risk assessments. Below is a non-exhaustive listing of such activities.

Committee/Council	Frequency	KPB Member(s) Assigned
Community Accountability Panels	As Needed	Robert Sanders
Conditions of Community Risk Reduction	Monthly	Paul Feleciano, Robert Sanders, Patricia Biggs
Kansas Reentry Policy Council	Quarterly	Paul Feleciano
Kansas Reentry Policy Steering Committee	Monthly or As Needed	Robert Sanders
Kansas State Council for the Interstate Adult Offender Supervision Compact	As Needed	Robert Sanders, Chair
LSI-R© Validation, Quality Assurance, and Evaluation Project	As Needed	Patricia Biggs
LSI-R© Subcommittee for Statewide Implementation	On Hold	Patricia Biggs, Chair
Parole Management Team	Quarterly	Paul Feleciano
Proportionality Subcommittee	Monthly	Patricia Biggs
Sentencing Commission *(K.S.A. 74-9101)*	Monthly	Patricia Biggs
Sex Offender Override Panel	Monthly	Rotates between KPB members
Victim Advisory Council	As Needed	Robert Sanders
Community Corrections Technology Work Group	Semi-Annual	Robert Sanders
Community Supervision Subcommittee Of the Sentencing Commission	Monthly	Patricia Biggs, Chair

Professional Organization Memberships
Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI)
American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)
American Correctional Association (ACA)
Kansas Correctional Association (KCA)

VICTIM SERVICES

The Kansas Parole Board works closely with the Kansas Department of Corrections Office of Victim Services to facilitate notification processes, enhance confidential communication of victims' concerns, implement conditions to promote victim safety, and continuously identify opportunities that improve policies and procedures to include the victims in the parole process.

Requests for additional information or notification services should be directed to:

Victim Notification Officer
Kansas Department of Corrections
Landon State Office Building
900 SW Jackson, Suite 400
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Or call 1-866-404-6372

Information may also be obtained on the Kansas Department of Corrections website at www.dc.state.ks.us

All victims shall be assured that notification information is kept confidential.

CONCLUSION

The Kansas Parole Board is an integral part of the Kansas criminal justice system. As with other jurisdictions in the United States and abroad, the Kansas criminal justice system is frequently under close scrutiny in a quest for methods of improving and strengthening policies, procedures, and process. Because of the complexity of the issues involving crime and those who commit crimes, and the ramifications of how those issues are dealt with, the Board endeavors to continue reviewing, modifying, and perfecting it's own procedures to work more effectively with offenders, corrections professionals, law enforcement officials, victims, families, the public, and other criminal justice stakeholders. Only by taking into full account all of the above circumstances can the Kansas Parole Board accomplish it's stated objectives and goals. The Kansas Parole Board continues to focus on the areas identified below and to exert their efforts to explore and expand their knowledge of Evidence Based Practices and Evidence Based Decision Making.

1 - Comprehensive Assessment of Agency Practice, Tools, and Structure

The Parole Board sought out and was approved for a technical assistance grant from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). As the first step, this technical assistance involves bringing in national-level experts to Kansas to conduct an assessment of the Board in three strategic areas: 1) practice of Evidence Based Principles; 2) potential tool for quantifying the decision-making process; 3) organizational culture and structure assessment. This tripartite goal was derived based on NIC's 2008 publication of "*Comprehensive Framework for Paroling Authorities in an era of Evidence-Based Practice*" (Feb., 2008; Nancy M. Campbell, National Institute of Corrections).

2 - Professional Development

The Parole Board will continue to work with local, national, and international partners to explore options for integrating Evidence Based Practices into its organizational structure as well as it's decision making processes. On National and International levels, the Board has on-going involvements with the following: 1) National Institute of Justice - Community Corrections Technology Working Group (Goal: To further the field in the area of technology, research, development and evaluation.); 2) Center for Effective Public Policy (supported by the National Institute of Corrections) - (Goal: To provide a comprehensive training to Parole Boards and related stakeholders so as to improve the performance of Boards.) As part of this initiative, five papers are currently under development and will cover topics such as: (a) Core Competencies of Paroling Authority Members and their Executive Staff, (b) Evidence Based Practices for Paroling Authorities, (c) Strategic Planning and Management for Results, (d) Addressing the Emerging Challenges Facing Paroling Authorities, (e) Higher Performing Parole Systems; 3) Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) with the US Department of Justice - National Institute of Corrections: Designing a Business Plan for APAI - (Goal: To consider the business operation of the APAI organization in its representation of the international group of paroling authorities.)

3 – Improve and Upgrade Technology

The Parole Board relies on the Department of Corrections for all administrative and technology support. However, the Parole Board, as a separate and distinct agency, has needs relative to Information Technology that are not shared with other users in the Department of Corrections. One such example is the need for a clear and accurate record of parole and final violation hearings in the event of any future litigation issues raised by an offender. The Parole Board recently purchased a DVD Recorder and is currently working with the Kansas Department of Corrections Information Technology division on set up and functionality of the recorder in conjunction with video-conferencing equipment already in use by the Board. The Parole Board will also continue to work closely with the Department of Corrections on improving the quality of the imaged document system. Clear, accurate offender information as well as ease in locating it within the imaging system is crucial to the Board's decision-making process.

CONCLUSION

4 – On-Going and Increased Involvement with Offender Re-entry Initiatives

The Parole Board is currently involved with the offender re-entry initiative, however, we believe that opportunities exist for the Board to become more involved in this process. Here, the Board's emphasis lies in focusing on three specific areas: 1) offenders whose incarceration has been marked by long-term instability (e.g. substantial time served in segregation, substantial time participating in mental health focused treatment); 2) offenders whose risk is unmitigated yet they are approaching a determinate facility release date (e.g. offenders with a sex-offense who refuse to participate in treatment or are otherwise assessed as non-amenable to treatment protocols); 3) offenders who have substantial transition needs due primarily to long incarceration terms and/or no effective transition plan. Some of these groups are already served by re-entry services while some are not; some are subject to release by the Parole Board while some are not. Regardless of the type of sentence, these offenders need transition assistance and the Parole Board is involved in facilitating that effort.

5 - Proportionality of Felony Sentencing in Kansas

Through work with the Kansas Sentencing Commission and the Kansas Recodification Committee, the Kansas Parole Board is assisting in the preparation of a proposal regarding proportionality of felony sentencing in Kansas. Included in this proposal will be a discussion of alterations to terms of post-incarceration supervision such that maximum benefit can be achieved for offender transition to the community, on-going risk reduction, and community safety. Also included will be a discussion regarding terms of re-incarceration upon revocation which includes the prior conceptual work of the Parole Board in its consideration of discretion in some revocation terms.

The Kansas Parole Board welcomes comments or questions regarding this report or the parole system in Kansas. Contact can be made through our website or by using the contact information provided below.

Kansas Parole Board

900 SW Jackson St., Suite 452-S
Topeka KS 66612
Phone: 785-296-3469
Fax: 785-296-7949
kpb@kpb.ks.gov
www.dc.state.ks.us/kpb

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(4)

State of Kansas
Office of Judicial Administration
Kansas Judicial Center
301 SW 10th
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1507
(785) 296-2256

House Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee

Neutral Testimony on the Fiscal Impact of 2009 HB 2139

Wednesday, January 20, 2010

Kathy Porter

I am here as a neutral conferee on HB 2413 to provide you with information on the fiscal impact of this bill. I have attached a copy of the Office of Judicial Administration fiscal note, which is dated January 15, 2010. Because no fiscal note on this bill appears on the legislative website, it appeared that information on the fiscal impact of this bill would be helpful to you.

In FY 2009, clerks of the district court statewide remitted to the State Treasurer a total of $20,388,135 from fines, penalties, and forfeitures. Based on this figure, a total of approximately $409,802 (or 2.01% of the total), would have been credited to the Department of Corrections Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Fund. HB 2413 would increase the percentage of fines, penalties, and forfeitures credited to the Department of Corrections Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Fund from 2.01% to 8.51%, and would therefore increase the amount credited to the fund by an additional $1,325,229 (using FY 2009 actuals), for a total of approximately $1.73 million that would be credited to the fund.

Under the provisions of this bill, the State General Fund would receive approximately $1,325,229 less in FY 2011. Other funds that receive a percentage split of fines, penalties, and forfeitures would be held harmless.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and I would be happy to stand for any questions.

KP:mr
Attachment

Corrections and Juvenile Justice
Date: 1-20-10
Attachment # 4

Table 2: Approximate KSA 74-7336 Remittances as a Percent of Total Operating Expenditures

Agency	Fund	Purpose of Fund	Approximate Remittance in FY 2008	FY 2008 Total Fund Receipts	Remittances as a Percent of Total Fund Receipts	FY 2008 Total Agency Operating Expenditures	Remitt Percer Agency Operating Expenditures
Attorney General	Crime Victims Compensation Fund	Payment of compensation pursuant to KSA 74-7301 et seq., and amendments thereto, and for state operations of the crime victims compensation board.	$ 2,480,564	$ 3,336,332	74.4%	$ 18,479,202	13.42%
Attorney General	Crime Victims Assistance Fund	Grants for on-going operating expenses of victim assistance programs. (KSA 74-7334).	506,871	1,188,851	42.6%	18,479,202	2.74%
Attorney General	Children's Advocacy Center Fund	Operating expenditures of children's advocacy centers in the state that are eligible for funding pursuant to law.	24,826	40,673	61.0%	18,479,202	0.13%
Corrections, Department of	Department of Corrections Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Fund	Alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs for Department of Corrections inmates.	415,841	415,841	100.0%	130,485,101	0.32%
Emergency Medical Services Board	EMS Revolving Fund	Financially assist EMS agencies and organizations purchase EMS equipment and vehicles, and to assist in education and training.	517,215	585,865	88.3%	2,422,563	21.35%
Health and Environment - Health, Department of	Trauma Fund	Development of a statewide trauma system including the establishment of an Advisory Committee of Trauma.	517,215	1,095,988	47.2%	150,702,341	0.34%
Social and Rehabilitation Services, Department of	Community Alcoholism and Intoxication Programs Fund	Provide financial assistance to community-based alcoholism and intoxication treatment programs (KSA 41-1126).	622,727	623,367	99.9%	1,510,979,670	0.04%
Transportation, Department of	Traffic Records Enhancement Fund	Enhancing and upgrading the traffic records systems in the state	517,215	518,815	99.7%	468,190,199	0.11%
Wildlife and Parks, Department of	Boating Fee Fund	Operating expenditures in Administration program, Law Enforcement program, Parks program, and some capital improvements.	35,171	1,043,649	3.4%	48,183,491	0.07%

Corrections and Juvenile Justice
Date: 1-30-10
Attachment # 6

Table 1: Approximate Remittances of District Court Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures pursuant to KSA 74-7336

Agency	Fund	Purpose of Fund	Percent of Total Remittance	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Attorney General	Crime Victims Compensation Fund	Payment of compensation pursuant to KSA 74-7301 et seq., and amendments thereto, and for state operations of the crime victims compensation board.	11.99%	$ 2,310,958	$ 2,427,342	$ 2,505,793	$ 2,548,005	$ 2,480,564	$ 2,444,537
Attorney General	Crime Victims Assistance Fund	Grants for on-going operating expenses of victim assistance programs. (KSA 74-7334).	2.45%	472,214	495,996	512,026	520,652	506,871	499,509
Attorney General	Children's Advocacy Center Fund	Operating expenditures of children's advocacy centers in the state that are eligible for funding pursuant to law.	0.12%	23,129	24,294	25,079	25,501	24,826	24,466
Corrections, Department of	Department of Corrections Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Fund	Alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs for Department of Corrections inmates.	2.01%	387,408	406,919	420,070	427,147	415,841	409,802
Emergency Medical Services Board	EMS Revolving Fund	Financially assist EMS agencies and organizations purchase EMS equipment and vehicles, and to assist in education and training.	2.50%	481,851	506,118	522,476	531,277	517,215	509,703
Health and Environment - Health, Department of	Trauma Fund	Development of a statewide trauma system including the establishment of an Advisory Committee of Trauma.	2.50%	481,851	506,118	522,476	531,277	517,215	509,703
Social and Rehabilitation Services, Department of	Community Alcoholism and Intoxication Programs Fund	Provide financial assistance to community-based alcoholism and intoxication treatment programs (KSA 41-1126).	3.01%	580,149	609,366	629,061	639,658	622,727	613,683
Transportation, Department of	Traffic Records Enhancement Fund	Enhancing and upgrading the traffic records systems in the state	2.50%	481,851	506,118	522,476	531,277	517,215	509,703
Wildlife and Parks, Department of	Boating Fee Fund	Operating expenditures in Administration program, Law Enforcement program, Parks program, and some capital improvements.	0.17%	32,766	34,416	35,528	36,127	35,171	34,660
	State General Fund		72.75%	14,021,867	14,728,036	15,204,040	15,460,165	15,050,960	14,832,368
	Total District Court Fees Remitted		100.00%	$ 19,274,044	$ 20,244,722	$ 20,899,024	$ 21,251,086	$ 20,688,605	$ 20,388,135

Corrections and Juvenile Justice
Date: 1-26-10
Attachment # 7

Approximate Remittances of District Court Fines, Penatlies, and Forfeitures
KSA 74-7336 and 2010 HB 2413

Agency	Fund	Current Law		Proposed Law		Difference	
		KSA 74-7336 Remittance Percentage	KSA 74-7336 Approximate Remittance	2010 HB 2413 Remittance Percentange	2010 HB 2413 Approximate Remittance	Proposed Percent Change	Proposed Dollar Change
Attorney General	Crime Victims Compensation Fund	11.99 %	$ 2,444,537	11.99 %	$ 2,444,537	- %	$ -
Attorney General	Crime Victims Assistance Fund	2.45	499,509	2.45	499,509	-	-
Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	Community Alcoholism and Intoxication Programs Fund	3.01	613,683	3.01	613,683	-	-
Corrections, Department of	Department of Corrections Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Fund	2.01	409,802	8.51	1,735,030	6.50	1,325,229
Department of Wildlife and Parks	Boating Fee Fund	0.17	34,660	0.17	34,660	-	-
Attorney General	Children's Advocacy Center Fund	0.12	24,466	0.12	24,466	-	-
Emergency Medical Services Board	EMS Revolving Fund	2.50	509,703	2.50	509,703	-	-
Department of Health and Environment - Health	Trauma Fund	2.50	509,703	2.50	509,703	-	-
Department of Transportation	Traffic Records Enhancement Fund	2.50	509,703	2.50	509,703	-	-
	State General Fund	72.75 %	14,832,368	66.25 %	13,507,139	(6.50) %	$ (1,325,229)
	Total*	100.00 %	$ 20,388,135	100.00 %	$ 20,388,135	- %	$ -

* The FY 2009 actual remittance from District Court Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures was used for the calculations in this report.

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Roger Werholtz, Secretary

www.doc.ks.gov

Testimony on HB 2413
To
The House Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee

By Roger Werholtz
Secretary
Kansas Department of Corrections
January 20, 2010

HB 2413 amends K.S.A. 74-7336 which allocates fines, penalties and forfeitures collected by district courts to various program funds including the Department of Corrections' alcohol and drug abuse treatment fund. HB 2413 would increase the allocation to the department's treatment fund from 2.01% to 8.51%.

A rate of 8.51% will result in receipts of $1,736,000, an increase of $1,326,000 over the current receipts of $410,000 based upon the existing rate of 2.01%. These additional resources will be utilized to finance additional costs associated with providing treatment services to DUI offenders. The increased receipts will result in a corresponding reduction of $1,326,000 in receipts to the State General Fund.

The level of treatment services provided to the fourth and subsequent time DUI offenders has been reduced significantly to comply with budget reductions mandated by the Governor and 2009 Legislature. For FY 2009, costs totaling approximately $1,325,000 were incurred for treatment services. For FY 2010 and subsequent fiscal years, the amount of available funding will be limited to the amount of receipts credited to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse treatment fund pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7336, which in FY 2009 totaled $410,000.

In accordance with the provisions of 2009 HB 2096, treatment services also will be provided to third time DUI offenders, beginning on July 1, 2010. An estimate of the costs associated with providing services to this additional group of offenders is not available.

The Department urges favorable consideration of HB 2413.

Corrections and Juvenile Justice
Date: 1-30-10
Attachment # 8

Statewide RADAC 4th Time DUI Quarterly Report
For Reporting Period: October-December 2009
All Regions

The following report reflects information for the 4th Time DUI program throughout the state of Kansas for the time period of October 1, 2009-December 31, 2009. The chart reflects caseload size and treatment status as reported by each organization as of December 31, 2009.

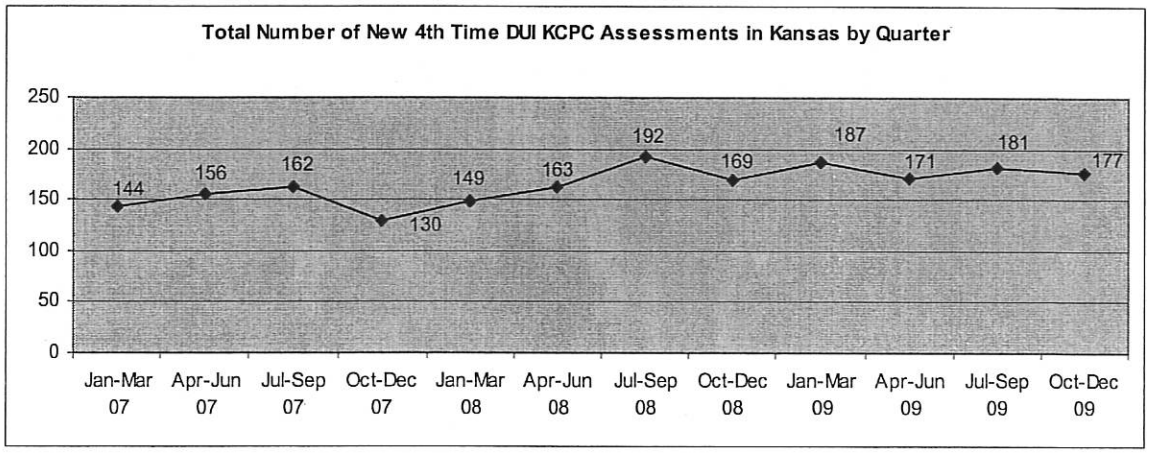
Organization	HRADAC	SACK	ARC	Total
Number of DUI Clients on Individual caseload	357	249	93	**699**
Total In Treatment	110	79	14	**203**
Number of Clients in DUI Funded Treatment	77	67	11	**155**
Number of Clients in Non - DUI Funded Treatment	33	12	3	**48**
Total Not in Treatment--Monitoring Only	218	153	75	**446**
Other Status*	7	0	0	**7**
Clients currently Incarcerated*	22	17	4	**43**

**Clients that are incarcerated and/or "other" status also receive monitoring by the Care Coordinators.*

Outcome Summary

Impartial Determination of Substance Abuse Treatment Needs:

Assessment Data from the KCPC central database reflected a total of 177 new KCPC assessments administered to 4th Time DUI clients in this past quarter. Of those, 87% (154) were clinically indicated for treatment and referred to an appropriate treatment program.



Clients Become Engaged in the Treatment Process

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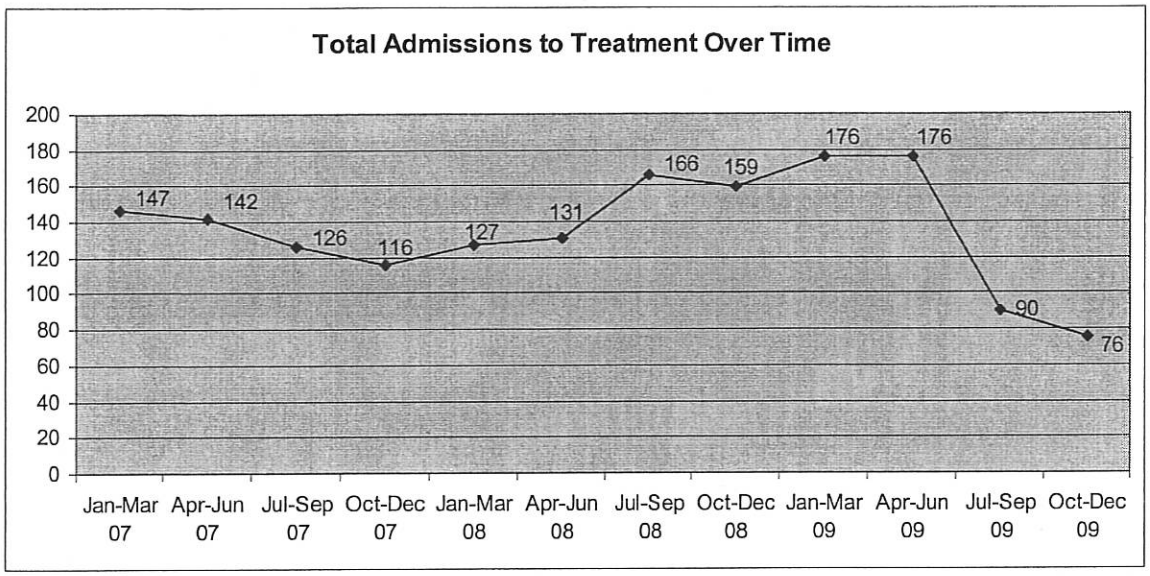
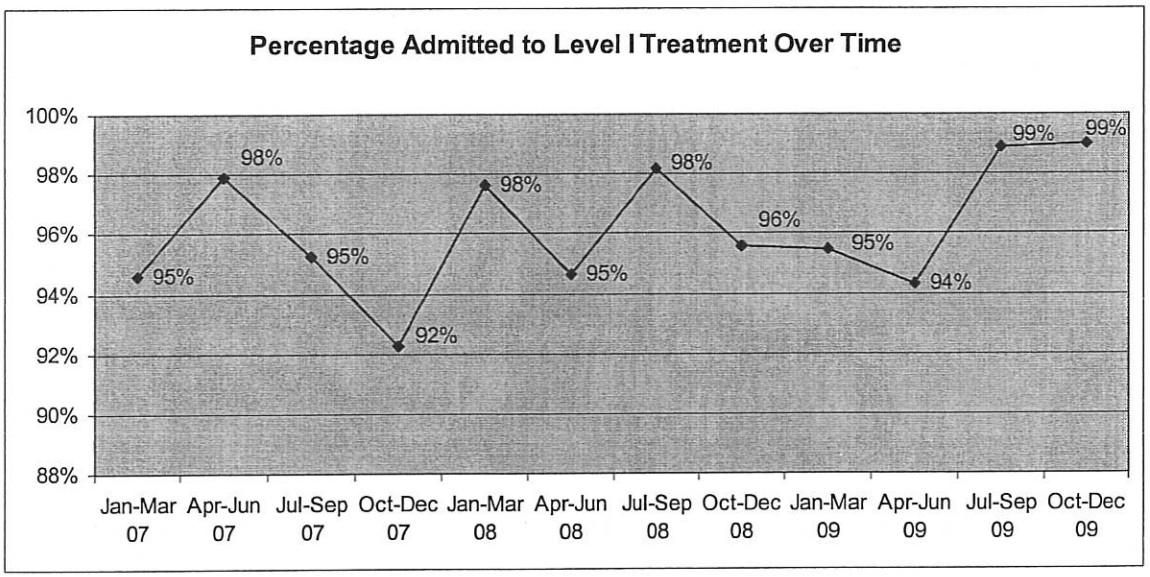
Date: 1-20-10
Attachment # 9-1

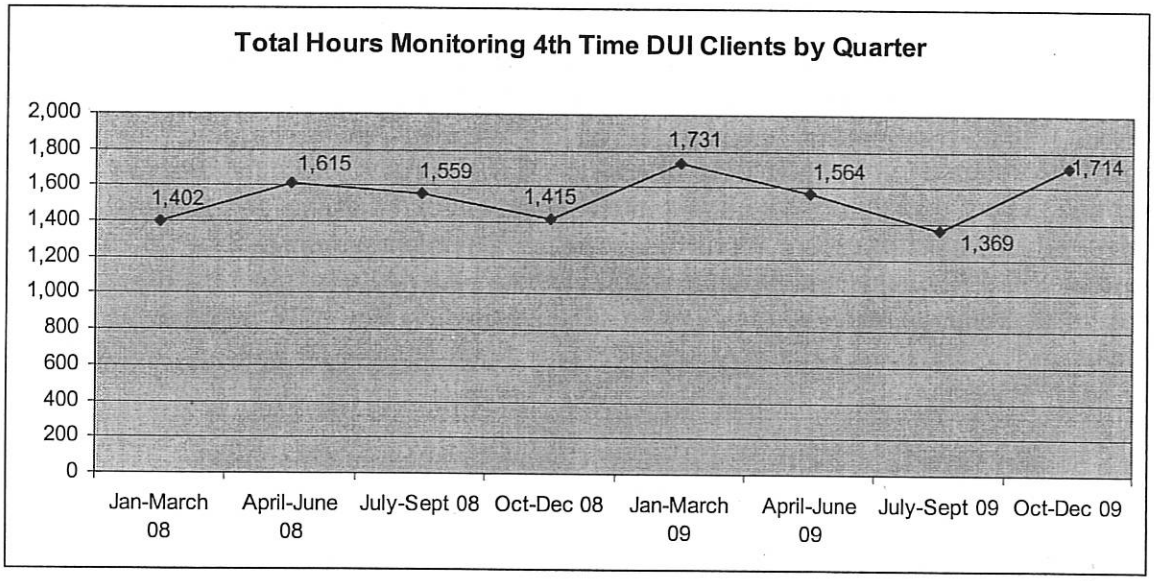
Admission Data from the KCPC central reporting system indicated 76 4th Time DUI clients admitted to a treatment program this quarter. This is a continued reduction of those admitted from last quarter.



The majority (99%) of the 4th Time DUI clients continued to be admitted to a Level I substance abuse treatment program.



4th Time DUI Client Monitoring and Care Coordination to Enhance Public Safety



The number of hours spent by each organization providing care coordination and monitoring services each quarter has increased and decreased over time, with a the lowest number of hours documented in July-September 2009 (during transition to new model of care) and the highest documented hours in January-March 2009. This past quarter reflects the second highest number of documented hours since that time.

Public Safety: Care Coordination and Monitoring

Care Coordination involves activities to ensure clients can remain safely in the community with appropriate substance abuse support. These services are designed to ensure effective communication between the parolee, parole officer (PO), RADAC Care Coordinators, and treatment providers (where applicable). Effective communication between all parties promotes public safety by connecting clients with recovery oriented activities and ensures follow up when clients fail to follow through. Care coordination activities can include assisting the client with treatment arrangements, following up with parole officers, treatment providers, and other individuals working with this client.

During this time period, 786 unduplicated DOC clients received 1,714.25 hours of monitoring and care coordination. The following is a summary of those activities:

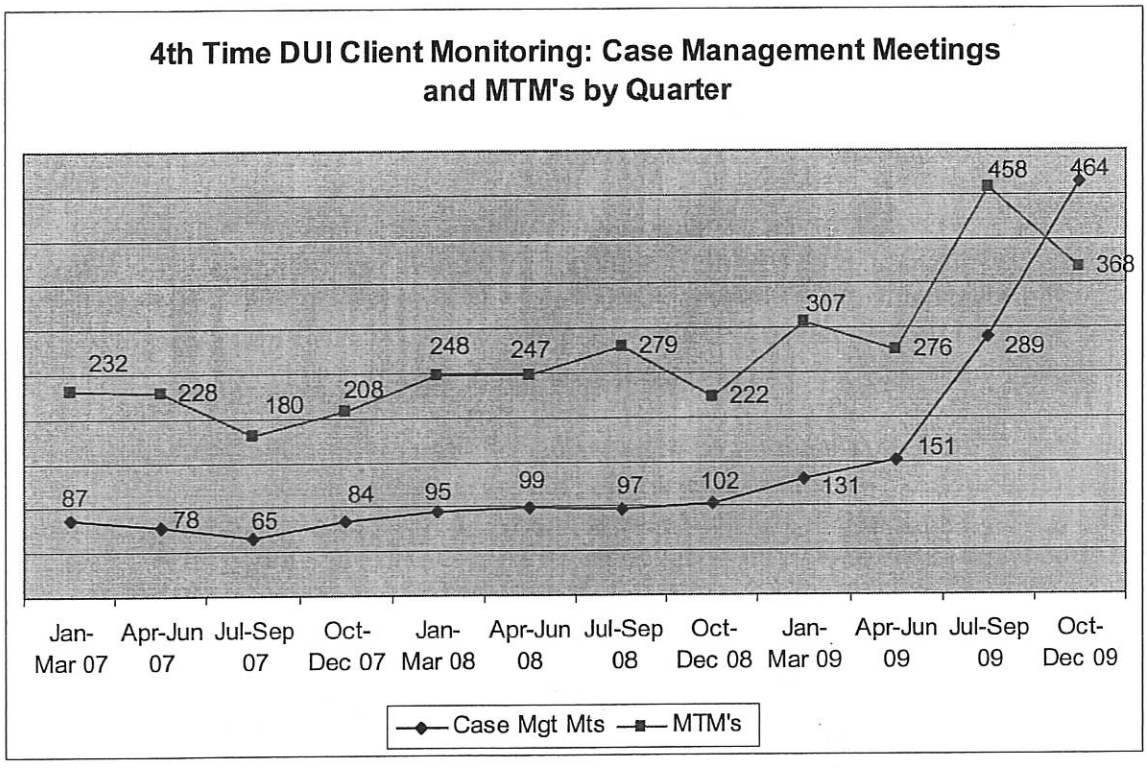
- 798 referral sources* (such as PO's) contacted on behalf of 302 clients to communicate treatment and post-release status
- An additional 503 contacts were made with the Primary Monitoring* source on behalf of 288 clients.
- 464 Case Management Meetings with 227 clients were facilitated to discuss problems or issues that developed while on Post Release Supervision
- 1,086 treatment provider contacts on behalf of 339 clients

- Family members and other human service providers were followed up with on behalf of 40 clients
- Completed Summary Discharge Reports for 121 clients to close out their post release supervision

*during the past quarter staff were instructed to document all communication with PO's as "primary monitoring contact". It has previously been documented as both "referral source contact" and "primary monitoring contact".

Client Experiences Clear and Consistent Communication with All Involved

Part of Care Coordination and Monitoring includes Multi-disciplinary Team Meetings (MTMs) , which are conducted to ensure all "parties" involved with clients are fully aware of the treatment goals, plans and progress. MTM's provide accountability by preventing inconsistent communication to the client about expectations and potential sanctions when expectations are not met. During this reporting period, 368 MTM's were conducted with 272 clients and multiple stakeholders. An additional 464 Case Management meetings were facilitated with 227 clients when they were experiencing problems.



Note on Quarterly Monitoring Reports, MTM's and Case Management Meetings

Quarterly monitoring reports have previously been reflected in the above chart. These reports are currently not required, and the methodology for documenting communication with probation officers is still being determined. Until that time, they will not be reflected in the statewide quarterly report.

Public Safety: Monitoring Clients' Movement in Treatment Continuum or Sanctions

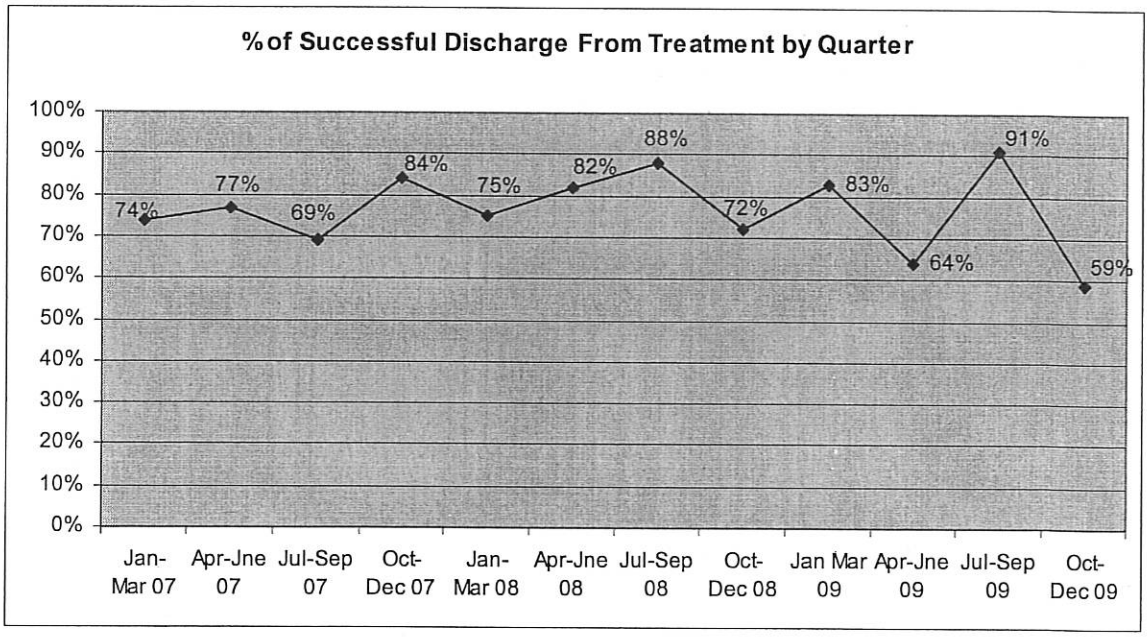
Of the 786 clients being monitored this period:

- 21 had their treatment suspended because they were non-compliant

- 11 had treatment suspended because their parole had been revoked
- 4 had treatment suspended because they were unable to participate
- 11 resumed treatment after having it temporarily suspended

DOC Clients Complete Post-Release Supervision

During this quarter 101 4th Time DUI Clients were discharged from the state KCPC database. Treatment providers documented 59% (60) of these discharges as successful, and 61% (41) as unsuccessful. While this reduction is lower than previous quarters, it may reflect the changes in the delivery model, in which clients are not required to stay in treatment for the entire year of post-release supervision, when they were required to discharge the client and begin a new treatment episode if they were not completed at that time.



Attachment: Data Summary by RADAC

KANSAS

DENNIS ALLIN, M.D., CHAIR
ROBERT WALLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MARK PARKINSON, GOVERNOR

BOARD OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Testimony

Date: January 19, 2010

To: House Corrections and Juvenile Justice

From: Robert Waller, Executive Director

RE: House Bill 2413

Madam Chairman Colloton and members of the House Corrections and Juvenile Justice, my name is Robert Waller. I am the Executive Director for the Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services (KBEMS). I would like to provide comments on House Bill 2413.

House Bill 2413, as introduced, concerns the disposition of district court fines, penalties and forfeitures relating to the percentage credited to the department of corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment program. The bill increases the percent to the Department of Corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment program from 2.01 percent to 8.51 percent. The Board would support the increase with no changes to EMS Revolving Fund percentage. In utilizing the funding provided to the Board, the Board created the KBEMS Revolving and Assistance Fund (KRAF) Grant Program to provide equipment to EMS Services and educational and training opportunities through the EMS Regional Councils.

KBEMS Revolving and Assistance Fund (KRAF) Grant Program

The KBEMS Revolving Grant fund is a state funded grant program for Kansas EMS agencies and organizations to provide financial assistance based on demonstrated financial need. Funding is also recommended on the documented need of the specific item being requested. The primary goal of this program is to financially assist EMS agencies and organizations to purchase EMS equipment, vehicles and assist in education and training. Financing is derived from 2.5 percent of fines, penalties and forfeitures through the passage of 2007 SB 8.

The KRAF is distributed through both a direct appropriation to the EMS Regional Councils and through reimbursement and/or payment from the state to the grantee to purchase for the awarded item(s). The KRAF requires the grantee to make the purchase for the awarded item/program through Fisher Scientific (Quarter Master Program) or submit a waiver (through the State waiver process) and purchase the item through another vendor. The amount awarded through the KRAF is based on the approved amount requested for the item or project.

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Attachment # 10-1

Distribution would are made according to the following:

Direct Regional Distribution (DRD): Directly to the six (6) EMS Regional Councils to maintain an overall Regional preparation and education in emergency medical services, homeland security, and education and training opportunities that benefit that geographical area. A percentage or amount of the total allocation will be provided directly to the EMS Regional Councils. The amount would total six (6) percent of the total grant or the equivalent of $25,000 in total EMS Regional Funding from KBEMS ($5,625 or whichever is less).

Individual Competitive Distribution (ICD): Applications are accepted from individual services for training, education, equipment, which enhances the licensure and/or certification of the applicant.

KBEMS provides a copy of the funding distribution below for specific distribution to state EMS services.

Conclusion

Thank you for allowing me to provide testimony on HB 2413, and affording the KBEMS Board continued access to a percentage of district court fines, penalties and forfeitures for the purpose of assisting EMS services and attendants.

Agency Name	Funded Item	Quantity	Total Amount
Argonia EMS	Lifepak 12 defibrillator	1	$ 22,779.83
CHEYENNE COUNTY AMBULANCE	vacuum splints	2	$ 1,403.18
City of Larned Emergency Medical Service	Zoll Monitor/ Defibrillator	1	$ 15,628.92
Dickinson County EMS	Defibrillator/AED	2	$ 52,147.84
Ellsworth County EMS	Zoll E Series	1	$ 21,243.54
Harper County Emergency Medical Services	LifePack 12 Lead ECG Monitors	3	$ 29,260.77
Kiowa County EMS	EZ IO System	1	$ 883.99
Kiowa County EMS	EZ IO Training System	1	$ 411.69
Kiowa County EMS	Pediatric Spine Boards	~~1~~	~~$~~
Kiowa County EMS	Taction Splint	1	$ 232.45
Kiowa County EMS	KED	1	$ 120.35
Kiowa County EMS	Phillips MRX	1	$ 26,217.95
Lincoln County Ambulance Service	Zoll E-Series	2	$ 45,390.56
Mitchell County EMS	Zoll M Series Monitors	1	$ 15,131.04
Norwich Ambulance Service	Zoll M-series heart monitor	1	$ 15,120.64
Phillips County EMS	Defibrillator	1	$ 25,682.96
Republic County Emergency Medical Services	Zoll Med E series defibrillato	1	$ 15,782.12
SEDAN AREA EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE	ZOLL E SERIES	2	$ 38,349.08
CHEYENNE COUNTY AMBULANCE	long spine boards	5	$ 744.40
CHEYENNE COUNTY AMBULANCE	long spine board straps	10	$ 168.68
CHEYENNE COUNTY AMBULANCE	adult airway mgmt trainer	1	$ 1,443.88
Mitchell County EMS	Stryker Rugged Stair chair	4	$ 2,839.36
Moundridge EMS	Stair Chair	2	$ 6,502.12
Northwest Kansas Ambulance Service	Laerdal IV training kit	1	$ -
WINFIELD AREA EMS	4 Stryker 6252 Stair Chairs	4	$ 13,004.24
COFFEYVILLE REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER-EMS	Masimo Rad-57	1	$ 6,658.51
Greeley County Ambulance Service	Lifepac 1000 AED	1	$ 2,932.10
JEFFERSON COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE	ZOLL E-SERIES 12-LEAD	1	$ 28,114.86
Riley County EMS	Carbon Monoxide Oximeters	1	$ 3,989.36
Riley County EMS	E-Series monitor/defib	1	$ 28,175.58
Sheridan County EMS	Zoll E series SAED with NIBP	1	$ 21,824.82
Jewell County EMS	Stair Pro Model 6252	2	$ 5,325.98
Atchison Hospital EMS	HT750 16 channel UHF handheld	6	$ 4,659.78
Conway Springs EMS	TK-8180HK	4	$ 2,294.00
Ellis County EMS	XTS2500 Model II Radios	4	$ 15,280.52
Mitchell County EMS	2 tone VHF Pagers	10	$ 4,042.60
Norwich Ambulance Service	ICOM 256 portable UHF radios	12	$ 6,663.84
CHEYENNE COUNTY AMBULANCE	tigerstraps	4	$ 234.04
CHEYENNE COUNTY AMBULANCE	cpr recording manikin simulaid	1	$ 2,385.72
Pottawatomie County EMS	vacuum mattress splints	6	$ 2,776.26
Rawlins County EMS	5pk, Broselow Tapes	2	$ 229.82
Rawlins County EMS	folding Spine Board	1	$ 348.56
Rawlins County EMS	Laerdal Baby Anne 4 pack	2	$ 761.44
			$ 487,187.38
6 EMS Regional Council	Direct Regional Distribution		$ 33,750
			$ 520,937.38