

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration: Administration

Subprogram History

In 1885, the Kansas Legislature appropriated \$1.0 million for the construction of The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. The Reformatory was originally intended to serve as a reform school for first time youthful offenders. The Reformatory consisted of four cell houses, which opened between 1895 and 1927. The cell houses remained unchanged until 1978 when funds were appropriated for renovations. The renovations divided each of the large four-tier cellblocks into two separate, more manageable units. All renovations were completed by 1986. In 1995, an expansion project added 100 medium-security beds into the north side of the D cell house basement. The capacity was reduced during FY 1996 reduced to 76 to lessen the crowded condition. In 1971 the Legislature passed enabling statutes authorizing the establishment of work release programs. This led to the establishment of the Hutchinson Work Release Facility in January 1972. The program's purpose was placing inmates in a free community job placement to facilitate their transitional adjustment from the facility to society. In September 1978, the work release program moved from individual cellhouses inside the Reformatory to the former Warden's residence. In 1983, the Legislature appropriated money for a 96-bed, minimum-security facility. Construction of the facility began in September of 1984 and completed in May 1985. In 1986, the unit expanded to house an additional 64 inmates. In 1997, a 32-bed expansion for the work release population was approved by the Legislature and was constructed during FY 1998. The minimum custody residents housed in this unit are employed by private industries and in community work projects such as the State Fairgrounds, maintenance services, and grounds keeping duties for the correctional complex. In 1988 the Legislature authorized the creation of the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility. A vacated mobile home manufacturing plant on 36 acres of land was purchased and KDOC staff and residents renovated 133,000 square feet of existing buildings. The medium custody facility was completed in January 1989 and the first of 400 medium and minimum custody residents were received on January 23, 1989. In 1990, the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory was renamed the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. In 1991, the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility was merged into the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Administration program provides for the overall management and operational control of the facility. This program includes the warden, human resources, mailroom, policy and compliance, staff development, and fiscal. Not funding this program would eliminate the leadership and support functions necessary to operate the facility.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5201, 75-5202, 75-5206, 75-5246, 75-5252, 75-5253, 75-5256, 75-52,131, 75-52,131a.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Capital Improvements: Capital Improvements

Subprogram History

N/A

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The capital improvement program is used solely for budgeting and recording expenditures related to rehabilitation and repair projects. KDOC central office is appropriated \$4,920,000 from the Correctional Institutions Building Fund annually for rehabilitation and repair projects throughout the KDOC system. Funds are transferred to the facility as projects are approved. Eliminating this program would prohibit the Department from making repairs, upgrades, and improvements to the facilities.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5210, 75-52,125.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	2	2

Classification & Programs: Classification & Programs

Subprogram History

In 1885, the Kansas Legislature appropriated \$1.0 million for the construction of The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. The Reformatory was originally intended to serve as a reform school for first time youthful offenders. The Reformatory consisted of four cell houses, which opened between 1895 and 1927. The cell houses remained unchanged until 1978 when funds were appropriated for renovations. The renovations divided each of the large four-tier cellblocks into two separate, more manageable units. All renovations were completed by 1986. In 1995, an expansion project added 100 medium-security beds into the north side of the D cell house basement. The capacity was reduced during FY 1996 reduced to 76 to lessen the crowded condition. In 1971 the Legislature passed enabling statutes authorizing the establishment of work release programs. This led to the establishment of the Hutchinson Work Release Facility in January 1972. The program's purpose was placing inmates in a free community job placement to facilitate their transitional adjustment from the facility to society. In September 1978, the work release program moved from individual cellhouses inside the Reformatory to the former Warden's residence. In 1983, the Legislature appropriated money for a 96-bed, minimum-security facility. Construction of the facility began in September of 1984 and completed in May 1985. In 1986, the unit expanded to house an additional 64 inmates. In 1997, a 32-bed expansion for the work release population was approved by the Legislature and was constructed during FY 1998. The minimum custody residents housed in this unit are employed by private industries and in community work projects such as the State Fairgrounds, maintenance services, and grounds keeping duties for the correctional complex. In 1988 the Legislature authorized the creation of the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility. A vacated mobile home manufacturing plant on 36 acres of land was purchased and KDOC staff and residents renovated 133,000 square feet of existing buildings. The medium custody facility was completed in January 1989 and the first of 400 medium and minimum custody residents were received on January 23, 1989. In 1990, the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory was renamed the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. In 1991, the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility was merged into the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This program includes Classification and Records and various support functions. Classification and Records are responsible for the reporting and recording of all pertinent information regarding the movement and progress of residents at the facility, to included establishment of legal authority to incarcerate, movement, behavior, progress, disciplinary history, and program participation. Under the coordination of the unit teams, an individualized treatment program is developed, implemented, and maintained for each resident. Each resident, as well as facility staff, is kept aware of the resident's status within the correctional process. This program provides direct case management to the inmates, holding them accountable for their behavior, while identifying and localizing problems within each unit. Also include in this program are chaplain services, library services, and recreation. Not funding this program would eliminate the processes and activities that are critical to appropriate placement, documentation, and treatment plan development and implementation.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5210, 75-5210a, 75-5211.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Security: Security

Subprogram History

In 1885, the Kansas Legislature appropriated \$1.0 million for the construction of The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. The Reformatory was originally intended to serve as a reform school for first time youthful offenders. The Reformatory consisted of four cell houses, which opened between 1895 and 1927. The cell houses remained unchanged until 1978 when funds were appropriated for renovations. The renovations divided each of the large four-tier cellblocks into two separate, more manageable units. All renovations were completed by 1986. In 1995, an expansion project added 100 medium-security beds into the north side of the D cell house basement. The capacity was reduced during FY 1996 reduced to 76 to lessen the crowded condition. In 1971 the Legislature passed enabling statutes authorizing the establishment of work release programs. This led to the establishment of the Hutchinson Work Release Facility in January 1972. The program's purpose was placing inmates in a free community job placement to facilitate their transitional adjustment from the facility to society. In September 1978, the work release program moved from individual cellhouses inside the Reformatory to the former Warden's residence. In 1983, the Legislature appropriated money for a 96-bed, minimum-security facility. Construction of the facility began in September of 1984 and completed in May 1985. In 1986, the unit expanded to house an additional 64 inmates. In 1997, a 32-bed expansion for the work release population was approved by the Legislature and was constructed during FY 1998. The minimum custody residents housed in this unit are employed by private industries and in community work projects such as the State Fairgrounds, maintenance services, and grounds keeping duties for the correctional complex. In 1988 the Legislature authorized the creation of the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility. A vacated mobile home manufacturing plant on 36 acres of land was purchased and KDOC staff and residents renovated 133,000 square feet of existing buildings. The medium custody facility was completed in January 1989 and the first of 400 medium and minimum custody residents were received on January 23, 1989. In 1990, the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory was renamed the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. In 1991, the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility was merged into the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Security program include salaries and wages for all uniformed security officers and operating expenses, such as clothing, drug testing, and security equipment. This program is essential to operating the facility.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5201, 75-5202, 75-5206, 75-5246, 75-5252, 75-5253, 75-5256, 75-52,131, 75-52,131a.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Support Services: Support Services

Subprogram History

In 1885, the Kansas Legislature appropriated \$1.0 million for the construction of The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. The Reformatory was originally intended to serve as a reform school for first time youthful offenders. The Reformatory consisted of four cell houses, which opened between 1895 and 1927. The cell houses remained unchanged until 1978 when funds were appropriated for renovations. The renovations divided each of the large four-tier cellblocks into two separate, more manageable units. All renovations were completed by 1986. In 1995, an expansion project added 100 medium-security beds into the north side of the D cell house basement. The capacity was reduced during FY 1996 reduced to 76 to lessen the crowded condition. In 1971 the Legislature passed enabling statutes authorizing the establishment of work release programs. This led to the establishment of the Hutchinson Work Release Facility in January 1972. The program's purpose was placing inmates in a free community job placement to facilitate their transitional adjustment from the facility to society. In September 1978, the work release program moved from individual cellhouses inside the Reformatory to the former Warden's residence. In 1983, the Legislature appropriated money for a 96-bed, minimum-security facility. Construction of the facility began in September of 1984 and completed in May 1985. In 1986, the unit expanded to house an additional 64 inmates. In 1997, a 32-bed expansion for the work release population was approved by the Legislature and was constructed during FY 1998. The minimum custody residents housed in this unit are employed by private industries and in community work projects such as the State Fairgrounds, maintenance services, and grounds keeping duties for the correctional complex. In 1988 the Legislature authorized the creation of the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility. A vacated mobile home manufacturing plant on 36 acres of land was purchased and KDOC staff and residents renovated 133,000 square feet of existing buildings. The medium custody facility was completed in January 1989 and the first of 400 medium and minimum custody residents were received on January 23, 1989. In 1990, the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory was renamed the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. In 1991, the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility was merged into the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Functions included in this program consist of maintenance, laundry, warehouse operations. Also included in this program are utility expenditures. Not funding the support services program would eliminate funding necessary for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5201; 75-52,125.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Transportation: Transportation

Subprogram History

The Transportation Unit began operation in March 1989 to provide for the orderly and secure movement of inmates utilizing a regularly scheduled program of transportation, while employing needed security measures to prevent escape and ensure the safety of escort personnel and the public. The unit was originally divided into two hub operations; one hub was located at the Lansing Correctional Facility and the other at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. Early in 1998, a third hub was established at Norton Correctional Facility.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Transportation between correctional facilities, to and from other jurisdictions in the state, and out-of-state is coordinated through Central Transportation Coordinator at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. Transportation hubs are also located at the Lansing and Norton Correctional Facilities. Elimination of this program would result in a decentralized system operated by individual facilities.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-5206.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	2	2

Subprograms Without Narrative Data

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Administration: Administration								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Average daily population	1,642	1,607	1,758	1,768	1,750	1,760
Operate and maintain a personnel system in accordance with state and departmental regulations, ensuring that positions are classified appropriately and that vacant positions are filled in a timely manner.	Outcome	Turnover rates: Non-uniformed	18.00%	19.00%	26.00%	19.63%	19.00%	18.00%
		Turnover rates: Uniformed	24.00%	13.00%	33.00%	29.86%	29.00%	28.00%

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Classification & Programs: Classification & Programs								
Goal	Type	Measure						
To provide effective caseload management from reception to release of offenders from confinement.	Output	Percentage of inmates available for work who are employed	85.00%	84.00%	83.00%	81.00%	81.00%	81.00%
		Percentage of inmates unemployed due to no jobs available	15.00%	16.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	18.00%
Security: Security								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of apprehensions (non-secure)	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of apprehensions (secure)	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of escape events and number of inmates involved by security custody level (non-secure)	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of escape events and number of inmates involved by security custody level (secure)	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (injury) by custody level (maximum)	10		19	5	4	3
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (injury) by custody level (medium)	6		2	2	1	0
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (injury) by custody level (minimum)	2		3	1	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (non-injury) by custody level (maximum)	34				29	28

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (non-injury) by custody level (medium)	7			4	3	2
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (non-injury) by custody level (minimum)	2			0	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) by custody level (maximum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0		14	1	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) by custody level (medium), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	1		2	0	0	0
	Output	Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) by custody level (minimum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0		1	0	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) by custody level (special management), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	1		8	0	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) by custody level (maximum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	6			9	8	7
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) by custody level (medium), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	3			0	0	0

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) by custody level (minimum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	1			0	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) by custody level (special management), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	6			8	7	6
		Number of inmates involved in escape by facility type (non-secure)	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of inmates involved in escape by facility type (secure)	0	0	0	0	0	0
To effectively control unsanctioned prison groups in the prison population through proper identification, tracking, intelligence gathering techniques, and management strategies.	Output	Number of gang related activities/disruptions based on incident reports and facility activity reports	5	31	1	0	0	0
		Number of validated security threat group members as identified	291	194	4	7	6	5
To maintain a safe environment for incarcerated offenders.	Output	Number of disruptive events	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of substantiated inmate-on-inmate sexual assaults	0	1	5	1	0	0
		Number of substantiated staff-on-inmate sexual assaults	0	0	0	2	1	0
Transportation: Transportation								
Goal	Type	Measure						
To provide for the safe and secure transportation of inmates during inter-facility transfers and of those inmates being returned for parole violations.	Output	Number of inmates transported	3,974	3,775	4,330	3,867	3,900	3,900
		Total number of miles traveled	149,852	139,491	112,218	102,501	120,000	120,000

Footnotes