

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration: Administration			
Subprogram History			
The Kansas State Penitentiary was authorized by Article VII, Section 2, of the Kansas Constitution in 1859. On November 19, 1861, the land for the prison was purchased in Leavenworth County and construction on the prison started in 1864, near the site of the old Oklahoma Territorial Prison. Completion was delayed by the Civil War. Additional ground purchases were made in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1917 the Legislature established the State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing. This institution was later renamed the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing (KCIL) and later housed both male and female residents. In 1995 the female residents were transferred to the Topeka Correctional Facility. To address the growing inmate population, a medium security facility was constructed next to the original maximum-security facility in the 1980s. In 1990 KCIL and the Kansas State Penitentiary were consolidated and renamed the Lansing Correctional Facility. In 2018 the medium security facility was demolished and a new facility to house maximum and medium custody offenders was constructed on the site. The same project also replaced the minimum-security East Unit (the former KCIL) with a new 512-bed unit. Residents were moved into the new minimum unit in December 2019 and the new medium/maximum unit was occupied in April 2020.			
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.			
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			
The Kansas State Penitentiary was authorized by Article VII, Section 2, of the Kansas Constitution in 1859. On November 19, 1861, the land for the prison was purchased in Leavenworth County and construction on the prison started in 1864, near the site of the old Oklahoma Territorial Prison. Completion was delayed by the Civil War. Additional ground purchases were made in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1917 the Legislature established the State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing. This institution was later renamed the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing (KCIL) and later housed both male and female residents. In 1995 the female residents were transferred to the Topeka Correctional Facility. To address the growing inmate population, a medium security facility was constructed next to the original maximum-security facility in the 1980s. In 1990 KCIL and the Kansas State Penitentiary were consolidated and renamed the Lansing Correctional Facility. In 2018 the medium security facility was demolished and a new facility to house maximum and medium custody offenders was constructed on the site. The same project also replaced the minimum-security East Unit (the former KCIL) with a new 512-bed unit. Residents were moved into the new minimum unit in December 2019 and the new medium/maximum unit was occupied in April 2020.			
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
COVID-19 Relief Funds: COVID-19 Relief Funds			
Subprogram History			
N/A			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
N/A			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
N/A	No	N/A	N/A

Security: Security			
Subprogram History			
The Kansas State Penitentiary was authorized by Article VII, Section 2, of the Kansas Constitution in 1859. On November 19, 1861, the land for the prison was purchased in Leavenworth County and construction on the prison started in 1864, near the site of the old Oklahoma Territorial Prison. Completion was delayed by the Civil War. Additional ground purchases were made in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1917 the Legislature established the State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing. This institution was later renamed the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing (KCIL) and later housed both male and female residents. In 1995 the female residents were transferred to the Topeka Correctional Facility. To address the growing inmate population, a medium security facility was constructed next to the original maximum-security facility in the 1980s. In 1990 KCIL and the Kansas State Penitentiary were consolidated and renamed the Lansing Correctional Facility. In 2018 the medium security facility was demolished and a new facility to house maximum and medium custody offenders was constructed on the site. The same project also replaced the minimum-security East Unit (the former KCIL) with a new 512-bed unit. Residents were moved into the new minimum unit in December 2019 and the new medium/maximum unit was occupied in April 2020.			
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.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1
Support Services: Support Services			
Subprogram History			
The Kansas State Penitentiary was authorized by Article VII, Section 2, of the Kansas Constitution in 1859. On November 19, 1861, the land for the prison was purchased in Leavenworth County and construction on the prison started in 1864, near the site of the old Oklahoma Territorial Prison. Completion was delayed by the Civil War. Additional ground purchases were made in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1917 the Legislature established the State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing. This institution was later renamed the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing (KCIL) and later housed both male and female residents. In 1995 the female residents were transferred to the Topeka Correctional Facility. To address the growing inmate population, a medium security facility was constructed next to the original maximum-security facility in the 1980s. In 1990 KCIL and the Kansas State Penitentiary were consolidated and renamed the Lansing Correctional Facility. In 2018 the medium security facility was demolished and a new facility to house maximum and medium custody offenders was constructed on the site. The same project also replaced the minimum-security East Unit (the former KCIL) with a new 512-bed unit. Residents were moved into the new minimum unit in December 2019 and the new medium/maximum unit was occupied in April 2020.			
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
Discretionary	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	2,164	1,842	1,775	2,104	2,317	2,499
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	30.00%	21.00%	19.00%	17.50%	21.10%	21.10%
		Turnover rates: Uniformed	28.00%	30.00%	52.00%	39.10%	37.70%	36.10%

			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	67.00%	41.00%	36.00%	35.00%	41.00%	53.00%
		Percentage of inmates unemployed due to no jobs available	31.00%	56.00%	62.00%	63.00%	55.00%	42.00%
Security: Security								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of apprehensions (non-secure)	0	2	2	2	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 (secure)	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of escape events and number of inmates involved by security custody level (son-secure)	0	2	2	2	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (injury) by custody level (maximum)	19	9	23	25	20	20
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (injury) by custody level (medium)	5	0	17	10	7	7
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (injury) by custody level (minimum)	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (non-injury) by custody level (maximum)	66	98	84	83	70	70

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (non-injury) by custody level (medium)	19	17	44	32	25	25
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (non-injury) by custody level (minimum)	0	5	0	2	2	2
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) by custody level (maximum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0	8	4	3	2	2
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) by custody level (medium), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	1	2	1	1	1	1
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) by custody level (minimum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) by custody level (maximum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0	8	4	3	2	2
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) by custody level (medium), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0	0	1	1	1	1
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) by custody level (minimum), which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of inmates involved in escape by facility type (non-secure)	0	2	2	2	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	7	9	4	8	5	5
		Number of validated security threat group members as identified	0	0	0	0	5	5
To maintain a safe environment for incarcerated offenders.	Output	Number of disruptive events	5	6	6	3	3	3
		Number of substantiated inmate-on-inmate sexual assaults	1	3	1	3	3	
		Number of substantiated staff-on-inmate sexual assaults	0	0	2	1	0	0

Footnotes