

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration: Administration

Subprogram History

In 1961 the Kansas Legislature authorized the Director of Penal Institutions to convert facilities of the Kansas Technical Institute into a State Reception and Diagnostic Center (SRDC). The primary function of the facility was to perform evaluations on convicted offenders sentenced to the Kansas State Penitentiary and the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. Offender work crews from the Penitentiary performed the renovation and the first residents were received in early 1962. Legislation in 1971 established the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC). The targeted population was non-violent, youthful, first-time male offenders. KCVTC was built next to the SRDC and began to receive residents on January 2, 1975. KCVTC began housing female residents alongside the male population in 1979 to relieve the overcrowding at the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women at Lansing and to provide non-traditional vocational training opportunities to the female population. Legislation in 1984 established the Topeka Pre-Release Center on the grounds of the Topeka State Hospital. The purpose of this program was to provide male and female residents with a smoother transition from prison to the community. The Pre-Release Center operated until 1988 when it transitioned to a work-oriented facility for minimum custody male residents, and later female residents, under the name Topeka Correctional Facility. A work release program was then added at the Forbes Industrial Area, where it operated as the Forbes Correctional Facility. Consolidation of the four separate operations in Topeka began with the passage of Senate Bill 748 in 1990. Initially, SRDC and KCVTC became the Topeka Correctional Facility-East and the Topeka Correctional Facility and Forbes Correctional Facility became known as the Topeka Correctional Facility-West. In 1991 these two operations were further consolidated under a single administration designated as the Topeka Correctional Facility. In 1994 the work release unit at Forbes closed. In 1995, construction of I-Cell House was completed and the maximum-security female population at Lansing was relocated to Topeka. In 2001, the last of the male population departed TCF when the reception and diagnostic unit was relocated to El Dorado. In 2002 the unit on the former State Hospital grounds was closed and the staff reassigned to the newly remodeled J-Cellhouse, bringing all TCF operations within the complex that exists today.

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, KSA 75-52,131a, KSA 75-52,134.

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 1961 the Kansas Legislature authorized the Director of Penal Institutions to convert facilities of the Kansas Technical Institute into a State Reception and Diagnostic Center (SRDC). The primary function of the facility was to perform evaluations on convicted offenders sentenced to the Kansas State Penitentiary and the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. Offender work crews from the Penitentiary performed the renovation and the first residents were received in early 1962. Legislation in 1971 established the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC). The targeted population was non-violent, youthful, first-time male offenders. KCVTC was built next to the SRDC and began to receive residents on January 2, 1975. KCVTC began housing female residents alongside the male population in 1979 to relieve the overcrowding at the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women at Lansing and to provide non-traditional vocational training opportunities to the female population. Legislation in 1984 established the Topeka Pre-Release Center on the grounds of the Topeka State Hospital. The purpose of this program was to provide male and female residents with a smoother transition from prison to the community. The Pre-Release Center operated until 1988 when it transitioned to a work-oriented facility for minimum custody male residents, and later female residents, under the name Topeka Correctional Facility. A work release program was then added at the Forbes Industrial Area, where it operated as the Forbes Correctional Facility. Consolidation of the four separate operations in Topeka began with the passage of Senate Bill 748 in 1990. Initially, SRDC and KCVTC became the Topeka Correctional Facility-East and the Topeka Correctional Facility and Forbes Correctional Facility became known as the Topeka Correctional Facility-West. In 1991 these two operations were further consolidated under a single administration designated as the Topeka Correctional Facility. In 1994 the work release unit at Forbes closed. In 1995, construction of I-Cell House was completed and the maximum-security female population at Lansing was relocated to Topeka. In 2001, the last of the male population departed TCF when the reception and diagnostic unit was relocated to El Dorado. In 2002 the unit on the former State Hospital grounds was closed and the staff reassigned to the newly remodeled J-Cellhouse, bringing all TCF operations within the complex that exists today.

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 include 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 included 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

In 1961 the Kansas Legislature authorized the Director of Penal Institutions to convert facilities of the Kansas Technical Institute into a State Reception and Diagnostic Center (SRDC). The primary function of the facility was to perform evaluations on convicted offenders sentenced to the Kansas State Penitentiary and the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. Offender work crews from the Penitentiary performed the renovation and the first residents were received in early 1962. Legislation in 1971 established the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC). The targeted population was non-violent, youthful, first-time male offenders. KCVTC was built next to the SRDC and began to receive residents on January 2, 1975. KCVTC began housing female residents alongside the male population in 1979 to relieve the overcrowding at the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women at Lansing and to provide non-traditional vocational training opportunities to the female population. Legislation in 1984 established the Topeka Pre-Release Center on the grounds of the Topeka State Hospital. The purpose of this program was to provide male and female residents with a smoother transition from prison to the community. The Pre-Release Center operated until 1988 when it transitioned to a work-oriented facility for minimum custody male residents, and later female residents, under the name Topeka Correctional Facility. A work release program was then added at the Forbes Industrial Area, where it operated as the Forbes Correctional Facility. Consolidation of the four separate operations in Topeka began with the passage of Senate Bill 748 in 1990. Initially, SRDC and KCVTC became the Topeka Correctional Facility-East and the Topeka Correctional Facility and Forbes Correctional Facility became known as the Topeka Correctional Facility-West. In 1991 these two operations were further consolidated under a single administration designated as the Topeka Correctional Facility. In 1994 the work release unit at Forbes closed. In 1995, construction of I-Cell House was completed and the maximum-security female population at Lansing was relocated to Topeka. In 2001, the last of the male population departed TCF when the reception and diagnostic unit was relocated to El Dorado. In 2002 the unit on the former State Hospital grounds was closed and the staff reassigned to the newly remodeled J-Cellhouse, bringing all TCF operations within the complex that exists today.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Security program includes 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, KSA 75-52,131a, KSA 75-52,134.

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

Support Services: Support Services

Subprogram History

In 1961 the Kansas Legislature authorized the Director of Penal Institutions to convert facilities of the Kansas Technical Institute into a State Reception and Diagnostic Center (SRDC). The primary function of the facility was to perform evaluations on convicted offenders sentenced to the Kansas State Penitentiary and the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. Offender work crews from the Penitentiary performed the renovation and the first residents were received in early 1962. Legislation in 1971 established the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC). The targeted population was non-violent, youthful, first-time male offenders. KCVTC was built next to the SRDC and began to receive residents on January 2, 1975. KCVTC began housing female residents alongside the male population in 1979 to relieve the overcrowding at the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women at Lansing and to provide non-traditional vocational training opportunities to the female population. Legislation in 1984 established the Topeka Pre-Release Center on the grounds of the Topeka State Hospital. The purpose of this program was to provide male and female residents with a smoother transition from prison to the community. The Pre-Release Center operated until 1988 when it transitioned to a work-oriented facility for minimum custody male residents, and later female residents, under the name Topeka Correctional Facility. A work release program was then added at the Forbes Industrial Area, where it operated as the Forbes Correctional Facility. Consolidation of the four separate operations in Topeka began with the passage of Senate Bill 748 in 1990. Initially, SRDC and KCVTC became the Topeka Correctional Facility-East and the Topeka Correctional Facility and Forbes Correctional Facility became known as the Topeka Correctional Facility-West. In 1991 these two operations were further consolidated under a single administration designated as the Topeka Correctional Facility. In 1994 the work release unit at Forbes closed. In 1995, construction of I-Cell House was completed and the maximum-security female population at Lansing was relocated to Topeka. In 2001, the last of the male population departed TCF when the reception and diagnostic unit was relocated to El Dorado. In 2002 the unit on the former State Hospital grounds was closed and the staff reassigned to the newly remodeled J-Cellhouse, bringing all TCF operations within the complex that exists today.

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

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	709	725	795	860	941	960

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
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	20.00%	18.00%	9.00%	16.22%	8.00%	12.00%
		Turnover rates: Uniformed	29.00%	44.00%	30.00%	27.42%	25.00%	26.00%
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	79.00%	82.00%	78.00%	82.57%	85.00%	85.00%
		Percentage of inmates unemployed due to no jobs available	21.00%	19.00%	22.00%	17.43%	15.00%	15.00%
Security: Security								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of apprehensions (Non-Secure)	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Number of apprehensions (Secure)	0	3	0	0	0	0
		Number of escape events and number of inmates involved by security custody level (Non-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 inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (injury)	0	0	0	2	2	2
		Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults/batteries (non-injury)	0	31	40	30	30	30
		Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (injury) which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	1	1	1

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of inmate-on-staff batteries (non-injury) which have been referred for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	2	1	1
		Number of inmates involved in escape by facility type (Non-secure)	0	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	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Number of validated security threat group members as identified	0	3	1	2	2	2
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	2	7	5	4
		Number of substantiated staff-on-inmate sexual assaults	0	1	5	0	0	0

Footnotes