

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization

The meeting was called to order by Senator Vidricksen at _____
Chairperson

1:35 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on March 3, 1983 in room 531 N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Gaar

Committee staff present:

Norm Furse - Revisor

Julian Efird - Legislative Research

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Senator Rehorn

Senator Reilly

Bert Cantwell - Liaison for Senate, Governor's Office

Adrian Farver - Kansas Sheriffs Association

Lt. Lee Sipes - Topeka Police Department

Ernie Mosher - Executive Director, League of Kansas Municipalities

Loren Taylor - Kansas City, Kansas Police Department

Captain R. G. Thebo - Kansas City, Kansas Police Department

Jim Flory - Deputy Attorney General

Senator Rehorn appeared before the committee on behalf of Senate Bill 225 on which he was a co-sponsor with Senator Francisco. This bill deals with political caucuses and it was Senator Rehorn's feeling that all political meetings held in the capitol should be open to the public. There was some discussion on the nature of the meetings being held by both parties and several questions were raised. No action was taken at this time.

Senator Reilly presented testimony in support of Senate Bill 259 relating to the declaration of a moratorium on interim studies for a period of 2 years. It felt it would be a good idea to review the costs of interim studies to the Kansas Taxpayer and it was the conclusion that bills assigned to interim studies succeed well in the legislature. Inasmuch as interim studies impose a hardship on constituents who come to Topeka to testify as well as considerable expense to the state it was felt that this bill is a way to reduce the legislative budget during difficult times.
(Exhibit A)

Copies of testimony by Bert Cantwell were distributed to members of the committee and he discussed Senate Bill 277 which is follow-up legislation to Senate Bill 499 which was passed last year. (Exhibit B) That bill was a result of concern for the need for better training of law enforcement officers. Adrian Farver went on record as being 100% in support of Senate Bill 499 and he felt that Senate Bill 277 would make it more meaningful. He urged the committee to support it.

Lt. Sipes stated that the Topeka Police Department felt that Senate Bill 499 was very workable and that there was no need for Senate Bill 277. Copies of his testimony giving reasons for not supporting Senate Bill 277 were distributed to the committee. (Exhibit C)

Ernie Mosher went on record as strongly opposing Senate Bill 277 as it was destructive of home rule and the League of Municipalities has strong belief in home rule and local self-determination. It was felt that they do a good job in local law enforcement and they don't need a state agency to enforce them. (Exhibit D) Loren Taylor also strongly objected to Senate Bill 277 saying that no one from their Department was asked for input and he felt it was an attempt to manage them with no opportunity for their views. He asked where due process was inasmuch and the law officers did not know the bill was occurring. Captain Thebo agreed with the previous statements saying that it would tear down the political enemy of local people and also stated that he was very much against it.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization, 1983

Jim Flory rebutted previous testimony by stating that he thought there was a need for this bill and that it was merely a procedure to determine if a person is qualified to become an officer. Senator Reilly stated that they were trying to establish a standard for minimum training in law enforcement.

The Chairman recommended that the opponents and the proponents get together and work out a compromise and report back to the committee.

Copies of testimony from Myron E. Scafe, Chief of Police of Overland Park and member of the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Committee and Johnnie Darr, Sheriff of Sedgwick County were presented to the committee as time did not allow for their presentations. (Exhibits E and F)

A motion was made by Senator Francisco to approve the minutes. Senator Mulich seconded this and motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Senate Governmental Organization DATE: March 3, 1983

NAME	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
Leon L Taylor	City Hall - KCK	KCK Police Dept
Dennis McFall	Topeka	KASB
Robert Haley		HOOT
Lee Sipes	204 W 5 TH	Topeka Police
Ken Gorman	204 W 5 TH	FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
Anthony J DiPlacito	Westwood Ks	State Chiefs of Police Assn. Johnson et. al. Chief 1980.
Kenneth Carpenter	Roeland Park, Ks	Roeland Park Police Dept
Jim Watkins	St. Off Bldg	KDOT
St. John	Top	AP
Ed. Carson	Top	Largest Municipalities
Ben Janacek	PoBox 928, Emporia Ks 66801	EMPORIA POLICE DEPT.
William J Simmons	211 N 2nd MULVANE 67110	MULVANE POLICE DEPT.
Jim Flory	Laurence	Attorney General
Tom Kelly	Topeka	KBI
But Centurell	Topeka	Gov. Off
KICK A TOMASIC	K-C-IC-	D.A.
Ed H. Pavey	525 N. MAIN - Wichita	Sheriff's Dept.
Johnnie Carr	525 No. Main (Wichita)	Sedgewick Co. Sheriff
Garlan Hogberg	200 E 7th Topeka	Shawnee Co. Sheriff Dept
Chris K. Shaw	Burlington, Ks	KSA
Ed Bullock	Topeka	Budget Division
F. G. Thayer	KICRS	Police Dept.
David Donahue	TOPEKA	KHP

March 3, 1983
Senator Edward F. Reilly to
Senate Governmental Organization Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS SB259 RELATING TO THE DECLARATION OF A MORATORIUM ON INTERIM STUDIES FOR A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS OR UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1985.

LONG IN ADVANCE OF THIS SESSION I ASKED THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT BEFORE I THOUGHT IT MIGHT WELL BE POPULAR TO REVIEW THE COSTS OF INTERIM STUDIES TO THE KANSAS TAXPAYER.

THE RESPONSE I RECEIVED IN DECEMBER, 1982, WAS A SYNOPSIS OF THE COSTS IN 1980 and 1981. 1982 FIGURES WERE NOT READILY AVAILABLE. I HAVE SUPPLIED THE COMMITTEE WITH THOSE MEMORANDA.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THESE MEMOS THE CONCLUSION THAT CAN BE EASILY REACHED IS CLEARLY THAT THOSE BILLS OR CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ASSIGNED TO INTERIM STUDIES CLEARLY SUCCEED WELL IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS.

AS AN EXAMPLE:

(1) 80 RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE TO THE 1979 LEGISLATURE BY 78 INTERIM COMMITTEES. OF THE 80 RECOMMENDATIONS, 50, or 63%, WERE ADOPTED IN 1979.

(2) IN 1979 INTERIM COMMITTEES MADE 117 RECOMMENDATIONS. OF THESE 117 RECOMMENDATIONS, 65, or 56%, WERE ADOPTED IN 1980.

(3) IN 1980, 48 RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE. OF THE 48 RECOMMENDATIONS, 31, or 65%, WERE ADOPTED IN 1981.

(4) IN 1981, 88 RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE. OF THE 88 RECOMMENDATIONS, 55, or 63%, WERE ADOPTED IN 1982.

THE CHARTS REFLECTING THE 1980 AND 1981 COSTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. IN 1980 IT COST \$165,952.00 FOR INTERIM WORK. IN 1981, \$301,035.00.

THESE COSTS ARE DIRECT COSTS ONLY OF THE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP, INCLUDING MILEAGE, SUBSISTENCE, TRAVEL AND PER DIEM.

THE COSTS OF STAFFING THE INTERIM COMMITTEE--RESEARCH, REVISORS, SECRETARIES--ARE NOT INCLUDED.

ALSO NOT INCLUDED IN THESE FIGURES ARE DUPLICATING, MAILING OR PRINTING COSTS.

Ex. A

THOSE CALCULATIONS COULD BE DEVELOPED WITH EXTENSIVE AND EXHAUSTIVE RESEARCH, WHICH I DID NOT WANT TO HAVE STAFF ENGAGE IN, BUT ESTIMATES ARE THAT WE COULD SAVE FROM \$300,000 TO \$500,000 A YEAR BY THE MORATORIUM.

I AM WELL AWARE THERE ARE THOSE AMONG US WHO FEEL INTERIM STUDIES ARE IMPORTANT AND INDEED THEY ARE--THERE IS NO DEBATE IN VIEW OF THE FACT THEY OFFER THE LEGISLATURE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CAREFULLY REVIEW PROPOSALS IN ADVANCE OF THE SESSION.

THE REAL ISSUE IN MY JUDGMENT, IS A WAY TO REDUCE THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET DURING VERY DIFFICULT TIMES IN OUR STATE'S HISTORY.

SECONDLY, I TRULY BELIEVE THAT THE INTERIM COMMITTEES DURING THESE DIFFICULT TIMES IMPOSE AN UNNECESSARY BURDEN AND HARDSHIP ON OUR CONSTITUENTS AND ON THOSE WHO MUST TRAVEL TO TOPEKA, SOME AT RATHER LARGE COST, AND WHO OFTEN REMAIN FOR DAYS IN ORDER TO TESTIFY.

THIRDLY, AS ONE FRESHMAN LEGISLATOR PUT IT SO WELL THIS YEAR: "I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY WE GO THROUGH THE SAME HEARINGS AGAIN DURING THE SESSION FROM THE SAME CONFEREES, AND SOME WHO WERE ON THE INTERIM COMMITTEES OFTEN CANNOT RECALL WHAT TRANSPIRED."

IT'S A VALID QUESTION. IN VIEW OF THE ECONOMIC TIMES ALL ARE EXPERIENCING IT SHOULDN'T BE SO MUCH OF A HARDSHIP FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO CURTAIL ITS FUNCTIONS, SAVE \$500,000 AND REDUCE THE HARDSHIP ON OTHERS TO LEAVE THEIR BUSINESSES AND TRAVEL TO TOPEKA TO APPEAR DURING THE SUMMER AND THEN AGAIN IN THE WINTER.

A 2-YEAR MORATORIUM WILL NOT CAUSE KANSAS TO REGRESS. ITS' LEGISLATURE IS KNOWN AS ONE OF THE FINEST. A SMALL AMOUNT OF INCONVENIENCE AND SACRIFICE WILL NOT HAMPER NOR DAMAGE ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS OF OUR FELLOW KANSANS.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

MEMORANDUM

Kansas Legislative Research Department

May 15, 1979

RESULTS OF 1978 INTERIM WORK

Eighty recommendations were made to the 1979 Legislature by 1978 interim committees.* There were 51 bills or concurrent resolutions, 22 recommendations for positive legislative or administrative action not accompanied by an interim committee bill, and seven recommendations that no new legislation be enacted or no change be made in current law.

The staff of the Legislative Research Department has analyzed the action of the 1979 Legislature on the work of the 1978 interim committees. In doing so, it was necessary to judge whether or not specific legislation actually carried out the recommendations of an interim committee, i.e., identically, substantially, mostly, or conversely. Also, the staff had to determine if recommendations were implemented in legislation other than that introduced by the interim committees.

Following is a summary of the staff's analysis, divided into three parts: interim committee bills and concurrent resolutions enacted; bills and concurrent resolutions not enacted; and disposition of other recommendations or matters worked on by interim committees. In addition, action on bills and concurrent resolutions proposed by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations is reported separately at the end of this memorandum.

* Includes ten special committees created by the Legislative Coordinating Council, the Legislative Budget Committee, and the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1202 Commission).

Interim Bills and Resolutions Enacted*

Identically as recommended	3
Substantially as recommended	17
With major amendments, but principal objective carried out	6 ^a
Substantially different from recommendation	3
	<u>29</u>

* Includes recommendations implemented in legislation other than that specifically proposed by interim committee.

a) Includes one bill vetoed by the Governor.

Interim Bills and Resolutions Not Enacted

Killed by first standing committee	5
Killed by first house	2
Killed by second standing committee	1
Killed by second house	2
Carried over to the 1980 session	12
	<u>22</u>

Other Recommendations

Legislation should not be enacted and none was	7
No interim committee bill, but principal objective of a positive recommendation was carried out by legislation enacted or by administrative action	17
Legislative action recommended, but none taken	5
	<u>29</u>

Summary

Of the 80 recommendations, 50, or 63 percent, were adopted by the 1979 Legislature or were otherwise implemented. This includes 20 bills which were enacted identically or substantially as proposed, 6 bills which carried out the principal objective of the recommendation although there were major amendments, and 24 other recommendations which were followed by one means or another. Twelve of the 51 interim committee bills and resolutions were carried over to the 1980 session and some of them could be enacted next year.

Three 1978 studies are not included above because the interim committees submitted informational reports and did not make any substantive recommendations. These studies related to energy activities of state agencies, law enforcement training, and public assistance (welfare) cash grants and shelter allowances. As to the latter, information developed during the interim served as a basis for executive and legislative

consideration of increasing the cash grants and revising the shelter allowances, both of which were funded by the 1979 Legislature.

Other examples of significant legislation enacted in 1979 that was proposed or studied by interim committees are: the Tort Claims Act, increased state funding of special education, exclusive franchising of liquor wholesalers, permanent facility for the Wichita branch of the KU School of Medicine and additional faculty positions, statutory changes and expansion of programs relating to juveniles, and restriction of the growth of state expenditures (vetoed).

Two of the more publicized interim recommendations which were not adopted in 1979 related to reappraisal of property and revision of the local property tax lid law. Both of these matters were carried over to the 1980 session.

Administrative Rules and Regulations

In addition to the reports and recommendations of the 1978 interim committees, the permanent Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations recommended that the 1979 Legislature enact or adopt 29 bills or concurrent resolutions. Of these, 14 were enacted or adopted: 10 identically as proposed and 4 substantially as recommended, but one of the 10 was vetoed.

Eight of the 29 measures were killed and seven were carried over to the 1980 session.

MEMORANDUM

Kansas Legislative Research Department

May 27, 1980

RESULTS OF 1979 INTERIM WORK

One hundred and seventeen recommendations were made by the 1979 interim committees.* There were 75 committee bills or concurrent resolutions, 31 recommendations for positive legislative or administrative action not accompanied by an interim committee bill, and 11 recommendations that no new legislation be enacted or no change be made in current law.

The staff of the Legislative Research Department has analyzed the action of the 1980 Legislature on the work of the 1979 interim committees. In doing so, it was necessary to judge whether or not specific legislation actually carried out the recommendations of an interim committee, i.e., identically, substantially, mostly, or conversely. Also, the staff had to determine if recommendations were implemented by legislation other than that introduced by the interim committees or by other means.

Following is a summary of the staff's analysis, divided into three parts: interim committee bills and concurrent resolutions enacted; bills and concurrent resolutions not enacted; and disposition of other recommendations or matters worked on by interim committees. In addition, action on bills and concurrent resolutions proposed by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations is reported separately at the end of this memorandum.

* Includes 15 committees created by the Legislative Coordinating Council, the Legislative Budget Committee, and the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1202 Commission).

Interim Bills and Resolutions Enacted*

Identically as recommended	15
Substantially as recommended	13
With major amendments, but principal objective carried out	8
Substantially different from recommendation	<u>3</u>
	39

* Includes recommendations implemented in legislation other than that specifically proposed by interim committee.

Interim Bills and Resolutions Not Enacted

Killed by first standing committee	15
Killed by first house	6
Killed by second standing committee	2
Killed by second house	4
Died in conference committee	<u>9</u>
	36

Other Recommendations

Legislation should not be enacted and none was	11 ^a
No interim committee bill, but principal objective of a positive recommendation was carried out by legislation enacted or by administrative or other action	18 ^a
Legislative action recommended, but none taken or adverse action	<u>13</u>
	42

a) Includes one bill that was vetoed.

Summary

Of the 117 recommendations, 65, or 56 percent were adopted by the 1980 Legislature or were otherwise implemented. This includes 28 bills which were enacted identically or substantially as proposed, 8 bills which carried out the principal objective of the recommendation although there were major amendments, and 29 other recommendations which were followed by one means or another.

Administrative Rules and Regulations

In addition to the reports and recommendations of the 1979 interim committees, the permanent Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations recommended that the 1980 Legislature enact or adopt 27 bills or concurrent resolutions. Of these, 15 were enacted or adopted: 11 identically as proposed (one was vetoed), 2 substantially as recommended, and 2 significantly different than recommended.

MEMORANDUM

Kansas Legislative Research Department

May 18, 1981

RESULTS OF 1980 INTERIM WORK

Forty-eight recommendations were made by the 1980 interim committees.* There were 28 committee bills or concurrent resolutions, 13 recommendations for positive legislative or administrative action not accompanied by an interim committee bill, and 7 recommendations that no new legislation be enacted or no change be made in current law.

The staff of the Legislative Research Department has analyzed the action of the 1981 Legislature on the work of the 1980 interim committees. In doing so, it was necessary to judge whether or not specific legislation actually carried out the recommendations of an interim committee, i.e., identically, substantially, mostly, or conversely. Also, the staff had to determine if recommendations were implemented by legislation other than that introduced by the interim committees or by other means.

Following is a summary of the staff's analysis, divided into three parts: interim committee bills and concurrent resolutions enacted; bills and concurrent resolutions not enacted; and disposition of other recommendations or matters worked on by interim committees. In addition, action on bills and concurrent resolutions proposed by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations is reported separately at the end of this memorandum.

* Includes eight committees created by the Legislative Coordinating Council, the Legislative Budget Committee, and the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1202 Commission).

Interim Bills and Resolutions Enacted*

Identically as recommended	3
Substantially as recommended	9
With major amendments, but principal objective carried out	6
Substantially different from recommendation	0
	<u>18</u>

* Includes recommendations implemented in legislation other than that specifically proposed by interim committee.

Interim Bills and Resolutions Not Enacted

Killed by first standing committee	2
Killed by first house	0
Killed by second standing committee	0
Killed by second house	0
Carried Over to 1982 Session	8
	<u>10</u>

Other Recommendations

Legislation should not be enacted and none was in 1981	7
No interim committee bill, but principal objective of a positive recommendation was carried out by legislation enacted or by administrative or other action	6
No interim bill, but recommendation partially carried out by legislation enacted	2
No interim bill, but recommended that bill be introduced, which was and carried over	1
Specific action recommended, but none taken in 1981 Session	4
	<u>20</u>

Summary

Of the 48 recommendations, 31 or 65 percent* were adopted by the 1981 Legislature or were otherwise implemented. This includes 12 bills which were enacted identically or substantially as proposed, 6 bills which carried out the principal objective of the recommendation although there were major amendments, and 13 other recommendations which were followed by one means or another. In addition, 2 recommendations were carried out only partially by legislative action.

Only two of the interim committee bills were killed in 1981. Eight interim committee bills and one bill introduced to implement a recommendation were carried over to the 1982 Session. Two of the most significant interim committee bills, relating to school finance and highway finance, were not enacted in 1981 but were carried over.

* For comparison, 56 percent of interim committee recommendations were adopted in 1980, 63 percent in 1979, and 71 percent in 1978.

Administrative Rules and Regulations

In addition to the reports and recommendations of the 1980 interim committees, the permanent Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations recommended that the 1981 Legislature enact or adopt 32 bills or concurrent resolutions. Of these, 17 were enacted or adopted (8 identically as proposed, 7 substantially as recommended, and 2 significantly different than recommended); 4 were killed; and 11 were held over until the 1982 Session. Parts or all of 3 of the 11 measures held over were implemented in other legislation enacted in 1981.

1980 INTERIM COMMITTEES

<u>SPECIAL COMMITTEES</u>	<u>NO.OF MTGS.</u>	<u>NO.OF MBRS.</u>	<u>NO.OF MTG. DAYS</u>	<u>ATTD. PR-AB</u>	<u>MAN DAYS+</u>	<u>\$ MILEAGE</u>	<u>\$ REGULAR *SUBSIST.</u>	<u>\$ TRAVEL DAYS</u>	<u>\$ VOUCHER TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ *PER DIEM</u>	<u>\$ TOTALS</u>	<u>\$ SPECIAL</u>
ADMN. RULES & REGULATIONS	12	12	27	292-33	325	6,779.52	12,848.00	4,268.00	23,895.52	10,220.00	34,115.52	
ST. BOARD OF ADMN. R & R	12	2	13	23-3	26	126.00	1,012.00	88.00	1,226.00	805.00	2,031.00	
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION	7	13	13	160-10	169+1	3,901.04	7,040.00	1,892.00	12,833.04	5,600.00	18,433.04	
SP. CLAIMS AGAINST STATE	5	12	10	101-20	120+1	2,337.56	4,444.00	1,320.00	8,101.56	3,535.00	11,636.56	
COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL	5	9	9	80-4	81+3	1,765.12	3,520.00	968.00	6,253.12	2,800.00	9,053.12	
EDUCATION	7	11	11	112-9	121	3,155.91	4,928.00	924.00	9,007.91	3,920.00	12,927.91	
FED. & STATE AFFAIRS	5	11	8	78-11	88+1	1,835.92	3,432.00	528.00	5,795.92	2,730.00	8,525.92	
JUDICIARY	6	11	8	69-19	88	2,185.61	3,036.00	660.00	5,881.61	2,415.00	8,296.61	
SCHOOL FINANCE	7	19	13	227-22	247+2	5,935.26	9,988.00	1,760.00	17,683.26	7,945.00	25,628.26	
STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	7	6	14	63-21	84	1,435.32	2,772.00	528.00	4,735.32	2,205.00	6,940.32	
TRANSPORTATION	5	15	10	141-14	152+3	4,342.00	6,204.00	1,672.00	12,218.00	4,935.00	17,153.00	772.71
WAYS & MEANS	3	11	5	49-6	55	1,555.24	2,156.00	352.00	4,063.24	1,715.00	5,778.24	
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET	2	7	2	12-2	14	458.66	528.00	44.00	1,030.66	420.00	1,450.66	
SRS STUDY COMMISSION	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>33-9</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1,111.50</u>	<u>1,452.00</u>	<u>264.00</u>	<u>2,827.50</u>	<u>1,155.00</u>	<u>3,982.50</u>	
TOTALS	88	145	150	1440-183	1612+11	36,924.66	63,360.00	15,268.00	115,552.66	50,400.00	165,952.66	772.71
LCC (Agency 422)	8	7	8	48-8	56	1,642.14	2,112.00	352.00	4,106.14	1,680.00	5,786.14	

* Per Diem at \$35.00 Subsistence at \$44.00
+ Planning Days

MEMORANDUM

Kansas Legislative Research Department

June 8, 1982

RESULTS OF 1981 INTERIM WORK

Eighty-eight recommendations were made by the 1981 interim committees.* There were 50 committee bills or concurrent resolutions, 29 recommendations for positive legislative, administrative, or other action not accompanied by an interim committee bill, and 9 recommendations that no new legislation be enacted or no change be made in current law.

The staff of the Legislative Research Department has analyzed the action of the 1982 Legislature on the work of the 1981 interim committees. In doing so, it was necessary to judge whether specific legislation actually carried out the recommendations of an interim committee, i.e., identically, substantially, mostly, or conversely. Also, the staff had to determine if recommendations were implemented by legislation other than that introduced by the interim committees or by other means.

Following is a summary of the staff's analysis, divided into three parts: interim committee bills and concurrent resolutions enacted; bills and concurrent resolutions not enacted; and disposition of other recommendations or matters worked on by interim committees. In addition, action on bills and concurrent resolutions proposed by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations is reported separately at the end of this memorandum.

* Includes 12 committees created by the Legislative Coordinating Council, the Legislative Budget Committee, the Legislative Educational Planning Committee, and the School Finance Task Force.

Interim Bills and Resolutions Enacted*

Identically as recommended	11
Substantially as recommended	12
With major amendments, but principal objective carried out	7
Substantially different from recommendation	<u>3</u>
	33

* Includes recommendations implemented in legislation other than that specifically proposed by interim committee.

Interim Bills and Resolutions Not Enacted

Killed by first standing committee	6
Killed by first house	3
Killed by second standing committee	3
Killed by second house	<u>3</u>
	15

Other Recommendations

Legislation should not be enacted and none was in 1982	9
No interim committee bill, but principal objective of a positive recommendation was carried out by legislation enacted or by administrative or other action	14
No interim bill, but recommendation partially carried out by legislation enacted or other action	7
Interim bill, but the 1981 interim committee recommended that bill be studied during the 1982 interim which is being done	2
Specific action recommended, but none taken	<u>8</u>
	40

Summary

Of the 88 recommendations, 55 or 63 percent* were adopted by the 1982 Legislature or were otherwise implemented. This includes 23 bills which were enacted identically or substantially as proposed, 7 bills which carried out the principal objective of the recommendation although there were major amendments, and 25 other recommendations which were followed by one means or another. In addition, 7 recommendations were carried out only partially by legislative or other action.

* For comparison, 65 percent of interim committee recommendations were adopted in 1981, 56 percent in 1980, 63 percent in 1979, and 71 percent in 1978.

Administrative Rules and Regulations

In addition to the reports and recommendations of the 1981 interim committees, the permanent Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations recommended that the 1982 Legislature enact or adopt 55 bills or concurrent resolutions. Of these, 22 were enacted or adopted (12 identically as proposed, 4 substantially as recommended, 5 with major amendments, and 1 significantly different than recommended); 32 were killed (the substance of one of these was enacted in 1981) and 1 was vetoed. Some of the recommendations enacted or adopted were in legislation other than that specifically proposed by the Joint Committee.

1982 INTERIM COMMITTEES

<u>SPECIAL COMMITTEES</u>	<u>NO. OF MTGS.</u>	<u>NO. OF MBS.</u>	<u>NO. OF MTG. DAYS</u>	<u>ATTD. PR-AB</u>	<u>MAN DAYS+</u>	<u>\$ MILEAGE</u>	<u>\$ REGULAR SUBSIST.</u>	<u>\$ TRAVEL DAYS</u>	<u>\$ VOUCHER TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ *PER DIEM</u>	<u>\$ TOTALS</u>	<u>\$ SPECIAL</u>
ADMIN. RULES & REGULATIONS	13	12	27	293-31	324+1	7,280.15	14,650.00	3,300.00	25,230.15	12,174.00	37,404.15	
STATE BD, ADMN. R & R	11	2	11	18-4	22	282.10	900.00	--	1,182.10	748.00	1,930.10	
AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK	5	12	9	100-8	108	2,975.72	5,000.00	650.00	8,625.72	4,200.00	12,825.72	561.67
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION	8	17	15	239-16	255	8,408.86	11,950.00	3,900.00	24,258.86	9,978.00	34,236.86	
CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE	3	12	3	58-14	72	1,216.43	2,900.00	500.00	4,616.43	2,394.00	7,010.43	
CONFIRMATIONS	5	10	9	44-26	90	1,292.02	2,200.00	400.00	3,892.02	1,840.00	5,732.02	
EDUCATION	6	12	11	119-13	132	3,515.20	5,950.00	1,300.00	10,765.20	4,982.00	15,747.20	
ENERGY & NAT. RESOURCES	6	16	10	135-26	160+1	5,083.73	6,750.00	2,200.00	14,033.73	5,650.00	19,683.73	
FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS	8	12	11	92-40	132	4,674.69	4,600.00	2,450.00	11,724.69	3,846.00	15,570.69	
JUDICIARY	7	12	11	114-18	132	1,773.04	5,700.00	550.00	8,023.04	4,764.00	12,787.04	
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET	4	7	4	21-7	28	912.34	1,050.00	300.00	2,262.34	882.00	3,144.34	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	5	12	8	89-10	96+3	1,837.68	4,450.00	300.00	6,587.68	3,732.00	10,319.68	
PENSIONS & INVESTMENTS	4	12	6	59-13	72	2,416.52	2,950.00	1,100.00	6,466.52	2,478.00	8,944.52	
PUBLIC HEALTH & WELFARE	9	12	16	172-21	192+1	5,956.28	8,600.00	3,150.00	17,706.28	7,222.00	24,928.28	1,115.72
STATE BLDG. CONSTRUCTION	8	6	16	79-17	96	3,102.47	3,950.00	1,200.00	8,252.47	3,274.00	11,526.47	
SCHOOL FINANCE	7	12	12	140-11	144+7	4,111.36	7,000.00	1,550.00	12,661.36	5,876.00	18,537.36	
TRANSPORTATION	8	12	15	160-22	180+2	5,864.39	8,000.00	3,000.00	16,864.39	6,694.00	23,558.39	
WAYS & MEANS	6	16	12	177-26	192	4,301.54	8,300.00	1,550.00	14,151.54	6,920.00	21,071.54	
SRS STUDY COMMISSION	8	6	16	94-2	96	3,631.34	4,700.00	1,100.00	9,431.34	3,900.00	13,331.34	
SRS BOARD MEMBERS	8	3	16	25-7	<48-16	900.64	970.00	---	1,870.64	875.00	2,745.64	
TOTALS	139	215	238	2217-332	2571+15	69,536.50	110,570.00	28,500.00	208,606.50	92,429.00	301,035.50	
LOC (Agency 422)	6	7	6	37-5	42	1,266.24	1,600.00	650.00	3,866.24	1,526.00	5,392.24	1,276.63
W & M Biennial Tour	1	21	5	87-18	105	1,235.08	4,350.00	450.00	6,035.08	3,654.00	9,689.08	

+ Planning Meetings

* Per Diem at \$40.00 & \$42.00

< Per Diem at \$35.00 for Board Members - 1 member not eligible for Per Diem

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Russ Mills, Legislative Research Department

FROM: William R. Bachman, Legislative Administrative Services

DATE: February 25, 1983

At your request I have attempted to breakdown the monies paid to members of the Senate during calendar year 1982 for session and interim service. In order to arrive at these figures we made several assumptions and mathematical calculations as follows:

- 1) Session compensation is based on 93 days at \$42.00 per day.
- 2) Session subsistence is based on 93 days at \$50.00 per day.
- 3) Session mileage is taken from records of this office. In some cases, reimbursement was made to airlines, bus companies, etc. for travel in lieu of mileage and these payments are not included.
- 4) Compensation for attendance at interim committee meetings was paid at the rate of \$42.00 per day for meetings held prior to July 1, 1982. Meetings held after June 30, 1982 were paid at the rate of \$45.00 per day. In some cases, the interim compensation figure may also include payments for out-of-state and prior year travel service. To separate these payments will require many hours of checking individual vouchers.
- 5) Subsistence for interim committees was paid at \$50.00 per day. Once again, the listed figures may include payments which should not be charged to interim committee work, but which cannot be easily separated.
- 6) Interim mileage was computed by subtracting the session mileage figure from a total mileage figure shown on a summary of payments form prepared by Accounts and Reports. Not included are any payments made to commercial travel agencies as indicated in 3 above.
- 7) The \$400 allowance and leadership pay is not included in the figures.

WRB:pk
Enclosure

SESSION AND INTERIM REIMBURSEMENTS - SENATORS

CALENDAR YEAR 1982

	<u>SESSION</u>	<u>INTERIM</u>		<u>SESSION</u>	<u>INTERIM</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 900	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$ 762
Expenses	4,650	1,000	Expenses	4,650	1,450
Mileage	327	381	Mileage	955	882
TOTAL	\$8,883	\$2,281	TOTAL	\$ 9,511	\$3,094
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 576	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$1,008
Expenses	4,650	650	Expenses	4,650	1,500
Mileage	820	1,116	Mileage	1,041	5,109
TOTAL	\$9,376	\$2,342	TOTAL	\$ 9,597	\$7,617
Compensation	\$3,906	\$2,283	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$ 315
Expenses	4,650	2,400	Expenses	4,650	350
Mileage	1,030	2,208	Mileage	413	147
TOTAL	\$9,586	\$8,891	TOTAL	\$ 8,969	\$ 812
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 882	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$ 648
Expenses	4,650	950	Expenses	4,650	600
Mileage	383	15	Mileage	887	250
TOTAL	\$8,939	\$1,847	TOTAL	\$ 9,443	\$1,498
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,245	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$ 216
Expenses	4,650	900	Expenses	4,650	150
Mileage	413	316	Mileage	1,718	129
TOTAL	\$8,969	\$2,461	TOTAL	10,274	\$ 495
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 852	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$1,587
Expenses	4,650	1,050	Expenses	\$ 4,650	800
Mileage	1,007	1,078	Mileage	850	838
TOTAL	\$9,563	\$2,980	TOTAL	\$ 9,406	\$3,225
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,203	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$ 318
Expenses	4,650	1,800	Expenses	4,650	650
Mileage	691	972	Mileage	1,510	549
TOTAL	\$9,247	\$3,975	TOTAL	\$10,066	\$1,517
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,062	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$2,367
Expenses	4,650	150	Expenses	4,650	2,050
Mileage	824	729	Mileage	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	\$9,380	\$1,941	TOTAL	8,556	\$4,417
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 717	Compensation	\$ 3,906	\$ 921
Expenses	4,650	1,450	Expenses	4,650	1,050
Mileage	1,214	623	Mileage	441	853
TOTAL	\$9,770	\$2,790	TOTAL	\$ 8,997	\$2,824

	<u>SESSION</u>	<u>INTERIM</u>		<u>SESSION</u>	<u>INTERIM</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,278	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 558
Expenses	4,650	1,900	Expenses	4,650	-0-
Mileage	629	1,014	Mileage	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	<u>\$9,185</u>	<u>\$4,192</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$8,556</u>	<u>\$ 558</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 888	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 570
Expenses	4,650	1,000	Expenses	4,650	650
Mileage	425	399	Mileage	413	177
TOTAL	<u>\$8,981</u>	<u>\$2,287</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$8,969</u>	<u>\$1,397</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 402	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 402
Expenses	4,650	550	Expenses	4,650	150
Mileage	907	438	Mileage	349	86
TOTAL	<u>\$9,463</u>	<u>\$1,390</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$8,905</u>	<u>\$ 638</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,407	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 450
Expenses	4,650	1,100	Expenses	4,650	700
Mileage	954	685	Mileage	1,004	392
TOTAL	<u>\$9,510</u>	<u>\$3,192</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$9,560</u>	<u>\$1,542</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,905	Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,299
Expenses	4,650	1,450	Expenses	4,650	550
Mileage	413	671	Mileage	413	340
TOTAL	<u>\$8,969</u>	<u>\$4,026</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$8,969</u>	<u>\$2,189</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,767	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 666
Expenses	4,650	2,050	Expenses	4,650	1,150
Mileage	407	609	Mileage	581	490
TOTAL	<u>\$8,963</u>	<u>\$4,426</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$9,137</u>	<u>\$2,307</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$1,497	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 222
Expenses	4,650	1,600	Expenses	4,650	350
Mileage	1,024	5,142	Mileage	852	248
TOTAL	<u>\$9,580</u>	<u>\$8,239</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$9,408</u>	<u>\$ 820</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 790	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 762
Expenses	4,650	600	Expenses	4,650	1,200
Mileage	383	291	Mileage	690	443
TOTAL	<u>\$8,939</u>	<u>\$1,681</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$9,246</u>	<u>\$2,405</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$2,283	Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 612
Expenses	4,650	3,350	Expenses	4,650	650
Mileage	1,173	2,217	Mileage	1,093	494
TOTAL	<u>\$9,729</u>	<u>\$7,850</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$9,649</u>	<u>\$1,756</u>
Compensation	\$3,906	\$ 834	Compensation	\$3,906	\$2,622
Expenses	4,650	700	Expenses	4,650	2,700
Mileage	-0-	-0-	Mileage	372	981
TOTAL	<u>\$8,556</u>	<u>\$1,534</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$8,928</u>	<u>\$6,303</u>

Testimony to Senate
Governmental Organizations Committee
In Support of Senate Bill 277

by
Bert Cantwell

March 3, 1983

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to appear today in support of Senate Bill 277. This legislation is a follow-up to Senate Bill 499, passed last year. That bill was a reflection of the concern by the Legislature, the Governor, the law enforcement profession, and others for the need for better training of our law enforcement officers.

Among other things, Senate Bill 499 mandated 320 hours of basic training for new law enforcement officers, and it created the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training. It is my distinct honor and privilege to serve as chairman of the twelve person Commission. It is composed of three sheriffs, three chiefs of police, one certified training officer, one commissioned law enforcement officer, one district attorney, the superintendent of the Kansas Highway Patrol, and the Director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and one member representing the public at large who acts as chairperson.

When the Commission first met, they felt they had the authority to adopt the necessary rules and regulations to carry out their responsibilities. In fact, a big percentage of the time of our first two meetings was spent drawing up the proposed rules and regulations. We then began the process of making them official, and when the proposed regulations reached the Attorney General's office we were then informed that Senate Bill 499 as it was written did not give us the authority to adopt the proposed rules.

At that point the Director of the Training Center then began the procedure of adopting rules and regulations, since he did have the authority to do so. However, this does not solve the problem that is addressed in Senate Bill 277. We are primarily concerned with standards rather than training in Senate Bill 277. The bill would give the Commission the authority to adopt rules and regulations, the authority to certify law enforcement officers, and the authority to revoke a certification if that became necessary. It would also give the Commission the authority to adopt minimum hiring standards for law enforcement officers. It also gives the Associate Director the authority to reject an applicant to the Training Center who does not meet the minimum pre-training standards. Senate Bill 499 mandated the Associate Director to conduct pre-training evaluations of all officers before they receive their 320 hours of training. It did not give him the authority to reject someone who failed to meet those requirements.

I might add that the proposals found in Senate Bill 277 were included in the Governor's Message to the Legislature as part of his Public Safety package.

I anticipate this legislation requiring no additional staff or other costs to enforce it.

I have been brief because I know there are others here who wish to speak to the issue at hand. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to answer questions now or after the others have finished speaking.

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM



DATE: Thursday, March 3, 1983
TO: Senator Ben E. Vidricksen, Chairperson and Members of the Senate
Governmental Organization Committee
FROM: Lieutenant Lee Sipes, Topeka Police Department
SUBJECT: Position of the Topeka Police Department on SB 277
(Prepared Testimony for Committee Members)

Senator Vidricksen and Members of the Senate Governmental Organization Committee. I am Lieutenant Lee Sipes representing the Topeka Police Department. I have not had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with each of you and therefore please allow me to further introduce myself. I have been a Law Enforcement Officer for twenty-one years, graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigations National Training Academy and currently serve as Director of Police Training for our Department.

In this capacity I work with a most qualified individual, Sergeant Stanley Rowe. Sergeant Rowe earned his Masters Degree in Administration of Justice from Wichita State University and together we have discussed SB 277. Our views were presented to Chief of Police Robert L. Weinkauff and this memorandum will serve as notification, expressing the position of the Topeka Police Department.

The result of a Supreme Court of Kansas Decision, Stephan V. Thiessen (1980) reduced the required number of Basic Training Hours to two hundred (200) for a new Law Enforcement Officer. We in the Law Enforcement Profession, i.e.:

1. Kansas Peace Officers Association
2. Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police
3. Kansas Sheriffs Association
4. State Fraternal Order of Police
5. Kansas Highway Patrol
6. Topeka Police Department

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and others have met with and testified before various members of the Legislature during the last two years attempting to develop a workable Training Bill. We all agreed upon two basic needs: 1. 400 hours of basic Law Enforcement Training for new officers and Secondly, a Training Commission with approval authority for standards of training or educational courses. We felt that such a Commission representing Kansas Law Enforcement agencies and/or officers would accept only applicable course curricula from the University of Kansas and the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center.

Those of us who testified before the 1982 Session of the Kansas Legislature assured the various committees involved that our request would have no fiscal impact whatsoever. In our opinion, the Training Commission could meet once or twice annually for the purpose of reviewing training curricula. We did not request the Legislature to grant them any additional powers.

As a result of your work as a Legislative body, you passed SB 499 during the session of 1982. This bill was very acceptable to us inasmuch as the bill provided for 320 hours of basic Law Enforcement Training, 40 hours of In-Service Training annually and established the new Training Commission, granting them approval authority for standards of training or educational courses. The Legislature gave us what was requested and we thank you for this.

This new law has been in effect less than eight months and we have not had, nor do we foresee any problems with compliance. It is and has been our understanding that we, as Law Enforcement agencies in Kansas, would work with this bill for a couple of years and ascertain if any problems developed from its passage. Speaking specifically for the Topeka Police Department, we have had no problems with SB 499.

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On Monday, February 14, 1983, I appeared before Senator Ed Reilly and the Senate Committee on Federal and State Affairs. Their agenda at that time called for (Law Enforcement Training Proposals by Bert Cantwell and members of Law Enforcement Agencies). This agenda item was a surprise to myself and Chief Weinkauff inasmuch as we believed the Training Bill would not be discussed during this session of the Legislature. There were in attendance at that meeting seven members of the Law Enforcement Training Commission including Mr. Bert Cantwell. I was the only officer representing a law enforcement agency outside of those members of the Law Enforcement Commission. I called this fact to the attention of the Senate Committee on Federal and State Affairs and expressed to them that in my opinion 99% of the Law Enforcement Agency heads in this state were not aware of the proposals being offered. Additionally, I first saw this proposal at 8:30 that morning when it arrived in the mail. I received the copy only because on the prior Thursday, February 10th, I requested Mr. Cantwell's Secretary to mail me a copy of the proposals that I had heard about.


Prior to the meeting I met with Chief Weinkauff and discussed the proposals. At that time, and even now, we cannot support SB 277 for several reasons.

1. Legislature granted us our request in SB 499.
2. We have worked with the bill for barely eight months and have had no problems whatsoever in compliance.
3. Law Enforcement Agency heads have not been contacted to solicit their input.
4. We assured the Legislature last session that our request for a Training Advisory Commission would have no fiscal impact.

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5. The proposals in SB 277 would require funding for a staff to administer its duties.
6. The Training Commission has met at least four times since their formation and monies for reimbursement are coming from the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center's budget.
7. Some ideas contained in SB 277 may have merit but we question the methodology of their approach.
8. There are ten Law Enforcement Training satellite academies in this State authorized by Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center. The Topeka Police Training Academy is a certified satellite Academy and our input regarding SB 277 was not solicited.
9. We believe that hiring standards for law enforcement which are necessary statewide, should be legislated, and not determined by a non-Legislative body.
10. SB 277 would grant the Training Advisory Commission almost unlimited power inasmuch as they would have authority to promulgate rules and regulations, establish standards, suspend, revoke or deny the certification of a police officer and remove local control from agency heads, Civil Service Boards and City Commission.

In summation, we thank you for consideration of our position and reassure you that SB 499 is a very workable and well researched piece of Legislation.



Lt. Lee Sipes
Legislature Liaison Officer
Topeka Police Department

Statement on SB 277- State Control Over Local Law Enforcement
To the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization
By E.A. Mosher, Executive Director, League of Kansas Municipalities
March 3, 1983

On behalf of the State Legislative Committee of the League, I appear in strong opposition to Senate Bill 277, which we label as "state-control over local law enforcement."

As a personal note, let me observe that I have read thousands of bills affecting local governments during the past couple of decades. Seldom have I seen a bill which is so flagrantly destructive to home rule and local decision making as SB 277. It gives an appointed state agency, honorable as its members may be, virtual control over local law enforcement personnel practices. It effectively makes the law enforcement training commission a police civil service board for every city and county in Kansas. It essentially creates in subtle form, a statewide police agency, for if you control the hiring and firing of people, you effectively control the organization.

I am aware of the noble intent of SB 277, to upgrade the quality of law enforcement personnel in Kansas. I am generally aware of the nationwide law enforcement standards program, which started out to be advisory in nature and is gradually becoming compulsory.

But forgetting for a moment this noble purpose, it is worth looking at some of the specific language in the bill. The commission would be authorized to suspend, revoke or deny the certification of an officer with no specified due process requirements. It could establish minimum hiring standards for police officers. On the top of page 2, in subsection (d), the commission may require training and experience history, medical history, medical examinations, reports and records, interview appraisal forms and other records or reports to determine an employment applicant's qualifications. Presumably, with all this information, the commission would then tell the city who to hire and who not to hire.

And then we have on page 4, in lines 127 through 130, the authority of the commission to obtain information to establish and monitor hiring standards.

We have about 2,675 full-time city police officers in Kansas. In addition, we know of at least 169 cities which utilize reserve or auxiliary police officers. I have not seen the fiscal note on SB 277, but if the commission carries out the powers which it would be granted, the amount would be substantial. The record keeping task alone would be formidable.

Obviously, the League looks at bills like SB 277 with a biased point of view, and that bias is a strong belief in home rule and local self-determination. Our knee jerk reaction is that if state control over law enforcement is such a vital matter of state concern, it should be purchased, not mandated. If the state wants to call the tune, fine, but at least help pay the piper. It may be that we could have a higher quality of law enforcement personnel in Kansas if we abolished all city police departments and county sheriffs departments and had a single state police force. But I don't think the average Kansan wants this, and I'm very certain that the average locally elected official doesn't want this in Kansas. We think we do a pretty good job in local law enforcement, given the fiscal resources available, and we don't believe we need a super-duper state agency to control local law enforcement personnel.

SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE

Testimony of Myron E. Scafe, Chief of Police of Overland Park and member of the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Committee, to the Senate Governmental Organizations Committee, 1:30 p.m., Thursday, March 3, 1983.

I address you today in the matter of Senate Bill 277.

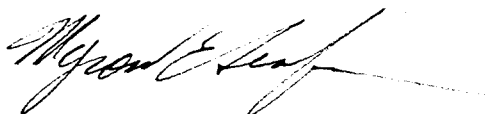
I address this matter as a member of the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission that was created in 1982 when Senate Bill 499 became law.

As a member of the Training Committee, I strongly supported the need for some additional legislation to give the commission the authority to carry out the responsibilities given us by last year's legislature. This bill, Senate Bill 277, does just that.

These are not major changes just housekeeping items that we need to carry out those responsibilities and there are little if any expenses that could be assumed in the present budget.

There are some parts of the bill that are ambiguous and have caused some concern, Section 1, Paragraph (b); Section 2, Paragraph (d) and Section 5, Paragraph (a) that can be clarified with additional language and this would alleviate those concerns.

I respectfully request the committee to pass favorably Senate Bill 277.



Myron E. Scafe
Chief of Police

Testimony Before the Senate Governmental
Organizations Committee Supporting
1983 Senate Bill 277
Johnnie Darr, Sheriff
Sedgwick County

In the past, I have testified in support of increasing the training requirements for Law Enforcement Officers in the State of Kansas. In July of 1982, Senate Bill 499 became effective. This bill mandated 320 hours of basic training, 40 hours of in-service training or continuing education annually for all full time Law Enforcement Officers, as well as 80 hours of training for part-time officers.

I am not here today asking for any changes in the training hours that were passed last year. I am here today to voice my support for Senate Bill 277. This bill is another step in the continuing effort to upgrade law enforcement in Kansas.

With the passage of Senate Bill 277, the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission would be able to:

- (1) Establish a law enforcement certification program.
- (2) Adopt rules and regulations which would establish the criteria and procedures for the suspension, revocation, or denial of certification of Law Enforcement Officers.
- (3) Adopt rules and regulations which would establish minimum hiring standards for Law Enforcement Officers.
- (4) Adopt rules and regulations necessary for the administration of the training act.

Ex. F

Basically this bill would allow the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission to enforce all of the mandated training requirements currently in effect. When Senate Bill 499 was passed in 1982, there were no enforcement powers contained within the legislation. To give you just one example, all full time Law Enforcement Officers in Kansas must receive 40 hours of in-service training or continuing education annually. If an agency fails to comply with this mandated requirement, what can be done with the officer, or his or her agency? The law states, and I quote: "Failure to complete such training shall be grounds for suspension from work without pay until such training is completed." But the questions that arise are:

- (1) Who initiates the suspension?
- (2) What will be done to the agency if they fail to suspend that officer?

Senate Bill 277 would allow the Training Commission to set the rules, regulations, and procedures to enforce the mandated training requirements.

This bill would also establish hiring standards for Police Officers and Law Enforcement Officers within the state. These standards would relate to physical, mental, and moral fitness of applicants wanting to become Law Enforcement Officers. We have established the training requirements, now we must address the standards for the individuals we hire to be Law Enforcement Officers.

Senate Bill 277 would also allow the certification of Law Enforcement Officers to perform the function of Law Enforcement in Kansas. At the same time, it would allow the Training Commission the power to suspend, revoke, or deny that certification.

Teachers, attorneys, nurses, and other professionals are required by law to be certified in their field. With the passage of Senate Bill 277, Law Enforcement Officers would also be certified to perform the function of Law Enforcement under the criteria and procedures established by the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission.

Mr. Chairman, and committee members, I feel that this bill would be a great benefit to the Law Enforcement Profession. I want to thank you again for the opportunity to testify here today, and I hope you will assist our profession by recommending the passage of Senate Bill 277.