

Approved 3-11-86  
Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Ways and Means

The meeting was called to order by Bill Buntent at  
Chairperson

1:30 a.m./p.m. on Monday, March 3, 1986 in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representatives Helgerson and Louis

Committee staff present: Gloria Timmer, Legislative Research  
Laura Howard, Legislative Research  
Sharon Schwartz, Administrative Aide  
Nadine Young, Committee Secretary  
Jim Wilson, Revisor's Office

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Lyle Ocobock, State Treasurer's Office  
Brandon Myers, Kansas Commission on Civil Rights  
Priscilla Mays, Political Action Committee  
William Richards, Kansas Citizen  
Onan Burnett, Private Citizen  
Mark Marcano, Mexican-American Affairs  
Representative Kline  
Ione Pasley, Rebekah Lodge  
Margaret Noe, Rebekah Lodge  
Dorothy Shaner, Store Owner in Lecompton  
Nellie Glenn, Lecompton  
Joe Snell, Secretary of State Historical Society  
Senator Winter  
Secretary Richard Mills  
Ann Heberger  
Mayor James Swoyer, Mayor of Oskaloosa  
Tim Bailey, President of Oskaloosa Chamber of Commerce  
Tom Weber, Citizen from Oskaloosa  
Bruce Wylie, Operator of Meat Processing Plant-Oskaloosa  
Others present (see Attachment A)

Chairman Buntent called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. and turned to HB 3027 -- relating to state moneys; concerning fee agency accounts. Lyle Ocobock, representing the State Treasurer's office, presented the bill to the committee. It pertains to fee agency accounts which are in local bank accounts for state agencies outside the city of Topeka. These accounts are temporary deposit accounts in a local bank and the money is held there until it is transferred into the state treasury where the money starts earning interest. The purpose of this legislation is to streamline the process and mechanics of handling the accounts and provide a method of improved cash management through the competitive bid process. This bill would amend Section 1, removing the \$10,000 provision. He said this is strictly a clean-up bill and applies primarily to banks in larger cities.

HB 3046 -- relating to the Kansas commission on civil rights; concerning the appointment of hearing examiners; amending K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 44-1003 and repealing the existing section.

Jim Murphy, on behalf of the Governor's office, testified in support of the bill, which is part of the basic budget. It proposes to eliminate one full time hearing examiner and provides funding for hearing examiners pro tem for a savings of about \$36,000.

Brandon Myers testified in opposition to the bill and provided written position statements (see Attachment B). He disputes the amount of savings involved, if any. He believes the solution would be to eliminate the position which is currently vacant. We need to retain the type of expertise that can only be maintained by a full time person. If this bill were to pass, making it discretionary, it would not be clear whether we were to have a full time

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Ways and Means,  
 room 514-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on Monday, March 3, 1986

hearing examiner's position from year to year. Therefore, a person considering that position could not have a guarantee of remaining in the position. In this regard, it's doubtful that a person with needed expertise could be hired. The commission projects 34 hearings per year. Governor's budget is estimating 15 hearings per year.

Robert Lay, Accounting Director for the commission said that about 50% of all cases are settled before going on to a public hearing

Priscilla Mays, NAACP political action committee testified in opposition to the proposed legislation.

William Richards, a Kansas Taxpayer and Citizen, addressed the committee and provided a Fact Sheet (Attachment C). His recommendation is to restore the dollars required to retain the permanent Hearing Examiner's position and other related costs.

Onan Burnett gave a very short statement, urging the committee to report adversely HB 3046.

Mark Marcano, representing Mexican Advisory Committee, also appeared briefly in opposition to the bill. "We feel that legislation pertaining to immigration is pending at the federal level, and that this will eventually lead to discrimination against hispanics in general. We would like to see the commission on civil rights be maintained at its full force, which will benefit not only blacks, but hispanics alike all over the state of Kansas."

HB 3047 -- an act declaring Lecompton constitutional hall to possess unusual historical interest and authorizing the state historical society to acquire such property in the name of the state for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the property as a historical landmark and museum.

Representative Solbach explained the provisions of the bill to the committee. The building is presently owned by the Rebekah Lodge of Lecompton and the appraised value of the building is \$3500.

Senator Winter testified that the hall is of major historical significance to the state. The major cost would be in the renovation of the building, however, just today, an interested individual offered to donate the money required to purchase the building.

Representative Kline appeared before the committee with a few words about action taken by the Building Construction committee. "When it first came before the committee we introduced the bill. Because of the unique historical significance of the building, and in spite of the potential maintenance cost in the future, we felt it is something the state should acquire."

Paul Bahnmaier, President of the Lecompton Historical Society addressed the committee in support of the bill (Attachment D).

Ione Pasley presented to the committee copies of a letter from Center for Telecommunications-Dallas County Community College, requesting permission to do some video recordings in and around Constitution Hall. This would be used in part of a series that will focus on aspects of the political events in Kansas prior to the Civil War. (Attachment E)

Margaret Noe, a member of the Rebekah Lodge, appeared briefly and asked support in restoring the building as part of our heritage.

Dorothy Shaner, a Lecompton store owner addressed the committee in support of the bill. As a shopkeeper near the building, she talks to many visitors to the area who inquire about the building and history of Lecompton. She believes it would be a significant tourist attraction.

Nellie Glenn, another member of Rebekah Lodge, read a poem to the committee which tells a story about some of the uses of the building in year's past. (Attachment F)

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Ways and Means,  
 room 514-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 a.m./p.m. on Monday, March 3, 1986

Joseph W. Snell, Executive Director of Kansas State Historical Society, appeared before the committee and presented testimony (Attachment G) in support of the bill. "I support the purchase of Constitution Hall provided that a minimum of \$126,653 be authorized for its immediate stabilization and repair."

Senator Winter was recognized again and made a brief statement. As a follow up, perhaps it would be appropriate for the building committee to review the possibility of phasing this stabilization work over several years, so that appropriation would take place over a period of say, three years. The total estimated cost for complete renovation is about \$126,000.

Finally, in reference to the offer to donate money for the purchase of Constitutional Hall. My ancestors settled in LeCompton the 1850's and the offer to donate money to purchase came from my father.

Being no other discussion on HB 3047, Chairman closed by responding to the poem that was read by Nellie Glenn.

Mrs. Glenn, you are quite a poet - that is very clear  
 And with your testimony, Constitution Hall may be near -  
 Preservation -- as a State Historical Site.  
 And we are so glad you could be with us - have a happy night!

Chairman turned to HB 3048 -- concerning Department of Corrections; authorizing the secretary of corrections to purchase certain real property with improvements thereon located in Jefferson county, Kansas; providing for the financing of the cost thereof; prescribing certain duties for the secretary of corrections and the pooled money investment board; authorizing certain payments related thereto.

Secretary Richard A. Mills addressed the committee in support of the bill and provided a written document that gives a complete breakdown on all the financial aspects relating to implementation of the program (Attachment H).

Chairman asked what expertise the Department has in running a meat processing plant. Mills replied that two supervisors with experience would be hired to operate the facility. As far as accounting, it would be handled with present employees of the Department. Lenny Ewell, Director for Kansas Correctional Industries was introduced and he briefed the committee on his background. He has been director of KCI for the past eight years and he operates eight different types of business within the corrections institution, one of which is the farm. There are accountants on board who handle other DOC accounting. He said the main cost savings in this proposal would be in the labor saved by using inmate labor. They are paid \$1.05 per day as incentive pay which is credited to their account. The inmates receive no cash.

There was discussion about how to control inventory shortages, i.e. theft of meat and tools within the operation. Ewell said that only minimal custody inmates would be used, the same people who work in honor camps. The inmates would be bused back and forth each day.

Chairman asked Secretary Mills to respond to the proposal by a meat packing plant in the Oskaloosa area to contract for the work, and what problems would be associated with this plan.

Mills replied that he had just today been given a copy of that proposal, and has not yet had a chance to review it. He said, "when we talked to them before we learned that it would put some of their people out of work. In addition, the purchase price or lease price was considerably more than the cost of implementing my plan. The plant was also more space than we need. Another thing, this would put them in the position of obtaining all the meat business and I feel if that is the case, it should be put out on a bid basis.

Ann Hebberger, Lobbyist for Kansas Correctional Association, presented testimony (Attachment I) in support of the bill. HB 3048 would alleviate some of the inmate idleness, expand the work program and save the state some money in the long run.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

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Mayor of Oskaloosa, James Swoyer, testified on behalf of the City of Oskaloosa government council. They are unanimous in their recommendation that this bill be passed.

Tim Bailey, President of the Oskaloosa Chamber of Commerce testified in support of the program. He said the vote among their members was 24 to 2 in favor of the program. It would provide jobs for the community, boost the economy in providing grain for cattle feed, and provide a near by outlet for sale of cattle.

Tom Weber, a citizen of Oskaloosa strongly opposed the bill because he believes the State would be setting a precedent and it would be against free enterprise. He said, however, that he is not against them doing the same thing within the walls of the prison. Mr. Weber's neighbors are all against the bill.

Bruce Wylie of Wylie Packing addressed the committee and submitted a proposal (Attachment J) which would be an alternative to the purchase of the plant by KCI. He claims that his proposal would provide a better finished product and a better training program for the inmates.

Chairman appointed a subcommittee to further study the matter before taking any action on HB 3048. Representative Miller is chairman with Representatives Luzzati and Teagarden.

SB 521 -- Special Claims Against the State

The bill was presented by Bill Wolff of the Research Department. The bill represents about 290 claims for a total of about \$158,000.

Representative Shriver offered a motion concerning Section 8(a) that \$2,285 be set aside and paid to Douglas County District Attorney's office, also that \$3,012.38 be paid to Clerk of District Court of Douglas County. It was seconded by Representative Heinemann. Motion carried.

Representative Duncan moved to delete Section 5, re claim of \$41.34 for Harrison Smith, from the bill. Representative Ott seconded. Motion carried.

Representative Heinemann offered a motion to put in \$31,297.30 for City of Lenexa under Section 18 of the bill. This is the amount that Department of Revenue recommends be paid. Representative Wisdom seconded. Motion carried.

Representative Heinemann moved that Sections 22 relating to David H. Wright and 24 relating to Edward A. Sheldon be deleted from the claims bill. Seconded by Representative Hamm. Motion carried.

Representative Rolfs moved and Representative Duncan seconded that SB 521, as amended, be recommended favorable for passage. Motion carried.

Chairman Bunten asked for a motion on the Minutes for February 19, 24, 25, 26 and 27. Representative Duncan moved and Representative Rolfs seconded that the Minutes be approved as written. Motion carried.

Chairman appointed a subcommittee headed by Representative Miller, with Representatives Duncan and Mainey assisting, to study HB 2993 - the Appeals bill relating to Civil Service Act.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Date 3-3-86

Name	Address	Representing
Paul Bryant	18892, NY	Ind. Dist. Committee
Paul Schout	K Doc	
Charles Taylor	Leocompton, KS	
Chas. Hawk	Oskaloosa, KS	
James A. Brown	Oskaloosa, KS	
Eric Bowser	Topeka, KS	
Larry C. Bowser	Oskaloosa, KS	
Tim Rubin	Oskaloosa, KS	
Coann Flower	Oskaloosa, KS	
Lenny Euell	Lansing, KS	KDOC
Harrie O. Hull	Topeka, KS	Mex-Am. Affairs
Charles Smith	" "	KCCR
Martha Shaner	Leocompton, Kans	Com-Hall
Thomas W. Wicks	Oskaloosa, KS	Com - HB 3048
Dill E. Neikane	TOPEKA, KS,	
Arden Duvette	Topeka, KS	KCCR
Arden Duvette	Leocompton, KS	Wiley Beck
Bill Wesley	Leocompton, Kans	
Louise Smith	130 W. 10th Topeka	State Nat. Soc
Larry Carter	KDOC	
Ann Heiberger	E. Overland Park	K. C. A.

Brandenburg  
Staff Attorney

POSITION STATEMENT OF  
THE KANSAS COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS  
RELATIVE TO H.B. 3046

The Kansas Commission on Civil Rights is opposed to the substitution of the word "May" for the word "Shall" in line 0063 of H.B. 3046.

The ultimate enforcement power of the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights is the Public Hearing process. The Commission is in its eleventh year with a full time Hearing Examiner -- a system which has worked very well during this period of time. The constant annual increase in complaints filed each year, the addition of "age" as a protected group in 1983, the addition of authority to order "pain and suffering" damages in 1984, makes the process ever more important each year.

The Hearing Examiner's function is quasi-judicial in nature, therefore, continuity and consistency are just as important to this position as it is to the traditional judiciary in order to build and maintain a viable body of case law. The citizens of this State are entitled to uniform and consistent interpretation, and application of the laws which they are required to obey.

Given the proposed language, the position of Hearing Examiner, may from year to year, be filled or vacant at the whims of the Commission, or the budget. Consistency and continuity in the application of the law would be totally lost.

Moreover, the position requires an experienced attorney -- preferably in the field of Civil Rights law. It is doubtful that an attorney with the requisite experience would choose to leave private practice to accept a position which the Commission could guarantee for no more than one year at a time.

Therefore, the Commission strongly opposes the provisions of H.B. 3046.

It should be noted that on February 28, 1986, the Senate Ways and Means Committee, while considering our appropriation bill, choose to continue funding of the full time Hearing Examiner position. They instead choose not to fund the KCCR Assistant Director position. H.B. 3046 is meant to pave the way to elimination of the full time Hearing Examiner, but the Senate so far has rejected that proposal by its action of last Friday.

J. J. M.  
3/3/86

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*Practical measure*

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION  
OF THE KANSAS COMMISSION  
ON CIVIL RIGHTS RELATIVE  
TO ELIMINATION OF THE POSITION  
OF FULL-TIME HEARING EXAMINER

The Kansas Commission on Civil Rights urges that funding for the position of Hearing Examiner and the operation of the examiner's office be maintained, rather than turning this important function over to temporary pro-tem examiners. It appears to the commissioners that such action is not only fiscally improvident but that it will also have a negative impact upon the enforcement of the Kansas Act Against Discrimination.

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Upon being assigned a case for hearing, the examiner, whether full-time or pro-tem, must become familiar with the allegations of the complaint to be heard, conduct a pre-hearing conference with counsel, issue a pre-hearing order and resolve pre-hearing motions. Experience indicates this pre-hearing phase occupies approximately eight hours of an examiner's time. The conduct of the hearing itself averages twelve hours. Following the hearing, the review of the statutorily required transcript, exhibits and parties' briefs occupies another eight hours, while legal research and the drafting of proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and order takes an average of sixteen hours. Travel and other miscellaneous items occupy approximately six hours per hearing. The time spent by the examiner on each case thus totals fifty hours per hearing. Assuming optimistically

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that qualified practitioners could be obtained as pro-tem examiners at \$50.00 per hour, the cost for the examiner for each hearing would average \$2,500.00. The cost of a case settled short of hearing would average \$800.00 to \$1,000.00. Past experience shows that for every case that proceeds through the entire hearing process another case is settled after the hearing process is commenced but prior to its completion.

Thus, accepting the Governor's estimate of 15 hearings per year (a conservative estimate; based upon actual FY 1986 figures to date we anticipate no less than 34 cases to proceed to the hearing phase in FY 1986 and 40 in FY 1987) and adding to it the 15 which should concomitantly be settled during the pendency of the hearing process, we will have an outlay of \$37,500 for completed hearings and \$12,000 for cases settled during the hearing process, or a total of \$49,500.00, a figure substantially in excess of the full-time hearing examiner's salary.

NEGATIVE IMPACT:

The use of pro-tem hearing examiners in the past has brought to light several difficulties all of which negatively impact upon the enforcement of the Kansas Act Against Discrimination.

In the first place correlating a pro-tem examiner who will have available the necessary time to conduct a hearing with the locale and projected date for a particular hearing normally leads to the hearing being held at a later date than is the case when



the full-time examiner is utilized. The time which elapses between the actual hearing and the submission of the pro-tem's recommendations is usually greatly in excess of the time for the submission of the full-time examiner's recommendations. Thus justice is delayed through the use of pro-tem examiners.

In order to assure the most expedient processing of hearings and hold the travel expenses of the pro-tem examiner to a minimum, it would be necessary for the commission to maintain and select from a roster of a large number of prospective pro-tem examiners with a probability that no pro-tem examiner would conduct more than two public hearings in any given year. Not only would this diversity of examiners detract from the consistency of commission decisions, it would also dictate more time per case charged to the commission for legal research, or in the alternative, decisions based on less than a complete understanding of the current state of civil rights law. The use of pro-tem examiners jeopardizes the quality of the public hearing results.

The number of cases mediated and conciliated annually increase in direct proportion to the quality of the results from public hearings as indicated by the affirmation of commission orders in the district courts. If, as hereinbefore set out, the quality of commission orders suffers as a result of the use of pro-tem examiners we can expect a reduced number of conciliations and mediations. There will be an obvious increase in the number

of cases which must proceed to public hearing with a direct and corresponding increase in the necessary outlay for pro-tem examiners.

Finally, the change from a full-time examiner to pro-tem examiners may well be seen by the citizens of the state as a withdrawal from a strong position of enforcement of the Kansas Act Against Discrimination, thereby triggering increased violations of the act which would in turn engender additional expenses for investigation and enforcement.

For the foregoing reasons the Commissioners of the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights are unanimously and steadfastly opposed to the elimination of the position of full-time hearing examiner from the Commission's budget.

FACT SHEET

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Proposal to eliminate the one (1) permanent full time Hearing Examiner position in the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights, commencing in Fiscal Year 1987.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

1. The 1984 House Ways and Means Sub-committee report states that the Sub-committee "...believes that the number of hearings in past years does not appear to warrant the continued employment of a full time hearing examiner and a full time Secretary II. Therefore, the Sub-committee recommends that both positions be eliminated in FY 1987. Therefore, the Sub-committee recommends that, commencing in FY 1987, the agency contract for hearing examiners, as needed, and use the existing clerical support for administrative matters related to hearings."
2. "The Subcommittee is concerned that the number of hearings in past years (8 in FY 1982; 13 in FY 1983; and 6 in FY 1984) does not appear to justify the expenditures associated with supporting a full time hearing examiner. The Sub-committee therefore, recommends that upon retirement of the present hearing examiner, alternative arrangements be considered for hearing cases."
3. K.S.A. 44-1003 states that there shall be at least one (1) but not more than three (3) full time hearing examiners.
4. The currently submitted Governor's Budget removes the salary for the full time Hearing Examiner's position; reduces the dollars required for transcript fees (which average \$600 per hearing); eliminates communications, travel, rent and contractual services.
5. The Kansas State Conference of Branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in a letter addressed to Governor Carlin, dated May 8, 1984, stated: "...We have received numerous constituent complaints about the 'rapid charge processing of complaints' and the too conservative evaluation of complaint cases for public hearing approval, by the Commission (This last action minimizes the flow of cases to the Hearing Examiner). Both of these procedures tend to place an excessive burden on complainants. Under the 'rapid charge' procedure, complaints are not getting proper treatment or quality investigation. The end result is dissatisfaction of aggrieved complainants, and the discouragement of complaints! We do not believe that such results carry out the letter and/or the spirit of Legislative intent regarding the Kansas Act Against Discrimination.

*J. J. M.*  
*3/3/86*

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As you know, this organization was opposed to the concept of returning to the use of temporary pro-tem hearing examiners, since this had been tried several times before and in each instance proved unsatisfactory. Our objection was founded on the fact that the Hearing Examiner is mandated to perform the adjudicatory function for the Commission. The proposal to remove the full time Hearing Examiner is a weakening of the Commission's adjudicatory process, and would be inimical to the interests of and unacceptable to Kansans who allege that they have been discriminated against ..."

6. "...The public hearing activity has substantially increased. For instance, since the beginning of FY 1986, eleven (11) cases were approved for public hearing and four (4) carry over from FY 1985, making a total case load of fifteen (15) cases; three (3) were settled at the public hearing level; five (5) cases were actually heard in different parts of the state. There are presently pending seven (7) cases scheduled for public hearing. Pursuant to the Commission policy of approving cases for public hearing, there are two (2) cases now being considered by the assigned commissioners and perhaps there are two (2) others that are being evaluated by the legal staff.

Based upon the experience with the public hearing process during the present fiscal year, it is reasonable to project an average of twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) cases for public hearing during the next fiscal year..." (excerpted from Hearing Examiner's appeal letter to Director, Budget Division, dated November 14, 1985)

8. The legal staff of the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights, not including the Hearing Examiner, consists of three (3) attorneys and one (1) law clerk position, all of these positions are in the unclassified civil service. The Hearing Examiner's position is a classified civil service position.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

1. The effect of the Governor's Budget recommendation is to eliminate the Hearing Examiner's position, and not provide ample funding for the estimated costs of transcript fees (25-30 cases, estimated), thereby curtaining the holding of public hearings.

2. Since the complaints were made about the "rapid charge" procedure and the too conservative evaluation of complaint cases, that resulted in a minimal number of cases going to the Hearing Examiner for public hearing, there has been a significant increase in the Hearing Examiner's workload!

3. Prior to 1975, the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights had utilized the services of ten (10) practicing attorneys, on temporary appointments, and didn't find these services satisfactory. KCCR stated, at that time, that: "...These attorneys have other legal responsibilities which delay their performance on Commission matters..."

4. The addition of the permanent Hearing Examiner to the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights is regarded as a step to strengthen the Commission's substantive programs to eliminate and prevent discrimination. The elimination of the permanent Hearing Examiner position would weaken the Commission's ability to carry out its legislative mandate and force the KCCR to return to the exclusive use of temporary pro-tems, which has already been tried and determined to be unsatisfactory.

5. Budgetary cuts should be made in areas that do not have the potential for crippling that agency's ability to effectively deliver its service to the public.

6. Other positions, particularly those of the unclassified appointees serving as legal staff, might be considered for reduction in order to curb costs.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Restore the dollars required to retain the permanent Hearing Examiner's position and other related costs, i.e., communications, travel, rent, contractual services (particularly for transcript fees required to process the FY 1987 public hearings).

2. Require the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights, with the assistance of the Legislative Post Audit staff, to present their recommendations for budgetary cuts that will not adversely effect the ability of that agency to effectively enforce the Kansas Act Against Discrimination.



WILLIAM E. RICHARDS  
708 Fillmore  
Topeka, Kansas 66606

A Kansas Citizen and Taxpayer

My name is Paul Bahnmaier, President of the Lecompton Historical Society.

I would like to thank the House Ways and Means Committee for the opportunity to address you concerning Lecompton Constitution Hall. This building is a National Landmark -- and I would like to stress NATIONAL LANDMARK! In order to qualify as a National Landmark, an event of national significance had to occur in the building which affected the history of the United States. That EVENT would be the writing of the Lecompton Constitution. Few people realize that 3 presidential administrations were influenced by events which occurred in Lecompton; -- President Pierce sent Territorial Governors and Secretaries to Lecompton. President Buchanan's administration is judged by historians for his failure to handle the Lecompton situation. The Lincoln-Douglas debates discussed the Lecompton issue, without which President Lincoln may never have been elected president.

Horace Greeley said "That more debate was held in the United States Congress concerning the events in Lecompton than any other issue debated before that body, to that date." I would like to show you some of the speeches made by different United States Senators and Representatives from throughout the United States concerning the Lecompton Constitution.

Lecompton and Western Douglas County are considered to have a great growth potential, being located half-way between Topeka and Lawrence, -- accessible from Hiway 24 and Hiway 40, and enhanced by the possibility of a future turnpike exit at Lecompton Road. This would make Constitution Hall a tourist attraction readily available to travelers from coast to coast. Presently, the Lecompton Historical Society is operating the Lane University Museum. This past summer, over 3,000 visitors toured the Museum, and it is our belief that the two historic attractions in Lecompton would complement each other.

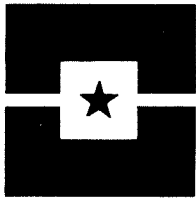
Future generations will appreciate your positive recommendation to the Kansas Legislature to acquire Constitution Hall as a property of the State of Kansas.

Thank you!

U. H. M.  
3/3/86

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CENTER FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
Dallas County Community College District  
4343 North Highway 67, Mesquite, TX 75150—2095  
214/324-7784

January 24, 1986

Mrs Ione Paslay  
Rt. 1, Box 146  
Lecompton, KS 66050

Dear Mrs. Paslay:

As I explained to you briefly on the telephone, the Dallas County Community College District is developing an introductory American history course for television THE AMERICAN ADVENTURE. This course will consist of self-study materials and a series of 26 half-hour programs. Telecourses are an effort to extend college level learning to those unable to participate in traditional on-campus classes. In addition to their use locally, our courses are utilized by some 600 colleges in 48 states and are broadcast on the PBS Adult Learning Network. We expect this course to air beginning in the fall of 1987.

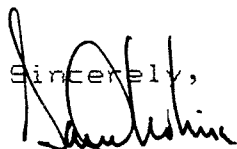
Some of the programs in our series will focus on aspects of the political events in Kansas prior to the Civil War.

We are requesting permission to do some video recordings in and around Constitution Hall.

The time required for doing the video recordings is about half a day. We would like to begin as early in the day as possible. We plan to be in the area on the 5, 6 or 7 of August, 1986.

There will be five people on the location crew, they are: Producer, Historian, Storyteller/Talent, Cameraperson and Soundperson. The equipment we will be using will be minimal, a portable video camera, recorder and a few portable lights. None of the equipment requires special, additional electrical power other than standard wall outlets. Out of doors we use battery power.

I hope that permission can be arranged. Please call or write me if you require additional information. Thank you.

Sincerely,  


David Molina  
Assistant Producer

D. Molina  
3/3/86

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I am Ione Paslay, Lecompton Rebekah Lodge

Since 1894 -- almost 100 years -- it has been the responsibility of the Lecompton Odd Fellow and Rebekah Lodges to keep their meeting hall in presentable condition. The time has come when members of the Rebekah Lodge are no longer physically or financially able to properly maintain this historic building, although they are most anxious to see that it is preserved for future generations to enjoy, and have taken appropriate steps to assure that result by giving the State of Kansas the opportunity to acquire the building.

Sam N. Gilman

My story is short --- though history tells much more  
Of when Abe Lincoln and Steve Douglas appeared on the floor  
Of the United States Congress to argue the fate  
Of territorial slavery --- the point of debate.

The South favored slave, and the North favored free  
The folks in Lecompton were told how to be.

They put up a building to provide a nice hall  
Where legislators could meet and decide on it all.  
They wrote a Constitution, -the best that they had  
To vote "with" or "without" slavery was what was so bad!

The voting was fraudulent --- ballot boxes were stuffed  
The Governor left the Territory -- the President huffed and puffed.  
The election was repeated, --and though it turned our right  
Lecompton lost its chance to be capital, -almost over-night.

Among remnants left behind was the Constitution Hall  
A building, if it could talk, could surely tell it all.  
It served many users -- they came and they went  
Each occupant making a small payment of rent.

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It was used as a Land Office, a Hotel and for Schools,  
The U.S. Court, an Apartment House, and a Hardware with tools.  
The telephone office, the Masons, and the town Undertaker,  
Doc. Bonebrake, Lane Dormitory, and a good Carriagemaker.  
The Grand Army of the Republic even rented some space  
Then once again famous as the town's voting place.

In 1894, it became our beloved Lodge Hall  
Meeting there winter, summer, in spring and the fall.  
It's survived many Lodge members whose voices ring out  
Through pages of the Minute Book, and stories told about.  
But the time has arrived when help is a MUST --  
To preserve this historic building. It's a matter of trust.  
It's served a good purpose for the members and me  
But we want the State to buy it for new generations to see.

I may have confused history --- so this statement could rhyme,  
But CONSTITUTION HALL DESERVES TO BE SAVED --

And thanks for your time!

W. H. + M  
3/3/84

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH W. SNELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,  
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BEFORE THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
MARCH 3, 1986, IN RE HOUSE BILL NO. 3047

As I am sure many of you recall I have been before several legislative committees in the last two years asking that the state adopt a program for the planned stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration and development of the 18 state owned historic sites which the State Historical Society now manages. The Society is responsible for some 30 structures (ranging in size from the Memorial Building to a well house at the Cottonwood ranch) which are on the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places and 27 more non-historic structures, located on those sites and in Topeka. Many, some of the most historically significant, in fact, are in dire need of major repairs and structural stabilization.

Because of the importance of these sites to a proper understanding of and appreciation for the Kansas heritage, the Society has for two years proposed a long range plan which will bring all structures and sites up to an acceptable physical level, provide additional security through live-in curators, and enhance interpretation through the construction of modern visitors centers and exhibits.

We face, for instance, repairs totaling \$1,173,400 to stabilize the historic structures at three properties now in the state system and an additional \$4,067,000 to develop and restore the sites, during, hopefully, the next ten years.

It was with this in mind that the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society passed the following resolution at its June, 1985, meeting:

"It shall be the policy of the Kansas State Historical Society not to support state acquisition of additional historic sites until those currently

J. W. Snell  
3/3/86

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owned by the state and administered by the Society are stabilized to a condition wherein they are protected against further significant deterioration. If, however, properties proposed for state acquisition are, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, endangered and/or have overwhelming significance to the history of Kansas and her people, the Society will support their acquisition, providing additional funds for stabilization and maintenance are appropriated."

Under provisions of K. S. A. 75-2726, the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review which is not a part of the organization of the State Historical Society but is rather an independent body whose members are appointed by the governor and state statute, recently considered a report on Constitution Hall prepared by the staff of the State Historical Society. The report examined the historic significance of the property, the cost of its acquisition, the cost of its repair, the cost of its operation for the next five fiscal years, and the cost of its interpretation. The Board examined the property on Saturday morning, February 15, 1986, and conducted a public hearing later that day in Topeka. After due consideration the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review by a unanimous vote (eleven to zero) recommended to the governor and the legislature that the state purchase Constitution Hall based on legislative financial support to stabilize the structure and later to restore it. It was the Board's position that any commitment to purchase the property must be accompanied by the funding necessary to perform the urgently needed stabilization work identified by the associate architect and engineer who studied the structure. "Because of the deteriorating condition of the building," the Board concluded, "stabilization work is urgently needed."

In light of the study, the recommendation of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review and its own June, 1985, resolution, the Executive Committee has directed me as executive director of the State Historical Society to

support state acquisition of Constitution Hall. The Executive Committee felt that the property was of extreme historical significance and was also endangered because of its existing condition and the inability of its current owners to afford the costs necessary for its stabilization.

Personally I believe Constitution Hall in Lecompton to be one of the most significant remaining structures in our state. The only property which might be more significant is the Shawnee Indian Mission and Manual Labor School in Fairway which is already in the state system.

The frame structure could very well be the oldest such structure in Kansas. To my knowledge only the Pony Express Station in Washington county, which is also a state owned historic site, approaches the age of Constitution Hall.

It was in Constitution Hall that a territorial convention favoring the institution of slavery in a state called Kansas met and drew up a constitution which was presented to the Congress of the United States along with an application for statehood.

Fortunately Kansas was not admitted under that document but had she been slavery would have been permitted within her boundaries and had the Civil War followed in that case, Kansas could very well have been a member of the Confederate States of America rather than the Union.

One's mind can envision all sorts of things that would have altered the course of American history, and, indeed, that of the world, if Kansas had become a slave state. Would there have been a Civil War? Would slavery have been abolished? Would the United States have developed and emerged as the power she is had those eventful years happened in a different sequence or not have happened at all?

I can think of no other historic site in Kansas which I, personally, could support for state acquisition in good conscience given the current



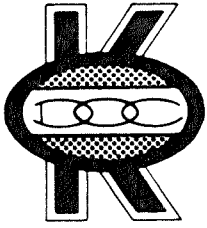
condition of our other state owned sites and the state's immediate financial outlook.

Constitution Hall is important, extremely important. By being placed in the state system it would allow the Historical Society the opportunity to interpret the awful struggle between free state and proslave forces during our territorial period. It lends itself perfectly to that purpose because it is located in Lecompton which served as proslave territorial capital of Kansas and it is within easy distance of Lane University, a structure which was planned to have been the permanent capitol of Kansas had we permitted slavery but which was turned to other uses when completed and which today serves as a fine museum operated by the Lecompton Historical Society. The state assisted financially with the rehabilitation of Lane University, by the way.

Constitution Hall will also allow the Society to interpret land offices and their importance in Kansas because it once served that purpose also.

I support the purchase of Constitution Hall provided that a minimum of \$126,653 be authorized for its immediate stabilization and repair. I can support the acquisition even though our other sites are endangered because of its significance to all Kansans and to all Americans. I would hope, however, that should Constitution Hall be acquired and funds for its rehabilitation be provided, that the legislature will remember that we have other sites which need similar help just as badly.

The acquisition of Constitution Hall, its stabilization and the commencement of a long range program to rehabilitate our other already owned historic sites will demonstrate Kansas' commitment to her heritage.



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: House Ways & Means Committee      DATE: March 3, 1986

FROM: Richard A. Mills, Secretary of Corrections

SUBJECT: HB 3048 - KDOC Purchase of Meat Processing Plant in  
Oskaloosa, Kansas

One of the many problems associated with managing a prison population which has doubled since 1979 is increasing food costs. With a population exceeding 4,600 inmates, the Department of Corrections is required to constantly review its operation with an eye to cutting costs wherever it is feasible to do so.

We believe that a meat processing operation manned by inmate labor will provide processed beef and pork for institution use at a savings to the state, provide a much-needed inmate work program and complement the existing cattle and hog operation at the Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP) prison farm.

PROPOSED OPERATION

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) is currently raising beef cattle and hogs on the farm at the KSP. This livestock is currently being killed and processed by a commercial meat processing plant. The finished meat products are then delivered to the correctional institutions for consumption by the inmate population. Fiscal Year 1986 annual production rates are approximately 1,500 head of hogs and 80 head of cattle.

This proposal is to purchase an existing meat processing facility located about one mile southwest of Oskaloosa, Kansas. This plant was built in 1978 and operated until 1982, at which time it was closed and ownership transferred to the Bank of Oskaloosa. This facility is large enough to process meat for all state agencies, and would provide jobs for a minimum of 24 inmates. The existing plant includes a 7,500 sq. ft. building, major equipment such as rails, coolers, freezers, and 58 acres of land.

Cattle and hogs would be purchased at market to supplement the livestock being raised at the Penitentiary, in order to supply enough finished products for state use. The meat would be delivered to state agencies with a Correctional Industry truck.

*R. A. Mills*  
*3/3/86*

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It is proposed that a security fence be built around the facility, and that minimum security inmates would be transported by bus from the Kansas State Penitentiary, daily, to work in the plant.

This proposal would be far less expensive than building a new meat processing plant and would provide for a complete meat production operation from breeding stock to packaged and frozen meat products.

Based upon the Department's projection of average daily population for Fiscal Year 1987 and 1988, the following is an estimate for total animals processed by this facility:

Fiscal Year 1987	1,320 cattle (per year)
	1,517 hogs (per year)
Fiscal Year 1988	1,386 cattle (per year)
	1,594 hogs (per year)

Meat Usage Projections

Department of Corrections

<u>FY 1987</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>
Pork - 167,000 lbs. or 1,517 hogs	176,000 or 1,594 hogs
Beef - <u>554,000</u> lbs or 1,320 cattle	<u>582,000</u> or 1,386 cattle.
721,000 lbs. meat	758,000 lbs. meat

All State Institutions (Including KDOC)

<u>FY 1987</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>
Pork - 417,000 lbs. or 3,790 hogs	438,000 lbs. or 3,980 hogs
Beef - <u>978,000</u> lbs. or 2,330 cattle	<u>1,027,000</u> lbs. or 2,450 cattle
1,395,000 lbs. meat	1,465,000 lbs. meat

Costs of Processing

Average (pork and beef) processing costs to the state is currently \$.27 per pound of processed meat (\$.36 per pound pork products and \$.22 per pound beef products).

If the Oskaloosa Plant were purchased the processing costs are estimated as follows:

Department of Corrections volume only \$.24 per\* pound of processed meat.

All state institutions (including KDOC) \$.12 per\* pound of processed meat.

Projected Savings to State by Owning Plant

Department of Corrections Volume Only

FY 1987 - 721,000 lbs. @ \$.03/lb. = \$21,630  
plus hide sales (1,320 @ \$25) = 33,000  
\$54,630

FY 1988 - 758,000 lbs. @ \$.03/lb. = \$22,740  
plus hide sales (1,386 @ \$25) = 34,650  
\$57,390

All State Institutions (Including KDOC)

FY 1987 - 1,395,000 lbs. @ \$.15/lb. = \$209,250  
plus hide sales (2,300 @ \$25) = 58,250  
FY 1988 - 1,465,000 16 lbs. @ \$.1516 = \$219,750  
plus hide sales (2,450 @ \$25) = 61,250  
\$281,000

\*The estimates of processing costs for the proposed Oskaloosa plant are based on operating costs of the plant including a 20-year depreciation schedule on the building, and a 10-year depreciation schedule on the equipment, and other operating expenses as per work sheet on page 6. The reduction in costs per pound for processing only KDOC meat to processing all state institutions' meat is due to most of the costs being fixed, and as the volume increases, the cost per pound decreases.

COST ESTIMATE

Building fixed equipment, and fifty-eight (58) acre plot	\$175,000
Security fence, chain link, 12' high with razor ribbon (1,300 ft. @ \$36.50/ft.)	47,450
Loose equipment	59,128
Contingency for possible repair or replacement of coolers and compressors	20,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL PURCHASE, FENCE & EQUIPMENT	\$301,578

The purchase of the property would be financed through a loan to the Secretary of Corrections from the State Pooled Money Investment Board in the amount of \$175,000. The loan would bear interest at the statutory rate established in K.S.A. 75-4210, and would be for a term of 10 years. The loan will be repaid from the Correctional Industries Fund and may be repaid sooner than 10 years without penalty. The bill also provides for a payment in lieu of taxes to Jefferson County not to exceed \$2,000 annually.

KILL FLOOR

The processing begins with the animal being brought into the stunning pen. The stunned animal then is moved to the dry landing area, which is provided with a hoist and lander. An overhead rail services this area and the next stage of the operation, at the bleeding area, the animal is stuck. This area is equipped with stickers platform and a lavatory with sterilizer. The gambreling table is immediately adjacent to the dehairer and the carcass is hung on gambrels and hoisted onto the overhead track. There is a high shave platform and one splitter platform, serviced by a hoist, lander and saw. Other functions of the kill floor are the portable skinning cradles, head workup area, pluck and gullet trimming, serviced by a lavatory with sterilizer. A scale and wash platform complete the kill floor processing.

INEDIBLE ROOM

This room is immediately adjacent to the kill floor and receives hides and other usable by-products not edible. An overhead door leads to the outside to facilitate shipping of by-products and waste.

### CHILL COOLER

The hung split beefs and hogs, as the case may be, are moved by over-head rail to the chill cooler where they are chilled out before further processing. It has a capacity of 15 halves of beef.

### HOLDING COOLER

This cooler is adjacent to and opens into the chill cooler on the intake side and the meat cutting and boning room on the outlet end. It has a capacity of 30 halves of beef.

### PROCESSING ROOM

This is the main room for processing, which includes the stuffing and linking machine, boning and cutting tables, band saws, and grinder.

### COOLER

The cut and boned meat is then placed in the cooler which is adjacent to the meat cutting and boning room and also opens into the processing room.

### SAUSAGE ROOM

This room is equipped with a floor scale, grinder, mixer, silent cutter, hydraulic stuffer, patty machine, and an assortment of lavatories with sterilizers and service sinks. Hamburger, sausage and other processed meats are made here. The processing room is serviced by the spice storage room, curing cooler, and equipment wash room.



PROJECTED TOTAL OPERATING COSTS & DEPRECIATION

Operating

Utilities (gas & electric)	\$13,200	
Sewer & water	1,000	
Total Utilities		\$14,200
Salaries		
Supervisors (Instructor)	\$50,000	
Correctional Officers	40,000	
Truck Driver	18,000	
Total Salaries		\$108,000
Inmate pay		\$ 6,000
Repair & maintenance		5,000
Dry goods and miscellaneous		2,000
Vehicle operation		<u>12,000</u>
Total Operation		\$147,200

Depreciation

Building & fence depreciation (22,450 ÷ 20 years)		\$ 11,000
Equipment depreciation (80,000 ÷ 10 years)		8,000
Refrigeration Truck (30,000 ÷ 10 years)		3,000
Cattle truck depreciation		<u>1,000</u>
Total Depreciation		\$ 23,100
Total Operating & Depreciation		\$170,300

SMOKE ROOM

This room is equipped with two smoke producers and smokehouses, it is closely associated with the processing room. Smoked meat products are prepared here.

CURE COOLER

Near both the processing room and the smoke room it serves both processes.

### FINISHED PRODUCT FREEZER

Adjacent to both packaging and the shipping area, the finished products are stored here until being shipped.

### DRY STORAGE

The dry storage room is the store room for boxes and cartons and other dry products involved in the meat processing operations.

### TOOL CONTROL ROOM

All knives, hooks and other tools will be checked out of this room in the morning and back into this room in the evening. This is a security control function.

### LOCKER ROOM

A locker room will be provided with lockers so the inmate uniforms may be secured while the inmate is wearing the sanitary clothing required of meat processing.

### MEAT INSPECTION

Since the meat processed by this operation will also be consumed in Kansas, the State Meat Inspection Division of the State Board of Agriculture will inspect the operation. An initial review of the existing building shows that it meets basic physical requirements (see Attachment A).

### TIME SCHEDULE

Once approval has been obtained from all of the different controlling agents of this project and the Secretary of Corrections orders the administration of KCI to begin operation of the meat processing facility, it should take about nine months to have the plant in full operation.

LOOSE BUILDING EQUIPMENT LIST

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
1	2000 lb. Load Capacity Hoist		\$ 1809.00
1	Chain Container For Above Hoist		45.00
1	Galvanized Skinning Cradle		383.00
1	B&D Model "100" Beef Splitting Saw		1165.00
1	Overhead Reel Balancer for above Saw		648.00
1	I-Beam Trolley For Above Saw		85.00
1	Galvanized Sterilizer for Above Saw		385.00
1	Magnetic Contactor for Above Sterilizer		171.00
1	Thermostat For Above Sterilizer		110.00
1	Heating Element for Above Sterilizer		235.00
1	Portable Blood Trap		477.00
1	Galv. Washing and Inspection Platform		1180.00
1	Head Working Table		544.00
1	Pluck & Gullet Trimming Table		595.00
1	6' Long Hose for Above Table		50.00
1	Wash Nozzle For Above Hose		54.00
3	Stainless Knife Boxes, For elec, Heat	\$ 61.00	183.00
3	Heating Elements for above Knife Box.	59.00	177.00
2	8'x 30" Trimming & Wrapping Tables	229.00	458.00
8	Cutting Board Tops for Above Tables	35.00	280.00
2	8' x 36" Boning Tables	610.00	1220.00
16	3/4" Thick Boards For Above Tables	8.00	128.00
1	Band Saw		3855.00
1	Patty Machine		2456.00
1	Grinder		2696.00
6	Forged Knives For Above Grinder	8.50	51.00
1	1/8" Hole Size Plate for Above Grinder		90.00
1	1/4" Hole Size Plate for Above Grinder		72.00
1	1/2" Hole Size Plate for Above Grinder		72.00
1	"150" Meat Mixer		2797.00
1	30 Liter Piston Stuffer		15550.00
2	50' Packinghouse Hose	95.00	190.00
4	25' Long Packinghouse Hose	50.00	201.00
2	Smoke Producers & Auto. Sawdust Feeders	1080.00	2160.00
1	Gas Smokehouse		2775.00
28	Wire Shelves 18"x40" for Smokehouse	25.00	700.00
50	42" Long Alum. Smokesticks	3.15	157.50
1	6" Rotary Turbine Ventilator		30.80
25	Hickory Sawdust 38lb.	4.90	122.50
1	Saw		260.00
6	Spray Nozzles	59.50	357.00
6	Fly Control Units	239.00	1434.00
1	Offal Pan Truck & Racks w/6 pans		697.00
1	Scale 5lb. x 1/2oz. Capacity		180.00
1	30" Gray Paper Cutter		20.00
2	24" Gray Paper Cutters	19.00	38.00
3	Bone Dust Removers	1.75	5.25
1	Gallon Approved Deep Purple Ink		9.95
1	Hot Carcass Tags		10.50
2	Tag Fasteners	4.50	9.00
2	Ham Bags, 4-5 lb. Capacity	4.30	8.60
2	Ham Bags, 12-14 lb. Capacity	9.10	18.20
2	Ham Bags, 16-18 lb. Capacity	18.50	37.00
1	5" Stainless Stockinette Hooks		85.00
20	Stainless Steel Bacon Hangers	3.65	73.00

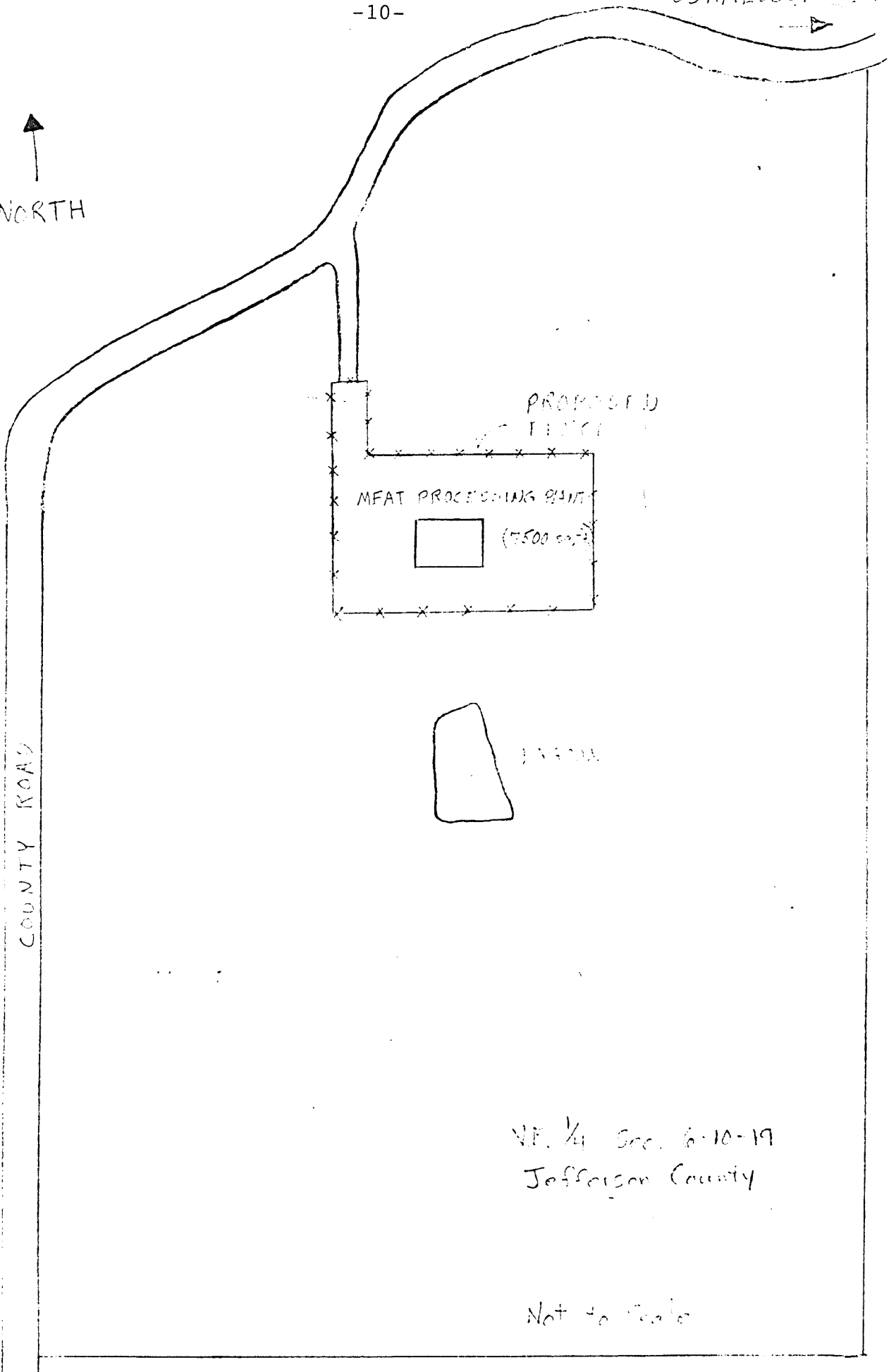
<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
1	Stunning Pistol		\$ 300.00
1	.25 Calib. Power Loads for above pistol		70.00
1	Cattle Stunner		545.00
2	.25 Calib. Power Loads for above Cattle Stunner	\$ 82.00	164.00
100	Trolleys For Beef 6#	8.80	880.00
100	5/8"x6 1/4" Hooks for Above Trolleys	6.00	600.00
100	Black Swivels For Above Trolleys	.50	50.00
50	4# Galv. Trolleys for Hogs	13.90	695.00
50	1/2"x5/8" Galv. Hooks For Above Trolleys	4.20	210.00
50	Galv. Swivels For Above Trolleys	1.40	70.00
50	Galv. Gambrels, 22" Long	10.40	520.00
1	Bench Dial Scale, 100 lb. x 4 oz.Cap.		625.00
1	Stainless Pan for Above Scale		179.00
6	Stainless Meat Trees,	46.00	276.00
2	500 lb. Capacity Molded Meat Trucks	529.00	1058.00
2	Stainless 55 Gal. Capacity Meat Drums	349.00	698.00
2	Poly Dollies For Above Drums	55.00	110.00
2	Double Lug Dollies	99.00	198.00
18	75-lb. Capacity lugs for above Dollies	24.65	443.70
2	8" Blade Cleavers	38.90	77.80
12	Thermometer "Baby Dial Executive"	8.90	106.80
6	9" Slaughterhouse Steels	5.97	35.82
12	5" Skinning Knives	4.86	58.32
6	7 1/2" Heading Knives	5.94	35.64
12	6" Boning Knives	5.61	67.32
4	Aluminum Scabbards	9.95	39.80
6	Alluminum Scabbards	12.95	77.70
1	Knife Sharpener		449.00
1	Butcher Saw 25" Blade		24.90
1	Dozen Extra Hard Edge Blades for Above Saw		21.95
6	3" Stainless Bone Hooks	6.45	38.70
2	Tape Dispensers	210.00	420.00
1	Electric Offal Brander		115.00
4	Stainless Steel Metal Sponges	12.90	51.60
1	Pork Meat Package Stamp 3/8" letters		95.00
1	Beef Meat Package Stamp 3/8" letters		95.00
3	Hide-Carcass I.D. Tags Three Parts	15.50	46.50
12	Scalp Caps	2.80	33.60
6	Leather Boning Aprons with Belt	24.90	149.40
3	Dozen White Duck Bib Aprons	24.90	74.70
12	Yellow Neoprene Waterproof Aprons	9.80	117.60
1 bx	Utility Caps (50 per box)		11.90
3	4' Long Dunnage Rack	55.00	165.00
2	5' Long Dunnage Rack	59.00	118.00
4	High/Low Thermometers	24.95	99.80
1	High Pressure Gun Jet		55.00
1	Low Pressure Gun for Washing Beef & Hogs		5.00
1	20' long of High pressure Hose for above gun jet		29.00
1	29" Long Livestock Prod		19.95
1	8' Long Roller Pole		65.90
1	Ham Pumping Table		495.00
1	Stainless Steel Twin-Jet Pump		539.00

TOTAL LOOSE EQUIPMENT \$59,127.70

SITE PLAN DRAWING

-10-

OSKALOOSA MILE



PROPOSED FENCE

MEAT PROCESSING PLANT

(7500 sq. ft.)

POND

COUNTY ROAD

NE 1/4 Sec. 6-10-19  
Jefferson County

Not to Scale

ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM

Holding Pens (Inside)	520	S.F.
Kill Floor	627	S.F.
Inedible Room	204	S.F.
Smoke Room	391	S.F.
Sausage Room	425	S.F.
Cure Cooler	210	S.F.
Dry Storage	195	S.F.
Processing Room	1,118	S.F.
Assembly & Dining Room	773	S.F.
Inspector's Office	63	S.F.
Kitchen	136	S.F.
Office	136	S.F.
Freezer	552	S.F.
Holding Cooler	552	S.F.
Chill Cooler	276	S.F.
Locker Room & Toilets	304	S.F.
Scale and Loadout Area	108	S.F.
Mechanical Room	136	S.F.
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TOTAL NET AREA	6,726	S.F.
TOTAL GROSS AREA*	7,207	S.F.

\* Gross area includes walls, partitions, chases, corridors and other unassignable spaces.

RAM:dja  
Enclosure

## STATE OF KANSAS



## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

HARLAND E. PRIDDLE, Secretary

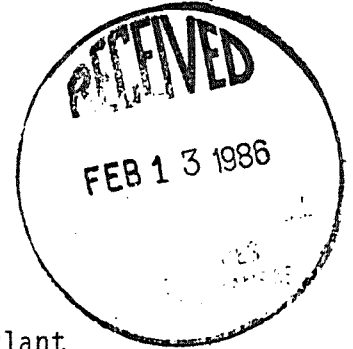
## M E M O R A N D U M

February 11, 1986

TO: Mr. Leonard L. Ewell, Director  
Kansas Correctional Industries

FROM: Dr. George B. Henry, Eastern Area Supervisor  
Division of Inspections - Meat & Poultry

SUBJECT: Initial Review of the Shomin Slaughter/Processing Plant  
Oskaloosa, Kansas



1. The initial review of this plant shows that the basic physical requirements were met when the plant was originally constructed. Construction is of concrete block, covered on the exterior with brick. Walls and ceilings are covered with glasbord. The floors are either poured concrete or inlaid brick.

2. The major expense here will be the replacement of the hot water heater with a larger capacity quick-recovery-type with an inline thermometer; the replacement of some light fixtures; approved equipment will need to be purchased as all items have been removed; and there is a possibility that the large flat roof will need some work as some water was noted seeping down into the front part of the building.

3. Labels will need to be printed. These maybe printed in the prison print shop. Carcass brands will have to be made.

4. The one major item that this plant needs is a good general cleaning from top to bottom with soap and water. Rails and hangars and all iron needs to be made free of rust and plenty of oil used to keep it free. This should not be a problem in this circumstance.

If the state purchases this facility we will work closely with you to get all of the above items corrected.

If I can be of any help to you in this matter, don't hesitate to call me anytime.

GBH:gw



President William Lucas  
Secretary Betsy Gillespie  
Treasurer Terri Howe

Vice President Sue Osborn-Gore  
President Elect Frank McCoy

March 3, 1986

STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF HB 3048.

The Kansas Correctional Association is a non-partisan organization comprised of over 250 members who work in all facets of the correctional system, adult and juvenile. ( By system, we mean prisons, parole, jails, community corrections, local correctional facilities, detention and court services.) The K.C.A. is dedicated to improving the correctional system at all levels in the State of Kansas.

The K.C.A. is concerned that inmate idleness continues to be a significant problem in that approximately one half of the inmate population do not have anything to do. We realize that the problem is not unique, but we do see that it is a problem that needs to be addressed.

The Kansas Correctional Association favors the expansion of programs to reduce idleness within our State facilities. We believe that HB 3048 not only expands the work program, and save the State some money in the long run, but is also a very creative way of doing it.

We urge your consideration of the matter.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you today.

Ann Hebbenger, Lobbyist  
Kansas Correctional Association

*Z. H. M.*  
*3/3/86*

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Members of the House Ways and Means Committee

We, at Wiley Packing would like to submit an alternative to the purchase of the Showman meat plant by Kansas Correctional Industries. Within the framework of this proposal, we intend to show that we can save the State money, provide a better finished product and provide a better training program for the inmates.

Before we go into detail on our proposal, let us give you some current history on Wiley Packing. We have been in the meat-packing business in Lansing, Kansas since 1958. In 1984 we decided to expand our operations by more than doubling the size of our facility. This was done in order to service our clientele better, as well as have room for future growth. We currently have a retail outlet, custom slaughter operation and a wholesale department that services restaurants and State and Federal institutions. Added to this business is Kansas Correctional Industries beef and pork processing program for the State Penitentiary at Lansing. From September 1, 1985 to February 1, 1986 we have done \$13,823.57 worth of custom processing for Kansas Correctional Industries. We would like to say that we have been very happy with this arrangement and have considered it to be an important part of our business.

Our proposal is very simple in nature. We would submit that we enter into a program much the same as the one now working between Kansas Correctional Industries and Heatron Corporation. We would hire and train minimum security inmates to process beef and pork for the penal institutions. Added to this proposal, we would in the future hire and train more inmates to fill our expanded business needs as well as any turnover that may occur in our present work force. We have studied this concept closely and know it could work for us as it is working for Fred Braun and his Heatron Corporation.

This committee will certainly ask what financial advantages does Wiley Packing offer as opposed to the purchase of the Showman meat plant. We have decided to list a few:

1. There will be no capital outlays amounting to \$300,000.00.
2. There will be no interest charges on money borrowed.
3. There will be considerable cost savings in transportation of inmates, livestock, and finished product due to the fact that we are located one mile from the State prison as opposed to 35 miles at the Oskaloosa site. The information that we have is that five (5) guards and one (1) supervisor as well as 25 inmates would be making a round-trip daily. In our estimation it would take a bus approximately one (1) hour to drive

J  
J.S. Williams  
3/3/86

from the State prison to the Showman plant due to the fact that back roads have to be driven to get there. This would calculate to 240 man-hours a month expended just in transportation to and from the Showman plant.

4. There will be no general operations costs such as utilities, guard, supervisors, insurance, supplies, maintenance and property tax.
5. Our final point of cost savings would be future capital outlay on the Showman plant. We feel that a high velocity blast freezer is needed to freeze product quickly. Also, there is no dock space at this time. These two (2) items, we think, would have to be considered in the near future at the Showman plant.


We hope these five points are proof enough of the financial advantages of our plan as opposed to the Oskaloosa plan. We do know that Kansas Correctional Industries are spending an average of \$2,764.71 a month for processing at our facility. We wish only that you weigh these figures against the costs of purchasing, manning and maintaining the Showman plant.

The second major point of this proposal concerns training of convicts in the meat industry. If we are allowed to hire and train convicts, it will be in practical meat-cutting skills, not make-work programs. We want to produce a worker that will be skilled in proper meat-cutting technique, portion control cutting and institutional packing. Upon parole, we would like to think this individual could be confident that he knew how to cut meat rather than just spent time in a prison meat packing facility. The question this committee needs to ask themselves is; What is true rehabilitation?

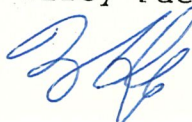
We would like to close by just saying that we in private industry can do the job better, and do it at a lower cost to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

Bruce A. Wiley  
Wiley Packing Company



Willard G. Wiley  
Wiley Packing Company



## REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

MR. SPEAKER:

Your Committee on Ways and Means

Recommends that Senate Bill No. 521, As Amended by Senate  
Committee

"AN ACT concerning certain claims against the state; making appropriations, authorizing certain transfers, imposing certain restrictions and limitations, and directing or authorizing certain disbursements, procedures and acts incidental to the foregoing."

Be amended:

On page 6, in line 125, by striking "other"; by striking all in lines 132 to 137, inclusive;

On page 7, in line 168, preceding the period by inserting the following: ": Provided, however, That from this amount the director of accounts and reports shall set off and pay directly \$2,288.43 to the district attorney for Douglas county, Kansas, for payment of amounts of restitution under State v. Jeffrey A. Dillon, case nos. 82CR44, 82CR54 and 82CR1004, District Court for Douglas county, Kansas, and shall set off and pay directly \$3,012.38 to the clerk of the District Court for Douglas county, Kansas, for court costs in such cases: Provided further, That such setoffs shall not be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-6201 to 75-6214, inclusive, and amendments thereto"; in line 172, by striking "claimant's" and inserting in lieu thereof "the claimants'"; in line 194, by striking "and/or" and inserting in lieu thereof "or"; in line 195, preceding "caused" by inserting ", or both,";

On page 8, in line 220, preceding "operating" by inserting "other"; in line 221, preceding "account" by inserting "(including official hospitality)"; in line 229, by striking "account" and inserting in lieu thereof "amount"; in line 231, preceding "wheat" by inserting "Kansas"; in line 255, by striking "its general fee" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"the state park and resources authority general fees";

On page 9, in line 281, by striking "claimant's" and inserting in lieu thereof "the claimants'";

On page 10, in line 346, by striking "division of"; in line 347, by striking all preceding "for" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "operating expenditures account of the division of vehicles operating fund"; in line 375, by striking "1.00" and inserting in lieu thereof "31,297.30"; preceding line 379, by inserting the following material to read as follows:

"Provided, That a written release and satisfaction of all claims and rights against the state of Kansas and all officers and employees of the state of Kansas regarding this claim shall be secured prior to payment of this amount.";

Also on page 10, in line 379, by striking "\$14,405.05" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$45,701.35"; in line 382, by striking "suspense"; in line 383, by striking all preceding the first "for" and inserting in lieu thereof "suspense fund";

On page 11, by striking all in lines 437 to 442, inclusive;

On page 12, by striking all in lines 451 to 456, inclusive;

And by renumbering sections accordingly;

Also on page 12, in line 459, preceding "operating" by inserting "other"; in line 460, preceding "account" by inserting "(including official hospitality)"; in line 475, by striking all after "fund"; in line 476, by striking "tures";

And the bill be passed as amended.

*Bill Austin* Chairperson