Approved February 26, 1987
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

The meeting was called to order by Senator Robert Frey at
Chairperson

10:00 a.m./p.m. on February 25, 1987 in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senators Frey, Hoferer, Burke, Feleciano, Gaines, Langworthy, Steineger and Winter.

Committee staff present:

Mike Heim, Legislative Research Department
Jerry Donaldson, Legislative Research Department
Gordon Self, Office of Revisor of Statutes

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Sheriff Mike Hill, Sedgwick County
Michael Pepoon, Sedgwick Assistant County Counselor
Jim Robertson, Social and Rehabilitation Services
Major Lyman Reese, Sedgwick County
Maggie Johnson, Wheatland Property Management, Inc.
Clark Lindstrom, Home Builders Association of Kansas
Harold Shoaf, The Associated Landlords of Kansas, Inc.
Don Parker, Apartment Association of Kansas City
Diane Simpson, Lawrence Apartment Association

The chairman brought to the committee's attention the proposed bill requested by Senator Montgomery on February 23 concerning public officers and employees, and teaching the course in school. A conceptual motion had been made and seconded to introduce the bill or bills provided a written version of the proposal be presented to the committee. The written versions of the two bills were handed out to committee members (See Attachments I,II). On a vote of the committee to introduce the bill concerning public officers and employees, the motion failed. On a vote of the committee to introduce the bill concerning teaching the course in school, the motion failed.

Senate Bill 226 - Service of summons and petition by mail.

Sheriff Mike Hill, Sedgwick County, appeared in support of the bill. He stated he found a serious problem throughout the state. In Sedgwick County in 1985 the department served 143,432 pieces of legal paper and in 1986, 153,000 were served, and it costs $7.21 to serve one piece of paper. He said they would like to eliminate that process and use the same procedure as federal service. They would like the option either to mail the paper or go out and serve it.

Michael Pepoon, Assistant County Counselor, Sedgwick County, stated there still may be personal service done by the sheriffs' office, and a lawsuit if a person doesn't respond. He stated they would like the bill changed to read "may" in place of shall to serve the paper.

The chairman announced the Kansas Peace Officers Association does support the bill.

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.

Senate Bill 226 continued

Jim Robertson, Social and Rehabilitation Services, appeared in opposition to the bill. He stated the Child Support Enforcement Program appreciates and uses the option for mail service currently provided by K.S.A. 60-314. However, we oppose Senate Bill 226 which mandates an unsuccessful attempt at mail service and a 23 day delay prior to using personal service. A copy of his testimony is attached (See Attachment III). Mr. Robertson stated he is basically opposed to the bill and understands the problems the sheriffs have.

Senate Bill 227 - Residential landlord and tenant act, disposition of personal property of tenant.

Sheriff Michael Hill appeared in support of the bill. He testified the department is not equipped or budgeted to be in the moving and storage business. The sheriff does not want to incur the civil liability that may result in wrongfully converting the property of a tenant. The sheriff does not want to be put in the position of determining which property of a tenant is exempt.

Major Lyman Reese testified in support of the bill. He stated in Sedgwick County the department had 145 to 150 evictions every week. They are not equipped to move furniture. If they are required to move personal property it will run $4200 a week or $216,000 a year. A committee member inquired where they moved the personal property. Major Reese replied they store it in a warehouse at the tenants expense, hold for 30 days and at that point, it can be sold.

Mike Pepoon stated the statute as it exists right now is ambiguous what the sheriffs' role is. The bill places the burden upon the landlord to restore and remove the property, and it is not the responsibility of the sheriffs' department.

Maggie Johnson, Wheatland Property Management, Inc., appeared in opposition to the bill. She testified while this modification may not adversely affect us, I do have serious reservations about bringing the Landlord Tenant Act up for review at this time. It is my recommendation that an interim study be conducted to review the act and adequately address other problems with the current statute. A copy of her testimony is attached (See Attachment IV).

Clark Lindstrom, Home Builders Association of Kansas, stated he manages apartment units throughout Kansas. He said he was appearing in opposition to the bill because it is so one-sided. It does absolve the officers position, but additional direction is needed.

Harold Shoaf, The Associated Landlords of Kansas, Inc., appeared in opposition to the bill. He stated this bill deals with a small segment of tenants who do not pay their rent and yet refuse to vacate the property. In these cases, it is necessary to take legal action to have the tenant evicted. A copy of his testimony is attached (See Attachment V).

Don Parker, Apartment Association of Kansas City, testified his association has 21,000 dwelling units in the Kansas City area. The association has concerns and they would suggest to wait and review as part of the Landlord Tenant Act. They feel a band-aid approach will not work.

Senate Bill 227 continued

Diane Simpson, Lawrence Apartment Association, testified the thrust of the bill is very important for the fact that something has to be done now for the landlord not in concert with the tenant. In Lawrence, a college community, the problem with personal property that is left must be addressed. The landlord needs the assistance of the sheriff. She suggested an interim study committee could address all of these problems.

Committee discussion was held on Senate Bill 226 and Senate Bill 227. Senator Gaines moved Senate Bill 226 be referred to Kansas Judicial Council for study. Senator Hoferer seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

Senator Gaines moved Senate Bill 227 be recommended for legislative interim study. Senator Hoferer seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

The meeting adjourned.

A copy of the guest list is attached (See Attachment VI).

A copy of testimony of Michael D. Pepoon is attached (See Attachment VII).

## GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE DATE: 2-25-86

| NAME (PLEASE PRINT) | ADDRESS | COMPANY/ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| SHERIFF MIKE HILL | SEDGWICK COUNTY | |
| Major Lyman Reese | Sedgwick County | |
| Michael D. Pepoon | Sedgwick Co. | |
| DON PARKER | Kansas City | Apartment Assn of KC |
| [illegible] | Lawrence, Ks. | Lawrence Apt Assn. |
| [illegible] | Sedgwick Co | J. A. Peterson Cos. |
| Janet Stubbs | Topeka | HBAK |
| [illegible] | Topeka | TALK |
| Bud Carter | Topeka | TALK |
| Maggie Johnson | Topeka | Wheatland Propty Mgmt |
| J Robertson | Topeka | SRS |
| Kevin Biwzkeffe | Lawrence | Senator Mulich |
| Leo Williams | Lyndon | Osage Co Noxious Weed |
| KAREN McCLAIN | TOPEKA | Ks. Assoc. REALTORS |
| Theresa Shively | Topeka | KANSAS NARAL |
| Barb Reinert | Topeka | KPOA |
| WM DANIELS | LAWRENCE | LEGISLATIVE INTERN SEN PARRISH |
| Marjorie Van Buren | Topeka | OJA |
| Matt Lynch | " | Judicial Council |
| ROY DUNNAWAY | Perry | K.S.A. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

attach. VI.
Senate Judiciary
2-25-87

2-25-87

7 RS 1176

DRAFT BILL NO. ________

For Consideration by Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT concerning public officers and employees; relating to knowledge of constitutional law; amending K.S.A. 54-106 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 54-106 is hereby amended to read as follows: 54-106. (a) All officers elected or appointed under any law of the state of Kansas shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Kansas, and faithfully discharge the duties of ______. So help me God."

(b) Such officers elected or appointed shall demonstrate a working knowledge and understanding of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Kansas which shall be determined in accordance with standards prescribed by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of state.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 54-106 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Attach. I
Senate Judiciary
2-25-87

2-25-87

7 RS 1169

DRAFT BILL NO. ________

For Consideration by Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT concerning schools; requiring the provision of a course of instruction in the study of the Kansas and United States Constitutions; amending K.S.A. 72-1103 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 72-1103 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-1103. ~~All~~ (a) Every accredited ~~schools,-public,-private-or-parochial,~~ elementary school shall provide and give to all pupils a complete course of instruction ~~to--all--pupils,~~ in civil government~~,~~ and United States history, and in patriotism and the duties of a citizen, ~~suitable-to-the--elementary--grades;-in-addition-thereto,-all~~.

(b) Every accredited high ~~schools,--public,--private--or-parochial,~~ school shall provide and give ~~a--course~~ courses of instruction concerning (1) the government and institutions of the United States, and ~~particularly-of~~ (2) the constitution of the state of Kansas and of the United States~~;-and~~. No student who has not taken and satisfactorily passed such ~~course~~ courses of instruction required by this subsection shall be certified as having completed the course requirements necessary for graduation from high school.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 72-1103 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Attach. II
Senate Judiciary
2-25-87

2-25-87

Testimony Regarding S.B. 226

Submitted By:
J.A. Robertson
Child Support Enforcement Program
Administrator and Senior Legal Counsel
296-3237

The Child Support Enforcement Program appreciates and uses the option for mail service currently provided by K.S.A. 60-314. However, we oppose S.B. 226 which mandates an unsuccessful attempt at mail service and a 23 day delay prior to using personal service for the following reasons:

1) The allowance of 20 days for return of the acknowledgement is too long in our opinion, especially when you consider K.S.A. 60-206(e), which adds 3 days to the time allowed when notice is served by mail. A 23 day delay can mean a great deal to a custodial parent and child in need of a support order. If the committee feels this bill has merit, we recommend that the time limit for return of the acknowledgement be shortened to 7 days (which would allow 10 days in accordance with K.S.A. 60-206(e)).

2) In the child support enforcement business, obtaining service of process on numerous elusive absent parents or putative fathers is one of the most time consuming aspects of our job. Many times the only way we can serve an individual who has exhibited the propensity to "state-hop" or to avoid service is to catch them by surprise. If S.B. 226 is enacted, we would be required to give such individuals a 23 day notice that we will be attempting personal service.

   In the metropolitan areas, CSE has contracts with special process servers because the sheriff is often ineffective. If S.B. 226 is enacted, we would not have the freedom to use our own process servers until after a mailing was attempted.

   To make allowances for cases in which the defendent is likely to avoid service and for situations in which a special process server is used, CSE recommends an amendment which would allow the petitioner to obtain leave of the court to immediately use another type of service.

3) Problems with statutes of limitations could occur. K.S.A. 60-203 defines "commencement of the action" as:

   a) date of filing if service is obtained within 90 days (court may extend to 120 days);

   b) date of service if service is later than 90 days.

   By using up 23 days and by tipping off defendents that personal service will be attempted if they don't mail the acknowledgement, the statute of limitations could prevent the pursuit of certain types of legal actions.

Attach. III.
Senate Judiciary
2-25-87

4) Orders of attachment as provided for in K.S.A. 60-706 must, by their nature, be personally served by the sheriff (property is taken into custody). By statutory reference, service of the attachment is in accordance with Article 3 of Chapter 60.

As the Kansas Title IV-D agency, SRS is required by federal law to use an expedited income withholding process to enforce support within limited time frames (45 days from date of initiation). The Current Income Withholding Act (K.S.A. 23-4,107) allows for service of the notice of delinquency on the obligor "by certified mail, return receipt requested or in the manner for service of a summons pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 60."

If S.B. 226 is enacted, we would fail to comply with federal time requirements for initiation or completion of income withholding if we could not rely on the immediate use of personal service in some cases. Consequently, we propose the attached amendment to K.S.A. 23-4,107 which would allow us to use personal service of the notice of delinquency on the obligor as a matter of discretion.

**23-4,107. Order to withhold income; when effective; effect of order; service of order; notice of delinquency; voluntary withholding.** (a) Any new or modified order for support entered on or after January 1, 1986, shall include a provision for the withholding of income to enforce the order of support. Unless the order provides that income withholding will take effect immediately, withholding shall take effect only if: (1) There is an arrearage in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of support payable for one month or, if a judgment is granted pursuant to K.S.A. 39-718a and amendments thereto, a lump sum due and owing; (2) at least all or part of one payment or a lump sum judgment is more than 10 days overdue; and (3) there is compliance with the requirements of this section.

(b) If the court has issued an order for support, with or without a conditional order requiring income withholding as provided by subsection (a), the obligee or a public office may apply for an order for withholding by filing with the court an affidavit stating: (1) That an arrearage exists in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of support payable for one month; (2) that all or part of at least one payment is more than 10 days overdue; (3) that a notice of delinquency has been served on the obligor in accordance with subsection (f) and the date and type of service; (4) that the obligor has not filed a motion to stay service of the income withholding order; and (5) a specified amount which shall be withheld by the payor to satisfy the order of support and to defray any arrearage. Upon the filing of the affidavit, the court shall issue an order requiring the withholding of income without the requirement of a hearing, amendment of the support order or further notice to the obligor.

For purposes of this subsection, an arrearage shall be computed on the basis of support payments due and unpaid on the date the notice of delinquency was served on the obligor.

4-H

(c) An order issued under this section shall be directed to any payor of the obligor and shall require the payor to withhold from any income due, or to become due, to the obligor a specified amount sufficient to satisfy the order of support and to defray any arrearage, subject to the limitations set forth in K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 23-4,109 and amendments thereto. The order shall include notice of and direction to comply with the provisions of K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 23-4,108 and 23-4,109, and amendments thereto.

(d) An order issued under this section shall be served on the payor and returned by the officer making service in the same manner as an order of attachment.

(e) An income withholding order issued under this section shall be binding on any existing or future payor on whom a copy of the order is served and shall require the continued withholding of income from each periodic payment of income until further order of the court. If the obligor changes employment or has a new source of income after an income withholding order is issued by the court, the new employer or income source, if known, must be served a copy of the income withholding order without the requirement of prior notice to the obligor.

(f) No sworn affidavit shall be filed with the court issuing the support order pursuant to subsection (b) unless it contains a declaration that the obligee or public office has served the obligor a written notice of delinquency because an arrearage exists in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of support payable for one month, that all or part of one payment is more than 10 days overdue and that the notice was served on the obligor by certified mail, return receipt requested, or ~~in the manner for service of a summons pursuant to article 3 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated~~ by personal service at least seven days before the date the affidavit is filed. If service is by certified mail, a copy of the return receipt shall be attached to the affidavit. The notice of delinquency served on the obligor must state: (1) The terms of the support order and the total arrearage as

of the date the notice of delinquency was prepared; (2) the amount of income that will be withheld; (3) that the provision for withholding applies to any current or subsequent payors; (4) the procedures available for contesting the withholding and that the only basis for contesting the withholding is a mistake of fact concerning the amount of the support order, the amount of the arrearage, the amount of income to be withheld or the proper identity of the obligor; (5) the period within which the obligor must file a motion to stay service of the income withholding order and that failure to take such action within the specified time will result in payors' being ordered to begin withholding; and (6) the action which will be taken if the obligor contests the withholding.

In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the filing of an affidavit with knowledge of falsity of the declaration of notice is punishable as a contempt. The obligor may, at any time, waive in writing the notice required by this subsection.

(g) On request of an obligor, the court shall issue a withholding order which shall be honored by a payor regardless of whether there is an arrearage.

**History:** L. 1985, ch. 115, § 3; L. 1986, ch. 137, § 11; July 1.

2-25-87

Wheatland Property Management, Inc.

990 Fairlawn • Topeka, Kansas 66606 • (913) 273-2000

PRESENTED TO: Senate Judiciary Committee

BY: Maggie Johnson, Wheatland Property Management, Inc.

RE: Senate Bill No. 227 - Opposition

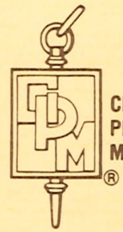
Date: February 25, 1987

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it has been my experience that the proposed procedures as stated in Senate Bill No. 227 are the common practice in Shawnee County. Since I do not manage properties outside this area, I am unaware of how the situation may be handled in other counties; however, I believe the current Landlord Tenant Act implies that the storage and subsequent disposition of the tenant's possessions are the responsibility of the landlord. In the rare cases in which we have this type of situation, our company has taken the responsibility of storage and disposition of the tenant's possessions.

Furthermore, K.S.A. 58-2565 already establishes a detailed procedure for the notification and disposition of abandoned personal items of a tenant. This section specifically identifies the landlord as the party responsible for such action.

I do realize that the purpose of this legislation is to clearly relieve the law enforcement officials of any responsibility or liability relating to the storage and disposition of tenant's personal items. Perhaps there is a need for clarification or modification, but if we start the process of modifying the Landlord Tenant Act various groups could identify numerous other sections that require modification or clarification. Are we ready to reconsider this Act and permit all those concerned parties to present their views?

While this modification may not adversely affect us, I do have serious reservations about bringing the Landlord Tenant Act up for review at this time. It is my recommendation that an interim study be conducted to review the Act and adequately address other problems with the current statute.




CERTIFIED PROPERTY MANAGER® Margaret Seever Johnson, CPM

Attach. IV
Senate Judiciary
2-25-87

2-25-87

# THE ASSOCIATED LANDLORDS OF KANSAS, INC.

PO Box 86026, Topeka, Kansas 66686
(913) 272-0058

AREA CHAPTERS

Hutchinson, Johnson County, Kansas City, Lawrence,
Salina, Shawnee County, & Wichita

Wednesday, February 25, 1987

Testimony submitted by, Harold Shoaf, Legislative Coordinator for The Associated Landlords of Kansas, Inc., 4545 SW 21st, Topeka, Kansas 66604.

To the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to SB 227.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Harold Shoaf. I am Legislative Coordinator for The Associated Landlords of Kansas (TALK), a statewide organization.

This bill deals with a small segment of tenants who do not pay their rent and yet refuse to vacate the property. In these cases, it is necessary to take legal action to have the tenant evicted.

It is the landlord's goal to clean and repair a property as soon as possible, in order to re-rent it. But the property must be vacant before he can accomplish this task.

The problem lies in getting a property vacated after a Writ has been served. In some cases the tenant refuses to move out or remove his personal property. At this point, we need the Sheriff's help when the tenant does not comply with the order to vacate. If the tenant moves out, but does not take his personal property, we need the Sheriff's help in removing this personal property.

Attach. I
Senate Judiciary
2-25-87

If the landlord could have solved the problem himself, he would have had no need to hire an attorney nor asked the Sheriff for help.

The landlord does not, and legally cannot, take the tenant's possessions against the tenant's will, but the landlord does need the personal possessions removed in order to re-rent the property. Landlords have major problems with tenants who will not pay rent and finally, leave under the cover of darkness, leaving worthless furniture, trash, and insect-infested clothing that cannot immediately be disposed of.

In a case #58,394 Davis, tenant vs Odell, landlord, the Supreme Court ruled on December 5, 1986, that in certain circumstances, the property located inside the premises can no longer be considered abandoned property, after Writ has been served.

In this case, the Sheriff was directed by the court to cause the tenant's belongings to be removed from the premises and the landlords restored to possession of the apartment together with an execution on the nonexempt personal property of the judgment debtors, Ronnie and Becky Davis. The Deputy Sheriff did not carry out the execution required by the Writ issued by the clerk of the court. The Sheriff turned the property over to the defendants, as landlords, who had no right to either sell or dispose of the property other than by execution as provided by statute. Because of the fact that the defendants in this case, as landlords in possession of the tenants' property, had no right to sell the property or dispose of it except as provided by law, their act of selling or disposing of the property constituted a conversion as a matter of law. The measure of damages for conversion of personal property is the value of the property at the time and place of the conversion.

The Supreme Court made it clear that the landlord cannot take the personal property of the tenant without his consent. The Sheriff's response to a court order to remove the personal

property of a tenant is the only relief provided a landlord. The landlord is prohibited from selling the tenant's personal property to pay back rent, according to this Supreme Court ruling.

Some members of this Senate Judiciary Committee had a part in orginating the present Landlord/Tenant Act in 1975. This required the involvement of many interested parties presenting hours of testimony. Although our Association is vitally interested in added improvement to the Act, we do not believe that 1987 is the year for major changes.

Tenants, landlords, sheriffs and others should have ample opportunity for input regarding these major changes. To accomplish this goal, time, negotiation and cooperation by all interested parties must be afforded.

We recommend that this Committee take no action on SB 227.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before your Committee.

2-25-87

SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

**_LEGAL DEPARTMENT_**

MICHAEL D. PEPOON
ASSISTANT COUNTY COUNSELOR

COUNTY COURTHOUSE • SUITE 315 • WICHITA, KANSAS 67203-3790 • TELEPHONE (316) 268-7111

Senate Judiciary Committee

RE: Senate Bill #227
TESTIMONY OF: Michael D. Pepoon
Legal Advisor to Sedgwick County Sheriff

The Honorable Robert Frey
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee

Dear Senator Frey:

Our office represents the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department. Sheriff Mike Hill has requested that we write a letter to represent both the Sheriff's and Sedgwick County's position on Senate Bill No. 227 -- a bill amending K.S.A. 58-2570 to better define the Sheriff's duties in serving Writs of Restitution and Execution when restoring a landlord with possession of his premises pursuant to a forcible detainer action.

The problems confronting the Sheriff with current legislation is that landlords and their attorneys have argued that it is the Sheriff's duty, when restoring a landlord to his premises, to also remove all the personal property of the tenant, as well as to execute on any non-exempt property. This presents three serious problems for the Sheriff:

1. The Sheriff is not equipped or budgeted to be in the moving and storage business.

2. The Sheriff does not want to incur the civil liability that may result in wrongfully converting the property of a tenant.

3. The Sheriff does not want to be put in the position of determining which property of a tenant is exempt or non-exempt -- which we feel is essentially a judicial interpretation.

We first became concerned with our procedures about a year and a half ago when a couple of problems developed. First, we were being sued in a couple of cases where tenants were alleging negligence on the part of the Sheriff in removing and storing their property; and secondly, we were not able to hire a private mover to remove the property of tenants.

This prompted our office to request an opinion from the Attorney General regarding the Sheriff's obligations in forcible detainer actions when restoring

Attach. VII
Senate Judiciary
2-25-87

the landlord to possession of the premises. In Attorney General Opinion No. 85-177, issued December 16, 1985, the Attorney General opines that "...the Sheriff has no statutory authority to take possession of the remaining property" of a tenant and that such action "...could invite a lawsuit based on the tort of conversion."

The Attorney General provided suggested guidelines for the Sheriff when executing a writ of restitution and execution, as follows:

> Upon writ of execution, the sheriff shall remove the tenant, if still present, from possession and turns possession over to the landlord. Any remaining personal property of the departed tenant should be inventoried by the sheriff, accompanied by the landlord. The landlord may then take possession of the personal property and is responsible for its removal and safe storage, and may recover any storage costs from the tenant.

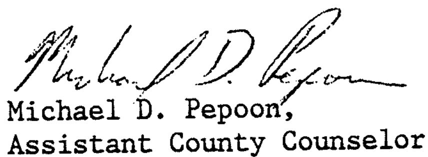
Since receiving this opinion, the Sheriff's Office has revised its procedures to be in conformity with those proposed by the Attorney General.

But even with the Attorney General's opinion, we have received continuous pressure from landlords to change our procedures and further have been threatened with lawsuits if we do not remove, store, and execute upon the tenant's personal property. Current legislation in this area is at best ambiguous, and at worst supports the contentions of landlords and their attorneys. It is this ambiguity in current legislation that Senate Bill No. 227, as introduced by Senate Yost, is attempting to ameliorate.

Senate Bill No 227 states that ..."the landlord shall take possession, remove and store any household goods, furnishings, fixtures or any other personal property left in or at the dwelling unit." Further, a Sheriff's officer "...shall execute only that portion of the writ requiring the restoration to the landlord of the premises..." We feel these statutory changes will fully protect the Sheriff from our three major concerns as stated previously in this letter.

In summary, both Sedgwick County and Sheriff Mike Hill support the efforts of Senator Yost and the passage of Senate Bill No. 227.

Respectfully yours,



Michael D. Pepoon,
Assistant County Counselor

A - VII