

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT H. MILLER at _____
Chairperson

1:30 a.m./p.m. on March 8, 1988 in room 526S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

- Representatives Roper & Sifers - E
- Representatives Roe, Jenkins, Peterson, Grotewiel, Hensley, & Roy

Committee staff present:

- Mary Torrence, Revisor's Office
- Mary Galligan, Research Department
- Lynda Hutfles, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

- Representative Adams
- Bob Stephan, Attorney General
- Bob Fulston, Supreme Court Nominating Committee
- Mike Hill, Sheriff Sedgwick County
- Brad Clum, Sheriff Sumner County
- Mike Papoon, Sedgwick County
- Harris Terry, McPherson County Sheriff
- Mike Cox, Wabunsee County Sheriff

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Miller.

Representative Sughrue made a motion, seconded by Representative Walker, to approve the minutes of the February 29, March 1, 2, & 7. The motion carried.

HB3049 - Supreme Court Nominating Committee

Representative Adams explained that this bill puts into statute what is already occurring. She referred to a letter to Representative Barkis from Attorney General Stephan which states that the Supreme Court Nominating Committee in selecting nominees for judges of the Court of Appeals is subject to the provisions of the Kansas Open Meetings Act. See attachment A.

Attorney General Bob Stephan told the committee that the Supreme Court Nominating Committee is named in the constitution for the purpose of nominating people to the Supreme Court. When acting in this capacity they are not covered by the Open Meetings Act. When acting by legislative authority, they are covered by the Open Meetings Act.

Bob Fulston, Chairman of the Supreme Court Nominating Committee, said that the committee has operated under the theory that they are not subject to the Open Meetings Act. The committee is a system by which names are submitted to the Governor as nominees to serve as a judge of the court of appeals. They need the highest caliber of candidates possible. The nominees go through an extensive and investigative process. The field of available choices will be limited if they are subject to the Open Meetings Act. If the committee is to function properly, it is essential that the bill be enacted so that the committee can do its job.

Hearings were concluded on HB3049.

HB2660 - Compensation for maintenance of prisoners

Mike Hill, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Kansas Sheriff's Association and sheriff of Sedgwick County, gave testimony in support of the bill. Since the enactment of more stringent DUI laws, some significant local cost have occurred. In 1982, 192 inmates were involved in the court ordered work release program. During 1987, there were 701 inmates assigned to the program. About 80% of the work release inmates are in the program as a result of a second or more DUI offense. Normally, the inmate is employed and the wages range from \$3.35 - \$14.00 an hour.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS
room 526S Statehouse, at 1:30 a.m./p.m. on March 8, 1988

Sheriff Hill said he had some concern about hardship cases referred to in line 77-79 and also asked that the \$10 figure be deleted in line 64-65. It appears reasonable and prudent to make an avenue available for local government officials to recover prisoner maintenance costs. The average daily cost to keep an inmate in Sedgwick County is \$39.77 a day. See attachment B.

Brad Clum, Sumner County Sheriff, testified in support of the bill and explained how work release works in Sumner County. There is a charge of \$4.00 a day which is turned back to the County Treasurer's office. This money is used for jail equipment. Sheriff Clum said he feels the amount charged for an individual inmate should be a county option. The judge may order work release at the time of sentencing or an individual may be allowed to apply for work release. Individuals sentenced to less than 15 days or who are convicted of a violent crime are not eligible for work release. Sumner county has a very successful program. Defendants are productive in society and at the same time monitored by the courts.

Mike Papoon, Assistant and court counselor for Sedgwick County, supported the legislation which he helped draft to recoup some of the costs of work release. He also felt the \$10 in the bill should be deleted. There also should be a sliding scale based on income.

Harris Terry, McPherson County Sheriff, gave testimony in support of the bill which provides for the return of monies charged against jail inmates who are in a work release program. Currently, the daily costs of keeping an inmate in McPherson County is around \$30.00 per day. See attachment C.

Mike Cox, Wabunsee County Sheriff, told the committee he was in support of the bill. His average daily cost is \$20.00 per day.

Hearings were concluded on HB2666.

The chairman appointed a subcommittee to clean up language in sec. d of HB2666. Representative Sprague was appointed Chairman with Representatives Charlton & Long as members.

The meeting was adjourned.

FEB 10 1988



STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

2ND FLOOR, KANSAS JUDICIAL CENTER, TOPEKA 66612

ROBERT T. STEPHAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 9, 1988

MAIN PHONE: (913) 296-2215
CONSUMER PROTECTION: 296-3751

The Honorable Marvin Barkis
House Minority Leader
State Capitol, Room 327-S
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Barkis:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a situation that has come to my attention on which you may wish to take legislative action. I am directing this letter to the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives. As you may know, upon a recent inquiry to this office I stated that it appears the Supreme Court Nominating Commission in selecting nominees for judges of the Court of Appeals is subject to the provisions of the Kansas Open Meetings Act.

The Kansas Open Meetings Act (KOMA), K.S.A. 75-4317 et seq., provides that, unless otherwise exempted by law or by rules of the house or senate, all meetings of public bodies must be open to the public. Public bodies include "all legislative and administrative bodies and agencies of the state and political and taxing subdivisions thereof, including boards, commissions, authorities, councils, committees, subcommittees and other subordinate groups thereof, receiving or expending and supported in whole or in part by public funds" K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 75-4318(a).

We were asked in 1982 whether the KOMA is applicable to the Supreme Court Nominating Commission (Commission). In Attorney General Opinion No. 82-254 we noted that by its terms the KOMA does not cover judicial bodies. However, we stated that the functions of the Commission are not judicial in character as the process of nominating three candidates to submit to the Governor is an executive function. Even though the Commission meets both tests of a public body, we concluded that "the legislature is without authority to dictate to the Commission the manner of its operation since the Commission derives its powers directly from the people through the Constitution." (A.G. Opin. No. 82-254, p. 2).

Attach A

The procedure for the selection of justices to the Kansas Supreme Court is provided in Article 3, Section 5, of the Kansas Constitution. The Supreme Court Nominating Commission is created in this section as follows:

"(d) A nonpartisan nominating commission whose duty it shall be to nominate and submit to the governor the names of persons for appointment to fill vacancies in the office of any justice of the supreme court is hereby established, and shall be known as the 'supreme court nominating commission.' Said commission shall be organized as hereinafter provided."

Paragraph (e) specifies the composition of the Commission's membership. The legislature's powers are enumerated in paragraph (f) as follows:

"The terms of office, the procedure for selection and certification of the members of the commission and provision for their compensation or expenses shall be as provided by the legislature." (Emphasis added).

① term
② selection and certification
③ compensation

The legislature has authority over the Commission only in the three areas specified in paragraph (f). No mention is made in the Constitution of legislative authority over the operations or procedures of the Commission. Therefore, in Attorney General Opinion No. 82-254 we concluded that, in exercising its constitutional duties, the Commission is not subject to the KOMA as the legislature is without authority to impose such requirements on the Commission.

The Kansas Court of Appeals was created by legislative act in 1975 (L. 1975, ch. 178), and came into being on January 10, 1977. K.S.A. 20-3001 et seq. (The Constitution in Article 3, § 1 gives the legislature authority to establish courts.) K.S.A. 20-3004 provides that "the supreme court nominating commission established by section 5 of article 3 of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall nominate persons to serve as judges of the court of appeals. . . ." (Emphasis added). The legislature also gave the Commission the duty to nominate judges to fill vacancies and to fill new positions created by court expansion. K.S.A. 20-3004; K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 20-3005; K.S.A. 20-3007.

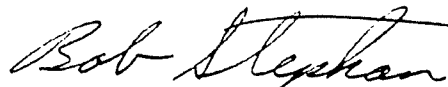
Since the Commission is a constitutional body, and the only duty of the Commission under the Constitution is to nominate Supreme Court justices, I question whether the legislature has authority

to impose a statutory duty on the Commission to nominate judges of the Court of Appeals. While it seems that the legislature cannot mandate the Commission to perform this function, the commission has accepted this duty the eleven years the Court of Appeals has been in existence.

In contrast to our 1982 opinion that the Commission is not subject to the KOMA while performing its constitutional function, it appears that Commission meetings must comply with the open meetings law when performing those duties imposed by statute. The constitutional reasons for KOMA exemption when nominating Supreme Court justices do not extend to the Commission when nominating Court of Appeals judges, as the latter selection process is provided by statute, not the Constitution. Since the Commission is performing a statutory function in nominating judges, the Commission must comply with all applicable statutory requirements.

The Commission is a public body as defined in the KOMA because its functions are administrative and it expends public funds. See K.S.A. 20-136; 20-137; 20-138. Our research has not revealed any law which exempts meetings of the Supreme Court Nominating Commission concerning the selection of nominees of judges of the Court of Appeals from the open meetings law. Therefore, I am taking the position that, absent any legislative action this session creating a specific exemption, such meetings of the Commission are subject to the Kansas Open Meetings Act.

Very truly yours,



ROBERT T. STEPHAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF KANSAS

RTS:RLN:bas

cc: Chief Justice David Prager
Supreme Court

Chief Judge Bob Abbott
Court of Appeals

Robert C. Foulston
700 4th Financial Center
100 N. Broadway
Wichita, Kansas 67202

Howard Schwartz
Judicial Administrator

Mary Galligan
Legislative Research Department

Stephan says nominating commission may be subject to open meetings law

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — The Legislature should pass a bill if it wants to remove all doubt whether the Supreme Court Nominating Commission is exempt from the Open Meetings Act when it considers candidates for nomination to the state Court of Appeals, Attorney General Robert T. Stephan said Thursday.

Stephan said in an interview there is a question whether the nominating commission can meet in private to discuss and vote on nominees to the Court of Appeals, but that he won't take action on the matter pending consideration by the Legislature.

The attorney general said he assumes the commission has been acting in good faith in following a 1982 opinion he issued, and for that reason he will wait to see what the lawmakers do.

"I am leaning toward directing a

letter to appropriate members of the Legislature, setting forth the problem and asking them to consider a legislative solution," Stephan said.

"If the Legislature chooses not to specifically exempt them (from the Open Meetings Act), then the Supreme Court Nominating Commission very clearly will be subject to the act," the attorney general added.

"I really doubt, now that the question has been posed, that they are exempt from anything when they are considering Court of Appeals nominees."

Barbara Juelke



SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

MIKE HILL

Sheriff

COUNTY COURTHOUSE • 525 N. MAIN • WICHITA, KANSAS 67203 • TELEPHONE 268-7264

March 7, 1988

The Honorable Robert H. Miller
Chairman - Federal & State Affairs
Kansas House of Representatives
State Capitol - Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Chairman Miller:

In order to provide amplifying information regarding the amending or enacting of necessary legislation pertaining to a user fee for work release inmates in county detention facilities; the following supporting data is provided.

As an example; in Sedgwick County, a three building facility located in the local community has the capacity to house 46 inmates. During 1987, a monthly average of 41 males and 2 females were maintained with a 94% occupancy rate. On or about March 28, 1988, a new 100 bed facility is scheduled to be operational.

The projected nine month 1988 costs for the new Work Release Facility are budgeted as follows:

Personal Services	\$262,159
Contractual Services	194,882
Commodities	35,441
Capital Outlay	7,944
Interfund Expenditures	26,379
Total	\$526,805

It is very easy to understand why the costs for detention facility operations are on the rise as the inmate population at the local level becomes higher. New facilities are required to handle new population requirements. Alternative measures with innovative approaches to reducing local costs are needed now. As an example, if local government

Reerch B

officials were afforded the opportunity to use an inmate charge-back cost/per diem rate or user fee of \$10/day in 1988, the 9 month return using a 75% occupancy rate (75 prisoners) would be about \$205,500. The return at the same rate for a twelve month period is \$273,750 which is approximately 52% of projected costs.


Since the enactment of more stringent DUI statutes some significant local costs have surfaced. In 1982, 192 inmates were involved in the court-ordered work release program. During 1987 there were 701 inmates assigned to the program. About 80% of the work release inmates are in the program as a result of a second or more DUI offense. Normally, the inmate is employed. Wages range from \$3.35/hr to over \$14/hr. The average wage is in \$5-\$6 range.

It appears reasonable and prudent to make an avenue available for local government officials to recover prisoner maintenance costs. In the case of the \$14/hr work release inmate; the annual income is nearly \$30,000/yr, yet the taxpayers are paying for lodging, food and other associated maintenance costs.

The attachments are examples of other agencies incorporating a similar user fee system.

Thank you for your interest and attention to this important issue. If I can be of any further assistance, do not hesitate to call.

Warmest regards,


MICHAEL D. HILL
SHERIFF

MDH:kg

cc: Federal and State Affairs
Committee Members



SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MICHAEL D. PEPOON
ASSISTANT COUNTY COUNSELOR

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

TO: Sheriff Mike Hill
FROM: Michael D. Pepon, Assistant County Counselor
DATE: January 7, 1988
RE: Charging Work-Release Inmates for Cost of Housing and Maintenance

In conjunction with the work of the Jail Committee you established to make recommendations concerning charging work release inmates for their cost of housing, I have drafted per your request a possible legislative change to the Kansas statutes in order to accomplish your goal. I would recommend adding a new section to K.S.A. 19-1930 providing that the Board of County Commissioners may establish a daily rate for housing work-release inmates. I believe this section falls logically under this statute. The new section (f) which I have proposed is in effect a combination of a South Dakota statute for providing for a maintenance cost charged against work-release inmates and K.S.A. 75-5268 which provides for such compensation for the State for work-release inmates under the control of the State Department of Corrections. The new section (f) which I have proposed could also be an entirely new statute among K.S.A. 19-1901 et seq. which govern operation of jails.

I would suggest that you provide along with this revised statute a summary of the work of the work-release per diem committee, including articles that we have which indicate the changes which have been made in South Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa. It is my understanding we have the support of Judge Corrigan, Administrative Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, and all of the judges of the City of Wichita. Further, when you deem it appropriate, we will put this on the agenda for the Board of County Commissioners in order to get their formal support of your proposal.

This proposed legislation is not part of the county legislative package. If you would like, we could take steps to see that it is included as such. I would suggest probably proposing this legislation to the State Sheriffs Association with this backing of the County Commission. Let me know if you have any further questions or concerns.

MDP/nlp

County jails; U.S. prisoners, city prisoners and inmates on parole or conditional release; compensation for maintenance; Sedgwick County, tax levy. (a) The sheriff or the keeper of the jail in any county of the state shall receive all prisoners committed to the sheriff's or jailer's custody by the authority of the United States or by the authority of any city located in such county and shall keep them safely in the same manner as prisoners of the county until discharged in accordance with law. The county maintaining such prisoners shall receive from the United States or such city compensation for the maintenance of such prisoners in an amount equal to that provided by the county for maintenance of county prisoners and provision shall be made for the maintenance of such prisoners in the same manner as prisoners of the county. The governing body of any city committing prisoners to the county jail shall provide for the payment of such compensation upon receipt of a statement from the sheriff of such county as to the amount due therefor from such city.

(b) The sheriff or the keeper of the jail in any county of the state shall receive all prisoners committed to the sheriff's or jailer's custody pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5217, and amendments thereto, and shall keep them safely in the same manner as prisoners of the county until discharged in accordance with law or until otherwise ordered by the secretary of corrections. The cost of maintenance of such prisoners, including medical costs of such prisoners shall be paid by the department of corrections in an amount equal to that provided by the county for maintenance of county prisoners.

(c) In lieu of charging city authorities for the cost of maintenance of prisoners as provided by subsections (a) and (b), the board of county commissioners of Sedgwick County may levy a tax not to exceed 1 mill upon all tangible taxable property of the county to pay such costs and the costs of maintaining county prisoners. Any such levy shall not be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 79-5001 et seq., and amendments thereto. No revenue derived from such levy shall be used to pay the costs of maintenance of prisoners committed to the jail by federal or state authorities, or authorities of other counties or cities in other counties. For the purpose of this subsection, if any portion of a city is located within a county levying a tax hereunder, all prisoners of such city shall be deemed prisoners of such county.

(d) If any sheriff or jailer neglects or refuses to perform the services and duties required by the provisions of this act, the sheriff or jailer shall be subject to the same penalties, forfeitures and actions as if the prisoners had been committed under the authority of this state.

(e) Attorneys of prisoners held in a county jail shall be permitted to visit them professionally at all reasonable hours.

(NEW SECTION)

(f) The board of county commissioners may require by resolution that a sum not to exceed the average daily prisoner cost may be charged to work release inmates of county jails as restitution to be applied toward prisoner maintenance cost, including but not limited to, room and board. Any inmate who is allowed to participate in such employment or in job training for which a subsistence allowance is paid in connection with such job training shall pay over to the county or the designated representative of the county all moneys received from such paid employment or job training to pay such inmates food and lodging at the rate as established by the board of county commissioners. The balance, if any, shall be made available to the inmate unless said moneys are to be applied to court costs, restitution, or as otherwise directed by the court. In instances of undue hardship, the board of county commissioners may reduce or waive the charges for an inmate participating in the work release program.

FACILITY:

Department of Work Release for the Franklin County Court of
Common Pleas

CONTACT PERSON:

Steven P. Cahill, Director (614-462-3089)

The reference of the Department of Work Release for the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas was obtained from an article in Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, October 2, 1984 which was submitted by Ken Arnold.

General information obtained from Steven Cahill includes the following:

- 1) State Law (Ohio Revised Code § 5147.28) enclosed authorizes establishment of work release programs by courts.
- 2) State Law (Ohio Revised Code § 5147.29) enclosed authorizes collection and disbursement of prisoner's earnings.
- 3) Amount collected is 20% of the gross but not to exceed \$75/week. Judges have final determination on whether inmates are to pay (O.R.C. § 5147.29 Section D). Inmates with cash jobs are charged a flat rate of \$6.00 per day. Previously per diem rate had been a flat rate of \$42/week with a sliding scale to adjust for low paying jobs. This 20% figure was recommended by NIC (National Institute of Corrections).
- 4) Average daily cost to house an inmate is \$35/day.
- 5) Average population on program is 74 inmates.
- 6) Population base is approximately 1½ million.
- 7) Inmate turns check over to program, costs are deducted, and the program reissues a check to the inmate.
- 8) Program is housed in the jail itself.

Inmates to pay for jail stay

By Alan Johnson

Dispatch County Office Reporter

In about one month, inmates will begin paying about \$20 a day for room and board in the Franklin County jail.

Commissioners signed a resolution today which makes Franklin County the first county in Ohio to take advantage of a new state law allowing officials to charge prisoners for expenses of their time spent in jail.

Sheriff Robert L. Berry said he expects the change will mean an additional \$200,000 in annual income for the county, although earlier estimates had put the figure as high as \$800,000.

HE SAID the amount is the same daily rate the county charges the city for incarcerating prisoners to cover the cost of food, clothing and shelter.

The rate will go up, possibly to as much as \$40 per day, when the county jail under construction on Jackson Pike is completed, he said.

The law will go into effect immediately, but probably will not be used for about a month while a reimbursement system is set up, Berry said.

The sheriff said not all prisoners will be required to pay. About half the inmates are unemployed.

Whether a prisoner will be required to pay will be up to the discretion of the sentencing judges.

"IT WILL be those people they think it would be appropriate to charge," Berry said.

A financial investigation of the prisoner's ability to pay will be done, and a separate hearing may be conducted, Berry said. A new department was created recently in Municipal Court to do such investigations.

The new law was sponsored by state Rep. David J. Leland, D-Columbus, who said that taxpayers should not be forced to pay for the total cost of housing inmates.

Leland said it costs the county \$10 million a year to house the 36,000 prisoners sentenced to the jail, and many of them are financially able to reimburse the county for the cost of their confinement.

The additional funds will go into the county's general fund.

FACILITY:

St. Louis, Missouri

CONTACT PERSON:

Steve Stisselman (314-889-3999)

General information obtained from Mr. Stisselman includes the following:

- 1) Program and collection is approved by state statute.
- 2) Monies are returned to a general revenue accounting department.
- 3) Approximately \$70,000/year is reimbursed to the county.
- 4) On a sliding scale but collect 25% of gross to a maximum of \$40/week recently raised on July 1, 1987 to a maximum of \$60/week.
- 5) If inmate is unemployed, program may work him 40 hours per week and pay inmate \$10/week.
- 6) Average population is 65 inmates including six women. Capacity is approximately 73.
- 7) Inmates housed in dorm setting in part of the jail/office building.
- 8) Inmates cash their own checks pay the department by cash but preferably money order. Both St. Louis and Franklin County report bad experience with personal checks (wonder why?)
- 9) Staff
 - a) Administrator
 - b) 3 full time case workers 1 part time
 - c) 9 correctional officer - usually 2 per shift

FACILITY:

Dallas County Work Release

CONTACT PERSON:

Jay Harrison (214-521-6080)

Information obtained from Jay Harrison includes the following:

- 1) State law authorizes establishment of work release and collection of a per diem .
- 2) County Commissioners also have approved.
- 3) Agency is dual effort between Dallas County Community Corrections and Dallas County Sheriff Department.
- 4) Judges approve collection of per diem. 3 out of 25 Judges do not allow collection of per diem.
- 5) Rate is \$10/day for misdemeanor
Rate is \$7.50/day for contempt of court (child support).
- 6) Average population 200-250 inmates. Capacity is 235. Housed in a 75 year old minimum security jail.
Population includes some felonies, state inmates, weekenders (50-125).
- 7) On short term offenders, try to collect money up front.
- 8) Have a good time policy where the inmate gets 3 days credit for 1 day served. Longest stay is around 45 days.
- 9) Projection and on target to collect \$340,000. from inmates.
- 10) Staff
 - a) Manager
 - b) 5 caseworkers
 - c) Secretary
 - d) Clerical

FACILITY:

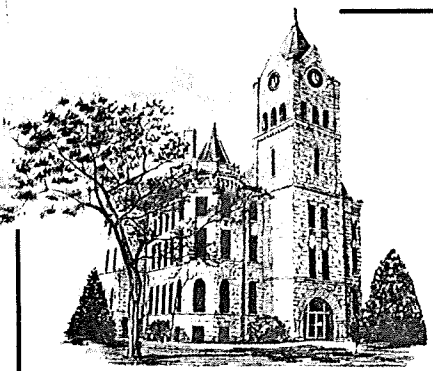
Montgomery County Work Release / Pre Release Program

Information obtained from (NIC) National Institute of Corrections

General Information obtained from NIC.

- 1) A State Law in 1968 began a work release unit of the County Detention Center.
- 2) Established by the county council pursuant to the law of Maryland.
- 3) The center deducts 20% percent of the resident gross earnings for room and board (up to \$200.00 per month).
- 4) All residents whether employed full-time or part-time relinquish their entire paychecks to work release center where deductions are made with their budget guidelines.
- 5) Staff
 - a) Director (1), Deputy Director (1)
 - b) Correctional Counselor
 - c) Work Release Coordinator (2)
 - d) Correctional unit supervisor (2)
 - e) Resident Supervisor (10)
 - f) Administration Aid (2)
- 6) Inmate Population

Approximately 92 inmates on program
Recommend 2.4 Staff to 1 Inmate.



McPherson County, Kansas

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BY

HARRIS G. TERRY, MCPHERSON COUNTY SHERIFF
IMMEDIATE-PAST PRESIDENT KANSAS SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

MARCH 8, 1988

House Bill No. 2666 addresses an operational issue pertinent to some County Sheriffs' and may be pertinent in the future to other counties, including McPherson County. This proposal would provide for the return to the county of monies charged against jail inmates who are in a work release program.

Currently the daily cost of keeping an inmate in the McPherson County Jail is around \$30.00 per day. We have had inmates in the past who were able to maintain their employment or attend school while serving their sentences. They were not required to pay anything towards the expenses of their keep. Those who were employed would have been in the position to pay the fee of \$10.00 (or more if allowed) per day and still meet their other financial obligations.

By requiring work release inmates to pay part of the average daily cost while serving their sentence would help reduce the expense that counties have in operating their jails. It would also place more responsibility upon the inmate in the form of restitution to the county. Further, the passage of this bill could directly affect the use of work release programs by other counties and the maintenance of county jails or work release facilities. The accomplishment of these two goals, with minimal affect on work release inmates, appears to provide adequate justification for the consideration of this measure.

The Kansas Sheriffs' Association and myself respectfully request your support on this bill.

Harris G. Terry
Sheriff

McPherson County Sheriff
Box 426 ★ 119 N. Maple
McPherson, KS 67460
(316) 241-2720

Larry G. Powell
Undersheriff

Attach c