

Approved

Ivan Sand

Date

3/24/88

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Local Government

The meeting was called to order by Representative Ivan Sand at
Chairperson

1:30 a/m./p.m. on March 23, 1988 in room 521-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Baker, excused

Representative Dean, excused

Representative Kennson, excused

Representative Kennard, excused

Committee staff present:

Mike Heim, Legislative Research Dept.

Bill Edds, Revisor of Statutes' Office

Lenore Olson, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Charles Chiles, Topeka Police Dept., Computer Coordinator

Marla Howard, City of Wichita

Ed Speer, General Counsel, Johnson County Water District No. 1

The minutes of March 17, 1988 were approved.

Chairman Sand introduced Riley County Clerk Wanda Coder and her guests.

Mike Heim gave an overview of SB 493.

Charles Chiles testified in favor of SB 493, stating that he feels E911 and Computer Aided Dispatching can be one in the same system when interfaced and used in the world of emergency communications. (Attachment 1)

Marla Howard testified in support of SB 493, stating that they requested this legislation to allow them to use emergency telephone tax revenues as an option for financing emergency telephone system improvements; specifically a computer aided dispatch system. (Attachment 2)

Chairman Sand closed the hearing on SB 493.

A motion was made by Representative Miller and seconded by Representative Acheson to pass SB 493 and to place it on the Consent Calendar. The motion carried.

Ed Speer testified in support of SB 583, stating that this bill assures the interpretive reconciliation of two water district statutes. (Attachment 3)

A motion was made by Representative Douville and seconded by Representative Fry to pass SB 583. The motion carried.

Ed Speer testified in support of SB 669, stating that this bill doesn't change existing law, but only expresses what existed before by implication. (Attachment 4)

A motion was made by Representative Douville and seconded by Representative Fry to pass SB 669 as technically amended. The motion carried.

A motion was made by Representative Miller and seconded by Representative Brown to amend lines 101 through 104 of SB 466 to read " to cooperate with the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and with Miami county in the operation, improvement and maintenance of Hillsdale state park and to enforce rules and regulations for the operation of such parkland; and." The motion carried.

A motion was made by Representative Miller and seconded by Representative Brown to pass SB 466 as amended. The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

DATE 3/23/88

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
<i>CW Chiles</i>	<i>204 W 5th Topeka</i>	<i>TPD</i>
<i>Terry Stevens</i>	<i>Topeka</i>	<i>City of Topeka</i>
<i>Lindy Thompson</i>	<i>Manhattan, Ks</i>	<i>Riley Co</i>
<i>Cindy Cox</i>	<i>Manhattan, Ks</i>	<i>Riley County</i>
<i>Wanda Crow</i>	" "	" "
<i>Trisha Champlin</i>	" "	" "
<i>Kelly Springer</i>		
<i>Sharon Sardman</i>	" "	" "
<i>Ruth Lindsey</i>	" "	" "
<i>Marla Howard</i>	<i>Wichita</i>	<i>City of Wichita</i>
<i>Audrey Langworthy</i>		<i>Senate</i>

Please don't take this pen!



The National Computer Aided Dispatch Consortium

Executive Committee

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Sanford Smith
919-373-2478

Secretary
Kathy Parks
904-254-1500

Chairman
Mark Martorano
412-255-2935

Finance Chairman
Morris J. Groce III
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Greensboro, NC

Richard Dees
Indian River County, FL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LOCAL

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

MARCH 23, 1988

TESTIMONY GIVEN BY:

LT. CHARLES W. CHILES
COMPUTER COORDINATOR
TOPEKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
204 W. 5TH
TOPEKA, KS 66603

I appear before you today to testify on behalf of Senate Bill #493. I am presently the Computer Coordinator for the Topeka Police Department and sit on the National Computer Aided Dispatch Consortium Board, of which I chair the 911 Committee. My present position at the Topeka Police Department is to install a Computer Aided Dispatch System and interface 911 into that system.

I have had several meetings with AT&T 911 authorities; in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Denver along with working closely with 911 representatives of Southwestern Bell both here and in St. Louis.

CAD, "Computer Aided Dispatching" is an on-line, real-time, interactive intelligent system with features that are of value to all levels of personnel within an emergency communications environment. Faster response for the protection of life and property is the top priority in planning a CAD/911 system. A department should also want to achieve significant improvements in personal safety, crime and fire prevention, administration, and management of their departments resources.

When a call for service comes into an Emergency Communications Center a CAD system will provide a series of automatic tasks that streamline communications from 911, to the complaint-taker to the dispatcher to the field personnel.

The system offers a number of short cuts for handling 911 emergency calls, such as automatic display of the address linked to the caller's telephone number. Vital data can be sent immediately to the dispatcher. Follow-up information is automatically attached to the original message so that an officer can be updated, for example, while enroute to a burglary. This feature is especially valuable when the operator needs to stay on the line, as with hysterical or suicidal callers.

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911 & CAD not only create a handshake with one another, but actually become one system when interfaced together. For 11¢ a month as it is in Shawnee County, I know of no better buy for the public. Especially the elderly and the young, for pennies a month, have a rapid and dependable link between themselves and all emergency services within their communities, without having to even be required to say a word over the phone.

We, in Topeka wanted to enhance our E911 system by adding a CAD system, but we had to expend \$250,000.00 out of the Capitol Improvements Budget of the City to accomplish this task. Topeka Emergency Communications Center acts as the Public Answering Service Point for all of Shawnee County from which our 911 tax is levied. I would like to say we in Topeka and Shawnee County have had a outstanding working relationship when it comes to 911 and the tremendous benefits to the public.

In conclusion I would like to go on record in supporting Senate Bill #493 as it stands, and feel that E911 and CAD can be one in the same system when interfaced together and used in the world of emergency communications.



OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
CITY HALL — THIRTEENTH FLOOR
455 NORTH MAIN STREET
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
(316) 268-4351

TO: CHAIRMAN SAND AND MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

FROM: MARLA J. HOWARD, PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

DATE: MARCH 23, 1988

RE: SB 493, EMERGENCY TELEPHONE TAX FUNDS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Marla Howard and, on behalf of the City of Wichita, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today in support of Senate Bill 493, concerning emergency telephone services and tax funds.

The City of Wichita, with Sedgwick County's support, requested this legislation to allow us to use emergency telephone tax revenues as an option for financing emergency telephone system improvements; specifically a computer aided dispatch system.

Currently, K.S.A. 12-5302 authorizes governing bodies to impose an emergency telephone tax of up to two percent of the tariff rate in the governing body's jurisdiction where emergency telephone service has been contracted. K.S.A. 12-5304, however, limits the expenditure of funds collected from such tax solely for payment to the service supplier; in our case Southwestern Bell. Unfortunately, divestiture regulations no longer allow Southwestern Bell to purchase equipment such as a computer aided dispatch system.

Sedgwick County currently levies an emergency telephone tax of seven-tenths of one percent upon all telephone users in the county. This currently generates approximately \$208,000 per year. This tax is levied on the exchange access only and, at the current rate, this adds seven cents per month to the normal

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residential telephone bill. The full two percent tax, if imposed in Sedgwick County, would generate approximately \$600,000 per year, and would cost residential telephone customers approximately twenty-one cents per month; a fourteen cent increase.

CAD is projected to cost approximately \$600,000, with an annual operating cost of \$20,000. The City and County originally anticipated purchasing CAD over a two year period; however, that would require taxing the full two percent for those two years. Because the 9-1-1 center is administered by the County, the final decision will be made by the County Commission, but the City anticipates that longer-term financing will be chosen. Although the interest would be greater, the monthly tax would remain closer to the present rate. Without SB 493, CAD will be paid for from general property tax revenues; 73 percent by the City and 27 percent by the County. This cost is the equivalent of a little more than a one-half mill increase. We believe, instead, that a user tax such as the Emergency Telephone Tax remains the most appropriate source of funding for this type of equipment; thus, the introduction of SB 493.

The Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) proposed for purchase by the City and County will automate our current manual dispatch system. Working with the automatic location system of 9-1-1, CAD will forward the location of each emergency simultaneously to police, fire and emergency medical service dispatchers. At the same time, CAD automatically tracks who is on call, who is available, and who is closest to the location for all three services and will immediately provide recommendations to the dispatchers on whom to send on each call.

It currently takes Emergency Communications an average of 1.25 minutes to process each emergency request. CAD is expected to shorten that response time by 45 seconds, which can literally mean the difference between life and death in emergency situations.

Within the Southwestern Bell system, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas all have more leeway with their emergency tax funds than Kansas currently allows. We did work with Southwestern Bell on the proposed language change and, because divestiture regulations will not allow Southwestern Bell to purchase this type of equipment for the 9-1-1 center, they are agreeable to the amendment proposed in SB 493 to allow the City and County to do so.

The City of Wichita respectfully requests your favorable consideration of SB 493. Thank you.

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WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 OF JOHNSON COUNTY



5930 Beverly — Mission, Kansas 66202
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2921, Mission, Kansas 66201

Tel. (913) 722-3000

Senate Bill 583

SB 583 concerns the sale of surplus water by amending K.S.A. 19-3509 to reconcile it with K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3515.

This bill assures the interpretive reconciliation of two water district statutes which both refer to wholesale water supply outside of the boundaries of Water District No. 1 of Johnson County. The more specific section on that subject is K.S.A. 19-3515 which has always authorized wholesale contracts to supply water to other political subdivisions of the state, and since 1985 has included privately owned water utilities. K.S.A. 19-3509, in describing the functions, authority and responsibilities of the Water District board, refers to the enlargement of the supply and distribution system and the sale and disposition of "surplus water" outside the district boundaries. The term "surplus" can be relative when applied to various demands at different times. With increasing county dependence upon Water District No. 1 as the source of supply for future increases in area demand, other water supply districts must have a consistently dependable source even in times of drought, and cannot be subjected to a strict construction of "surplus" which could result in interruptions of supply. The amendment to K.S.A. 19-3509 removes the reference to "surplus" and substitutes reference to the more specific section at K.S.A. 19-3515. The Water District board's authority to extend the district's water supply system in order to adequately provide dependable wholesale capacity is already expressed in K.S.A. 19-3509, and the amendment refers specifically to K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3515 instead of merely referring to such supply " as hereinafter provided".

The amendment would clearly provide a single policy expression in terms of wholesale water, and since K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3515 is the more specific on this topic, resort should be made to a single policy as therein expressed.

SB 583 amends K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3515 by referring to rates and charges for wholesale customers.

The amendment to K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3515 eliminates reference to the "price" for wholesale water, and more realistically substitutes "rates and charges" which encompasses both elements of commodity cost and capacity to accommodate peak demand. The amendment therefore recognizes the System Development Charge that is included in the amount paid for wholesale water and which represents the wholesale customers proportionate share of the capital improvements for expanded capacity to assure adequate water supply.

WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 OF JOHNSON COUNTY



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Senate Bill 669

SB 669 clarifies the status of a rural water district which agrees to be annexed by an urban water district under the provisions of K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3512(b).

What is most significant about this bill is that it actually does not change existing law, but only expresses what existed before by implication.

Water District No. 1 of Johnson County is the only urban water district existing under the provisions of K.S.A. 19-3501, et seq. It adjoins several rural water districts which are becoming urbanized and at least one rural district is considering entering into an agreement to be included within extended boundaries of Water District No. 1. A method for accomplishing such an agreement is set out in K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3512(b), but the present version of that law does not expressly refer to dissolution of the board of the rural water district. In order to avoid any risk of ambiguity, bond counsel recommended that the statute more clearly reflect that rural water district boards are dissolved when the rural water district consolidates with an urban water district under the existing provisions of K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 19-3512(b). Bond counsel's concern was that rural water district boards be exonerated from all responsibilities and continued existence once the district itself is dissolved through consolidation. In other words, the board itself should clearly not "be left dangling" with no district to govern. Bond transcripts would more clearly eliminate any question about the existence of a rural water district board after consolidation. This would relieve the rural water district board from any other formalities such as required by K.S.A. 82a-629, since the consolidation will already have been approved by the land owners.

This bill affects only rural water districts adjoining Water District No. 1 of Johnson County since it is the only urban water district created under K.S.A. 19-3501, et seq. That law applies only in Miami, Franklin, Johnson and Wyandotte counties, and none of the rural water districts in those counties will be affected unless they adjoin the existing boundaries of Water District No. 1 of Johnson County and agree to a consolidation.