

Approved

Thomas F. Walker
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The meeting was called to order by REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS F. WALKER at
Chairperson

9:00 a.m./p.m. on FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1989 in room 522-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Avis Swartzman - Revisor
Julian Efird - Legislative Research
Carolyn Rampey - Legislative Research
Jackie Breymeyer - Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ed Rolfs - Secretary, Department of Revenue
Terry Harmon - State Historical Society
Gregg Yowell - Wang Laboratories, Inc.
Jim Parker - DISC Analyst
Dr. Loren Phillips - Department of Health & Environment
Wilbur Leonard - Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations
H. Dean Cotton - Department of Human Resources
Rich McKee - Kansas Livestock Association
Warren Parker - Kansas Farm Bureau
Susan Irza - Department of Administration

Chairman Walker called the meeting to order. The minutes will stand approved at the end of the meeting if there are no corrections or additions.

SB 273 - Establish Division of Collections

Secretary Rolfs appeared again on SB 273 for clarification of several points of the bill. Responsibility for abatement of tax penalties is moved from the Director of Taxation to the Revenue Secretary or his designee. The Division of Collections is set in the statutes ratifying its creation which was done by administrative fiat. Two positions are moved from classified to unclassified service - the Director of Collections and the Director of Planning and Research. The person in the position of the Director of Collections will shape the entire direction of the division.

The Director of Planning and Research has a position that affects public policy more than any other agency.

The Secretary stated he will be in a position to hire whomever he wishes, but future Secretaries might not be this fortunate. The persons involved need to be in concert with the incumbent administration or an untenable situation may result which would involve government waste due to reorganization. On behalf of future Secretaries of Revenue, Secretary Rolfs is seeking favorable consideration of the bill's provisions. (Attachment 1)

Several questions were asked of Secretary Rolfs. Chairman Walker stated the bill would be debated later and in the interests of time the Committee needed to continue with the agenda.

SB 205 - Public Records; use of optical disc

Secretary Rolfs distributed a balloon copy of SB 205 which contained amendments. (Attachment 2)

Terry Harmon, Historical Society, distributed what he stated was the same balloon as Secretary Rolfs. He called attention to 45-412(b). He stated the need for a master copy as backup to be placed in an off site location. (Attachment 3)

Gregg Yowell, Wang Laboratories, Inc. spoke to the bill. He stated that over the last five years, Wang Laboratories has been active in research, development and marketing of image processing systems which utilize optical disk in storing paper based information. Mr. Yowell was present as a resource person to answer any questions the Committee might have.

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 GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

room 522-S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m. ~~xxxx~~ on FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1989

He told the Committee about "WORM", which stands for Write-Once-Read-Many technology. Information that is once recorded on the disk, can be read many times, but not altered. (Attachment 4)

In answer to a question by one of the committee members, Mr. Yowell said there is no special environment needed with these disks. The information is burned on. A backup is kept off site.

Jim Parker, DISC analyst, appeared to lend support to the bill. He stated that if there were any questions the committee might have or information the committee would request, he would be happy to respond.

Dr. Loren Phillips, Department of Health & Environment, brought an optical disk which he passed around so the committee could see what an actual disk looks like. One disk can hold 40,000 to 50,000 birth certificates. What comes off the disk is an exact copy of the original. The disk is not breakable. SONY has come up with a disk that they say has 100 years longevity. The disks have not been used long enough to know what type standards to employ. Information taken from disks have been used as evidence in courts of law.

The Chairman, seeing no other conferees on the bill, declared the hearing closed on SB 205.

The hearing opened on SB 256 - Agricultural Employment Relations

Wilbur Leonard, Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, was first to address the bill. His organization is in support of the bill. The agricultural employment act was passed in 1972. Today it is substantially the same form as originally passed. It is the only statute governing agriculture at the state level. Last session the act was included in a list of state agencies targeted for abolition. A conference committee to sunset the board was approved effective July 1, 1989. Negotiations have been going on since the 1988 legislature adjourned. The result is this bill, SB 256. The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations is convinced that the act serves a valuable safeguard to agriculture in meeting situations that involve labor emergencies and unforeseen circumstances. (Attachment 5)

H. Dean Cotton, Department of Human Resources, said the department has no particular position in regard to the bill.

Rich McKee, Kansas Livestock Association, appeared in support of the bill. The Agricultural Labor Relations Board has been used twice since its inception. Both cases were resolved without major conflict. The Association would like to see the Board kept in place. (Attachment 6)

Warren Parker, Kansas Farm Bureau, spoke in support of the bill. Some people have felt the need to do away with, or abolish, the board. They have worked with the present administration to find a compromise which would allow the board to meet on an as-needed basis. They believe this is a good proposal. (Attachment 7)

The Chairman closed the hearing on SB 256.

Continuation of SB-204.

Susan Irza, Department of Administration gave a few brief additional comments.

A few questions and comments were made regarding the immediate supervisors receiving pay when it is the employees suggestions that merit the money.

The Chairman said that next week's agenda included possible final action on bills on Monday and Tuesday. He encouraged members to be on time Monday and Tuesday.

The meeting was adjourned.

TO: The Honorable Tom Walker

From: E. C. Rolfs, Secretary of Revenue

RE: SB 273

Thank you for the opportunity to appear on SB 273. This bill contains several important provisions proposed by the Department.

First, responsibility for abatement of tax penalties is move from the Director of Taxation to the Secretary or his designee. This move will recognize the creation of the Division of Collections and end the bureaucratic nonsense involved in having collections negotiate a settlement only to have the Director of Taxation "approve" any penalty waivers involved in the settlement. This move will allow the Department to avoid movement of paper and putting the Director of Taxation in the position of rubber stamping a "done deal."

Second, the Division of Collections is formally set forth in statute ratifying that divisions creation which was done by administrative fiat as authorized in statute under the general powers of the Secretary.

Third, two positions are moved from the classified service to the unclassified service. The bill addresses the Director of Collections and the Director of Planning and Research. It may be appropriate to layout my beliefs as they relate to the unclassified service. The primary question I ask when evaluating this questions is, "Will the position have a major impact on public policy?"

The answer to that question is undeniably yes for these two positions. The Director of Collections sets the entire tone for the State in the Collection of taxes. Will we be aggressive? To what degree will the State be committed to the automated collection of taxes? Will limited resources be devoted at the "front" end of the collection process or the "back" end in court? What tone will be set for employees in the Division - autocratic or democratic leadership? The person occupying this position will shape the entire direction of the division.

The Director of Planning and Research occupies a position that affects public policy more than any other in the agency. In my view, public

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policy is set more by the options provided to decision makers than the actual debate itself. I think back to the bitter debates which took place over the tax reform act of 1988. Had the policy option of optional federal deductibility been fleshed out, an outcome could have had a more pleasant ending than was the case in the 1988 legislative session.

The viability of policy options are more a result of personal philosophy than "crunching numbers". The Director guides the development of these options for the administration.

This provision of the bill will not affect me to the degree that it will affect future administrations and Secretaries. Fortunately, I have been blessed with excellent innovators in all of my unclassified positions and the two positions I mention today. I asked both of the incumbents to remain, however, better opportunities called them away.

I will be in a position to hire whomever I wish whether this bill passes or not. A new secretary, uncomfortable with the choices I made, would be in a position of lacking close advisors. What typically happens in the bureaucracy in this circumstance is "reorganization". What that means is that the incumbent would be put in charge of some obscure unit and a new position is created - filled by someone in whom the Secretary has confidence. For those of us committed to a lean and mean operation, this is government waste in its finest hour. On behalf of future Secretaries of Revenue, I ask for your favorable consideration of these provisions.

SENATE BILL No. 205

By Committee on Governmental Organization

2-8

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AN ACT relating to public records; concerning the reproduction thereof by optical disc; amending K.S.A. 75-3506 and 75-3507 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 75-3506 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-3506. Any public officer of the state may cause any or all records, papers or documents kept by ~~him or her~~ *the public officer* to be photographed, microphotographed ~~or~~, reproduced on film *or optical disc*. ~~Such photographic film shall comply with federal standard No. 125a, dated April 24, 1958, or the latest revision thereof, issued pursuant to the federal property and administrative services act of 1949, as amended,~~ and the device used to reproduce such records on such film *or optical disc* shall be one which accurately reproduces the original thereof in all details.

Such photographic film or optical disc shall comply with applicable current standards of the federal government and the American national standards institute

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 75-3507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-3507. Such photographs, microphotographs ~~or~~, photographic film *or reprinted images from an optical disc* shall be deemed to be an original record for all purposes, including introduction in evidence in all courts or administrative agencies. A transcript, exemplification or certified copy thereof shall, for all purposes recited herein, be deemed to be a transcript, exemplification, or certified copy of the original.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 75-3506 and 75-3507 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

45-409. Local agencies to cooperate. Each local agency shall: (a) Give careful consideration to the recommended retention and disposition schedules prepared by the state archivist when considering the disposition of government records and comply with all statutes governing the disposition of government records.

(b) Cooperate with efforts by the state archivist or representatives of the state archivist to inspect government records and the conditions in which they are stored, to prepare comprehensive inventories of government records, to microfilm noncurrent government records with enduring value and to improve the arrangement, storage and physical condition of noncurrent government records with enduring value in accordance with appropriate archival techniques. Local agencies shall not be required to provide funds or staff time for these purposes, but they shall give careful consideration to requests and recommendations made by the state archivist.

History: L. 1981, ch. 331, § 9; July 1.

45-410. Legislative records; legislative coordinating council control. The state records board shall have no control over the disposition of legislative records. Subject to the approval of the legislative coordinating council, those records with enduring value as determined by the state archivist may be transferred to the state archives. Recommended retention and disposition schedules for legislative records may be prepared by the state archivist. The correspondence and other papers of an individual legislator shall be considered the personal property of the individual legislator.

History: L. 1981, ch. 331, § 10; July 1.

45-411. Judicial records; supreme court rules. The state records board shall have no control over the disposition of judicial records. The supreme court shall make appropriate rules regarding the preservation or disposition of state judicial records, including appellate, district and other courts.

History: L. 1981, ch. 331, § 11; July 1.

45-412. Microphotographic copies of records; original record destruction, when. The state archivist shall prepare recommendations, to be approved by the state records board, based on the current standards of the American national standards institute, for the quality of film, proper arrangement of materials, suitable filming techniques and equipment, quality of photographic images, film processing results, and film storage conditions which should be achieved or utilized by state and local agencies in making microphotographic copies of government records with enduring value pursuant to K.S.A. 12-122, 19-250 or 75-3506. Whenever microphotographic copies of records with enduring value fail to meet the standards recommended by the state archivist and approved by the state records board, the state archivist shall urge state and local agencies to retain the original records.

(b) Whenever photographs, microphotographs or other reproductions on film have been prepared pursuant to K.S.A. 75-3506 and have been placed in conveniently accessible files and provisions made for preserving, examining and using the same, and when a negative copy of the film has been deposited in a secure place where it will not be subject to use except in making additional positive copies, any state agency, with the approval of the state records board or as authorized by the retention and disposition schedules, may cause the original records from which the photographs, microphotographs or other reproductions on film have been made, or any part thereof, to be destroyed. Such records shall not be destroyed and shall be retained by the agency or transferred to the state archives or temporarily to another suitable place designated by the board, if the board judges such materials to have enduring value in their original form.

(c) Whenever photographs, microphotographs or other reproductions on film have been prepared as provided in K.S.A. 12-122 or 19-250 and have been placed in conveniently accessible files and provisions made for preserving, examining and using the same, and when a negative copy of the film has been deposited in a secure place where it will not be subject to use except in making additional positive copies, a local agency may retain the original records in its custody at any suitable location, may deposit them in collections established pursuant to K.S.A. 12-1658 and 12-1660 or K.S.A. 19-2648 and 19-2649, or may dispose of the original records as provided in the retention

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Session of 1989

SENATE BILL No. 205

By Committee on Governmental Organization

2-8

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24 *disc. Such photographic film shall comply with federal standard No.*
25 ~~125a, dated April 24, 1958, or the latest revision thereof, issued~~
26 ~~pursuant to the federal property and administrative services act of~~
27 ~~1949, as amended,~~ and the device used to reproduce such records
28 on such film *or optical disc* shall be one which accurately reproduces
29 the original thereof in all details.

Such photographic film or optical disc shall comply with applicable current standards of the federal government and the American national standards institute

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35 or certified copy thereof shall, for all purposes recited herein, be
36 deemed to be a transcript, exemplification, or certified copy of the
37 original.

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40 its publication in the statute book.
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Local agency shall: (a) Give careful consideration to the recommended retention and disposition schedules prepared by the state archivist when considering the disposition of government records and comply with all statutes governing the disposition of government records.

(b) Cooperate with efforts by the state archivist or representatives of the state archivist to inspect government records and the conditions in which they are stored, to prepare comprehensive inventories of government records, to microfilm noncurrent government records with enduring value and to improve the arrangement, storage and physical condition of noncurrent government records with enduring value in accordance with appropriate archival techniques. Local agencies shall not be required to provide funds or staff time for these purposes, but they shall give careful consideration to requests and recommendations made by the state archivist.

History: L. 1981, ch. 331, § 9; July 1.

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Senate Bill No. 205; Public Records - Optical Disk
Testimony by Gregg Yowell, Wang Laboratories, Inc.
Kansas House of Representatives, Governmental Organization Committee
March 24, 1989

Good morning.

My name is Gregg Yowell. I am the account manager for the State of Kansas account for Wang Laboratories, Inc. with overall responsibility for marketing and service activities undertaken in all branches of Kansas state government by Wang Laboratories.

Wang Laboratories, Inc. is a publicly held, U.S. based corporation with world headquarters in Lowell, Massachusetts. Wang provides products and services in the information processing and communications marketplaces. Wang Laboratories' annual revenues exceed \$3 billion, ranking the company at number 146 among Fortune 500 companies.

Over the last five years, Wang Laboratories has been an active participant in the research, development, and marketing of image processing systems, which utilize optical disk as one means of storing paper based information. Within the last year, Wang has become the worldwide leader in sales of optical disk based image processing systems.

My purpose in appearing before you this morning is to act as a resource of information rather than to speak in favor of or opposition to Senate Bill 205. In addition to my experience in marketing optical disk systems in Kansas over the past 18 months, I also hold a law degree from the University of Wisconsin Law School. While I am not actively engaged in the practice of law, I do have a general understanding of legal matters and legislation. I hope that my knowledge of both the high technology and legal arenas will be of benefit to you in answering any questions you might have concerning optical disk.

Current optical disk technology utilizes what the industry refers to as "WORM" technology. "WORM" stands for Write-Once-Read-Many. This means that information, once recorded on the optical disk, can be read many times thereafter but not altered or erased.

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Uses of optical disk as a storage medium for paper based records has progressed at a rapid pace over the past two years. In terms of market segments that have begun utilizing this technology, government is one of the leading market segments that has implemented optical disk image systems. 50% of the systems sold to date by Wang Laboratories have been to governments worldwide. In the U.S., state governments in Alabama and Delaware have begun to utilize this technology. In addition, Wang Laboratories has installed systems at the law firm of Howrey & Simon in Washington, D.C., Orange County Public Schools in Orlando, Florida, McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis, Missouri, and the American Red Cross in Washington, D.C.

I thank you for the opportunity to be of service to you this morning and welcome your inquiries concerning optical disk technology.

COMMITTEE OF ... KANSAS FARM ORGANIZATIONS

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL NO. 256

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

March 24, 1989

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Wilbur Leonard, appearing for the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. Our 22 members comprise a significant segment of Kansas agriculture and we take positions on legislative matters only when there is no dissension within our ranks. We welcome this opportunity to wholeheartedly support Senate Bill No. 256.

At the outset, I would like to briefly outline the history and background of this legislation. Attached to my statement is the declaration of policy with respect to the present law.

The agricultural employment act was passed in 1972, at a time when there were extensive, and sometimes bitter, controversies involving agricultural employee-management relations. Strikes in vegetable fields, vineyards and orchards on the west coast were common, as were boycotts of produce. The unrest spread across the country to points including Kansas, where efforts were made to organize agricultural workers. There was considerable union activity in the cattle feeding business, which was then in its infancy.

Enactment of the legislation didn't come easy. After clearing both Houses the bill was vetoed by Governor Robert Docking. Through the efforts of the leadership of both parties, particularly in the House, the veto was overridden.

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This act, consisting of 13 sections, is today substantially in the same form as originally passed. It established guidelines for both agricultural workers and employers, outlined procedures under which workers could organize and set forth a code of prohibited practices. Controversies which could not be resolved by the parties were to be adjudicated by a three member board appointed by the governor. It is the only statute governing agricultural employment at the state level. Farm workers also are excluded from the provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and the wage and hour laws.

Although it appears that the board has been called upon to determine only two controversies, the act has served as a standard of labor practices for both employers and farm workers.

During the last legislative session the entire act was included in a laundry list of 19 state agencies targeted for abolition. In the closing days of the session the legislature approved a conference committee report to sunset the board, effective July 1, 1989.

Negotiations have been ungoing since adjournment of the 1988 session in an effort to resolve the differences between the executive branch and the various farm groups which have supported the agricultural employment act from its inception. The result is Senate Bill No. 256. The principal points which this bill addresses are:

1. Repeal of the sunset provision;
2. Provision for a 3-member board which would be activated only when a labor controversy arises which necessitates the intervention of a third party;
3. Provision for the governor to name the board from three lists, submitted to him by the Secretaries of Administration, Human Resources and the State Board of Agriculture, each list containing the names of at least three persons,

representative of agricultural labor, agricultural employers and the public generally. The public member would be designated the chairperson;

4. The procedures for resolving disputes would be simplified by eliminating the provisions for mediation and arbitration. Following a final determination by the board an aggrieved party would have direct recourse to the courts.

The fact that there isn't a backlog of cases should not be used as the basis for abolishing the board. That there is a comprehensive law in place and a tribunal available to adjudicate controversies has had, and we believe will continue to have, a salutary effect on both employees and employers in working out their differences.

Admittedly, the procedure set forth in the original act is cumbersome and time consuming. We believe the amendments proposed by this bill retain the spirit and intent of the law while, at the same time, updating and streamlining its provisions. By leaving the essential machinery in place, by appointing and convening a board only when needed and assessing the cost of all hearings to the parties, justice would be served and there would be little if any fiscal impact on state funds.

Although labor intensive crops have declined in recent years, ongoing programs by the state board of agriculture are being directed toward the growing of vegetables, berries, fruits and herbs, particularly in eastern Kansas.

We are convinced that the act serves a valuable safeguard to agriculture in meeting those unique situations which involve labor emergencies and unforeseen circumstances.

I thank each of you for your consideration and I will respond to your questions.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

44-818. Agricultural employment relations; declaration of public policy. Experience has demonstrated that the lack of orderly procedures to meet and confer has contributed to certain problems in the agriculture industry, including secondary boycotts and work discrepancies during critical periods, which promote strife and pose a threat to the public interest and the free flow of commerce. Recognizing the unique nature of the agricultural industry, including the public dependence upon its vital products, it is necessary to establish special provisions so that the right to organize and to be represented in meet and confer relationships with agricultural employers may be assured to agricultural employees without undue injury to the public interest.

It is further recognized that agricultural employers should be protected from certain practices engaged in by some labor organizations, their officers and members, which burden or obstruct commerce, thereby preventing the free flow of agricultural products.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state of Kansas to eliminate the cause of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce by encouraging farmers and agricultural employees represented by employee organizations to resolve labor disputes through meeting and conferring in good faith and to protect the exercise by agricultural workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF KANSAS FARM ORGANIZATIONS

ASSOCIATED MILK PRODUCERS

KANSAS AGRI-WOMEN

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS

KANSAS COOPERATIVE COUNCIL

KANSAS CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

KANSAS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

KANSAS ETHANOL ASSOCIATION

KANSAS FARM BUREAU

KANSAS FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL INSTITUTE, INC.

KANSAS GRAIN & FEED DEALERS ASSOCIATION

KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

KANSAS MEAT PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

KANSAS PORK PRODUCERS COUNCIL

KANSAS RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION

KANSAS SEED DEALERS ASSOCIATION

KANSAS SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

KANSAS STATE GRANGE

MID-AMERICA DAIRYMEN

KANSAS VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

KANSAS WATER WELL ASSOCIATION

WESTERN RETAIL IMPLEMENT AND HARDWARE ASSOCIATION



2044 Fillmore • Topeka, Kansas 66604 • Telephone: 913/232-9358
Owns and Publishes The Kansas STOCKMAN magazine and KLA News & Market Report newsletter.

**STATEMENT
OF THE
KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION
IN SUPPORT OF
Senate Bill 256
AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS
BEFORE THE HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
REPRESENTATIVE TOM WALKER, CHAIRMAN
REPRESENTATIVE ALFRED RAMIREZ, VICE CHAIRMAN
Presented by
Rich McKee
Executive Secretary, Feedlot Division
March 24, 1989**

The Kansas Livestock Association is a trade organization made up of over 10,000 members located in all 105 Kansas counties. KLA, founded in 1894, has members who are actively involved in numerous aspects of livestock production which include cow-calf/stocker producers, feeders, feedlots, sheep producers, swine operators, and general farming and ranching enterprises.

Good morning! The Kansas Livestock Association supports Senate Bill 256, commonly known as the Agriculture Labor Relations Act.

During the early 1970's, the legislature approved a package of ag labor laws. KLA and other ag groups worked hard to gain support for this package of ag labor legislation. Included in this package was legislation establishing the Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

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March 24, 1989
Senate Bill 256
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The Agricultural Labor Relations Board has been used twice since its inception. Once in the mid-seventies and again in 1980. The lack of activity speaks well for both ag employees and employers. In both cases the board preformed well. Both cases were resolved without major conflict.

Kansas Livestock Association members would like to keep the ag labor laws, including the ag labor board, in place. Because of agriculture's uniqueness, such a board is beneficial to both parties. Administrative expense is minimal as the board would be called upon only on a as needed basis.

For these reasons, the Kansas Livestock Association asks for your consideration in supporting Senate Bill 256. Thank you!



PUBLIC POLICY STATEMENT

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

RE: S.B. 256 -- An Act Concerning Agriculture Employment Relations

March 24, 1989
Topeka, Kansas

Presented by:
Warren A. Parker, Assistant Director
Public Affairs Division
Kansas Farm Bureau

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you very much for the opportunity to make a brief statement on an important piece of legislation -- S.B. 256, a bill which would establish a new mechanism for appointment and utilizing the services of an agriculture employment relations board.

Farmers and ranchers who are members of the 105 county Farm Bureaus have maintained their interest in this legislation and the topic it covers since prior to the first enactment in 1972. Our organization worked closely with former Governor and then Senator Robert F. Bennett, and with former Governor and then Representative John Carlin to override the veto of the Agriculture Employment Relations Act when it was before the Legislature in 1972. Overriding that veto gave Kansas the first-in-the-nation legislation on the books creating an Agricultural Labor Relations

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3/24/89

Board and mechanism for settlement of dispute in agriculture employer/employee relations.

The previous board has met and acted on only two cases since the legislation passed in 1972. Some have felt the need to do away with the legislation, or abolish the board. We have worked with the present administration and other interested parties to find a compromise which would allow the board to meet on an as-needed basis to resolve any controversy in agriculture employer/employee relations, then disband until and if needed again.

We believe it is a good proposal.

That concludes this testimony, Mr. Chairman. I would be glad to attempt to answer any questions.