

Approved

Feb. 6<sup>th</sup>  
Date *Ginger Barr*

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by Representative Ginger Barr at  
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on January 18, 1990 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representatives Cates - Excused  
Peterson  
Schauf

Committee staff present: Sprague

Mary Galligan, Kansas Department of Legislative Research  
Lynne Holt, Kansas Department of Legislative Research  
Mary Torrence, Assistant Revisor of Statutes  
Juel Bennewitz, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Delbert Fowler, Kansas Peace Officers Association (KPOA)  
Jim Kaup, League of Kansas Municipalities  
John Wolf, Assistant Dean, Division of Continuing Education,  
University of Kansas  
Representative Anthony Hensley  
Mary Quiett, East End Neighborhood Improvement Association

HB 2512

Chairman Barr explained that the major proponent could not be present due to a family crisis but in fairness to the other conferees, the hearing would proceed as scheduled.

Delbert Fowler expressed concern about the 80 hour training requirement but stated KPOA would support training by Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center (KLETC) personnel at a local center, Attachment No. 1.

Committee discussion:

1. A reserve officer has the same duties as a regular officer. (Reserve officers in Derby serve 16-20 hours per month.) Mr. Fowler stated training should be equivalent statewide before reserves begin street duty.
2. Regional training would seem an alternative to attendance at KLETC.
3. There is no annual training required beyond the initial 80 hours according to the bill.
4. There does not appear to be a large turnover rate at the reserve level which often serves as an entry level for regular officers.
5. Statistics are not available to indicate the public has suffered due to inadequate training. The issue is probably one of liability.
6. Most reserve officers serve on a volunteer basis.

Jim Kaup advocated member cities have training, primarily for liability purposes and offered four specific changes to the bill, Attachment No. 2.

Committee discussion:

1. Training sites appear to be available only to full or part-time officers.
2. It was clarified that the League advocates opening KLETC to all levels of officer training. Also it proposed a pool of law enforcement officers, not otherwise employed, as available to cities and counties for employment.
3. The reserve training at KLETC would be available on an elective rather than mandated basis in addition to training by the local law enforcement agency.

John Wolf discussed concerns with the bill, as written, Attachment No. 3.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS,

room 526-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~am~~ p.m. on January 18, 1990

Committee discussion:

1. Mr. Wolf stated law enforcement is unlike any regulated state profession in that requirements seem much less stringent.
2. Opening KLETC to reserve officers would require major changes in training and funding mechanisms.
3. Both the part-time and reserve officers complete 80 hours of initial training with no further training required. One difference is that a part-time officer is paid.
4. KLETC does not presently have the capacity to accommodate additional trainees, if it were required.
5. A recent survey indicates that nationwide the amount of training for a full time law enforcement officer is 437 hours while 680 hours is the amount recommended by chiefs of police.

SB 213

Representative Hensley referred to the brief of the bill. He related the chronology of changes proposed by the Department of Corrections dating from 1984, all of which spawned strong objections from the residents in the neighborhood. The representative was a proponent of the bill due to: (a) allowing minimum and medium security inmates to be evaluated at KRDC and then transfer to KCTVC. Otherwise, all evaluations must be done at KCIL (Lansing) resulting in additional costs to the state; and (b) the provision on line 169, new Section 3, added by the senate committee which provides that only minimum or medium security inmates will be housed at KCTVC. Any and all changes regarding this law would have to come from the legislature. This would appear to provide stability and a sense of security to the residents. Steve Davies, Secretary, Kansas Department of Corrections, was recognized for his willing cooperation in resolving the situation to the satisfaction of the area residents.

Chairman Barr noted that Tom Sloan, KDOC, had communicated KDOC's support of the bill. Attachment No. 4 is a copy of Mr. Sloan's statement to the committee and Attachment No. 4A is a copy of the proposed changes in the bill. Representative Barr received Representative Hensley's assurance of support for the bill provided new Section 3 remains in the bill, also that he was seeking no amendments.

Mary Quiett stated the residents' approval of the proposed changes as explained by Representative Hensley, Attachment No. 5.

There was no discussion.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:40 p.m. The next meeting of the committee will be Monday, January 22, 1990, 1:30 p.m. in Room 526-S.



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL NO. 2512

January 17, 1989

Testimony of Delbert Fowler, Chief of Police, Derby, Kansas

Representing Kansas Peace Officers Association

Chairperson Barr and members of the committee,

I am Delbert Fowler, Chief of Police of Derby, Kansas. I am here today representing the Kansas Peace Officers Association. We are opposed to H.B. 2512 in it's present form.

Our area of concern is the 80 hour training. More specifically, that the 80 hours of accredited instruction must be at a certified local law enforcement training school. This could mean a reserve officer may have to drive several miles to obtain the training, or have to attend a two week school at an academy.

Since reserve officers are generally volunteers holding down regular 40 hour jobs, it could be very difficult to find volunteers willing to take vacations or leaves of absences from their regular jobs to obtain this training.

Some of the smaller departments rely heavily on a reserve force to augment their regular force. If it were not for these volunteers, some of the officers of these departments would not be able to receive the time off they now receive.

I want you to understand, the Kansas Peace Officers Association is not against training. We support training and have been before you before in past years to increase training. If a solution could be worked out whereby the training could be given at the local level to meet with the volunteers time schedule, we would not be in opposition.

The training curriculum would have to come from the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center and a vehicle whereby the training would be taken to the communities needing such. This ultimately would create a great deal of expense that would require State funding.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to address you on this issue.

FSA  
1-2  
1-18-90



**League  
of Kansas  
Municipalities**

**Municipal  
Legislative  
Testimony**

*An Instrumentality of Its Member Kansas Cities. 112 West Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603 Area 913-354-9565*

To: House Committee on Federal and State Affairs  
 From: Jim Kaup, League General Counsel  
 Re: HB 2512--Reserve Law Enforcement Officer Training Requirements  
 Date: January 18, 1990

While in support of some of the provisions of HB 2512, the League opposes the mandated 80 hours of training for reserve law enforcement officers. We oppose the state mandate because we believe that approach will not further the apparent objective of HB 2512--better law enforcement--but instead will have the practical consequence of less law enforcement.

HB 2512 is basically the same bill this Committee heard in the 1987 session (HB 2348). That bill was opposed by the League, as this one is today, on the basis of the principle of Constitutional Home Rule and the League's Convention-adopted Statement of Municipal Policy:

"G-1b. Law Enforcement; Mandatory Police Training. (a) The state should fund the full costs of mandated training. Adequate training opportunities should be provided for part-time and auxiliary officers. (b) The state training academy should allow private persons, on a tuition basis, to attend the academy or state certified institution in order to provide a pool of certified applicants for future public employment. (c) Cities should require adequate training of their auxiliary or reserve officers. As a matter of home rule, we oppose state-mandated training for non-paid, volunteer auxiliary or reserve law enforcement officers. The amount of such training should be locally determined, according to local needs."

**Use of Reserve Officers.** Cities in Kansas create reserve officer positions under their constitutional Home Rule powers. Not all cities have reserve officers, and the ones that do use them in different ways.

In 1981-82 the League conducted a survey of most cities of over 500 population. The 204 responding cities provided the following information:

1. At least 169 cities utilized reserve officers. Only 19 of those 169 were cities which had no other full-time city law enforcement officers.
2. Of the 185 cities of over 1,000 population and having one or more full-time officers, 123 used reserve officers.
3. At the time of the survey, (December 1981-January 1982) there were 985 reserve officers serving the public in Kansas cities. The number of reserve officers varied from 33 to one, with 29 cities having 10 or more reserve officers.

While the 1981-82 League survey did not request information on the frequency of the use of reserve officers, nor on the specific duties they performed, we know that there are wide variations among cities. In some cities reserve officers seldom perform direct public services, limiting their use to such events as crowd or traffic control at parades, athletic events and similar activities. Those officers may receive only the minimum training necessary for their occasional use in emergencies. In other cities reserve officers are an integral part of the police department, providing a continuing function, supplementing full-time officers and providing public safety services that the local taxpayers might not be able to otherwise finance. An example of this latter group is Topeka, with a reserve force created in 1953 that requires its officers to complete 100 hours of training.

**Need for State-Mandated Training.** It is the League's position that the best public policy on this subject is one which recognizes that (1) the need for and use of reserve officers varies from city to city and (2) locally-elected officials, charged with a duty to protect the public health and safety, are capable of determining what level of training their own reserve officers should have.

We know of no "problems" that have arisen from the use of reserve officers by cities in Kansas, much less any "problems" attributable to inadequate training of those officers. Where is the evidence of harm to the public that would justify passage of HB 2512? Certainly we have not seen lawsuits brought against cities alleging negligent training of reserve officers, and the Federal Civil Rights Act and the Kansas Tort Claims Act provide adequate means to bring such lawsuits.

Simply put, local government officials should be allowed to continue their long-standing practice of determining locally what level of training is necessary for reserve officers, given local needs and local conditions. What is the logic behind requiring the same level of training for a city that only has reserve officers handling traffic at Friday night football games and for a city like Topeka where the officers patrol alongside regular officers?

**Cost of State-Mandated Training.** The fiscal cost of HB 2512 is an indirect one. It asks a good deal of a volunteer officer to take 80 hours of training--almost always away from home and away from one's employment. We fear that the mandate will make it harder to find people willing to serve as unpaid reserve officers. This will be felt particularly hard in smaller cities. If HB 2512 reduces the number of reserve officers this means that either the cost of providing public safety services that had been borne by unsalaried reserve officers will be transferred to salaried officers, or the level of public safety will decline. One or the other, higher costs or less law enforcement, it is that simple.

**Availability of Training.** While the League opposes the state mandate of reserve officer training, we do support those portions of the bill which direct the law enforcement training center to provide a course in basic law enforcement for reserve officers (line 195) and allow for admission of reserve officers to the training center (line 225) on the condition that they meet the statutory qualifications for admission that full and part-time law enforcement officers must meet.

We believe that if the training center's programs are opened up to reserve police officers, then those cities which want to use reserve officers alongside their regular officers will send them to the center.

**State-Certification of Private Persons:** A common problem for Kansas cities is "losing" certified officers to another city or county. The League supports amending the law enforcement training act to permit persons not presently employed as law enforcement officers to attend the training center on a tuition basis and become certified. By allowing a "pool" of officers to be created in the marketplace cities will no longer have to raid another city's police force or foot the bill for training a "new" officer.

FSA  
2-2  
1-18-90

**League-Suggested Amendments:**

1. **Delete** state-mandate of 80 hours of instruction--lines 265:274.
2. **Delete** one-year provisional licensing for current reserve officers--lines 310:324.
3. **Amend** definition of reserve officers at lines 176:182 to read as follows:

"Reserve officer" means any person who volunteers to serve without compensation, who works 192 hours or more annually, who is appointed by a sheriff or the head of a county law enforcement agency or the chief of a city police department and who is vested by law with the authority to make an arrest for violation of the laws of this state or any municipality thereof, and is authorized to carry firearms when discharging the duties of such person's office or employment.

This proposed language tracks the language in Supp. 74-5602 defining law enforcement officers--lines 164:168.

4. **Amend** Supp. 74-5605a (a) and Supp. 74-5606 to direct the training center to admit persons not employed as law enforcement officers, who will attend on a paid tuition basis and be certified in the same manner as are law enforcement officers.

We are confident that the objective of this bill can be met without turning to a state mandate that is contrary to the principle of Home Rule and unfair to the local taxpayer. The League respectfully asks for your favorable consideration and action on HB 2512, with the adoption of the above amendments.

FSA  
2-3  
1-18-90



**THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS  
Division of Continuing Education  
Office of the Dean  
Continuing Education Building  
Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2602  
(913) 864-4873**

**January 18, 1990**

**Before the  
House Committee on Federal and State Affairs  
of the  
Kansas Legislature  
regarding  
House Bill 2512**

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. My name is John P. Wolf and I am the Assistant Dean of the Division of Continuing Education at the University of Kansas. The Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center is a unit of the Division of Continuing Education. Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before you today in the matter of HB 2512.

HB 2512 deals with those individuals who are serving as reserve law enforcement officers in Kansas. Reserve officers are individuals appointed by the head of a law enforcement agency with the authority to make arrests and/or enforce some or all of the laws of this state, who work 192 hours per annum (This figures out to be an average of 16 hours per month), and who serve without compensation for their service. This bill directs the University to establish an 80-hour program in basic law enforcement training for such individuals. In effect, this bill makes all of the provisions and requirements of the law enforcement training act, except the continuing education requirement, applicable to reserve officers and provides that no such officer shall receive a permanent appointment without complying with the provisions of the act. The bill inconsistently mandates that the training be provided at the training center (Section 3) and only at certified local law enforcement training schools (Section 5).

This bill would not require unpaid reserve police officers to complete an annual continuing education requirement in subjects directly relating to law enforcement. In this respect it would treat reserve officers in the same way that it does the paid part-time officers who are also not presently required to complete any training on an annual basis.

There is no provision for "grandfathering" any reserve officers presently holding appointments as such. All existing reserve officers would be required to complete the certified training within one year of the effective date of this act or forfeit their positions. Any officer required to forfeit such a position would be ineligible for reappointment as a reserve officer at any time within a one year period immediately following the date of forfeiture.

Federal & State Affairs  
Attachment No. 3  
January 18, 1990

In order to determine the extent of the impact of this legislation the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center queried all law enforcement agencies in Kansas to inquire how many unpaid reserve volunteer sworn personnel there were. We were able to determine from this survey that there are approximately 1,200 such individuals.

Determining the exact fiscal impact of this act is somewhat difficult due to the uncertainty regarding the locations at which the training for reserve officers is to be provided. Section 3(a) requires that some of this training would be provided at the training center while Section 5(a) seems to mandate that only the training conducted at certified local law enforcement training schools would satisfy the training requirements of this act. To the extent that any of this training is provided at the training center the costs of such training to the state would be higher. If all of the training is conducted by local jurisdictions, the costs to the state would be decreased. It seems, however, most likely and appropriate that this training should be conducted at local training schools. Given that all of the officers to be trained are unpaid volunteers who earn their livelihood in some other job or profession, it seems highly unlikely that too many of them would be able or willing to devote two weeks of their time to acquire the training mandated by this act all at once.

At present, due to limitations of space, both classroom and dormitory, we do not feel that we would be able to conduct the additional training required by this act at the training center. Our facilities are already too cramped to permit us to fit this additional training into them. Consequently, should it be decided that it is the responsibility of the training center to conduct this training we would be forced to hold such training at regional schools which are held at other locations. Estimating that the average attendance at such a regional school would be sixty students, and it is not at all certain that we would average this many, we would be required to conduct twenty such schools in Fiscal Year 1988 in order to comply with the provisions of this act.

The estimated costs for each such regional school are as follows:

Host Institution charges (student room, board)	9,600
Telephone Rental	50
Staff Expenses	
Subsistence	1,568
Travel (mileage)	473
Distributed Classroom Materials	1,260
Photocopying	180
Driving Range Vehicles	720
Firing Range	2,580
	=====
Total	\$16,431

While I do not really anticipate that the training center would be required to conduct all of this training, for the sake of completeness I have calculated the costs of doing so. The costs of the twenty regional schools would be \$328,620. We would need five additional unclassified staff members to carry out this training at a cost of \$212,355. We would need to purchase five new vehicles to accommodate the travel needs of conducting these twenty schools at a cost of \$48,465. The costs mentioned in this paragraph total \$589,440.

FSA  
3-2  
1-18-90

Irrespective of where the training is conducted or by whom it is conducted, significant changes would be required to the central registry for law enforcement officers required by K.S.A. 74-5611a. The costs associated with this would have to be born by the training center in any case. The central registry is a large multi-segmented, computerized database system. To implement the changes necessary to accommodate this legislation, over fifty-five on-line programs and in excess of twenty-five batch reports would need to be modified before any data regarding reserve officers could be entered into the database. The costs of making these changes to the central registry database are estimated to be \$19,296. Additionally, the training center would have to employ an additional clerical person to assist with the data entry and control of these records. The cost of this is estimated to be \$19,085.

In summary, then, we support the concept that if law enforcement agencies are going to utilize reserve officers, then from the point of view of public policy they should be properly trained. [Whether it is good public policy to use reserve officers at all or whether the level of training proposed in this bill is adequate are issues which I have not addressed. I happen to think that the former is unwise and the latter is not sufficient.] The anticipated additional costs to the training center, assuming that the training proposed by this legislation would be conducted by local law enforcement agencies, would be \$38,381. It would be necessary to have the expenditure limit for the law enforcement training center increased by this amount. We feel that the law enforcement training fund, as presently constituted, would provide sufficient income to accommodate such an increase in the expenditure limit.

Thank you again ladies and gentlemen for the opportunity to appear before you today. I would be happy to respond to any questions which you might have.

STATE OF KANSAS



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Landon State Office Building  
900 S.W. Jackson—Suite 400-N  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1284  
(913) 296-3317

Mike Hayden  
Governor

Steven J. Davies, Ph.D.  
Secretary

To: House Federal & State Affairs Committee Members

From: Thomas Sloan, Dept. of Corrections

Re: S.B. 213

I appologize for missing the scheduled committee hearing on Senate Bill 213 to permit the evaluation of female inmates at an institution selected by the Secretary of Corrections. Rumors of my senility are not greatly exaggerated as I simply wrote the incorrect committee time on both my daily calendars and arrived too late for the hearing.

As the Secretary and other Department representatives have worked closely with the residents of East Topeka and their elected representatives, I trust that the agreements and understandings regarding S.B. 213 can be reflected in the Committee decisions.

Specificly, one substantive amendment (Sect. 4 (a)) must be added to S.B. 213 to remove the prohibition against female inmates being evaluated at the state reception and diagnostic center. I would have offered this amendment for your consideration during the scheduled hearing had I been present. All parties are in agreement that this amendment is acceptable in conjunction with the deletion of bracketed prohibitions in Sect. 1 (b). The only other amendment necessary strikes "July 1, 1989" language in two places to reflect this legislation was not enacted in 1989.

I appreciate your consideration of these issues and the cooperation that exists between the Department, the residents, and the elected officials. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

*Member of the House Federal and State Affairs:*

*Please know I have read the memorandum above, and I concur with Mr. Sloan's request that the amendments he cites are necessary and proper. I support these proposed amendments.*

*Thank you,*

*Anthony Hensley*

SENATE BILL No. 213

By Committee on Judiciary

2-8

FSA  
4-2  
1-18-90

15 AN ACT concerning corrections; relating to female inmates; amend-  
16 ing K.S.A. 75-5220 ~~and 75-5229~~ and repealing the existing sections. , 75-5229 and 75-5262  
17

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

19 Section 1. ~~On July 1, 1989~~ K.S.A. 75-5220 is hereby amended  
20 to read as follows: 75-5220. (a) Within three days of receipt of the  
21 notice provided for in K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto, the  
22 secretary of corrections shall notify the sheriff having such offender  
23 in custody to convey such offender immediately to the state reception  
24 and diagnostic center or if space is not available at such center, then  
25 to some other state correctional institution until space at the center  
26 is available, except that, in the case of first offenders who are con-  
27 veyed to a state correctional institution other than the state reception  
28 and diagnostic center, such offenders shall be segregated from the  
29 inmates of such correctional institution who are not being held in  
30 custody at such institution pending transfer to the state reception  
31 and diagnostic center when space is available therein. The expenses  
32 of any such conveyance shall be charged against and paid out of the  
33 general fund of the county whose sheriff conveys the offender to the  
34 institution as provided in this subsection.

— strike bracketed language

35 (b) Any female offender sentenced according to the provisions of  
36 K.S.A. 75-5229 and amendments thereto shall not be conveyed to  
37 the state reception and diagnostic center but shall be conveyed by  
38 the sheriff having such offender in custody directly to the Kansas  
39 correctional institution at Lansing a correctional institution des-  
40 ignated by the secretary of corrections, subject to the provisions of  
41 section 3. The expenses of such conveyance to the Kansas correc-  
42 tional institution at Lansing designated institution shall be charged  
43 against and paid out of the general fund of the county whose sheriff

— strike bracketed language

FSA  
4-3  
1-18-90

44 conveys such female offender to such institution.

45 (c) Each offender conveyed to a state correctional institution pur-  
46 suant to this section shall be accompanied by the record of the  
47 offender's trial and conviction as prepared by the clerk of the district  
48 court in accordance with K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto.

49 Sec. 2. **[On July 1, 1989,]** K.S.A. 75-5229 is hereby amended to  
50 read as follows: 75-5229. (a) Every woman sentenced to imprisonment  
51 for a felony shall be sentenced to the custody of the secretary of  
52 corrections.

— strike bracketed language

53 (b) Every woman sentenced to the custody of the secretary of  
54 corrections shall be given a scientific examination and study and shall  
55 have a ~~rehabilitation~~ program planned and recommended for her,  
56 which examination, study and program shall be substantially equal  
57 to that ~~required for male felons at the state reception and di-~~  
58 ~~agnostic center as provided for in K.S.A. 75-5262 and amendments~~  
59 ~~thereto. At the direction of and in accordance with procedures~~  
60 ~~prescribed by the secretary, The examination shall be given, the~~  
61 ~~study shall be made and the rehabilitation program shall be pre-~~  
62 ~~pared at the Kansas correctional institution at Lansing or at~~  
63 ~~another appropriate state institution, other than a correctional~~  
64 ~~institution, in the manner prescribed in K.S.A. 75-5200 and~~  
65 ~~amendments thereto, or at a local governmental or private fa-~~  
66 ~~cility which has been approved by the secretary for these pur-~~  
67 ~~poses in accordance with procedures prescribed by the secretary of~~  
68 ~~corrections, subject to the provisions of section 3.~~

69 *New Sec. 3. The state correctional-vocational training center at*  
70 *Topeka, Kansas, shall be used to confine or house only female in-*  
71 *mates having a custody or security classification of medium or min-*  
72 *imum or lower and shall not be used to confine or house such inmates*  
73 *having a maximum custody or security classification either on a*  
74 *permanent or temporary basis.*

75 **[Sec. 3 4. K.S.A. 75-5220 and 75-5229 are hereby repealed.]**

— Insert sections 4 and 5, attached

76 **Sec. 4 [3]** This act shall take effect and be in force from and  
77 <sup>6</sup> after its publication in the statute book *Kansas register*.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 75-5262 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
75-5262. (a) The primary function and purpose of the state reception and diagnostic center shall be to provide a thorough and scientific for examination and study of all felony offenders of the male sex sentenced by the courts of this state to the custody of the secretary of corrections so that each such offender may be assigned to a state correctional institution having the type of security ~~(maximum, medium or minimum)~~ and programs of education, employment or treatment and programs designed to accomplish a maximum of rehabilitation for such offender. ~~All~~ Such offenders shall be delivered to the center as provided in K.S.A. 75-5220 and amendments thereto, upon being sentenced by the court.

(b) Each inmate delivered to the state reception and diagnostic center pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5220 and amendments thereto shall be examined and studied and shall have a rehabilitation program planned and recommended for the inmate. An inmate shall be held at the center for a period not exceeding 60 days except that an inmate may be held for a longer period of time on order of the secretary. Upon the completion of the case study, diagnosis and report on an inmate, the inmate shall be assigned to one of the state correctional institutions or facilities for confinement, which shall be selected as the secretary prescribes, based on the examination and study of the inmate, or the inmate may be paroled or may be assigned to one of the state hospitals for further treatment not exceeding 60 days where an ultimate parole is indicated at the expiration of such additional time. If an inmate is assigned to a conservation camp described in K.S.A. 75-52,127 and amendments thereto, the chief administrator of such camp shall file a performance report and recommendations prior to 180 days after such assignment with the original sentencing court. The court shall enter an order based on such report and recommendations modifying the sentence, if appropriate, by sentencing the defendant to any of the authorized

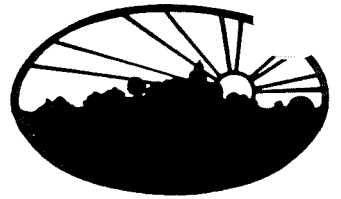
dispositions provided in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-4603 and amendments thereto, except to reassign such inmate to a conservation camp as provided in subsection (2)(f).

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 75-5220, 75-5229 and 75-5262 are hereby repealed.

FSA  
4A-2  
1-18-90



# **East End Neighborhood Improvement Association**



Mary Quiett  
3516 S.E.10th  
Topeka, Kansas

January 17, 1990

Greetings: Ms Chairman, Representatives, and  
Department of Corrections,

At the last Legislative session I spoke against senate Bill # 213. This session I'm hear to speak in favor of this Bill. the Amendment thats attached to this bill is the first postive gesture, on the part of the Department of Corrections That EastGate has seen in two years!

If this bill should pass , It would give the Department of Corrections the flexability they need as to where Female Inmates can be Evaluated, It also gives the Residents living in EastGate a great sense of relief, in who will be housed at K.C.T.V.C.

It will also mean that the Department of Corrections would have to come back to you, our Lawmakers before any more changes could be made at K.C.T.V.C.

I feel this enables both parties, the Department of Corrections and East Gate to come away from two long years of struggle a winner!

Because of the Legislative process, I've been able to learn alot, grow, I've made a few new friends, and got to meet our Governor!

Thank you, for taking  
time to listen to me,

*Mary Quiett*

Federal & State Affairs  
Attachment No. 5  
January 18, 1990