

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ben Vidricksen at 9:05 a.m. on February 19, 1997 in Room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Gilstrap

Committee staff present: Hank Avila, Legislative Research Department  
Emalene Correll, Legislative Research Department  
Bruce Kinzie, Revisor of Statutes  
Marian Holeman, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Dr. Ed Hammond  
Julene Miller  
Steve Rarrick

Others attending: See attached list

**TOURISM - FT. HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY STERNBERG MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**

Dr. Hammond, President, Ft. Hays State University through the medium of a video with voice over brought the Committee a progress report on Sternberg Museum (Attachment 1). President Hammond's report covered the historical background, academic tie ins, and uniqueness of the new space and displays of this museum. They believe there will be 150,000 visitors the first full year of operation with an economic impact of \$15 million plus in the community. Worldwide research in paleontology is conducted at Ft. Hays State University and the Museum is designed to promote academic as well as tourism activities. The museum will provide a different environment as visitors are placed in the middle of the exhibits. They will walk across Kansas as it was 100 million years ago - underwater. It will be a unique attraction.

**SB 265: CONCERNING DISPLAY OR POSSESSION OF FALSE DRIVERS' LICENSES**

Julene Miller, Deputy Attorney General, testified in support of **SB 265**. This bill deals with one area of concern contained in specific recommendations from the Attorney General's C.A.M.P.U.S. Task Force. The Task Force report is included with Ms. Miller's testimony (Attachment 2). The House bill deals with possession of suspended driver's license and does not deal with this specific issue.

Betty McBride, Director, Division of Motor Vehicles, advised of some problems related to driver license identification and felt a need to work out further clarifying language with the Attorney General.

**SB 139: MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS - SCHOOL BUSES**

The Committee returned to consideration of SB 139 which was heard February 17, 1997. Norm Wilks, Kansas Association of School Boards, proposed some minor language changes in the reporting requirements for school bus drivers - shall to may and clarifying the liability aspects of the bill - no major revisions to the bill were proposed. Committee members discussed the multitude of items this bill covers. It was explained it all comes from task force recommendations and addresses problems which have been around several years. Written testimony in support of SB 139 received from Evelyn Davis, member, Kansas State Pupil Transportation Association (Attachment 3).

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 20, 1997.

# SENATE TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 1997

NAME	REPRESENTING
Vernon L. Berens	Ellis Co.
Keith Kingsley	Ellis Co.
Ken Clark	KDOR
Gary Carter	KDOR
Betty McBride	KDOR
Dick Bauman	KDOT
Jamie Lane	State Majority Office
Marine Kruse	KDOCH - Tourism
Dick Dilsaver	Coleman Co.
Mike Kelbey	Kansas Motor Carriers Assn
Kim [Signature]	FHSA
[Signature]	FHSC
Norm Wilks	KASB
Christine Mahan	AG office
Kelly Lynch	AG
Nancy Lindberg	AG

# CONTENTS

Within this kit you will find:

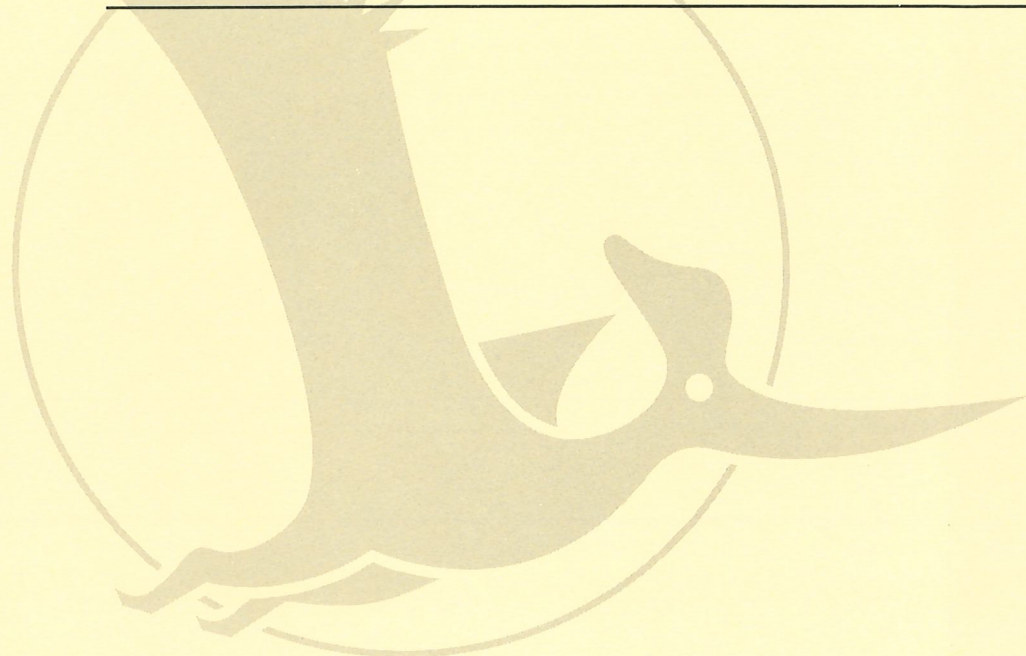
**What is the Sternberg Museum of Natural History?** A brief overview of the museum, its history, and “Things to Come” in the future.

**Museum Notes.** A collection of short essays highlighting aspects of the museum and the region.

**Brochures and Published Articles.** See what we have to offer, and what others are saying about us.

# What is the Sternberg Museum?

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## STERNBERG MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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# WHAT IS THE STERNBERG MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY?

Visitors to western Kansas are often surprised to learn that a relatively modest university located in a rural community has an attraction as significant as the Sternberg Museum of Natural History.

The museum, located along Interstate 70 in Hays, Kansas, is a department of Fort Hays State University. The museum has been a part of the Hays community since 1914 when the first curator was appointed. In recent years almost 20,000 visitors annually have enjoyed the exhibits that highlight the fossils, animal and plant life, people and history of the Great Plains region.

In addition to the exhibits, the museum houses significant scientific research collections of fossils, as well as recent mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects and plants. The museum also houses collections in history, geology and ethnography.

The museum was named in honor of the Sternberg family. Two generations of Sternbergs collected some of the most spectacular fossils in the world. Their finds are in almost every major museum and have played a dominant role in initiating the study of North American fossil vertebrates.

George F. Sternberg joined the Kansas State Teachers College at Hays in 1927 and established the museum's fossil collection. After George's death in 1969, the museum was named to honor this family that gave so much to the science of paleontology.

Come and explore the museum's exhibits and history. Stay a little longer to visit other museums and attractions of the area. You'll be glad you did.

## THINGS TO COME!

In the future the Sternberg Museum of Natural History will open its doors to exciting and all-new adventures for people of every age. Within a unique four story dome, the museum personnel have recreated a day 88 million years ago when the mighty *Tyrannosaurus* haunted the land and Kansas was covered by an inland sea.

Adventurous visitors will be able to walk among several animated life-sized dinosaurs in a fully restored environment and experience what life was like for some of the most spectacular creatures that have ever lived. Under the Kansas seaway, visitors come face to face with giant sea-swimming lizards and fish that lived millions of years ago in Kansas.

The fossils are evidence that ignites the imagination about the past, and Sternberg museum will also feature a wide array of them. Fossils on display will include the famous "Fish-Within-a-Fish," sharks, plesiosaurs, mosasaurs, flying reptiles, and more.

Families will enjoy learning at their own pace in the hands-on Discovery Room. Here you can enjoy hands-on experience with specimens from the museum's collection, explore the discovery boxes, see live animals and participate in a dinosaur dig.

You will enjoy taking a break from your tour to sit and relax in our restaurant.

See all this and more when the new Sternberg Museum of Natural History opens. Come away from the museum with a better understanding of Kansas' pre-history, and a "family-full" of good memories!



## Museum Notes

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The Sternberg Museum of Natural History is a diverse and ever-changing place. These short essays give background on a few of the interesting studies or events taking place at the museum.

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1-5

## What's in a name?

Latin is a dead language,  
dead as it can be.

First it killed the Romans,  
now it's killing me!

Would you like to have a dinosaur named after you? To name a newly discovered animal after someone is one of the highest compliments a scientist can give. Very few people are fortunate enough to have several animals named after them.

It has long been tradition in biological science that the person who describes a new animal may name that animal. Scientists can get very creative with the names, like the scientist who named a dog-like animal *Arfia*. But most scientific names, like the people who bestow them, are very serious. When a scientist wishes to honor a respected person he does so by using the Latin form of the person's name as part of the permanent scientific name for the newly described animal.

For example, Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, himself an amateur naturalist, has several animals named for him like the mammoth *Mammuthus jeffersoni* and a giant ground sloth *Megalonyx jeffersoni*.

The Sternberg Museum of Natural History is named in honor of the Sternberg family, a group of four paleontologists, Charles H., George F., Levi, and Charles M., who were active field collectors from about 1870 to 1970, and who collected many important fossils. Over the years, many scientists have recognized these men by using their name no less than 23 times for extinct animals and plants. These include:

Plants-	<i>Protophyllum sternbergii</i>	<i>Troodon sternbergi</i>
	<i>Cycadeoides sternbergii</i>	<i>Albertosaurus sternbergi</i>
Mollusks-	<i>Actinocamax sternbergi</i>	<i>Nodosaurus sternbergii</i>
	<i>Spinaptychus sternbergi</i>	<i>Chassternbergia sternbergi</i>
Fishes-	<i>Sternbergia</i>	<i>Pentaceratops sternbergi</i>
	<i>Fundulus sternbergi</i>	Mammals- <i>Parancycctoides sternbergi</i>
	<i>Kansius sternbergi</i>	<i>Gentilicamelus sternbergi</i>
Reptiles-	<i>Pteranodon (Geosternbergia)</i>	<i>Litaletes sternbergi</i>
	<i>sternbegi</i>	<i>Parapontoporia sternbergi</i>
	<i>Polyglypanodon sternbergi</i>	
	<i>Rhineura sternbergi</i>	
	<i>Clidastes sternbergi</i>	
	<i>Leidyosuchus sternbergi</i>	
Dinosaurs-	<i>Caenagnathus sternbergi</i>	



The Sternberg Museum of Natural History also recognizes these early fossil collectors in its name, its collections, and its exhibits. Clearly, the Sternberg family played a major role in developing the science of paleontology.

1-7

## Land Sharks!

Today, Kansas is about as far from the ocean as you can get in North America. But at many places in western Kansas, by looking at the ground with a little effort and an experienced eye, you can walk away with a few sharks' teeth.

How can this be? Kansas today is not known for its sharks!

But many millions of years ago Kansas (and the entire Great Plains region) was submerged under a shallow tropical sea, complete with ammonites, sharks, large fish, turtles and long-necked reptiles.

The surface rocks of western Kansas record a time from 75-100 million years ago, when dinosaurs walked upon the land in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, and sea creatures lived in Kansas, where wheat and cattle now dominate.

The Sternberg Museum of Natural History houses one of the best collections of animals from the Cretaceous Interior Seaway, including the world famous "Fish-Within-a-Fish." This fourteen-foot predatory fish (sort of a killer tuna) swallowed whole a six-foot fish and died soon after.

The museum houses all manner of past life from Kansas, including wood and dinosaur remains that drifted out into the seaway. Burial in the sediments of the seafloor preserved these specimens for millions of years.

The museum's collections are used to entertain and educate the public through exhibits and programs, but many of the objects are not on display. Those objects generally are not as dramatic, but they serve as a treasure-trove of raw information for graduate students, staff and visiting scientists who use them to further our understanding of the past.

Also on display at the museum are two of the best-preserved Cretaceous shark skeletons known. Sharks belong to the group of fish with cartilage skeletons (cartilage is the soft tissue of your ear). Because cartilage decomposes easily, sharks are poorly preserved in the fossil record. However, one of the shark fossils at the Sternberg is almost complete down to the last tail bone.

Thus, we have come full circle: to end our story with the sharks who shed their teeth in great numbers, to be found by numerous school children, 4-H groups, and amateur and professional paleontologists millions of years later, leaving us to wonder and fantasize about a time so long ago.

## Killer Lizards

The warm sea waters are quiet and black. The only movement is the calm grazing of an ammonite, looking like an overgrown snail in its tire-sized shell. As the ammonite slowly pumps water in and out of its shell, changing its buoyancy, it moves up and down in the water, feeding on a multitude of microscopic plankton.

Suddenly, the silence is shattered--there is a loud CRUNCH as massive pointed teeth are driven through the hard shell like spikes through a board. With a toss of its head, the thirty-foot lizard releases the ammonite, only to spin it slowly in the water & attack from a different angle. Crunch! Again and again the shell is tossed. Each time, the animal inside loses more of its tenuous hold on the modest safety of its shell.

The lizard works relentlessly. It alternately punctures the shell and works its jaws backward, sucking on the soft-bodied animal inside. At last the ammonite can no longer hold on to its protective outer skeleton, and is sucked down the throat of this overgrown monitor lizard.

The waters are again quiet as the empty hulk of a shell spirals through the water and settles to the bottom with a final bounce. The rain of sediment from above slowly covers the broken shell.

Millions of years later, a glint of sunlight catches the eye of a itinerant primate who is endowed, not with the large teeth of a sea-swimming lizard, but with an enlarged brain - a brain filled with wonder. Picking up the fossil, this being reads a story from the punctures and gouges left so long ago. Using its overgrown ganglion mass to imagine a scene from the past, the primate rests on a block of sun-warmed limestone and unpacks its lunch.

**Join us at the Sternberg Museum of Natural History. Together we can ponder the past.**

## Frontier Fort

After the Civil War, railroad builders and settlers began pushing into central and western Kansas with increasing intensity, provoking resistance from the native inhabitants of the region. To protect settlers, the federal government established military posts. On the Smoky Hill Trail, a stagecoach road to Denver, the government established Fort Hays. That trail later became the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The fort was established in 1865 and was located 14 miles southeast of its present location. After a flood in 1867 the fort was moved to its present hilltop site. Unlike the military posts typical of the earlier eastern frontier, Fort Hays had no stockade or fortification wall. A stone blockhouse was equipped with rifle slits, but the fort was never attacked, and the building actually functioned as a post headquarters and adjutant's quarters. George A. Custer, Marcus A. Reno, George A. Forsyth, and Philip H. Sheridan were among the noted military figures associated with Fort Hays.

During the early years Hays City, established near the fort, was a wild town filled with saloons and dance halls. The legendary James B. "Wild Bill" Hickok served as county sheriff for a few months in 1869. Summing up her impressions while her husband was encamped near Fort Hays, Elizabeth Custer wrote that "there was enough desperate history in that little town in one summer to make a whole library of dime novels."

Today, Fort Hays, the Ellis County Historical Society, and the Sternberg Museum of Natural History are popular attractions for thousands of visitors. Come discover "that little town" with so much history.

## KANSAS WILDLIFE ART SERIES

The Sternberg Museum of Natural History operates the Kansas Wildlife Art Series, an annual, international competition. Artists from around the world submit an original painting of an animal selected by the Kansas Wildlife Art Council.

The Wildlife Art Council selects finalists, who are then invited to exhibit their paintings in a show sponsored by the museum. From among the finalists' paintings, the council selects a winning painting, and the winning artist is awarded a cash prize. The program is supported by proceeds from the sale of limited edition prints of the winning painting.

Currently, the series consists of nine signed and numbered limited edition prints: "Kansas Covey Rise" by M. Wayne Willis; "Prairie Pond Mallards" by Orville O. Rice; "Cautious Kansas Gobblers" by Steve Bertels; "Kansas Daybreak" by Jerry Thomas; "Saline River Red-Tailed Hawk" by Robert D. Channell; "Partners - The Kansas Pheasant" by Jo Boswell Lumpkin; "Morning Light - Canada Geese" by Jerry Thomas, "Blue winged teal - Dark water pair" by Cheri Sorensen, and "Golden Days" featuring the Sandhill Crane by Dan Andrews.

All proceeds from the sale of prints support the Wildlife Art Program and education through the Sternberg Museum of Natural History.

## The Quirks of Fate

A museum is often filled with old or dead objects. But a museum is a place of living history, where each of the objects holds a very special story. One example is a gun, given the Museum Number 515, in the collection of the Sternberg Museum of Natural History.

George R. Craig fought as a union soldier in the Civil war for three years, and at the end of the war he continued to serve for another four years in the Seventh Cavalry under the command of George Armstrong Custer. Like all soldiers in the cavalry, George Craig was given a Sharp's Carbine, a short rifle ideally suited for the demands of life as a horse soldier. Craig was to use this rifle when Custer took his men up to the Little Bighorn River in pursuit of the Indians under the leadership of Sitting Bull.

But Craig did not march into the Little Bighorn River valley, into the battle that has been called "Custer's last stand," and into the pages of history books. The records at the Sternberg Museum show that Craig suffered an accident which prevented him from going on that fateful trip. We can only wonder what sort of accident saved George Craig's life.

Had Craig gone with Custer, his carbine might well have ended up in the possession of a proud warrior. Instead, many years after the battle of Little Bighorn, his carbine can be found in the collection of the Sternberg Museum of Natural History serving as a reminder of the quirks of fate.

## Something Fishy

Few pleasures in life are as basic as dropping a line into a river, watching the water and the world drift past while waiting for a tasty bass or catfish to take your bait.

However, much work goes into ensuring that at least some of the fishing trips are successful, and that fish populations are healthy. The Sternberg Museum of Natural History plays a major role in these pursuits.

In recent years the museum has undertaken several studies of the fish populations in the waterways of Kansas. These studies often are sponsored by federal and state agencies like the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Kansas Wildlife and Parks. These agencies are responsible for protecting the environment and providing healthy wildlife communities.

But these agencies cannot do their job without basic information on population diversity, environmental chemistry, effects of reservoir discharge rates, habitat stability, and several other important conditions.

Thus, the Sternberg Museum of Natural History helps to protect our environment. By sampling fish and invertebrate populations, measuring the effects of environmental changes on natural populations, measuring growth rates of fish, and other such basic studies, the managing agencies have the information for making sound decisions.

All of this has the effect of maintaining natural populations, keeping the ecosystems sound, and ensuring that there will always be a "big one" that can get away.

# Research at the Sternberg Museum of Natural History

The Sternberg Museum has long been a center for scientific research of some significance. The collection of fossils from Kansas and the High Plains is internationally known, and has been used extensively by scientists at the museum, as well as from other institutions.

Other significant holdings include extensive mammal, fish, and bird collections, all concentrating on the Great Plains region.

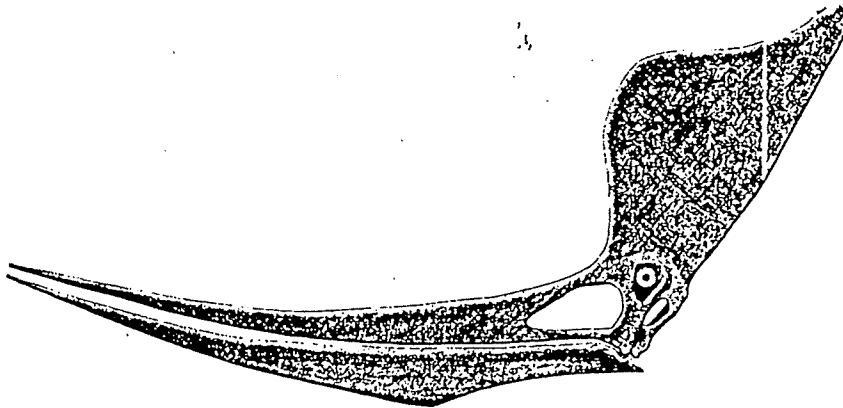


Figure 1. *Pteranodon sternbergi*, New Species, FHKM 5426, Niobrara Formation, Graham County, Kansas. Skull, Left-Lateral Restorative Drawing. Drawing by the author.

The *Pteranodon sternbergi*, figured above, is one of the largest flying reptiles that ever lived. The museum houses the world's second or third most significant collection of these flying reptiles.



Below is a list of scientific papers on fossils where the authors have used specimens from the Sternberg Museum. This list only includes the fossil collection.

Compiled from research by Greg Liggett

1496. Annonomous. 1993. Remains of the prey. Discover Magazine, 14(6):13.
1305. Barbour, E. H. and G. F. Sternberg. 1935. *Gnathabelodon thorpei*, gen. et sp. nov., a new mud-grubbing mastodon. Nebraska State Museum Bulletin, 42(1):395-404.
904. Bardack, D. 1965. Anatomy and evolution of chirocentrid fishes. University of Kansas Paleontological Contributions Vertebrata, 10:1-88.
903. Bardack, D. 1976. Paracanthopterygian and acanthopterygian fishes from the Upper Cretaceous of Kansas. Fieldiana Geology, 33(20):355-374.
1376. Beasley, B. A. 1993. Geology and avifauna of the late Pleistocene and middle Holocene Blonquist Rockshelter, Summit County, Utah. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 62 p.
848. Bennett, S. C. 1992. Sexual dimorphism of *Pteranodon* and other pterosaurs, with comments on cranial crests. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology, 12(4):422-434.
1710. Bennett, S. C. 1993. The ontogeny of *Pteranodon* and other pterosaurs. Paleobiology, 19(1):92-106.
1728. Bennett, S. C. 1994. Taxonomy and systematics of the Late Cretaceous pterosaur *Pteranodon* (Pterosauria, Pterodactyloidea). Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural History University of Kansas, 169: f-70.
1370. Bonner, O. W. 1964. An osteological study of *Nyctosaurus* and *Trinacromerum* with a description of a new species of *Nyctosaurus*. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 63 p.
1361. Boreske, J. R., Jr. 1974. A review of the North American fossil amiid fishes. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, 146(1):1-87.
1174. Brown, R. W. 1940. Fossil pearls from the Colorado Group of western Kansas. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 30(9):365-374.
931. Carroll, R. L. 1988. Vertebrate Paleontology and Evolution. Edition. New York, W. H. Freeman and Company, 698 p.
1141. Coddington, L. A. 1993. New locality for fossil insects in the Green River Formation, western Colorado. Compass, 70(3):90-91.
1377. Coddington, L. A. 1993. Climatic implications of terrestrial arthropods from the Parachute Creek Member (Middle Eocene), Green River Formation, Garfield County, Colorado. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 79 p.
1360. Dawson, M. R. 1958. Later Tertiary Leporidae of North America. University of Kansas Paleontological Contributions Vertebrata, 6:1-75.
1313. Feldmann, R. M. and M. Maxey. 1980. *Raninella carlilensis*, a new raninid crab from the Carlile Shale (Turonian) of Kansas. Journal of Paleontology, 54(4):858-861.
1311. Fischer, A. G. and R. O. Fay. 1953. A spiny aptychus from the Cretaceous of Kansas. Kansas Geological Survey Bulletin, 102:77-92.
1475. Frey, R. W. 1972. Paleocology and depositional environment of Fort Hays Limestone Member, Niobrara Chalk (Upper Cretaceous), west-central Kansas. University of Kansas Paleontological Contributions, 58:1-72.
1375. Gerhold, G. J. 1992. Comparative morphology and evolution of *Teleoceras* (Mammalia: Rhinocerotidae). Fort Hays State University, Hays, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 58 p.
1358. Gilmore, C. W. 1938. Descriptions of new and little-known fossil lizards from North America. Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 86(3042):11-26.
1374. Gnidovec, D. M. 1978. Taphonomy of the Powder Wash Vertebrate Quarry, Green River Formation (Eocene), Uintah County, Utah. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 45 p.
1359. Green, M. 1942. A study of the Oligocene Leporidae in the Kansas University Museum of Vertebrate Paleontology. Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, 45:229-247.
909. Green, R. G. 1974. Teuthids of the Late Cretaceous Niobrara Formation of Kansas and some ecological implications. Compass, 51(3):53-60.
911. Green, R. G. 1977. *Niobraratoothis walkeri*, a new species of teuthid from the Upper Cretaceous Niobrara Formation of Kansas. Journal of Paleontology, 51(5):992-995.

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1-15

1700. Harkson, J. C. 1963. A bibliography and catalogue of the reptiles and birds of the Kansas Cretaceous with descriptions of new species. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 81 p.
853. Harkson, J. C. 1966. *Pteranodon sternbergi*, a new fossil pterodactyl from the Niobrara Cretaceous of Kansas. Proceedings of the South Dakota Academy of Science, 45:74-77.
1372. Harrison, J. A. 1983. The Carnivora of the Edson local fauna (Late Hemphillian), Kansas. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology, 54:1-42.
1369. Hasenmueller, W. A. and D. E. Hattin. 1985. Apatitic connecting rings in moulds of *Baculites* sp. from the middle part of the Smoky Hill Member, Niobrara Chalk (Santonian), of western Kansas. Cretaceous Research, 6:317-330.
1497. Hattin, D. E. 1975. Stratigraphy and depositional environment of Greenhorn Limestone (Upper Cretaceous) of Kansas. Kansas Geological Survey Bulletin, 209:1-128.
1498. Hattin, D. E. 1982. Stratigraphy and depositional environment of Smoky Hill Chalk Member, Niobrara Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) of the type area, western Kansas. Kansas Geological Survey Bulletin, 225:1-108.
1169. Hattin, D. E. 1988. Rudists as historians: Smoky Hill Member of Niobrara Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) of Kansas. Fort Hays Studies Sciences Series, 10:4-22.
1701. Holman, J. A. 1984a. Herpetofaunas of the Duck Creek and Williams local faunas (Pleistocene: Illinoian) of Kansas. Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication, 8:20-38.
751. Holman, J. A. 1984b. *Texasophis* (Reptilia: Serpentes), an addition to the Miocene (Clarendonian) of North America. Copeia, 1984:660-661.
1315. Hussakof, L. 1929. A new teleostean fish from the Niobrara of Kansas. American Museum Novitates, 357:1-4.
1249. Jefferson, G. T., W. E. Miller, M. E. Nelson, and J. H. Madsen Jr. 1994. Catalogue of late Quaternary vertebrates from Utah. Technical Reports, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 9:1-34.
910. Jeletzky, J. A. 1961. *Actinocamax* from the Upper Cretaceous Benton and Niobrara formations of Kansas. Journal of Paleontology, 35(3):505-531.
1439. Klapper, G. and S. M. Bergström. 1984. The enigmatic Middle Ordovician fossil *Archeognathus* and its relations to conodonts and vertebrates. Journal of Paleontology, 58(4):949-976.
1423. Kolb, K. K. ? Two new Pleistocene (Kansas) molluscan local faunas from Trego County, Kansas. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 32 p.
766. Kurtén, B. and E. Anderson. 1980. Pleistocene Mammals of North America. Edition. New York, Columbia University Press, 443 p.
1318. LaGarry, H. E. 1988. Taphonomic evidence of predation and scavenging of *Teloaceras* (Mammalia: Rhinocerotidae), with a description of the Camelidae from the Minium Quarry local biota of north-central Kansas. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 59 p.
1182. Liggett, G. A. 1994. The Beckerdite Local Biota, (Miocene: Early Hemphillian) Clark County, Southwestern Kansas. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 109 p.
1142. Liggett, G. A. and M. E. Nelson. 1993. Vertebrate taphonomy of the Blonquist Rockshelter (Pleistocene-Holocene), Summit County, Utah: A case for raptorial accumulation of bones. Compass, 70(3):116-121.
934. Martin, L. D. 1980. Foot-propelled diving birds of the Mesozoic. Acta Congressus Internationalis Ornithologici, 17:1237-1242.
1445. Martin, L. D. and J. D. Stewart. 1977. Teeth in *Ichthyornis* (Class: Aves). Science, 195(4284):1331-1332.
1357. Martin, L. D. and J. D. Stewart. 1982. An ichthyornithiform bird from the Campanian of Canada. Canadian Journal of Earth Science, 19:324-327.
1448. Martin, L. D., J. D. Stewart, and K. N. Whetstone. 1980. The origin of birds: Structure of the tarsus and teeth. The Auk, 97:86-93.
1904. Massare, J. A. 1988. Swimming capabilities of Mesozoic marine reptiles: implications for method of predation. Paleobiology, 14(2):187-205.
802. Matsumoto, T. and H. W. Miller Jr. 1958. Cretaceous ammonites from the spillway excavation of Cedar Bluff Dam, Trego County, Kansas. Journal of Paleontology, 32(2):351-356.
1422. McMullen, T. L. 1974. The Mammals of the Duck Creek local fauna, late Pleistocene of Kansas. Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas, Unpublished M.S. thesis, 29 p.
1363. McMullen, T. L. 1975. Shrews from the late Pleistocene of Central Kansas, with the description of a new species of *Sorex*. Journal of Mammalogy, 56(2):316-320.
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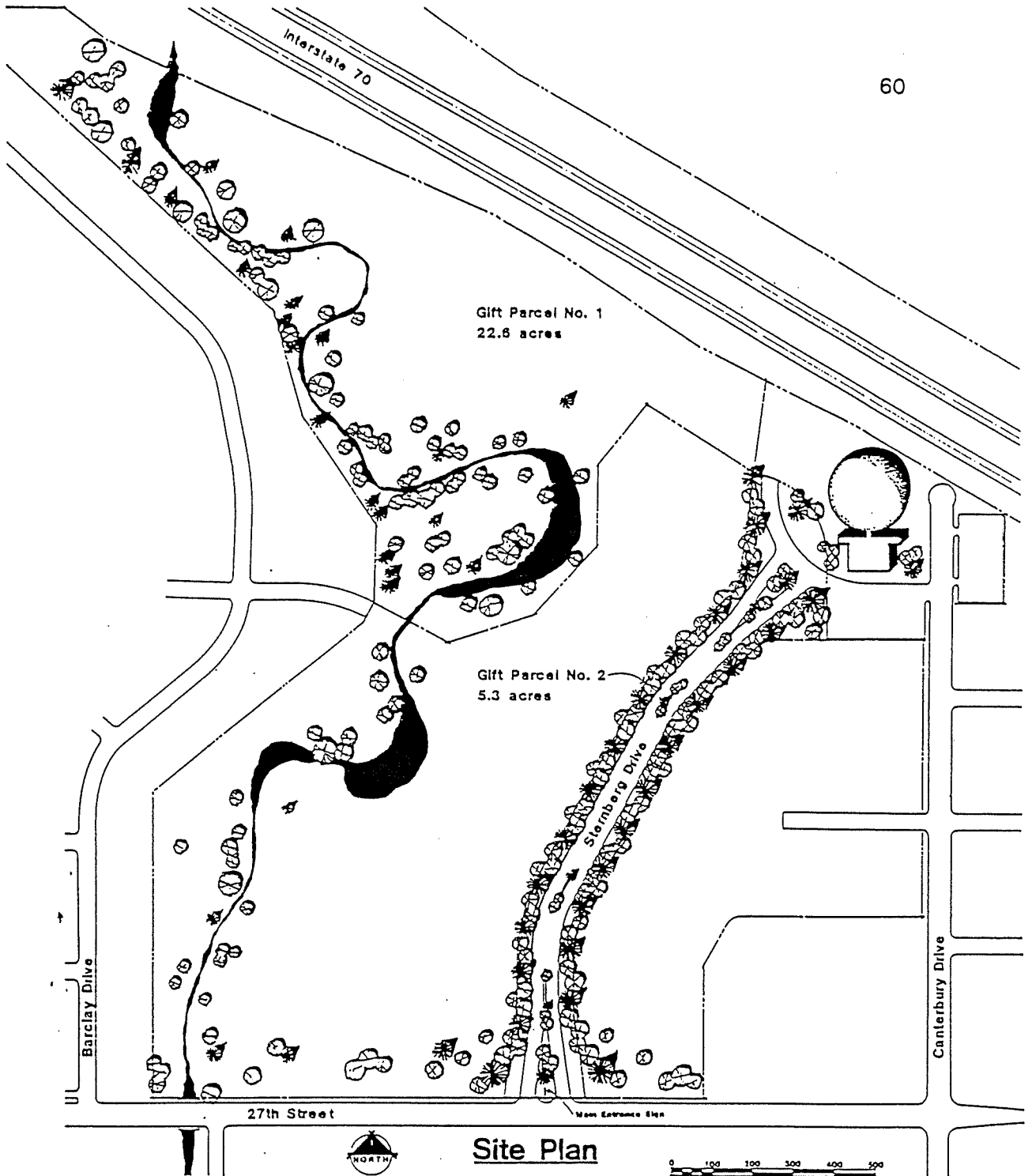
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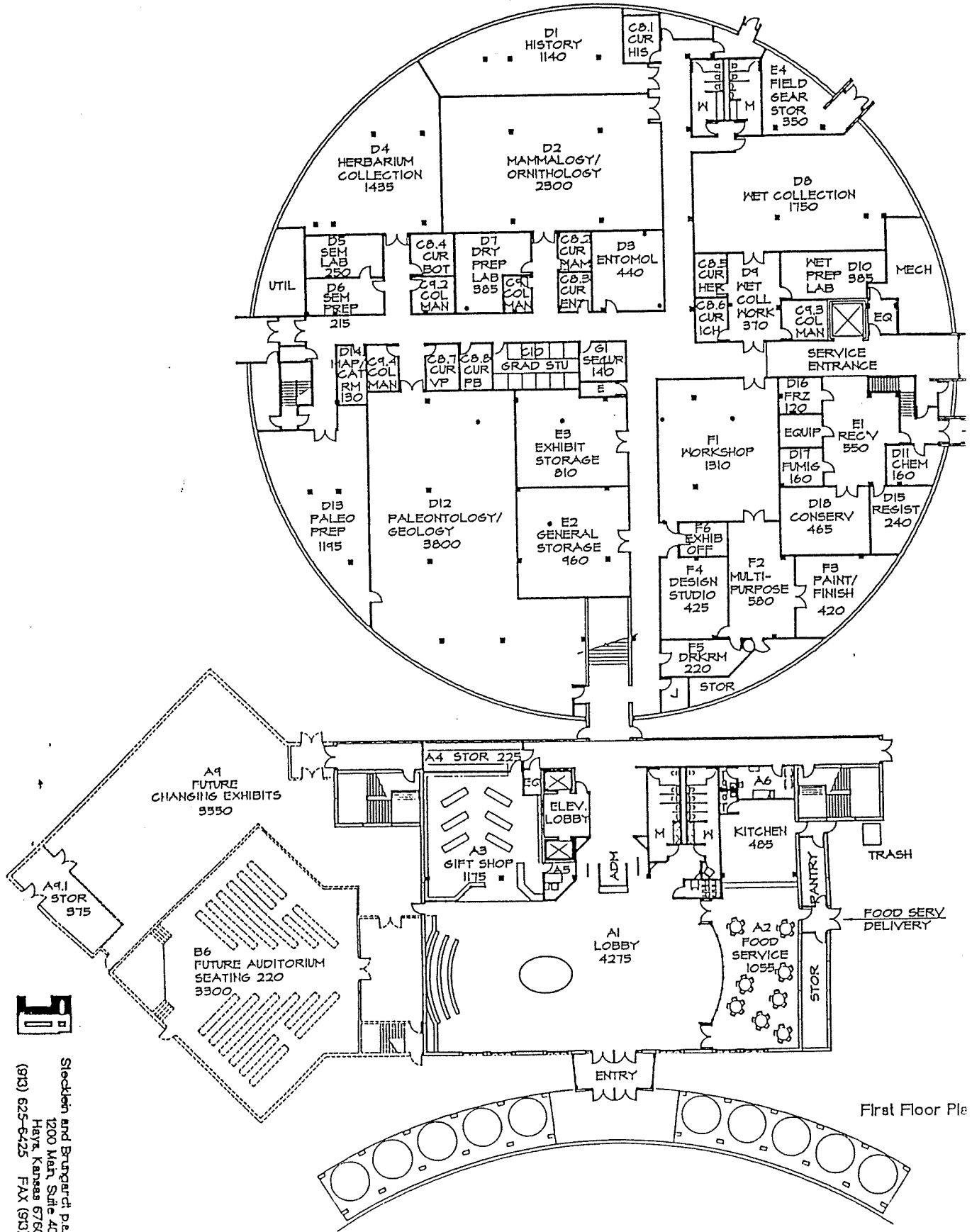
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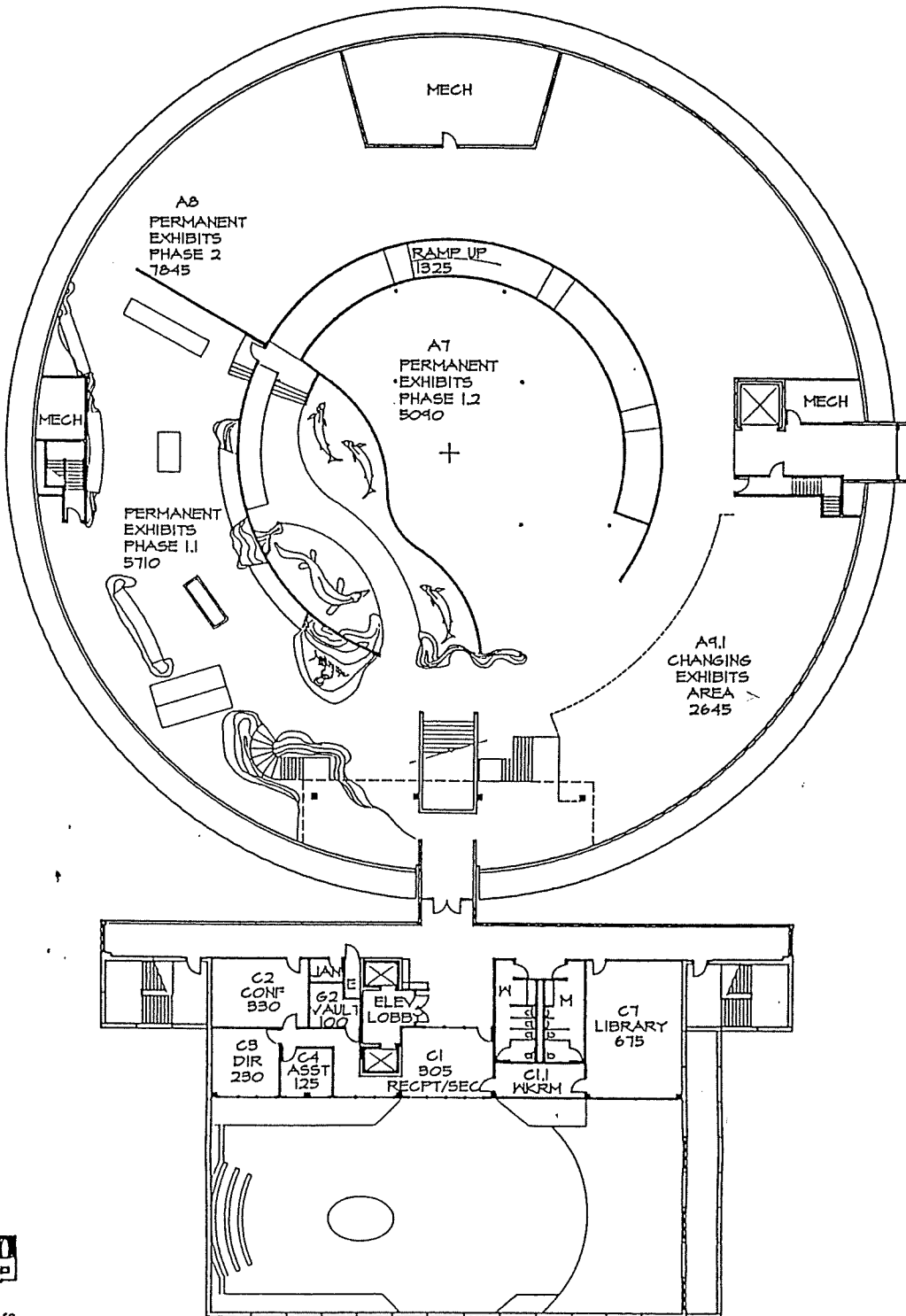


Site Plan



First Floor Plan


  
 Stecklen and Brangardt, P.A.  
 1200 Main, Suite 40  
 Hays, Kansas 67601  
 (913) 625-6425 FAX (913)

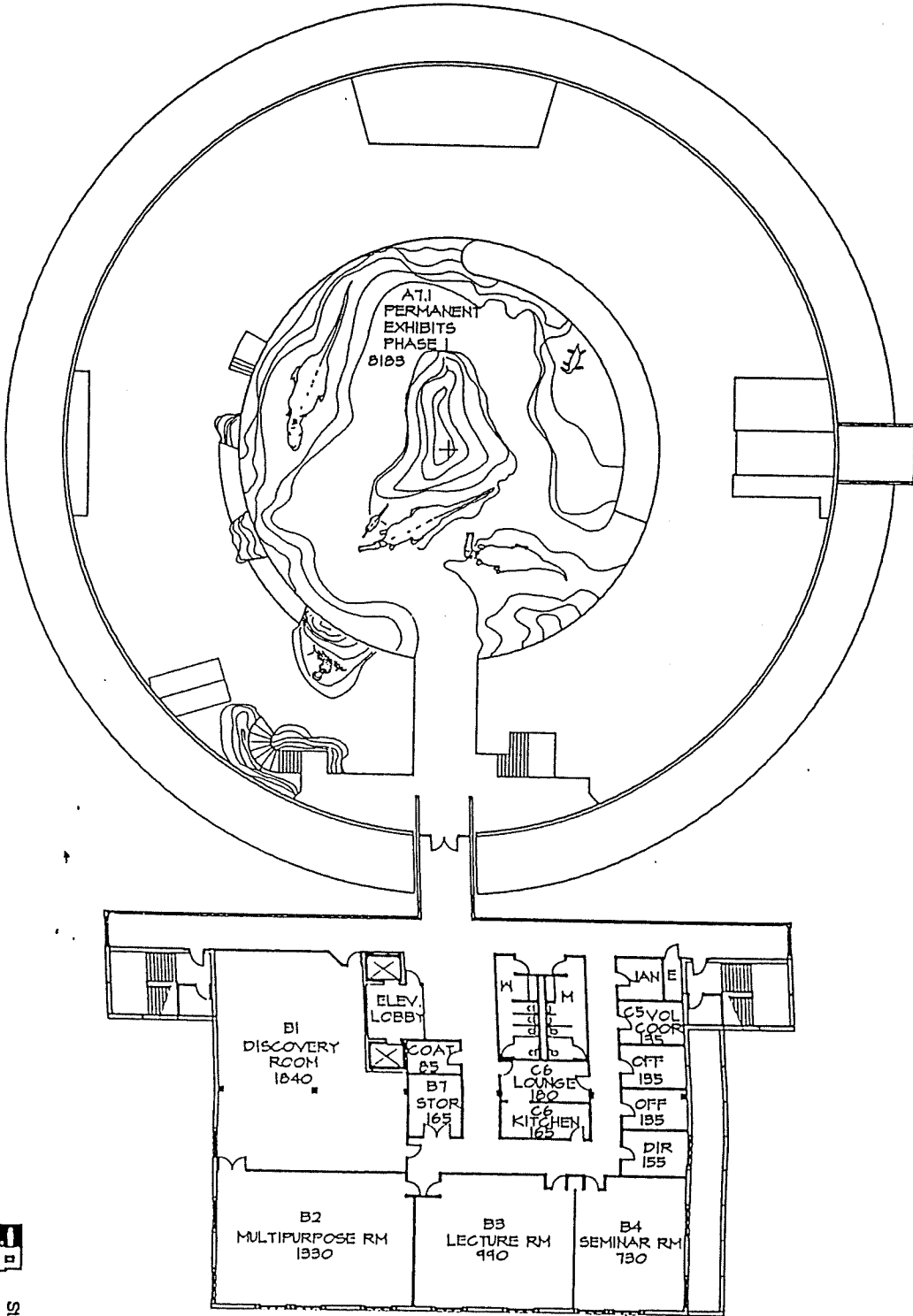


Second Floor Plan



Siecklen and Bruner  
 1200 Main  
 Hays, KS  
 (913) 625-6425

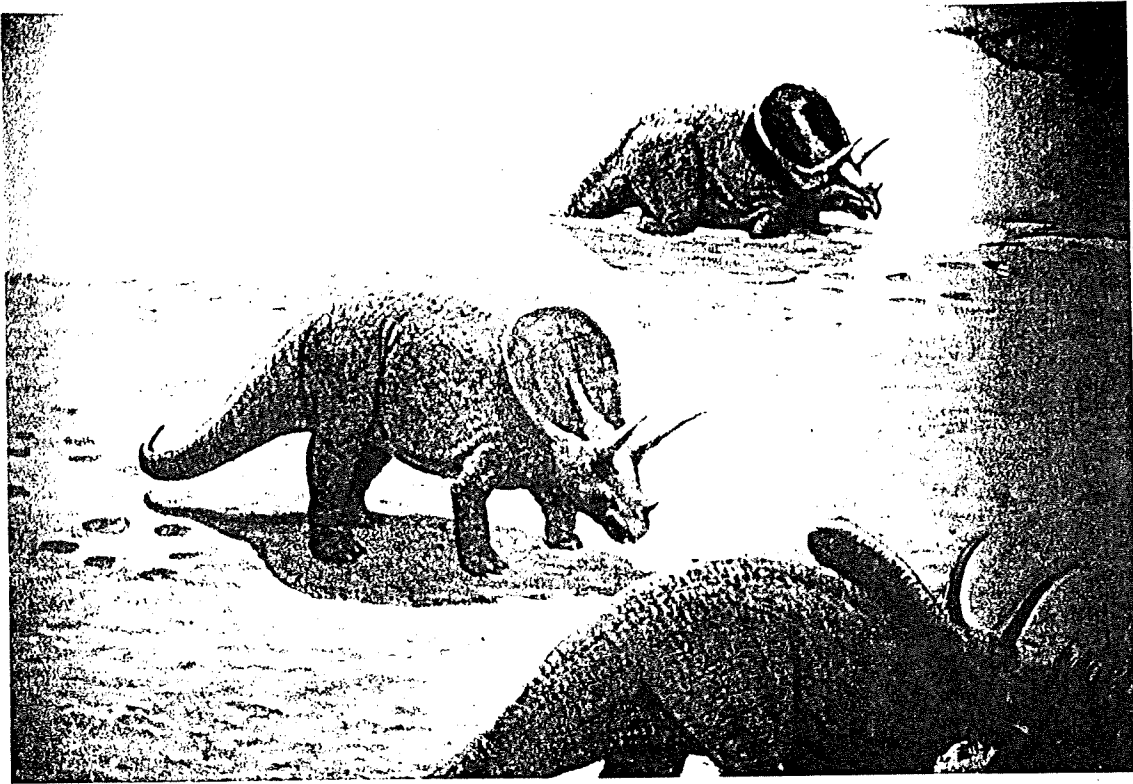




Third Floor Plan



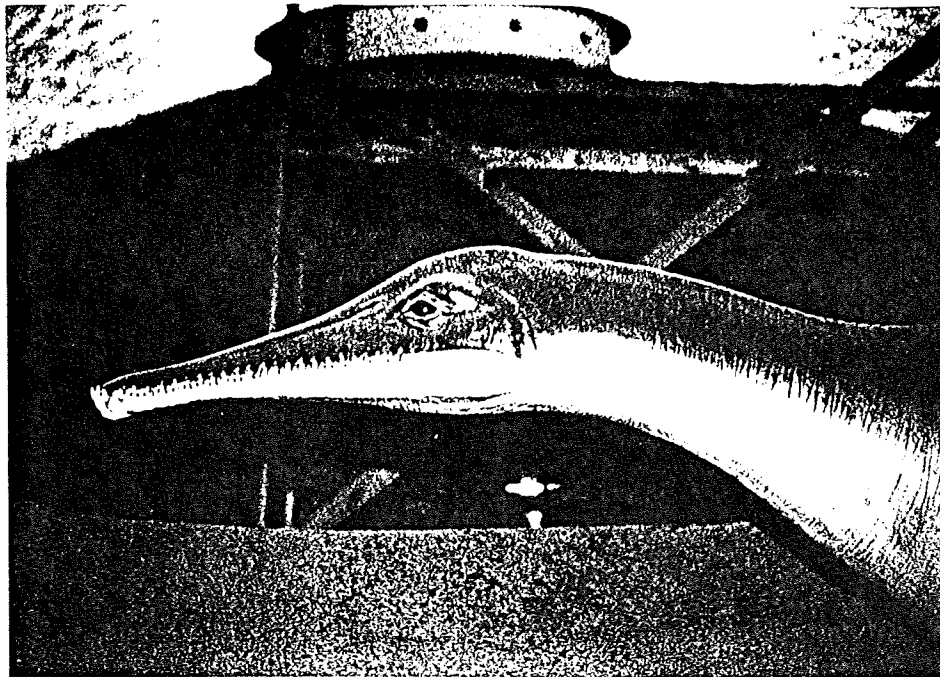
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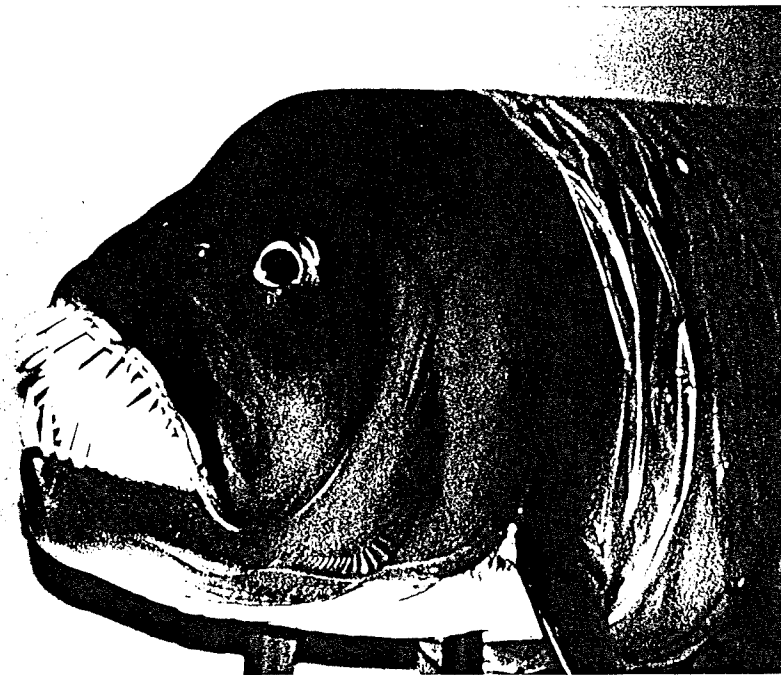
A detail from the wall mural depicting a group of Triceratops dinosaurs.



From the wall mural, this toothed birds lived about 90 million years ago, and is called Hesperornis



Life-sized models are part of the central diorama exhibit. Here you see the toothy grin of a short necked plesiosaur.



This is the head of a Xiphactinus, or the large fish from the Fish-within-a fish, the Sternberg Museums most famous specimen.



Through the circular door to the Discovery Room, you see an enlarged marbled orb weaver spider. The circular opening will be made to look like a giant magnifying glass. Other hands-on experiences await eager visitors, including computer stations, a dinosaur dig, learning centers, discovery boxes, and more.



CHARLIE RIEDEL / Hays Daily News

Fort Hays State University President Edward Hammond leads a tour of the Sternberg Museum of Natural History this morning. Increased construction costs and other unexpected expenses will delay opening of the new museum another 18 months and will take another \$1.5 million to complete, he said.

# Dinosaur heads arrive at future Sternberg

But museum won't open for at least 18 months

By ADELE SHAVER  
Hays Daily News

The heads are here. Anyone peeking in today at the dinosaurs inhabiting the Sternberg Museum of Natural History might feel like some of them are looking back.

Deaton Museum Services of Minneapolis, Minn., on Thursday delivered two life-size adult dinosaur heads that have been attached to bodies in one of the museum's main exhibit areas.

The dinos, a plant-eating hadrosaur and a 45-foot long Tyrannosaurus rex, will eventually move robotically, with computer controls tripped by sensors as people enter the exhibit in the new Fort Hays State University facility near Canterbury and 27th.

FHSU President Edward Hammond gave an update this morning on the progress of both construction work and fund-raising for Sternberg.

The museum had previously occupied 15,000 square feet of storage and exhibit space in four campus buildings. Its display areas were on the first floor of McCartney Hall.

A domed structure and adjacent three-story building started with 89,000 square feet, and with a new island of additional floor space now constructed under the dome, total new space for Sternberg is nearly 100,000 square feet.

Deaton also delivered a life-size sea-dwelling mosasaur, ground forms to surround an exhibit of a Sternberg dig and additional vegetation for the display.

When fully assembled, the dome will be transformed into a towering walk-through landscape.

Below the dinosaur area, which will be modeled after the environment which existed in Colorado, a walk-through seascape will surround visitors with views of the marine environment that covered Kansas in the age of the dinosaurs.

At the minimum, the museum will take another 18 months and \$1.5 million to complete, Hammond said.

"We began the renovation project as part of

Campaign FHSU in 1992. The goal for the museum at the time was \$6.5 million," Hammond said.

To date, the university has committed total gift assets of \$8,200,917 as well as a bridge loan from the FHSU Endowment Association of \$400,000 to the project.

The bridge loan allowed the university to maintain continuous work even though some money to pay for it was pledged to come in over several years. With the loan, museum expenditures total \$8,600,917.

Much of the remaining \$1.5 million still needs to be raised, Hammond said. That figure represents the loan, \$215,000 still owed Deaton and \$885,000 still needed for construction.

The increase to just shy of \$10 million has occurred because of expanded educational programming, increases in construction costs and such unexpected factors as the fire extinguishing sprinkling system redesign, Hammond said.

The university has expanded classroom and laboratory presence in the facility as more departments have indicated an interest in teaching college credit courses on site. In

addition to geosciences and biology, the departments of art, history and sociology now wish to use the museum as a teaching resource, Hammond said.

Hammond is appealing to potential donors to join the university in finishing the project, which studies project will have significant economic impact on Kansas for years to come.

So far, no state tax dollars have been used for the construction of the new museum, although the state has assured the university that it will provide operating budgets for the building.

Hammond said that he is scheduled to visit with legislators in Topeka next week. Several have indicated they would like to see the project completed without delay.

But foundations and individuals are also being asked for support.

"The bottom line is, we will have one chance to do it right. We want to make sure that's the case," Hammond said.

■ See Sunday's Hays Daily News for more details about the museum.

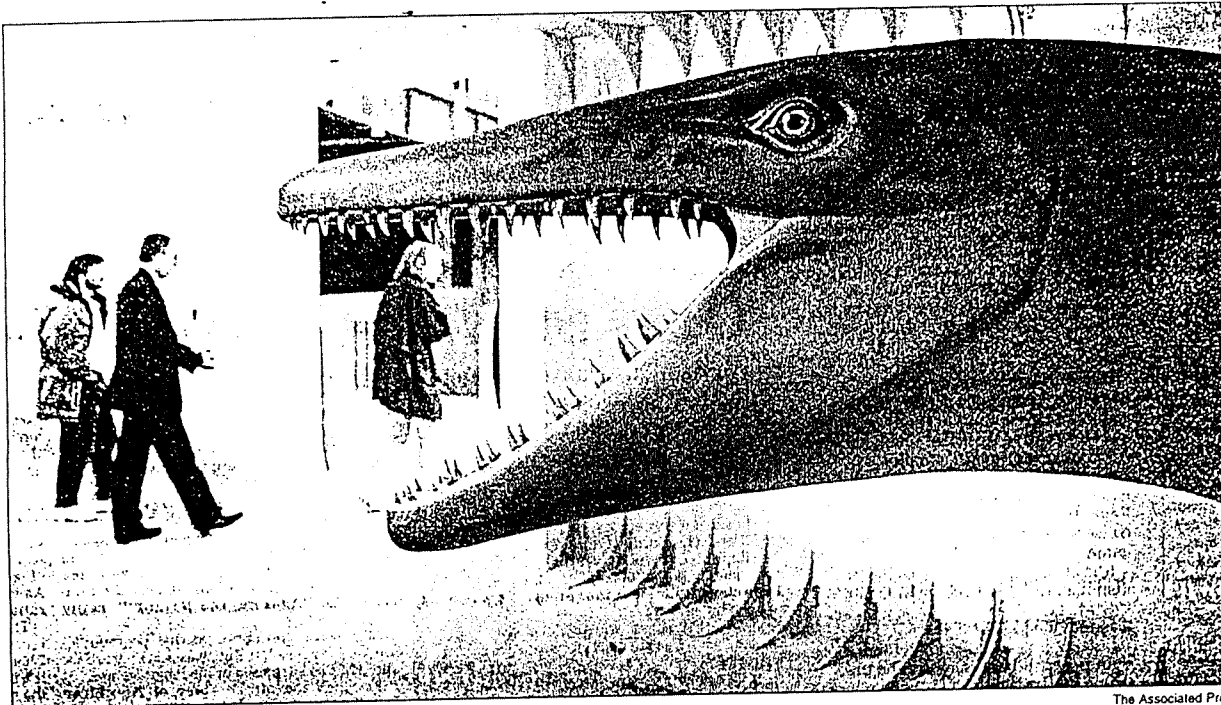
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HON Friday 24 Jan 1979

Everyone pulled together to make this country a better place and its citizens a better one in eliminating river blindness, Foundation at its March meeting in ...

1-28



The Associated Press

A group walks by a model of the once-ferocious mosasaur during a tour Friday of the Sternberg Museum of Natural History at Hays.

# Dinosaur Museum

## Additional funding needed to complete natural history museum in Hays

By The Associated Press

HAYS — The dinosaur heads have arrived and the fossils are being brought out of storage, but a missing link is plaguing a new museum at Fort Hays State University.

A \$1.5 million deficit is holding up completion of the Sternberg Museum of Natural History, a renovated domed building along Interstate 70.

Originally set to open this spring, the museum might not open for another year and a half, university president Ed Hammond said.

"We began the renovation project in 1992. ... The goal for the museum at that time was \$6.5 million," Hammond said.

The price tag has swelled to \$9.7 million. Factors included escalating con-

struction costs, the cost of education programs and a sprinkler system that had to be custom-built to protect displays of computer-controlled dinosaurs.

Funding has come from donations from individuals and foundations across Kansas as well as a \$500,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce, museum director Jerry Choate said Saturday.

No tax dollars have been spent on the project, but the Legislature may eventually get involved, Hammond said. He is scheduled to appear before the Legislature's new state tourism committee this week to discuss the museum.

"A couple of legislators would like to get this open sooner, rather than later, and wanted to know what they could do to help," Hammond said.

Two life-sized dinosaur heads, including one of a hadrosaur, were carefully lifted onto their animated bodies Thursday.

The creatures are two of the school's 3.75 million fossils and other artifacts, including the university's famous fish-within-a-fish fossil discovered by George F. Sternberg, for whom the museum is named.

The fossils and artifacts had been stored in the science building, a dormitory basement and even an old on-campus power plant before going to the renovated building. Exhibits and the paleontology collection had been displayed on the ground floor of the business building.

"At most museums around the world there are typically only 10 percent of all the specimens on display," Choate said.

"The remainder are used for education and research or are not of display quality.

"We have 3 million specimens. We would never attempt to display all of them."

The museum features prehistoric scenes populated with life-sized flying, swimming and stalking dinosaurs. The animals will move their heads and roar when visitors approach.

The heavily remodeled building that will be the new museum's home was originally built as a private sports complex. The complex went broke and the Chrysler Corp.'s finance division sold the structure to the school for \$1.

Hammond said the museum is expected to draw about 150,000 visitors its first year and up to 350,000 visitors a year within three years.

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# The Sternberg Museum of Natural History

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# Primary Purposes of The Sternberg Museum

- Support Academic Goals of Fort Hays State University
- Educate Elementary and Secondary Students in Western Kansas
- Educate General Public
- Promote Tourism
- Increase Economic Stability of Region
- Exhibit Collections



# Use of Museum as a Teaching Resource

- Geosciences

Paleontology of Lower vertebrates

Paleontology of Higher vertebrates

Invertebrate Paleontology

Environmental Geology

Structural Geology

# Use of Museum as a Teaching Resource

- Biology

Taxonomy of Flowering  
Plants

Agrostology  
(study of grasses)

Range Management

Range Plants

Parasitology

Mammalogy

Limnology

Entomology

(study of aquatic biology)

Ornithology

(study of birds)

Ichthyology

(study of fishes)

# Other Periodic Use

- Department of Art
- Department of History
- Department of Sociology



# Sternberg Action Plans

- Summer Workshops for Kansas Science Teachers
- Summer Camps for Youth
- Teaching Packets for Kansas Elementary Teachers



# **The Sternberg Museum of Natural History**

## **Economic Impact**



# How Many Tourists?

A review of tourist visits to natural history museums in the U.S. clearly shows that the Sternberg should expect **150,000 visitors** in its first full year of operations.

# Museum of the Rockies

Montana State University--Bozeman, Montana

- Affiliated with a university
- Adjacent to Interstate 90
- Built a robotic dinosaur addition
- Attendance increased in its first full year of operations by 120,000 visitors
- Second Year increased another 20,000
- Half of all visitors are out-of-state visitors

# Sternberg Assumptions

- 150,000 visitors during first full year of operations
- 25,000 of these visitors will be school children from all over the state
- 50% of remaining 125,000 will be out-of-state visitors
- In-state visitors spend 1/2 as much as out-of-state visitors



# Expected Tourist-related Expenditures

<u>Tourist Days</u>		<u>Total Expenditures</u>
62,500	(out-of-state, overnight visits @ \$89*)	\$5,562,500
62,500	(in-state, day visits @ \$45)	2,812,500
<u>25,000</u>	(school children visits @ \$1)	<u>25,000</u>
150,000	Total Annual Visits	\$8,400,000

**\$8,400,000**

**times 1.8**

**\$15,120,000**

\*Provided by Kansas Chamber of Commerce



# Effect on Personal Income and Tax Revenues

- Annual tax revenues received by City, County, and State Governments will be in excess of \$285,000
- Total Personal Income generated annually in the regional economy will be nearly \$4.5 million

# Impact on Jobs

- Full-time employment at the **Museum will increase by 15 new positions**. Some of these positions are already filled.
- On-site Food Services will provide an **additional 7 full-time positions** or their equivalent.

# Jobs Multiplier

- A survey of Vine Street Businesses done to estimate the number of new jobs the Museum would create revealed the following estimates:

Restaurant FTE's	47.00
Motel FTE's	31.00
Retail Merchants	<u>9.00</u>
<b>TOTAL NEW FTE'S</b>	<b>87.00*</b>

\*From a survey of 20 Vine Street Merchants

# What if Visits = 350,000

- Using a conservative multiplier, the financial impact would be:

$$\begin{array}{r} \$15,120,000 \\ \times \quad 2.33 \\ \hline \mathbf{\$35,280,000} \end{array}$$

- A further increase in employment could also be expected:

$$\begin{array}{r} 102.00 \text{ FTE} \\ \times \quad 2.33 \\ \hline \mathbf{238.00 \text{ FTE}} \end{array}$$



State of Kansas

## Office of the Attorney General

301 S.W. 10TH AVENUE, TOPEKA 66612-1597

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ATTORNEY GENERAL

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION  
ATTORNEY GENERAL CARLA J. STOVALL'S  
TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF  
SENATE BILL NO. 265  
Presented by Julene L. Miller  
Deputy Attorney General  
February 19, 1997

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this bill. My name is Julene Miller and I am the Deputy Attorney General assigned to the Legal Opinions and Government Counsel Division of Attorney General's office. Attorney General Stovall extends her apologies for not being here personally.

Senate Bill No. 265 is a product of the Attorney General's C.A.M.P.U.S. Task Force. As you may know, Attorney General Stovall created the C.A.M.P.U.S. Task Force, composed of public and private university and community college administrators, university and municipal police officers, students, parents of students, and various individuals involved in student assistance services and the criminal justice system, in order to bring awareness of campus safety issues to the forefront. The Task Force accomplished this with a series of meetings to share ideas and concerns. Those meetings resulted in specific recommendations, one of which is the amendment before you.

The Task Force noted with concern the fact that with amendments made to K.S.A. 8-260 in the 1996 Session, possession of a false ID is a felony while use of a false ID to purchase liquor is a class A misdemeanor. The Task Force felt this was not consistent, and that mere possession of a false ID should not rise to the level of a felony offense. Attorney General Stovall does not believe it was the intent of the 1996 Legislature, or the Division of Motor Vehicles in requesting the amendment, to make mere possession of a false ID a felony offense. Rather, she believes that what was intended was to make use of a false ID to obtain a driver's license or induce other official action a felony. Senate Bill No. 265 clarifies that intent.

The Task Force was also concerned with the penalty for use of a false ID to purchase liquor. Members believed that conviction of a class B misdemeanor and imposition of community service and a fine would get the attention of college students who violated this law, but that if it did not and the offense was committed a second or subsequent time, conviction of a class A misdemeanor would be appropriate. Senate Bill No. 265 would amend K.S.A. 8-260 to achieve this result.

We would appreciate your support of this bill. Thank you.

SENATE TRANSPORTATION & TOURISM  
2/19/97  
ATTACHMENT 2

2-1

REPORT OF  
KANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL  
CARLA J. STOVALL

**TASK FORCE**

**ON**

***CAMPUS AWARENESS MAKES FOR  
PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE SAFETY  
(C.A.M.P.U.S.)***

1997

## INTRODUCTION

In order to find ways to ensure that college campuses in Kansas are as safe as they can be, Attorney General Carla Stovall created the C.A.M.P.U.S. (Campus Awareness Makes for Protection and Ultimate Safety) Task Force. Attorney General Stovall's stated objective was to explore efforts which are currently being implemented on college campuses across our state to address the concern of student safety and to discuss where such efforts can be improved. The Task Force had its organizational meeting in Topeka, Kansas, on May 21, 1996. Four additional meetings were held at college campuses in Wichita, Emporia, Manhattan and Hays.

Representatives of the Regents institutions, private colleges, community colleges, as well as students and parents, shared what schools have done to provide safer campuses. Safety enhancements such as increased lighting on campus grounds, escort services, blue phones, magnetic ID entry cards for campus residential halls, security cameras and landscaping changes to provide safer paths for students have already been implemented on many campuses. Besides structural features, all campuses provide educational programs on safety, rape awareness and alcohol and drug awareness. Twenty-four hour assistance numbers and other crime prevention programs have also been developed. Additionally, campus police and security departments provide bike patrols, peer officer patrol in residential halls, 24-hour assistance, crime prevention programs, and building checks, etc.

The Task Force discussed current federal law with respect to campus crime reporting. The Federal Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 and the Student Right-to-Know Act were passed by Congress to provide access to campus crime information. The federal law requires statistical reporting of campus crime and campus security policies. Each institution is required to prepare, publish and distribute the statistical information through appropriate publications or mailings to all current students and employees.

The Task Force acknowledges the value of statistical crime data and believes that students and parents should have access to community and campus crime information. While certainly not the exclusive remedy, the Task Force also believes that continuing educational efforts are essential in the area of crime prevention. The Task Force realizes the importance of support programs for crime victims and encourages the establishment of such programs on college campuses throughout Kansas.

Members focused their attention on and proposed various ideas to assist colleges and universities in making their campuses safer. During the final two meetings, the following recommendations were voted on and adopted by the Task Force members:



**Recommendation 1:**

Authorizing expansion of Regent university police and Washburn University Police jurisdiction, amending K.S.A. 76-726 and K.S.A. 22-2401A.

Regent university police expressed the concern that in certain instances, university law enforcement officers do not have authority to respond to requests for assistance from students, faculty, or university staff in surrounding areas off campus. The Task Force supported an idea presented by Darrell Masoner, Director of the Pittsburg State University Police Department and President of the Kansas Board of Regents Directors of Police, and Jim Denney, Director of the University of Kansas Police Department, that would allow expanded jurisdiction of university police departments when approved by the president of the university, the city or county commissioners, and the chief or sheriff of the local law enforcement agency.

On October 18, 1996, the Kansas Board of Regents gave its unanimous support to the initiative. The Task Force and the Attorney General applaud the Kansas Board of Regents for its favorable vote.

*Draft Legislative Proposal amending K.S.A.s 76-726 and 22-2401a:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 76-726 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) The chief executive officer of any state educational institution may employ university police officers to aid and supplement state and local law enforcement agencies. Such university police officers shall have the power and authority of law enforcement officers on: (1) Property owned or operated by the state educational institution, by a board of trustees of the state educational institution, an endowment association, an athletic association, a fraternity, sorority or other student group associated with the state educational institution; ~~and~~ (2) on the streets, property and highways immediately adjacent to the campus of the state educational institution; *and* (3) *within the city where such property is located, as necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of students and faculty of the university, with appropriate agreement by local law enforcement agencies. Such agreements shall include provisions defining the geographical scope of the jurisdiction conferred, the circumstances requiring the extended jurisdiction, the scope of the law enforcement powers and the duration of the agreement. Any agreement entered into pursuant to this provision must be approved by the governing body of the city and/or county and chief executive officer of the state educational institution involved before it may take effect. Additionally, when there is reason to believe that a violation of a state law, a county resolution, or a city ordinance has occurred on property described in provisions (1) or (2), such officers, with appropriate notification of, and coordination with, local law enforcement agencies, may investigate and arrest persons for such a violation anywhere within the city where such property, streets and highways are located. University police officers* ~~at the university of Kansas medical center~~ *shall also have authority to transport persons in custody to an appropriate facility, wherever it may be located. ~~and to make~~ University police officers at the university of Kansas medical center may provide emergency transportation of medical supplies and transplant organs.*

(b) In addition to enforcement of state law, county resolutions and city ordinances, university police officers shall enforce rules and regulations of the board of trustees and rules and policies of the state educational institution, whether or not violation thereof constitutes a criminal offense. Every university police officer shall, while on duty, wear and publicly display a badge of office, except that no such badge shall be required to be worn by any plainclothes investigator or departmental administrator, but any such person shall present proper credentials and identification when required in the performance of such officer's duties. In performance of any of the powers, duties and functions authorized by this act or any other law, university police officers shall have the same rights, protections and immunities afforded to other law enforcement officers.

*Draft Legislative Proposal amending K.S.A. 22-2401a:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 22-2401a is hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) Law enforcement officers employed by consolidated county law enforcement agencies or departments and sheriffs and their deputies may exercise their powers as law enforcement officers:

(a) Anywhere within their county; and

(b) in any other place when a request for assistance has been made by law enforcement officers from that place or when in fresh pursuit of a person.

(2) Law enforcement officers employed by any city may exercise their powers as law enforcement officers:

(a) Anywhere within the city limits of the city employing them and outside of such city when on property owned or under the control of such city; and

(b) in any other place when a request for assistance has been made by law enforcement officers from that place or when in fresh pursuit of a person.

(3) University police officers employed by the chief executive officer of any state educational institution or municipal university may exercise their powers as university police officers anywhere on:

(a) Property owned or operated by the state educational institution or municipal university, by a board of trustees of the state educational institution, an endowment association, an athletic association, a fraternity, sorority or other student group associated with the state educational institution or municipal university; ~~and~~

(b) The streets, property and highways immediately adjacent to the campus of the state educational institution or municipal university; and

(c) *Within the city where such property is located, as necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of students and faculty of the university, with appropriate agreement by local law enforcement agencies. Such agreements shall include provisions defining the geographical scope of the jurisdiction conferred, the circumstances requiring the extended jurisdiction, the scope of the law enforcement powers and the duration of the agreement. Any agreement entered into pursuant to this provision must be approved by the governing body of the city and/or county and chief executive officer of the state educational institution or municipal university involved before it may take effect. Additionally, when there is reason to believe that a violation of a state law, a county resolution, or a city ordinance has occurred on property described in provisions (a) or (b), ~~this~~*

~~subsection,]~~ such officers with appropriate notification of, and coordination with, local law enforcement agencies or departments, may investigate and arrest persons for such a violation anywhere within the city where such property, streets and highways are located. Such officers also may exercise such powers in any other place when in fresh pursuit of a person. University police officers ~~[at the university of Kansas medical center]~~ shall also have authority to transport persons in custody to an appropriate facility, wherever it may be located and ~~{to make}~~ *may provide* emergency transportation of medical supplies and transplant organs.

(4) In addition to the areas where law enforcement officers may exercise their powers pursuant to subsection (2), law enforcement officers of any jurisdiction within Johnson or Sedgwick county may exercise their powers as law enforcement officers in any area within the respective county when executing a valid arrest warrant or search warrant, to the extent necessary to execute such warrants.

(5) In addition to the areas where university police officers may exercise their powers pursuant to subsection (3), university police officers may exercise the powers of law enforcement officers in any area outside their normal jurisdiction when a request for assistance has been made by law enforcement officers from the area for which assistance is requested.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 22-2202 and amendments thereto.

(b) "University police officers" means university police officers employed by the chief executive officer of: (1) any state educational institution under the control and supervision of the state board of regents; or (2) a municipal university.

(c) "Fresh pursuit" means pursuit, without unnecessary delay, of a person who has committed a crime, or who is reasonably suspected of having committed a crime.

## **Recommendation 2:**

The Task Force discussed the changes made during the 1996 Kansas Legislature session that makes possession of a fictitious identification card (ID) a felony offense. Currently it is a felony to possess a fictitious ID but only a misdemeanor if a fictitious ID is used to purchase liquor. The Task Force suggests that the penalties for these laws be consistent.

The Task Force recommends graduated penalties for second and subsequent offenses of possession of a fictitious ID card. In addition to criminal penalties, community service is also highly recommended.

The Task Force also recommends that businesses that sell alcohol and cereal malt beverages to an individual who possesses a fictitious ID or who is underage should be subjected to stronger penalties than the law currently provides. Penalties should be graduated for subsequent convictions.

*Draft Legislative Proposals amending K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 8-260, K.S.A. 21-3610 and K.S.A. 21-3610a:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 8-260 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-260. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, for any purpose, to:

(1) Display or cause or permit to be displayed ~~or have in possession~~ any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or fraudulently altered driver's license *with intent to defraud or induce official action.*

(2) Lend any driver's license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.

(3) Display or represent as the person's own, any driver's license not issued to the person.

(4) Fail or refuse to surrender to the division upon its lawful demand any driver's license which has been suspended, revoked, or canceled.

(5) Use a false or fictitious name in any application for a driver's license, or any renewal or replacement thereof, or knowingly conceal a material fact, or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.

(6) Permit any unlawful use of a driver's license issued to the person.

(7) Photograph, photostat, duplicate or in any way reproduce any driver's license or facsimile thereof in such a manner that it could be mistaken for a valid driver's license or display or have in possession any such photograph, photostat, duplicate, reproduction or facsimile unless authorized by law.

(8) Display or possess any photograph, photostat, duplicate or facsimile of a driver's license unless authorized by law.

(9) *Display or possess any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or fraudulently altered driver's license.*

(a) Violation of paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), ~~or~~ (8) or (9) of subsection (a) is a class A misdemeanor. Violation of paragraphs (1) or (5) of subsection (a) is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(1) Lend any driver's license to or knowingly permit the use of any driver's license by any person under 21 years of age for use in the purchase of any alcoholic liquor.

(2) Lend any driver's license to or knowingly permit the use of any driver's license by a person under the legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage for use in the purchase of any cereal malt beverage.

(3) Lend any driver's license, nondriver's identification card or other form of identification to aid another person in wrongfully obtaining a driver's license or replacement driver's license.

(4) Display or cause to be displayed or have in possession any fictitious or fraudulently altered driver's license by any person under 21 years of age for use in the purchase of any alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage.

(d) *Upon first conviction of a ~~V~~ violation of any provision of subsection (c), a person shall be guilty of a class B, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$500. On a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of any provision of subsection (c), a person shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor.*

(e) The provisions of this section shall apply to any driver's license, nondriver's identification card or other form of identification whether issued under the laws of this state or issued under the laws of another state or jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 21-3610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3610. (a) Furnishing alcoholic liquor to a minor is directly or indirectly, selling to, buying for, giving or furnishing any alcoholic liquor to any minor.

(b) *Upon a first conviction of ~~F~~ furnishing alcoholic liquor to a minor is a person shall be guilty of a class B person misdemeanor for which the minimum fine is ~~\$200~~ \$500. On a second or subsequent conviction of furnishing alcoholic liquor to a minor, a person shall be guilty of a class A person misdemeanor for which the minimum fine is \$1,000.*

(c) As used in this section, terms have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 41-102 and amendments thereto.

(d) It shall be a defense to a prosecution under this section if: (1) The defendant is a licensed retailer, club, drinking establishment or caterer or holds a temporary permit, or an employee thereof; (2) the defendant sold the alcoholic liquor to the minor with reasonable cause to believe that the minor was 21 or more years of age; and (3) to purchase the alcoholic liquor, the minor exhibited to the defendant a driver's license, Kansas nondriver's identification card or other official or apparently official document, containing a photograph of the minor and purporting to establish that such minor was 21 or more years of age.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 21-3610a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3610a. (a) Furnishing cereal malt beverage to a minor is buying for or selling, giving or furnishing, whether directly or indirectly, any cereal malt beverage to any person under the legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage.

(b) *Upon a first conviction of F furnishing cereal malt beverage to a minor, a person shall be guilty of a class B person misdemeanor for which the minimum fine is \$200 \$500. On a second or subsequent conviction of furnishing cereal malt beverage to a minor, a person shall be guilty of a class A person misdemeanor for which the minimum fine is \$1,000.*

(c) This section shall not apply to the furnishing of cereal malt beverage by a parent or legal guardian to such parent's child or such guardian's ward.

(d) It shall be a defense to a prosecution under this section if: (1) the defendant is a licensed retailer, or an employee thereof; (2) the defendant sold the cereal malt beverage to the person with reasonable cause to believe that such person was of legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage; and (3) to purchase the cereal malt beverage, the person exhibited to the defendant a driver's license, Kansas nondriver's identification card or other official or apparently official document containing a photograph of the minor and purporting to establish that such person was of legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage.

(e) As used in this section, "cereal malt beverage," "retailer" and "legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 41-2701 and amendments thereto.

(f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec.4. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 41-2615...

### **Recommendation 3:**

Most members of the Task Force believe that for those who have been convicted of felonies, further formal education may be one factor necessary for rehabilitation. All colleges and universities endeavor to provide a safe and healthful learning environment for their students. Nevertheless, it was recognized that colleges and universities do not have access to an individual's criminal record or to his/her record in regard to any mental health treatment, alcohol /drug counseling and sex offender counseling. Faculty and advisors on campuses cannot determine whether those convicted of crimes have been rehabilitated since this information is not available to them.

The Task Force recommends that the Department of Corrections and Court Services Officers develop a procedure to closely review a parolee's or probationer's ability to achieve at the college level. A compelling factor in the review should be that of public safety. The safety of the public should be considered before directing any parolee or probationer to further his or her educational opportunities. If the public safety so demands, the probationer and parolee should also be restricted from residing near a college or university during the term of his or her supervision.

It should not be presumed that an individual who has committed a violent offense should be allowed to attend educational institutions immediately upon commencing the period of supervision.

*Draft Legislative Proposals amending K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 22-3717, Sec. 1., and K.S.A. 21-4610, Sec. 2:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717.

...

(i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole board will review the inmates proposed release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto. *In determining the conditions of parole, the board shall specifically consider whether the inmate should be able to attend secondary or post secondary educational institutions immediately upon commencing the period of supervision, or whether, in view of the crime or crimes the inmate was convicted of, the public safety demands that the inmate be restricted as one of the conditions of release from attending or residing near such an institution during the term of postrelease supervision.* The board may not advance or delay a inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.

...

(n) Whenever the Kansas parole board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:

...

(2) *subject to the provisions of subsection (i) and to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so; and*

...

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 21-4610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4610.

...

(b) The court services officer or community correctional services officer may recommend, and the court may order, the imposition of any conditions of probation, suspension or sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program...

(c) The court may impose any conditions of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program that the court deems proper, including but not limited to requiring that the defendant:

...

*(e) In determining the conditions of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program, the court shall specifically consider whether the defendant should be able to attend secondary or post secondary educational institutions immediately upon commencing the period of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to community corrections fixed by the court, or whether, in view of the crime or crimes the defendant was convicted of, the public safety demands that the defendant be restricted as one of the conditions of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program from attending or residing near such an institution during the period of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program.*



**Recommendation 4:**

The Task Force strongly recommends that the Kansas Sex Offender Registration Act be broadened to include persons convicted of murder in addition to the crimes for which registration is now required: rape; indecent liberties; aggravated indecent liberties; criminal sodomy; aggravated criminal sodomy; indecent solicitation of a child; aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; sexual exploitation of a child; and aggravated sexual battery.

*Draft Legislative Proposals amending KSA 22-4901 et seq.*

Section 1. K.S.A. 22-4901 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4901 through 22-4910, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the *Kansas Offender Registration Act*.

Section 2. K.S.A. 22-4902 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4902. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Offender" means a sex offender as defined in subsection (b), *or a violent offender as defined in subsection (d)*.

(b) "Sex Offender" includes any person who, after the effective date of this act, is convicted of any sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c). Upon such conviction, the court shall certify that the person is a sex offender and shall include this certification in the order of commitment. Convictions which result from or are connected with the same act, or result from crimes committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purpose of this section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this section. A conviction from another state shall constitute a conviction for purposes of this section.

(c) "Sexually violent crime" means:

- (1) Rape as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto;
- (2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto;
- (3) aggravated indecent liberties as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto;

(4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a) (2) and (a) (3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto;

- (5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto;
- (6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined by in K.S.A. 21-3510 and amendments thereto;
- (7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined by in K.S.A. 21-3511 and amendments thereto;

amendments thereto;

- (8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined by in K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto;
- (9) aggravated sexual battery as defined by in K.S.A. 21-3518 and amendments thereto;

or

(10) any conviction for a felony offense in effect any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as defined in subparagraphs (1) through (10), or any federal or other state conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;

(11) an attempt, conspiracy of criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301a, 21-3302a or 21-3303a, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime, as defined in this section; or

(12) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, "sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.

*(d) "Violent offender" includes any person who, after the effective of this act, is convicted of any of the following crimes:*

- (1) Capital murder as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto;*
- (2) Murder in the first degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto;*
- (3) Murder in the second degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto;*
- (4) Voluntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto;*
- (5) Involuntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404 and amendments thereto; or*
- (6) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any federal or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection; or*
- (7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301a, 21-3302a, or 21-3303a and upon such conviction, the court shall certify that the person is an offender subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq. And amendments thereto and shall include this certification in the order of commitment. Convictions which result from or are connected with the same act, or result from crimes committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purpose of this section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this section. A conviction from another state shall constitute a conviction for purposes of this section.*

*(e) "Law enforcement agency having jurisdiction" means the sheriff of the county in which the offender expects to reside upon the offender's discharge, parole or release.*

**Recommendation 5:**

The Task Force enthusiastically supports the Department of Corrections' legislative initiatives to amend the Kansas Open Records Act to provide for the clarification and expansion of offender information which can be given to the public. This information would include:

- Offender identification information, including photograph, date of birth, height, weight, sex and race. Release of this information would serve to confirm identification of a specific individual while protecting other individuals who may have the same name as the offender.
- Supervisor information about offenders on parole or post-release supervision which is comparable to public information currently available for inmates, e.g. reasons for revocation, graduated sanctions imposed in lieu of revocation, level of supervision, community service obligations and conditions of release (except for substance abuse and/or sex offender treatment and/or mental health counseling).
- Release of addresses of offenders on parole or post-release supervision for offenders convicted after the effective date of this legislation.
- The Task Force also supports the Department of Corrections' efforts to provide offender information on the Internet and recommends that the information be easily accessible by county, crime or some other mechanism. Although not everyone has a computer, it was recognized that the information could still be accessible because most colleges and high schools allow students access to Internet services through educational programs. The general public can access the information through public libraries.

**Recommendation 6:**

Funding must be available to assist colleges in making safety enhancements on their campuses. Many schools have been given private dollars and have utilized student fees to pay for such improvements. The Task Force recommends that existing public-university and college partnerships, community support and student contributions, as well as state funds, should be available for colleges to improve campus safety.

**Recommendation 7:**

The Task Force supports stricter processes for obtaining professional licenses for persons with criminal histories. Funding is needed for the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) to enhance computer capabilities so that it can check the criminal background of those applying for professional licenses. The KBI, under the leadership of the Statewide Coordinating Council, is moving forward with a comprehensive long-term strategic plan to upgrade and improve computer hardware and software. The Task Force supports this goal.

The Task Force recommends that a clearinghouse be set up which would allow all licensing boards to have access to information which could include (but not be limited to) applicants who have previously applied for a professional license and been denied based upon their criminal record. The clearinghouse would also identify those persons who have had or currently have their professional licenses suspended or revoked.

**Recommendation 8:**

Information concerning offenders should be available to the public. To this end, the Task Force adopted a resolution that encourages the media to publish or report the release of all violent offenders from prison. The Task Force is unaware of any media organizations that publish or report those being released on parole except in high profile cases. The Task Force commends the Johnson County Sun, which is the only news publication of which Task Force members are aware, that reports registered sex offenders living in its community on a regular basis.

**Recommendation 9:**

Model "safety and prevention" educational programs have been developed in Kansas and other states for use on college campuses for students, faculty and staff members. The Task Force recommends that the Attorney General's Office serve as a resource center for successful model programs on safety. The Attorney General's staff would collect this information from national and state colleges and universities and make it available upon request.

**Recommendation 10:**

All colleges and universities should review their student residential housing security programs. Sororities and fraternities are also encouraged to review and compare their security measures. This review would include a comparison of security measures with other campuses. This should be done on a regular basis, at least yearly, to maintain quality and updated security measures.

**These recommendations are not all inclusive nor should they be interpreted to mean that campuses will be safe if adopted. The Attorney General views these recommendations as a starting point in addressing the safety of college campuses in Kansas. Officials at each and every campus in Kansas should meet and review their safety policies and programs on a regular basis.**

**TASK FORCE MEMBERS**

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Kansas Board of Regents: Judith Siminoe, Topeka

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## APPENDIX

# FEDERAL CRIME AWARENESS AND CAMPUS SECURITY ACT OF 1990

## KANSAS CAMPUS CRIME 1993-1994 REPORTED TO KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**FEDERAL CRIME AWARENESS AND  
CAMPUS SECURITY ACT OF 1990  
20 USCA § 1092**

Disclosure of campus security policy and campus crime statistics.

(1) Each eligible institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42 shall on August 1, 1991, begin to collect the following information with respect to campus crime statistics and campus security policies of that institution, and beginning September 1, 1992, and each year thereafter, prepare, publish and distribute, through appropriate publications or mailings, to all current students and employees, and to any applicant for enrollment or employment upon request, an annual security report containing at least the following information with respect to the campus security policies and campus crime statistics of that institution:

(A) A statement of current campus policies regarding procedures and facilities for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus and policies concerning the institution's response to such reports.

(B) A statement of current policies concerning security and access to campus facilities, including campus residences, and security consideration used in the maintenance of campus facilities.

(C) A statement of current policies concerning campus law enforcement, including--

(i) the enforcement authority of security personnel, including their working relationship with State and local police agencies; and

(ii) policies which encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and the appropriate police agencies.

(D) A description of the type and frequency of programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

(E) A description of programs designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes.

(F) Statistics concerning the occurrence on campus, during the most recent calendar year, and during the 2 preceding calendar years for which data are available, of the following criminal offenses reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies--

(i) murder;

(ii) sex offenses, forcible or nonforcible;

- (iii) robbery;
- (iv) aggravated assault;
- (v) burglary; and
- (vi) motor vehicle theft.

(G) A statement of policy concerning the monitoring and recording through local police agencies of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations which are recognized by the institution and that are engaged in by students attending the institution, including those student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

(H) Statistics concerning the number of arrests for the following crimes occurring on campus:

- (i) liquor law violations;
- (ii) drug abuse violations; and
- (iii) weapons possessions.

(I) A statement of policy regarding the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforcement of State underage drinking laws and a statement of policy regarding the possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of Federal and State drug laws and a description of any drug or alcohol abuse education programs as required under section 1145g of this title.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the Secretary to require particular policies, procedures, or practices by institutions of higher education with respect to campus crimes or campus security.

(3) Each institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42 shall make timely reports to the campus community on crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees described in paragraph (1)(F) that are reported to campus security or local law police agencies. Such reports shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

(4) Upon the request of the Secretary, each institution participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42 shall submit to the Secretary a copy of the statistics required to be made available under paragraphs (1)(F) and (1)(H). The Secretary shall--

(A) review such statistics and report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate on campus crime statistics by September 1, 1995; and

(B) in coordination with representatives of institutions of higher education, identify exemplary campus security policies, procedures, and practices and disseminate information concerning those policies, procedures, and practices that have proven effective in the reduction of

campus crime.

(5)(A) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "campus" includes--

(i) any building or property owned or controlled by the institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or related to its educational purposes; or

(ii) any building or property owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by the institution.

(B) In cases where branch campuses of an institution of higher education, schools within an institution of higher education, or administrative divisions within an institution are not within a reasonable contiguous geographic area, such entities shall be considered separate campuses for purposes of the reporting requirements of this section.

(6) The statistics described in paragraphs (1)(f) and (1)(H) shall be completed in accordance with the definitions used in the uniform crime reporting system of the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the modifications in such definitions as implemented pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act.

(7)(A) Each institution of higher education participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42 shall develop and distribute as part of the report described in paragraph (1) a statement of policy regarding--

(i) such institution's campus sexual assault programs, which shall be aimed at prevention of sex offenses; and

(ii) the procedures followed once a sex offense has occurred.

(B) The policy described in subparagraph (A) shall address the following areas:

(i) Education programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, and other sex offenses.

(ii) Possible sanctions to be imposed following the final determination of an on-campus disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape, or other sex offenses, forcible or nonforcible.

(iii) procedures students should follow if a sex offense occurs, including who should be contacted, the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal sexual assault, and to whom the alleged offense should be reported.

(iv) Procedures for on-campus disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault, which shall include a clear statement that--

(I) the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding; and

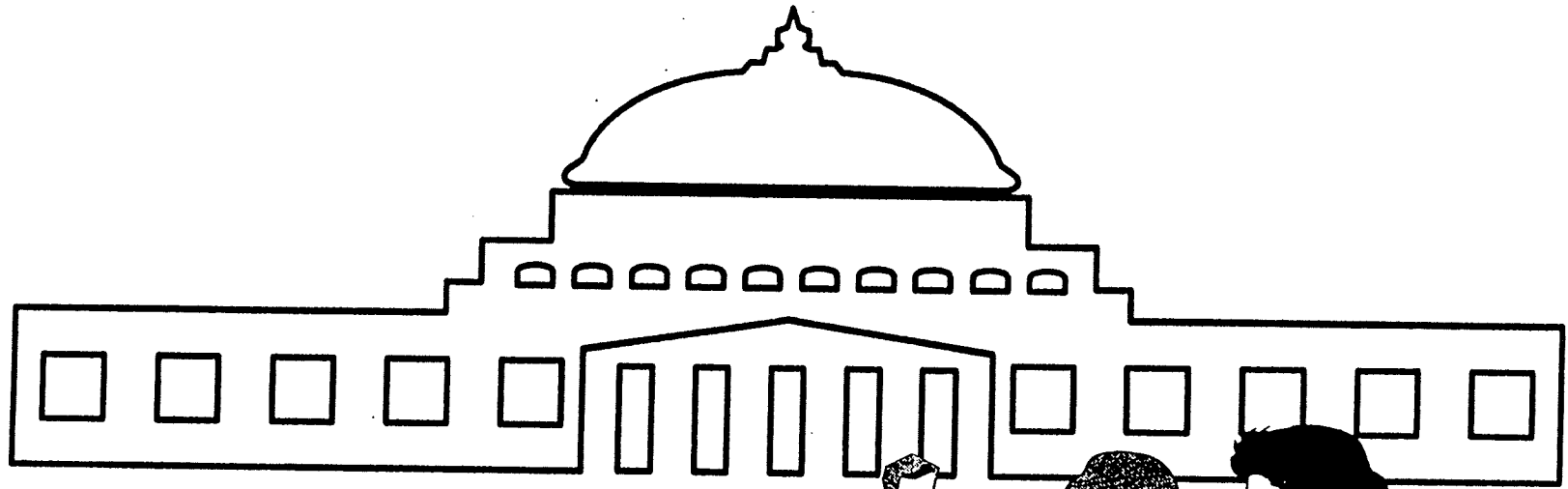
(II) both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sexual assault.

(v) Informing students of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and the option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying such authorities, if the student so chooses.

(vi) Notification of students of existing counseling, mental health or student services for victims of sexual assault, both on campus and in the community.

(vii) Notification of students of options for, and available assistance in, changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, if so required by the victim and if such changes are reasonably available.

(C) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to confer a private right of action upon any person to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.



**KANSAS  
CAMPUS  
CRIME  
93-94**



8-25-

## INTRODUCTION

On October 22, 1990, Congress passed the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act. Considered a consumer rights statute, the Act requires colleges and universities to report graduation rates of all students as well as those of student athletes. In addition, the institutions must report certain campus crime statistics and campus security procedures.

In the spring of 1991, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), formed a committee of law enforcement and other government personnel to act as advisors in the redesign of the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS). The major focus of the redesign was to incorporate the requirements of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) into the state system. At the same time crime data specific to the needs and requirements of federal acts, state mandates, researchers, and various state and local agencies could also be incorporated into KIBRS. A representative from the State Board of Education was selected as a member of the committee in order to set standards for the collection of crime data from Kansas colleges, both private and state operated.

Because the seven state regents institutions had certified police departments, they had been active participants in the previous KIBRS and state Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). As a result, these agencies had been reporting the offenses and arrest categories required under the act for many years. The issue was how to collect information from private colleges and community colleges that did not have a certified law enforcement agency on campus. In addition, it was noted that in some situations, at the regents institutions,

local law enforcement agencies might respond to a crime scene at a facility defined as campus under the Act instead of the campus police.

After a review of the Act and existing data collection methods, the committee made the recommendation to include a campus code field in the offense segment of the new KIBRS. A code was assigned to each educational facility required by federal mandate to submit data under the Act. Local law enforcement agencies if responding to an incident defined as occurring on a campus or while making an arrest on a campus would list the campus code for that facility in the appropriate field on the Kansas Standard Offense Report (KSOR) or the Kansas Standard Arrest/Juvenile Report (KSAJR).

The KIBRS Information and Collection Manual, provided to each law enforcement agency in the state, defines campus crime as: "... a criminal offense or arrest that occurs in, or on, any building or property owned or controlled by the educational institution; or, contiguous to or used in direct support or related to the institution's educational purposes. In addition, any offenses which occur in a building or on a property owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by the educational institution will be classified as "Campus Crime."

The data in this handout has been compiled based on the requirements of the Act to report the number of occurrences of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft that occurred on campus. Arrests for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapons possessions, as required by the Act, are also listed.

**KANSAS REGENTS INSTITUTIONS  
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED BY CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS\*  
1993**

INSTITUTION	1993** STUDENT POPULA- TION	MURDER NON-NEGL. MANS.	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT/ BATTERY	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION
PITTSBURG STATE	6,589	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	6	6	21	59	1	81	87	13.2
KANSAS UNIVERSITY	26,127	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	11	13	205	385	5	595	608	23.3
FT HAYS STATE	5,701	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	31	28	- 0 -	59	59	10.3
EMPORIA STATE	6,090	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	39	60	- 0 -	99	99	16.3
KANSAS STATE	20,775	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	5	5	169	208	- 0 -	377	382	19.1
WICHITA STATE	14,892	2***	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	4	49	137	- 0 -	186	190	12.7
K U MED CENTER	2,735	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	- 0 -	2	23	239	5	267	269	98.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,909</b>	<b>2***</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>20.4</b>

\* Crime Statistics from "CRIME IN KANSAS, 1993-1994", published by The Crime Data Information Center.

\*\* Population figures from 'KANSAS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1993-1994'; "Enrollment In Kansas Colleges and Universities Fall 1993". Population figures are based only on student enrollment.

\*\*\* Because these murders occurred on WSU campus they were counted in their statistics. However, the victims were non- student persons attending city wide Fourth of July festivities on WSU campus.

**KANSAS REGENTS INSTITUTIONS  
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED BY CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS\*  
1994**

INSTITUTION	1994** STUDENT POPULA- TION	MURDER NON-NEGL. MANS.	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT/ BATTERY	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION
PITTSBURG STATE	6,377	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	3	4	27	58	- 0 -	85	89	14.0
KANSAS UNIVERSITY	25,336	- 0 -	4	2	7	13	277	358	8	643	656	25.9
FT HAYS STATE	5,496	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	25	24	- 0 -	49	49	8.9
EMPORIA STATE	6,075	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	2	3	75	84	2	161	164	27.0
KANSAS STATE	20,669	- 0 -	2	- 0 -	2	4	177	217	1	395	399	19.3
WICHITA STATE	14,558	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	1	3	35	173	13	221	224	15.4
KU MED CENTER	2,710	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	7	8	14	229	11	254	262	96.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81,216</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>22.6</b>

\* Crime Statistics from "CRIME IN KANSAS, 1993-1994", published by The Crime Data Information Center.

\*\* Population figures from 'KANSAS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1993-1994'; "Enrollment In Kansas Colleges and Universities Fall 1994". Population figures are based only on student enrollment.



**KANSAS REGENTS INSTITUTIONS  
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES\*  
1993**

INSTITUTION	1993** STUDENT POPULA- TION	MURDER NON-NEGL.			AGG. ASSAULT/ BATTERY	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION
		MANS.	RAPE	ROBBERY								
PITTSBURG STATE	6,589	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	3	3	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	3	0.4
KANSAS UNIVERSITY	26,127	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	4	5	13	33	2	48	53	2.0
FT HAYS STATE	5,701	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
EMPORIA STATE	6,090	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
KANSAS STATE	20,775	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	3	4	3	4	- 0 -	7	7	0.0
WICHITA STATE***	14,892	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	4	5	4	- 0 -	9	13	0.6
K U MED CENTER	2,735	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,909</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* Crime statistics from The Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS).

\*\* Population figures from 'KANSAS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1993-1994'; "Enrollment In Kansas Colleges and Universities Fall 1993". Population figures are based only on student enrollment.

\*\*\* Statistics not available from Wichita PD.

**KANSAS REGENTS INSTITUTIONS  
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES\*  
1994**

INSTITUTION	1994** STUDENT POPULA- TION	MURDER NON-NEGL.			AGG. ASSAULT/ BATTERY	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION
		MANS.	RAPE	ROBBERY								
PITTSBURG STATE	6,377	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	0.1
KANSAS UNIVERSITY	25,336	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	40	24	3	67	67	67	2.6
FT HAYS STATE	5,496	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
EMPORIA STATE	6,075	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
KANSAS STATE	20,664	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	12	13	- 0 -	25	25	25	1.2
WICHITA STATE***	14,558	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
K U MED CENTER	2,710	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,096</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1.1</b>

\* Crime statistics from The Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS).

\*\* Population figures from 'KANSAS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1993-1994'; "Enrollment In Kansas Colleges and Universities Fall 1994". Population figures are based only on student enrollment.

\*\*\* Statistics not available from Wichita PD.

2-28

**OTHER FOUR-YEAR KANSAS INSTITUTIONS  
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES\*  
1993**

INSTITUTION	1993** STUDENT POPULA- TION	MURDER NON-NEGL. MANS.	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT/ BATTERY	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION
Baker University	1,851	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	5	4	- 0 -	9	9	4.9
Benedictine College	1,257	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	6	4	1	11	11	8.7
Bethany College	764	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	13	1	14	14	18.3
Bethel College	638	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	2	- 0 -	3	3	5.2
Kansas Wesleyan	732	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	- 0 -	2	2	2.7
McPherson College	419	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	1	1	2.4
Mid-Am Nazarene	1,434	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	1	1	0.7
Ottawa University	3,682	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	8	9	- 0 -	17	18	4.9
St Marys College	875	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	1	1	1.1
Southwestern College	651	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	6	8	- 0 -	14	15	21.5
Tabor College	434	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	- 0 -	2	2	4.6
Washburn University	6,574	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	6	15	- 0 -	21	21	3.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,311</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>5.0</b>

\* Crime statistics from The Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS).

\*\* Population figures from 'KANSAS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1993-1994'; "Enrollment In Kansas Colleges and Universities Fall 1993". Population figures are based only on student enrollment.

**OTHER FOUR-YEAR KANSAS INSTITUTIONS  
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES\*  
1994**

INSTITUTION	1994** STUDENT POPULA- TION	MURDER NON-NEGL. MANS.	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT/ BATTERY	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION
Baker University	1,997	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	11	10	- 0 -	21	21	10.5
Benedictine College	867	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	5	4	- 0 -	9	9	10.4
Bethany College	727	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	4	9	- 0 -	13	13	17.9
Bethel College	644	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	- 0 -	24	- 0 -	24	25	38.8
Kansas Wesleyan	719	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	3	- 0 -	4	4	5.6
McPherson College	453	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	5	- 0 -	5	5	11.0
Mid-Am Nazarene	1,445	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	2	1.4
Ottawa University	4,337	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	4	4	- 0 -	8	8	1.8
St Marys College	899	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	1	- 0 -	3	3	3.3
Southwestern College	752	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	3	1	6	6	8.0
Sterling College	782	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	3	2	1	6	6	7.7
Tabor College	503	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	3	4	- 0 -	7	7	13.9
Washburn University***	6,439	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7.7</b>

\* Crime statistics from The Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS).

\*\* Population figures from 'KANSAS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1993-1994'; "Enrollment In Kansas Colleges and Universities Fall 1994". Population figures are based only on student enrollment.

\*\*\* Statistics not available from Topeka PD.

676

**TWO-YEAR KANSAS INSTITUTIONS  
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES\*  
1993**

INSTITUTION	1993** STUDENT POPULA- TION	MURDER NON-NEGL. MANS.	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT/ BATTERY	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER THOUSAND POPULA- TION
Allen Co Comm College	1,686	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	7	1	- 0 -	8	8	4.7
Barton Co Comm College	4,661	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	6	10	- 0 -	16	16	3.4
Butler Co Comm College	7,114	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	9	13	- 0 -	22	23	3.2
Central College	313	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	2	3	- 0 -	5	6	19.2
Cloud Co Comm College	2,039	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	5	3	- 0 -	8	9	4.4
Coffeyville Comm Coll	2,016	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	8	3	- 0 -	11	12	5.9
Colby Comm College	2,071	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	4	- 0 -	5	5	2.4
Cowley Co Comm Coll	3,171	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	6	6	1	13	13	4.1
Dodge City Comm Coll	2,195	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	1	2	10	2	- 0 -	12	14	6.4
Ft Scott Comm College	1,740	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	10	5	- 0 -	15	16	9.2
Garden City Comm Coll	2,150	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	3	6	1	10	10	4.6
Haskell Indian Jr College	981	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	5	6	- 0 -	11	12	12.2
Highland Comm College	2,294	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	11	5	- 0 -	16	16	7.0
Hutchinson Comm Coll	3,757	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	4	1	7	7	1.9
Independence Comm Col	1,550	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	2	1	- 0 -	3	3	1.9
Johnson Co Comm Coll	13,428	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	1	18	69	2	89	90	6.7
Kansas City KS Com Col	6,063	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	1	1	0.2
Labette Comm College	2,112	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	1	1	- 0 -	2	2	0.9
Neosho Co Comm Coll	1,596	- 0 -	1	- 0 -	6	7	1	2	- 0 -	3	10	6.3
Pratt Comm College	1,181	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	6	- 0 -	6	6	5.1
Seward Comm College	1,609	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	4	2	- 0 -	6	6	3.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,727</b>	<b>- 0 -</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>4.4</b>

\* Crime statistics from The Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS).

\*\* Population figures from 'KANSAS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1993-1994'; "Enrollment In Kansas Colleges and Universities Fall 1993". Population figures are based only on student enrollment.

**CAMPUS ACT ARRESTS  
1993**

COLLEGE	DUI	LIQUOR	DRUG
PITTSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY	1	- 0 -	- 0 -
KANSAS UNIVERSITY	49	17	2
FT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY	- 0 -	1	- 0 -
EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	3	5	2
K U MED CENTER	1	- 0 -	1
FT SCOTT COMM COLLEGE	1	- 0 -	- 0 -
CLOUD CO COMM COLLEGE	- 0 -	1	- 0 -
HASKELL INDIAN JR COLLEGE	1	- 0 -	- 0 -
JOHNSON CO COMM COLLEGE	2	- 0 -	1
DODGE CITY COMM COLLEGE	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
			1

**CAMPUS ACT ARRESTS  
1994**

COLLEGE	DUI	LIQUOR	DRUG
KANSAS UNIVERSITY	6	- 0 -	2
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	- 0 -	5	2

232

KIBRS can provide an even deeper analysis of campus crime occurrences. Other options include:

- 1.) Location by Premise Code - did the offense occur in a dormitory/sorority/fraternity as opposed to the campus proper?
- 2.) Was the offense the result of a Domestic Incident or Gang Related?
- 3.) What were the characteristics of the victim or offender?
- 4.) What type of weapons were involved?
- 5.) What hour or day of the week did offenses most commonly occur?
- 6.) What other types of arrests are being made on campus? And how many are the result of a warrant being served on campus?

Staff at the Crime Data Information Center (CDIC) of the KBI are available to answer these questions. Please feel free to call Monday thru Friday, between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. (913)296-8200.

**To: Members of the Senate Transportation Committee**

**From: Evelyn Davis**

**Subject: Senate Bill #139**

**Date: February 18, 1997**

My comments here reflect my concern for the safety of school bus passengers who must cross the road before boarding or after deboarding their school buses. As a member of Kansas State Pupil Transportation Association (KSPTA), and as a transportation director for a local school district, I would like to share my concerns about this safety hazard we live with on a daily basis.

Driving a school bus carries a heavy burden of responsibility. It's a hard task under the best of circumstances, but it's unconscionable to have the motoring public disregard student safety as flagrantly and as often as they do and have no workable system of enforcement to bring intended consequences to bear on violators.

I have heard questions raised about the actions of drivers that encourage the motoring public to disregard the law - statements that the school bus driver holds up traffic too long waiting on a student, or the school bus driver "throws" on the red lights/stop sign forcing the motorist into a panic stop, or the school bus driver does not give enough advance warning with the amber lights. These have all happened at some time, I'm sure. But when we focus on the issue - safety for youths crossing the street - we will quickly see that while any bus driver errors need to be addressed and corrected, the public motorist (driving a "deadly weapon") has the responsibility to be alert when driving, use caution and slow down in the area of school buses, and be prepared to stop for the bus when signaled to do so. In the scheme of things, impatience is minor compared to a tragedy.

I believe you will hear information about the ordinances in Overland Park. Even with a law that requires follow up to a reported stop violation, there are numerous times that school bus drivers cannot get the license tag number and still no action could be taken. I've also heard concern that the driver could purposely turn in a false report in order to "get" someone (s)he had a grudge against. We have had motorists violate the school bus stop sign who were parents of student(s) who were on the bus at the time the parent ran the sign! So, anything is possible, but there is no reason to suspect this would be a problem. Nor should we, because of possible problems, fail to deal with the known problem of people routinely disobeying the school bus stop arm.

For a period last school year, I requested my drivers to document every stop violation with as much information as they could gather without jeopardizing safety. Please see attached for results. It is, I believe, apparent there is a problem. It is a testimony to the caution and care that drivers take that there have been few injuries to students due to stop violations. Measures to decrease the incidence of these violations should be taken if at all possible.

I ask you to vote "yes" on Senate Bill #139.

You may contact me at 913-575-8600 (W) or 913-836-2351 (H).

Thank you for considering my comments.

Violations Reported During October, 1995 By USD #345 School Bus Drivers

Date	Time	Location	Jurisdiction	Vehicle Make	Vehicle Model	Vehicle Year	Vehicle Driver
10-02-95	12:10	Paramore/Eugene	T	Chrysler		early 70's	Male
10-02-95	2:58	5320 N. Topeka	S	Buick?		80's	Male (hi. sch.)
10-02-95	3:20	1721 NW 50th	S	Toyota?		late 80's	Female
10-03-95	3:15	Topeka/Hamilton	S	Chevy?	PU	fairly new?	Female
10-04-95	3:00	Kansas/Walnut Gro	T				Female
10-04-95	3:25	3141 NW Silver La	T	Ford	flatbed PU	70's	Male
10-04-95	3:57	3610 Meriden	S	motorcycle			Male
10-05-95	3:55	3919 N Topeka	S	Dodge			Female
10-05-95	7:19	Topeka/Rolyan	S	Chevy	S-10 Blazer	94?	Male
10-06-95	2:57	5431 N. Topeka	S	Olds	Cutlass	80's	high sch male
10-10-95	11:50	600 NW Williams	T	Ford	Van	'70's?	Female
10-10-95	3:22	4209 N Topek	S	Ford	PU	'70's	Male (older)
10-10-95	4:00	1445 NE 46th	S	Chevy	Celebrity	late 80's	Female
10-11-95	3:10	3141 Silver Lake	T	Ford	Taurus	90's	Male
10-13-95	3:19	2032 N. Kansas	T	sm. red car			Female (older)
10-17-95	3:22	2211 NW Tyler	T				F
10-17-95	3:23	2211 NW Tyler	T	Chevy	PU		M
10-18-95	12:18	1944 NE Quincy	T	Chrysler	New Yorker	'80's	F
10-18-95	7:10	1916 N Kansas	T	Chevy?	truck	newer	Couldn't tell
10-18-95	8:18	St. John/Taylor	T	Chevy	Caprice		M
10-23-95	4:10	2211 NW Tyler	T	Chevy	Impala		M
10-23-95	7:58	Topeka/Rolyan	S			'80's	M
10-24-95	4:00	511 NW Lyman	T	Toyota?		'80's	F
10-25-95	4:06	5224 NW Lincoln	S	Olds	Cutlass	85 or 86	F
10-30-95	3:42	3324 N Topeka	S	Plymouth	mini-van	dealer's tag	couldn't tell
10-31-95	3:45	???? Rochester	?	Chevy	Impala	late 70's	F