

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman William Mason at 1:30 p.m. on March 17, 2004 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Becky Hutchins- excused  
Representative Joann Freeborn- excused  
Representative Ralph Ostmeyer- excused

Committee staff present:

Russell Mills, Legislative Research Department  
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes Office  
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department  
Rose Marie Glatt, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ron Paschal, Sedgwick County District Attorney  
James Frazier, Deputy Commissioner of Operations, Juvenile Justice Authority  
Corey Peterson, Executive Vice President, Association of General Contractors  
Jerry Jones, Coordinator for Plumbers, & Pipefitters, Local Union 441

Others attending:

See Attached List

**Representative Williams moved that the minutes of the Federal and State Affairs meetings on January 28, 29, February 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, March 3 be approved. Representative Rehorn seconded the motion and the motion carried.**

**HB 2885 - Limit on good time credit for juvenile offenders**

Ron Paschal, Sedgwick County District Attorney, rose in support of **HB 2885**, stating that the bill would bring consistency to the juvenile sentencing process and limit the amount of good time credit a juvenile offender may receive to 15% (Attachment 1). This would instill within the judicial sentencing process the concepts of "truth in sentencing" and "fairness to victims".

He cited an incident where an offender served less than half of his sentence for murder due to good time credit. As the law currently stands, the commissioner may completely usurp the intent of the sentencing court and manipulate the offender's release date. In some instances it is in society's best interest to incapacitate juvenile offenders until they are more mature. In conclusion, he urged the passage **HB 2885**. In response to a question about the fiscal note, he stated that he had not reviewed the note.

James D. Frazier, Deputy Commissioner of Operations, Juvenile Justice Authority, stated that **HB 2885** would cause an increase in offender population in the juvenile correctional facilities, thus would require the acquisition of new additional beds resulting in the expense of building or leasing new bed space (Attachment 2). The most recent costs are \$143,000 for a new juvenile bed or \$47,000 to add a bed to an existing facility.

He stated there is similar language in **HB 2862** that is more appropriate and consistent with the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority mission. They supported the setting of allowable good time credit to 15%, if such provision is applicable to all offenders sentenced to a juvenile correctional facility.

Discussion followed regarding the frequency in which inflated percentages are given for good time credit. Commissioner Frazier responded that the average good time credit is between 0 - 48%, which is determined case by case. Discussion centered around the fiscal note, Commissioner Frazier stated that their facilities are currently overcrowded, so it would take new facilities or new beds to accommodate new juvenile offenders. When asked if there were plans to add on or build new facilities, he responded that there is an existing new facility however it is not scheduled to open until 2005.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE at 1:30 p.m. on March 17, 2004 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

The Chairman closed the hearing on **HB 2885**.

**HB 2895 - Terms of members of Kansas Apprenticeship Council**

Ms. Torrence explained that the bill provided that when current members terms expired on February 29, 2004, the new terms beginning March 1, 2004 would be staggered so that not all members would turn over at the same time. The members whose terms would have expired February 29 under this act are being held over awaiting the outcome of the bill.

Corey Peterson, Executive Vice President, Associated General Contractors, stated that the Council has voted unanimously to amend current law to reflect staggered terms (Attachment 3). **HB 2895** would ensure that there would be consistency of institutional knowledge due to staggered four year terms.

Jerry Jones, Coordinator for Plumbers, & Pipefitters, Local Union 441, spoke as a representative of labor and offered their full support of the **HB 2895** (Attachment 4). He stated that it was their opinion that to stagger the terms of Council members is in the best interest of the Council and the welfare of apprentices in Kansas.

The Chairman closed the hearing on **HB 2895**.

Discussion followed regarding the Department of Human Resources being split into other departments and whether there were any benefits in changing that designated department in the bill.

**Representative Rehorn moved that they report HB 2895 out favorably and it be placed on the consent calendar. It was seconded by Representative Novascone. The motion carried.**

The meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p.m. The next meeting is March 18, 2004.





*Office of the District Attorney*

*Juvenile Division*

*Eighteenth Judicial District of Kansas*

*District Attorney Nola Tedesco Foulston*

*Chief Deputy Kim T. Parker*

**Testimony In Support of  
House Bill 2885  
March 17, 2003**

**Honorable Members of the Committee:**

The following testimony is offered in support of House Bill 2885 which proposes an amendment to K.S.A. 38-16,130 as it relates to the calculation of good time credits for juvenile offenders.

This amendment limits the amount of good time credit a juvenile offender may receive to 15% of the placement sentence. The Office of the District Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial District offers her **full support** of this bill.

The **current law** gives the commissioner of juvenile justice complete discretion to determine the amount of good time credit to award a juvenile offender. As the law currently stands, the commissioner may completely usurp the intent of the sentencing court and completely manipulate the offender's release date. Family members to the victim of a serious offense such as murder can sit in court and hear the judge pronounce a sentence that is totally meaningless.

Nothing in the current law prevents the commissioner from implementing a policy allowing each individual correctional facility to determine the amount of good time credit an offender may receive.

By far the greatest problem with the current law as set forth in K.S.A. 38-16,130 is the manner in which the superintendent's of the juvenile correctional facilities utilize the authority granted to them by the commissioner of juvenile justice in awarding good time credit.

*Friendly Gables - 1001 South Minnesota - Wichita, Kansas 67211*

*Telephone (316) 660-9700 Facsimile (316) 383-7738*

*1 (800) 432-6878*

HS Federal & State Affairs  
March 17, 2004  
Attachment 1

Most juvenile offenders who find themselves subject to a direct commitment to a youth correctional facility have committed very serious crimes or have a violent history. Quite simply it is in society's best interest to incapacitate them for a while as they mature. Their offenses and history quite frankly suggest they should not be rehabilitated while in our communities nor are they worthy of being rehabilitated in our community. Prior to House Bill 2885, I think part of what has been lost on us here is the fact that in some instances with juvenile offenders *punishment through incarceration* should be part of the rehabilitation process.

The superintendent of the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility recently gave a juvenile offender adjudicated of committing second-degree murder a *57% reduction* of his sentence for good time behavior pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,130. The offender in this particular case was sentenced to a maximum sentence which was until he reached 22 years and six months of age followed by six months of conditional release. The superintendent at TJCF awarded the offender *820 days* of good time credit. Accordingly, the offender served less than half of his sentence for murdering another human being.

The facts of this case were particularly troubling as the commissioner, pursuant to statute is required to give the district attorney 20 days notice prior to releasing an offender on conditional release. In this particular case, the commissioner mailed the Notice of Release seven days after they dated and prepared the release. Further delays were incurred in obtaining the Notice of Release as it came to our office just prior to a federal holiday.

The facts in this case are highly summarized as follows. The offender was a 17 year old who fired three shots from a rifle at an occupied vehicle after chasing it down the road. The offender was accompanied by his father who put the loaded rifle into the pickup they used as the chase vehicle. The offender and his father were chasing the vehicle ( a car load of juveniles) because an occupant of the vehicle had smashed their rural mailbox. At some point during the chase, the fleeing vehicle was attempting to turn around in the road when the juvenile offender got out of his vehicle, fired three shots at the carload of kids, striking the victim in the head, killing him. Immediately after the shooting the juvenile offender and his father drove a short distance from the scene whereupon the juvenile offender's father threw the rifle into some weeds in a ditch prior to returning to the scene. There had been at least one, possibly two prior incidents when the juvenile offender had fired a gun at an occupied vehicle either with his parents' consent or knowledge.

Our office had approximately 12 days to notify members of the victim's family the juvenile offender was going to be released back into the community after having served less than half of his sentence for killing their son.

The Office of the District Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial District *fully supports* House Bill 2885 as the current system for determining good time credit for juvenile offenders is unfair to victims of violent crime. Crime victims and members of their

family should know with a reasonable degree of certainty the amount of time perpetrators of crimes will serve for their offenses. House Bill 2885 provides that comfort as victims and their family will know that an offender will serve the sentence ordered by the court minus a maximum of 15% good time credit. Moreover this bill will prevent the gross manipulation of the sentence ordered by the court.

For the foregoing reasons, I respectfully urge approval of this bill.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R W Paschal". The letters are cursive and fluidly connected.

Ron W. Paschal  
Chief Attorney

For: Nola Tedesco Foulston  
District Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial District

# Juvenile Justice Authority



## House Federal and State Affairs Committee

### House Bill 2885 – Limit on Good Time Credits for Juvenile Offenders

---

*March 18, 2004*

Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner  
James Frazier, Deputy Commissioner

HS Federal & State Affairs  
March 17, 2004  
Attachment 2

**Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority**  
**Testimony on HB 2885**  
**House Federal and State Affairs Committee**

Representative Mason and Members of the Committee:

House Bill 2885 would amend K.S.A. 38-16,130, proposing to change the method used by the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (KJJA) to calculate earned good time credits for juvenile offenders in custody in a juvenile correctional facility.

The passage of HB 2885 will result in an increase in offender population in the juvenile correctional facilities. The current method used to calculate offender earned good time uses a formula that allows offenders to earn a higher percentage off the placement sentence than the 15% proposed in this bill. The reduction in the amount of possible earned good time will result in a significant increase in future facility population. This in turn will most likely require the acquisition of additional bed space. The Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC) has submitted an estimate of how this bill will impact KJJA population and bed needs.

The increase in population will require the acquisition of new additional beds that will result in the expense of building or leasing new bed space. The Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC) estimates HB 2885 will have an impact on offender population in the juvenile correctional facilities by an increase of 22 beds by FY2005 and by 42 beds by FY 2014. (See attached KSC report)

The most recent cost estimates (2001) for the construction of a new juvenile bed is \$143,000. The cost to add a bed to an existing facility is approximately \$47,000. It is estimated that the cost of operating one bed in a juvenile correctional facility is \$53,000 annually.

It should be noted that there is similar language in HB 2862. The KJJA considers HB 2862 more appropriate and consistent with the KJJA mission because it also removes the requirement for offenders to serve the minimum sentence imposed by the placement matrix while setting the goodtime level at 15%. Without this provision, the KJJA loses a highly effective behavior management and habilitation tool for those juvenile offenders sentenced to the minimum term. The KJJA supports the setting of allowable good time credit to 15% of a juvenile offender's sentence, if such provision is applicable to all juvenile offenders sentenced to a juvenile correctional facility. Therefore the KJJA opposes HB 2885.

Thank you.

James D. Frazier  
Deputy Commissioner

JDF:JC:bt



# KANSAS

## KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Honorable Ernest L. Johnson, Chairman  
District Attorney Paul Morrison, Vice Chairman  
Patricia Ann Biggs, Executive Director

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

### MEMORANDUM

**To:** Duane A. Goossen, Director of the Budget

**ATTN:** Jeff Arpin

**From:** Patricia Biggs, Executive Director

**Date:** March 11, 2004

**RE:** Fiscal Note on HB 2885

#### SUMMARY OF BILL:

AN ACT concerning good time credit for juvenile offenders; amending K.S.A. 38-16, 130 and repealing the existing section.

**This bill will not have an impact upon the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act (KSGA). This bill may have an impact on the population of the juvenile correctional facilities.**

This bill would not allow juvenile offenders with an offense date on or after July 1, 2003 to receive good time credits exceeding 15% of the placement sentence.

**Section 1** Amends K.S.A. 38-16,130 (b) to add that good time credits cannot exceed 15% of the placement sentence for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2003.

**Section 2** repeals K.S.A. 38-16,130.

**Section 3** sets the effective date as publication in the statute book.

#### IMPACT ON KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION:

Based on the current duties of the Kansas Sentencing Commission, the change proposed in this bill will have no effect the following:

1. The current operation or responsibilities of the Commission
2. The current budget of the Commission.
3. The current staffing and operating expenditure levels of the Commission.
4. The long-range fiscal estimates of the Commission.

#### IMPACT ON JUVENILE PRISON ADMISSIONS:

- Increase by an estimated: \_\_\_\_\_
- Potential to increase but cannot quantify
- Decrease by an estimated: \_\_\_\_\_
- Potential to decrease but cannot quantify
- Remain the same

Note: The provisions of this bill deal with the amount of time a juvenile offender is expected to spend in incarcerated status. As such, there is no anticipated change in the number of admissions to juvenile facilities.

**IMPACT ON JUVENILE OFFENDER POPULATION LEVELS:**

- have impact on offender population as noted below **Increase by 22 in FY 2005; increase by 42 in FY 2014.**
- have the potential to impact offender population as noted below.
- have minimal or no impact on offender population.
- have impact but cannot be quantified with data available.

Note:

- In FY 2003, 587 juvenile offenders were placed in the state juvenile correctional facilities. Of this number,
  - 378 new admissions
  - 8 returned form discharge with new charges
  - 16 conditional violators with new charges
  - 117 conditional violators
  - 68 inter-facility transfers (individual juvenile facility considered as admissions)
- As of June 30, 2003, 460 juvenile offenders were housed at the state juvenile correctional facilities. Of this number,
  - 374 new admissions
  - 10 returned form discharge with new charges
  - 9 conditional violators with new charges
  - 30 conditional violators
  - 37 inter-facility transfers (individual juvenile facility considered as admissions)
- The average length of stay and its percentage of the pronounced placement sentence by placement matrix class are displayed in the following table:

**Average Length of Stay (in Months) and Percent of Pronounced Sentence by Matrix Class**

Matrix Class*	Average Length of Stay	Percent of Pronounced Sentence
Violent Offender	23.7	75.1%
Serious I	17.3	78.3%
Serious II	10.8	76.4%
Chronic I Chronic Felons	10.3	87.7%
Chronic II Escalating Felons	8.7	77.4%
Chronic III Escalating Misdemeanant	5.2	88.8%
Conditional Release Violator	4.9	93.6%

Note: Length of stay (LOS) and percent of pronounced sentence are based on JJA FY 2003 release data. The LOS excludes transfers from facilities to facilities. VO (Violent Offenders) includes VI and VII.

\*. See attached placement matrix.

2-4

- If the current policy and practice remain unchanged, by the year 2005, 536 beds will be needed and by the year 2014, 606 beds will be needed.
- If all juvenile offenders with an offense date on or after July 1, 2003 are not allowed to receive good time credits exceeding 15% of the placement sentence, by the year 2005, 558 beds will be needed and by the year 2014, 648 beds will be needed.
  - This assumes that all offenders receive the total available goodtime (all 15%).
  - JJA data regarding goodtime earnings is insufficient presently for an analysis of actual goodtime earning rates.
- The impact of this bill will result in 22 additional beds by the year 2005 and 42 additional beds by the year 2014.

**Juvenile Bed Space Impact Assessment**

June of Each Year	Current Policy & Practice Remain Unchanged Beds Needed	Good Time not to Exceed 15% Beds Needed	Additional Beds Needed
2005	536	558	22
2006	561	591	30
2007	563	593	30
2008	587	625	38
2009	594	639	45
2010	574	616	42
2011	577	625	48
2012	596	649	53
2013	604	661	57
2014	606	648	42

**SUMMARY OF HB 2885 IMPACT on JUVENILE POPULATIONS:**

- Admissions: The impact of this bill will result in no change juvenile facility admissions.
- Juvenile Beds: The impact of this bill will also result in the need for 22 additional prison beds by FY 2005 and 42 additional prison beds by FY 2014.

*Attachment*

**Placement Matrix**

Offender Type	Offense Level	Length of Stay	Aftercare Term
Violent I	Off Grid	60 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Violent II	1-3 person felony	24 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Serious I	4 - 6 person or 1- 2 drug felony	18 - 36 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Serious II	7 - 10 person felony + 1 prior felony adjudication	9 - 18 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Chronic I Chronic Felons	Present non-person felony + 2 prior felony adjudications; or level 3 drug felony + 2 prior felony adjudications	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic II Escalating Felons	Present felony + 2 prior misdemeanor adjudications; or present felony + 2 prior level 4 drug adjudication adjudications; or level 3 drug + 2 prior misdemeanor adjudications; or level 3 drug + 2 prior level 4 drug adjudications	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic III Escalating Misdemeanant	Present misdemeanor + 2 prior misdemeanors + 2 placement failures; or present misdemeanors + 2 prior level 4 drug felony + 2 placement failures; or level 4 drug felony + 2 prior misdemeanors + 2 placement failures; or level 4 drug adjudications + 2 prior level 4 drug felony + 2 placement failures + exhaustion of community placement finding	3 - 6 mo.	2 - 6 mo.
Conditional Release Violators	All	3 - 6 mo.	2 - 6 mo.

2-6

1 placed in any jail pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code except as  
2 provided by subsections (b), (c) and (d).

3 (b) Upon being taken into custody, ~~an alleged a juvenile offender~~  
4 may be detained temporarily in a jail, in quarters with sight and sound  
5 separation from adult prisoners, for the purpose of identifying and process-  
6 ing the juvenile and transferring the juvenile to a youth residential  
7 facility or juvenile detention facility. If a juvenile is detained in jail under  
8 this subsection, the juvenile shall be detained only for the minimum time  
9 necessary, not to exceed six hours, and in no case overnight.

10 (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to detention of a  
11 juvenile:

12 (1) (A) Against whom a motion has been filed requesting prosecution  
13 as an adult pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto; and  
14 (B) who has received the benefit of a detention hearing pursuant to K.S.A.  
15 38-1640, and amendments thereto; and (C) who, on the record, has  
16 waived the right to a hearing on the motion pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636,  
17 and amendments thereto, requesting prosecution as an adult;

18 (2) whose prosecution as an adult or classification as an extended  
19 jurisdiction juvenile has been authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636, and  
20 amendments thereto; or

21 (3) who has been convicted previously as an adult under the code of  
22 criminal procedure or the criminal laws of another state or foreign  
23 jurisdiction.

24 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the detention of  
25 any person 18 years of age or more who is taken into custody and is being  
26 prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas juvenile jus-  
27 tice code.

28 (e) The Kansas juvenile justice authority or the authority's contractor  
29 shall have authority to review jail records to determine compliance with  
30 the provisions of this section.

31 (f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas ju-  
32 venile justice code.

33 Sec. 9. 7. K.S.A. 38-16,130 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-

34 16,130. On and after July 1, 1999: (a) (For purposes of determining re-  
35 lease of a juvenile offender for an offense committed on or after July 1,  
36 1999, a system shall be developed whereby good behavior by juvenile  
37 offenders is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished.)

38 (b) The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized to  
39 adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section  
40 regarding good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide  
41 circumstances upon which a juvenile offender may earn good time credits  
42 through participation in programs which may include, but not be limited  
43 to, education programs, work participation, treatment programs, voca-

1 tional programs, activities and behavior modification. Such good time  
 2 credits may also include the juvenile offender's willingness to examine  
 3 and confront the past behavior patterns that resulted in the commission  
 4 of the juvenile's offense.

5 (c) If the placement sentence established in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and  
 6 amendments thereto, is used by the court, the juvenile offender shall  
 7 serve no less than the minimum term authorized under the specific cat-  
 8 egory of such placement sentence. *The total number of days a juvenile*  
 9 *offender's sentence is reduced because of good time credits shall be re-*  
 10 *reserved and, if the offender is sentenced to a correctional facility because*  
 11 *of any conditional release violation, the number of days of good time*  
 12 *credits thus reserved shall be served in addition and consecutively to the*  
 13 *term of incarceration to which the offender is sentenced for the conditional*  
 14 *release violation including a sentence in a new case which was committed*  
 15 *while the offender was on conditional release. Good time shall not be*  
 16 *awarded for the period of incarceration the offender is serving the term*  
 17 *of the previously awarded good time. **The maximum amount of good***  
 18 **time credit a juvenile offender may receive is 15% of such place-**  
 19 **ment sentence imposed by the court.**

20 Sec. 10. 8. K.S.A. 38-16,133 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
 21 38-16,133. In any action pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code in  
 22 which the respondent is adjudicated upon a plea of guilty or trial by court  
 23 or jury or upon completion of an appeal, the judge, if sentencing the  
 24 respondent to confinement, shall direct that, for the purpose of comput-  
 25 ing respondent's sentence and release, eligibility and conditional release  
 26 dates thereunder, that such sentence is to be computed from a date, to  
 27 be specifically designated by the court in the sentencing order. Such date  
 28 shall be established to reflect and shall be computed as an allowance for  
 29 the time which the respondent has spent incarcerated pending the dis-  
 30 position of the respondent's case. In recording the date of commence-  
 31 ment of such sentence, the date as specifically set forth by the court shall  
 32 be used as the date of sentence and all good time calculations authorized  
 33 by law are to be allowed on such sentence from such date as though the  
 34 defendant were actually incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility.  
 35 Such credit shall not reduce the minimum term of incarceration author-  
 36 ized by law for the offense of which the respondent has been adjudicated.

37 Sec. 11. 9. K.S.A. 2003 Supp. 75-7023 is hereby amended to read as  
 38 follows: 75-7023. (a) The supreme court through administrative orders  
 39 shall provide for the establishment of a juvenile intake and assessment  
 40 system and for the establishment and operation of juvenile intake and  
 41 assessment programs in each judicial district. On and after July 1, 1997,  
 42 the secretary of social and rehabilitation services may contract with the  
 43 commissioner of juvenile justice to provide for the juvenile intake and

**Testimony before the  
House Federal and State Affairs Committee  
House Bill 2895  
Corey Peterson, Executive Vice-President  
Associated General Contractors of Kansas  
March 17, 2004**

Chairman Mason and members of the Committee,

My name is Corey Peterson. I am the Executive Vice-President of the Associated General Contractors of Kansas.

I am pleased to appear before you on behalf of the management representatives on the Kansas Apprenticeship Council. I have served as a representative of management on the Kansas Apprenticeship Council for approximately 3 years.

The Council meets bi-monthly to review and approve Standards of Apprenticeship for registration for Federal purposes. The Council serves in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Human Resources.

Current law does not allow for continuity to exist on the Council. The entire Council may be replaced every four years. This doesn't ensure that institutional knowledge remains with the Council as terms expire. It is important that we maintain a knowledge base of the programs, outcomes and federal requirements. House Bill 2895 will provide that guarantee.

The Kansas Apprenticeship Council has voted unanimously to amend current law to reflect staggered terms.

On behalf of the management representatives on the Kansas Apprenticeship Council, I offer our full support of House Bill 2895.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the committee. I would be happy to respond to any questions you might have.

**Testimony before the  
House Federal and State Affairs  
House Bill 2895  
Jerry Jones, Apprenticeship Coordinator  
Plumbers and Pipefitters Local #441  
March 17, 2004**

Chairman Mason and members of the Committee:

My name is Jerry Jones. I am the Apprenticeship Coordinator of the Plumbers and Pipefitters Local #441 in Wichita.

It is a pleasure to be here today as a representative of labor on the Kansas Apprenticeship Council. I have served as a representative of labor on the Kansas Apprenticeship Council for the past 2 1/2 years. I am the current Chair of the Council.

We are a very proactive Council and take our responsibilities very seriously. All of the labor representatives possess considerable knowledge of apprenticeship programs; the benefits of registered apprenticeship and how they operate. It is our opinion that the amendment to stagger the terms of Kansas Apprenticeship Council members is in the best interest of the Council and the welfare of apprentices in Kansas.

House Bill 2895 will add continuity to the mission and responsibilities of the Council. It will ensure that as the terms of membership expire the knowledge base of the Council doesn't expire along with them.

On behalf of the labor representatives on the Kansas Apprenticeship Council, I offer our full support of this amendment to KSA 44-661.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee. I would be happy to respond to any questions you might have.