

MINUTES OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Vratil at 9:37 A.M. on February 15, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Kay O'Connor- excused
David Haley arrived, 9:43 a.m.

Committee staff present:

Mike Heim, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Helen Pedigo, Office of Revisor of Statutes
Karen Clowers, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

James G. Keller, Deputy General Counsel, Kansas Department of Revenue
Lt. John Eichkorn, Kansas Highway Patrol
Senator Barbara Allen
Barry Bryant, Victims Program Planner, Governmental Crime Commission, North Carolina
Adam Tatum, Account Executive, Appriss, Inc.
Vic Miller, Shawnee County Commissioner
Sister Mary Lex, Coordinator, Crime Victim Assistance Program, Wyandotte County
Lisa F. Hecht, YWCA Battered Women Task Force
Sandy Barnett, Executive Director, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
Kenneth G. McGovern, Sheriff, Douglas County
Roger Werholtz, Secretary, Kansas Department of Corrections

Others attending:

See attached list.

The hearing on **SB 479--Preliminary screening tests; grounds; notice** was opened.

Jim Keller spoke as a proponent, indicating **HB 2385** enacted by the legislature in 2005 created an unintended problem affecting the use of preliminary breath tests by law enforcement (Attachment 1). The bill added language to K.S.A. 8-1001(a) referencing preliminary breath test for which consent is implied by the act of operating, or attempting to operate a vehicle in this state. As a non-evidentiary test, it is in direct conflict with the preliminary breath statute in K.S.A. 8-1012. This bill will eliminate the problem and allow law enforcement officers to use the preliminary breath test in combating drunk driving.

Lt. John Eichkorn appeared in support stating that enactment of this bill will assist law enforcement officers in their efforts to remove alcohol impaired drivers from our streets and highways (Attachment 2).

There being no further conferees, the hearing on **SB 479** was closed.

The hearing opened on **SB 487--Establishing a statewide automated victim notification system (SAVIN)**.

Senator Barbara Allen spoke in support indicating in light of available Federal funding and the many states that have already implemented a SAVIN system it would be worthwhile to learn more about the system (Attachment 3).

Barry Bryant appeared as a proponent and provided an overview of the system in place in North Carolina (Attachment 4). Mr. Bryant also indicated areas of concern some unrelated to the vendor and some directly related to the vendor. These included:

- Funding costs,
- Ongoing maintenance,
- Interface problems,
- System downtime, and
- Reluctance by some to use the automated system

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Judiciary Committee at 9:37 A.M. on February 15, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

North Carolina's overall experience with implementing and providing statewide automated notification to crime victims has been a positive experience, and while not perfect, the goal is to provide victims a sense of security and allow them to be probatively involved if they so chose.

Adam Tatum spoke as a proponent providing information on the history, development and use of SAVIN and VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) systems in other states ([Attachment 5](#)).

Vic Miller appeared in opposition relating Shawnee County's experience and dissatisfaction with the VINE ([Attachment 6](#)). He indicated that the system did not perform as promised and provided a letter from Robert Hecht, Shawnee District Attorney regarding his opinion to VINE.

Sister Mary Lex spoke against **SB 487** stating Wyandotte County has implemented its own process for victim services and the system works well ([Attachment 7](#)). The population of Wyandotte County is fairly mobile, addresses and phone numbers continually change, and it is unreasonable to suggest victims will keep the State informed of these changes.

Lisa Hecht spoke in opposition relating past experiences with VINE ([Attachment 8](#)). Ms. Hecht indicted that it was not an effective system and she believes there are better, more efficient and more cost effective ways of appropriately notifying victims through local jurisdictions.

Sandy Barnett appeared in opposition for several reasons ([Attachment 9](#)). These included:

- Victims want local advocates,
- Victims advocates provide more personalized service,
- Several counties already have a system in place,
- Victims in danger need more than notification,
- Rural communities do not have the capacity to enter data in a timely manner,
- Grant funds are already obligated and should not be diverted to an electronic system.

Ms. Barnett also stated that she had attended a presentation on VINE by Mr. Adam Tatum and noted that the system has matured into an impressive tool, especially for tracking protection from abuse and stalking orders. Currently, Kansas does not have a system in place for victims to access this information and it would be an asset to victims.

Ken McGovern spoke in opposition stating it would take additional staff to continually update the status of inmates ([Attachment 10](#)). This proposal would place undue burden, both manpower and financial on local law enforcement officials.

Roger Werholtz appeared as a neutral party concerned about the scope of information to be provided by various units of government and the cost involved ([Attachment 11](#)). Secretary Werholtz indicated that federal grant funding is limited to startup costs and the first two years of operation, requires a 50/50 match on the part of the state and the application deadline was the previous August. He is concerned about costs to sustain data entry, system maintenance, and upgrades in the ensuing years. The Secretary believes that presently, information regarding offenders in its custody is effectively and efficiently disseminated to the public and victims at a substantially lower cost.

Written testimony in opposition of **SB 487** was submitted by:

- Frank Henderson, Jr., Kansas Organization for Victim Assistance, ([Attachment 12](#))
- John P. Wheeler and Elizabeth A. York, Finney County Attorneys ([Attachment 13](#))
- Robert Hecht, Shawnee County District Attorney, ([Attachment 14](#))
- Judy Mohler, General Counsel, Kansas Association of Counties, ([Attachment 15](#))

Written testimony in a neutral position **SB 487** was submitted by:

- Sandy Jacquot, League of Kansas Municipalities ([Attachment 16](#))
- Sandi Raines, State Chairman, Kansas MADD ([Attachment 17](#))

There being no further conferees, the hearing on **SB 487** was closed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m. The next scheduled meeting is February 16, 2006.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO ROUTE TO NEXT GUEST

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 2/15/06

NAME	REPRESENTING
Jeff Bollenberg	KS Sheriff's Ass'n
Ken McGovern	Douglas Co Sheriff Office
Sister Mary Kay Smith scs	Wyandotte Co. DA's Office
Sandy Burnett	KCSOV
LISA HECHT	YWCA BATTERED WOMEN TASK FORCE
ELIZABETH GILLESPIE	SHAWNEE COUNTY DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS
VIC MILLER	" " Commission
ADAM TATUM	APPREISS INC.
JIM CHARK	KBA
Roger Werholtz	KDOC
T. Madden	KDOC
JEREMY S BARCLAY	KDOC
Jim Keller	KDOR
Tom Smith	KDOR
Marcy Bala	KDOR
Diane Albert	KDOR
Lana Waist	Office of Judicial Admin.
Emily Jacquot	LKM



K A N S A S

JOAN WAGNON, SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
LEGAL SERVICES

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

TESTIMONY

TO: Senate Judiciary Committee, Chair John Vratil
Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee

FROM: James G. Keller
Deputy General Counsel
Kansas Department of Revenue

DATE: February 15, 2006

RE: Senate Bill 479

Chairman Vratil and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony today on Senate Bill 479.

Last year the Legislature enacted Section 2 of House Bill 2385 in response to a decision by the Kansas Supreme Court which provided that consent was implied by law when an officer requested a driver to submit to a preliminary breath test. However, the manner in which that was done created unintended problems which have affected the use of the preliminary breath test by law enforcement.

The legislation enacted last year added language to K.S.A. 8-1001(a) to include a preliminary breath test as a test for which consent is implied by the act of operating or attempting to operate a vehicle in this state. Placing that language in K.S.A. 8-1001(a) has produced unintended results which have resulted in issues being raised which have caused many law enforcement agencies to eliminate the use of preliminary breath testing.

The preliminary breath test provided for in K.S.A. 8-1012 is limited in purpose. It can be used to assist law enforcement officers in determining whether there is probable cause to arrest for DUI or reasonable grounds to request an evidentiary test to determine alcohol or drug content under the Kansas Implied Consent Law. It cannot be used in any civil or criminal court for other purposes. Because it is simply an investigative tool, the standard for its use is not as high as that for evidentiary testing, which can be used as evidence in court.

DOCKING STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 915 SW HARRISON ST., TOPEKA, KS 66612-1588
Voice 785-296-2381 Fax 785-296-5213 <http://www.ksrevenue.org/>

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06

Attachment 1

The problem created by last year's legislation was that placing a reference to preliminary breath testing in K.S.A. 8-1001(a) would appear to make the requirements for evidentiary breath testing also apply to preliminary breath testing. K.S.A. 8-1001(b) contains requirements which apply to "tests deemed consented to under subsection (a)."

As a result of last year's amendment, it would now appear that an officer would be required to have reasonable grounds to believe that a person had been operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence before requesting a preliminary breath test which is intended to assist the officer in determining whether reasonable grounds exist. So, either a preliminary breath test cannot be used because the reasonable grounds standard cannot be met without it, or it is unnecessary because reasonable grounds exist prior to its administration. The result is that the effectiveness of using preliminary breath testing has been greatly reduced to the point of being eliminated altogether.

By removing the reference to preliminary breath tests from K.S.A. 8-1001(a) and replacing it with "implied consent" language in the preliminary breath statute, K.S.A. 8-1012, this bill would eliminate the unintended consequences resulting from last year's legislation.

This bill also includes a change in language as far as the basis for administering a preliminary breath test. The preliminary breath test is used to make a preliminary determination of the level of alcohol in a person's breath. It is rarely used unless an officer has a reason to suspect that the person may have been operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, such as observing the odor of an alcoholic beverage on the person's breath. [See, *State v. Barker*, 252 Kan. 949 (1993).] The proposed change in language simply recognizes that fact and would apply the same reasonable suspicion standard to that determination that courts have determined is the proper basis for requesting field sobriety tests. It is also the same standard used as a basis for requesting preliminary breath tests in other states such as Arizona, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The passage of this legislation is necessary to allow law enforcement officers to use the preliminary breath test, which is an important tool in combating drunk driving. Thank you for your consideration.



KANSAS

WILLIAM R. SECK, SUPERINTENDENT

KANSAS HIGHWAY PATROL

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

**Testimony on SB 479
To the
Senate Judiciary Committee**

**Presented by
Lieutenant John Eichkorn
Kansas Highway Patrol**

February 15, 2006

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Lieutenant John Eichkorn and on behalf of Colonel William Seck and the Kansas Highway Patrol, I appear before you today to comment on Senate Bill 479.

The 2005 Session of the Kansas Legislature amended K.S.A. 8-1001, the implied consent provision for chemical testing, and K.S.A. 8-1012, the preliminary breath testing statute. This act was in response to a Supreme Court decision [*State of Kansas v. Jarad A. Jones*] handed down in February, 2005 which called into question the "voluntariness" of the search of a person's breath under the existing statute governing preliminary breath testing.

The action of the Legislature, correctly attempted to reclassify the testing under K.S.A. 8-1012 from a voluntary search to an implied consent procedure. This was accomplished by adding preliminary breath testing to the list of tests deemed consented to under the provisions of K.S.A. 8-1001. In doing so, however, an unintended consequence of that legislation subjected the preliminary testing to the same rigors governing evidential testing. By subjecting preliminary breath testing to the stringent requirements of K.S.A. 8-1001, it was effectively negated as an investigatory tool to gather evidence of the crime of driving under the influence of alcohol.

Senate Bill 479 appropriately removes the preliminary breath test from the requirements of K.S.A. 8-1001, returning that statute to its former language, and amends K.S.A. 8-1012, making the preliminary breath test an implied consent test. This amendment will effectively remove the litigated issue of the preliminary breath test being a *voluntary* test. In addition, SB 479 protects the preliminary breath test as being preliminary to an arrest, by clarifying that the officer only need a reasonable suspicion at this point in the investigation.

It is for these reasons that the Kansas Highway Patrol supports the amendments contained in SB 479, and would ask the committee to approve this bill to assist law enforcement officers in their efforts to remove alcohol impaired drivers from our streets and highways. I appreciate the opportunity to address you today, and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

###

BARBARA P. ALLEN
SENATOR, EIGHTH DISTRICT
JOHNSON COUNTY

9851 ASH DRIVE
OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS 66207
(913) 648-2704
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 122-E
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504
(785) 296-7353



TOPEKA
SENATE CHAMBER

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
CHAIR: ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION
MEMBER: EDUCATION
JUDICIARY

February 15, 2006

Re: SB 487 - Legislation creating a Statewide Automated Victim Information & Notification System (SAVIN)

Mr. Chairman:

SB 487 calls for the creation of a statewide automated victim information and notification system (SAVIN) in Kansas. While 19 states have implemented a SAVIN system, Kansas is not one of them.

To my surprise, while doing research on an automated victim notification system prior to the introduction of SB 487, I discovered this issue is at best controversial with the Johnson County District Attorney's office, as well as with the Department of Corrections. In fact, in September of 2004, the Victim Services Advisory Council within the Kansas Department of Corrections discussed whether Kansas should consider the implementation of a SAVIN, and decided more research was needed regarding costs, and how automated systems are working in other states.

Today, we are fortunate to have with us Barry Bryant, the Victims Program Planner for the Governor's Crime Commission, within the Department of Crime Control & Public Safety in the state of North Carolina. Barry will tell you the implementation of the VINE System software in North Carolina has been an overall positive experience, and has added a positive measure of safety and security for crime victims in his state. But he will also tell you there are certain things we need to look out for – such as the fact victims who register forget their password, and the fact that when people move, the new resident who gets the old resident's phone number may continue to receive the automated notification.

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06
Attachment 3

We also have with us Adam Tatum, an Account Executive with Appriss, Inc. Appriss is a software vendor for automated victim notification systems. According to Adam, the cost of implementing a SAVIN in Kansas, based on inmate population, is estimated to be: one-time start-up fee of \$520,000, and an annual re-occurring expense of \$450,000. Kansas may be able to find federal monies to pay for startup and operation for two years.

For FY 2006, Congress has approved nearly \$9 million in funding for SAVIN systems. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) within the U.S. Department of Justice has made this funding available for states to create new statewide automated victim notification systems. By passing legislation to create a SAVIN in Kansas, Kansas would become eligible for this funding.

At this point, I can only say it seems worth our time to have a hearing to learn more about the pros and cons of implementing an automated victim notification system in Kansas. Thank you for your consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara P. Allen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Barbara P. Allen
Senator, District 8

Barry Bryant
Governor's Crime Commission
North Carolina

NC SAVAN History

The Governor's Crime Commission has been using Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding to support Statewide Victim Assistance and Notification (SAVAN) services since 1997. At that time, GCC sought bids from agencies that could provide interfaces to:

The OPUS system within our Department of Correction
All county jails booking systems through the Sheriff's Offices
All 39 Prosecutorial Districts through the DA's Case Management System

The Governor's Crime Commission hired a consultant (David Strevel, Technology Planning & Management Corporation) to conduct a feasibility study to determine the most effective way of providing notification throughout the state. At that time, Mr. Strevel found one vendor who had experience with victim notification using telephonic interfaces. That company was the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) company out of Louisville Kentucky. There are 83 counties in Kentucky and VINE provides automated victim notification through the county jails and through the Department of Correction.

As North Carolina has 100 counties and wanted to provide victim notification through jails, DOC, and eventually District Attorney's Offices, VINE's experience seemed extremely relevant.

Since 1997, VINE, which is now APPRIS, has developed interfaces to:

- all but one of North Carolina county jails, throughout the Department of Correction
- all 39 prosecutorial districts

These interfaces are critical to crime victims throughout North Carolina by ensuring increased levels of safety and more active involvement in the status of offenders.

SAVAN areas of success – There are number of ways that automated notification has had a positive impact on the citizens of North Carolina. They include:

- Increased measure of safety or security for crime victims
- More proactive involvement/awareness in offender status or court information
- Reduction in phone calls to Victim Witness Assistant's (VWA) for basic case information – this has led to more time for VWAs to spend with victims who need or require more personal face-to-face contact
- Improves system processes by blending with what criminal justice system officials are already doing

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06

Attachment 4

SAVAN Areas of concern – Throughout the past 8 plus years that we have implemented automated notification, we have run into some issues that we did not expect and others that we did that are of concern. Some of these issues are unrelated to the vendor and some are directly related to the vendor. They include:

- Funding costs
- Ongoing maintenance
- Some challenges with interfaces
- System down time
- Reluctance by some in criminal justice system to use automated notification

Summary

Implementing statewide automated victim assistance and notification (SAVAN) in North Carolina has resulted in some temporary setbacks and challenges. In most instances, the setbacks or challenges were criminal justice system issues and not vendor issues.

There have also been issues with victims forgetting their notification passwords or with victims moving and not changing their registered telephone numbers.

Without question, North Carolina’s overall experience with implementing and providing statewide automated notification to crime victims has been an extremely positive experience.

We always strive to do more and we have just added a feature that allows victims to register for notification using email instead of or as well as telephone notification.

As with all technology this has not been a perfect service. Our goal was to enhance victims safety and their sense of security and to give them the capacity to be more proactively involved in their recovery if they chose to. We are accomplishing that goal on a daily basis.

Finally, SAVAN has also assisted many criminal justice system professionals (primarily law enforcement, District Attorneys, the Department of Correction. Probation officers) in complying with their mandated responsibilities under the 1999 Victims Rights Constitutional Amendment. Specifics of that amendment follow:

Responsibilities of Law Enforcement

Law enforcement agencies provide the victim with the following:

- Information about the availability of medical services
- Information about crime victims' compensation
- Contact information for the prosecuting District Attorney's office
- Contact information for the investigating law enforcement agency to ask about an accused's arrest or release from custody
- Information about an accused's opportunity for pretrial release

Responsibilities of the District Attorney's Office

The District Attorney's office is responsible for the following:

- Providing the victim with information that explains the victim's rights
- Notifying the victim of the date, time and place of all trial court proceedings involving the accused, if the victim so desires
- Providing a secure waiting area during court proceedings
- Providing the victim with the opportunity to talk with the attorney prosecuting the case, before the case is disposed, about the victim's views of the disposition of the case
- Providing the victim the right to make a statement telling the sentencing judge the impact the case has had on the victim, prior to disposition of the case
- Informing the victim of the disposition of the case within thirty (30) days of the final proceeding
- Telling the victim of any rights the defendant has to appeal the case
- Submitting victim identification information to the court at the time of sentencing

Responsibilities of Other Agencies

In addition to notice about trials and convictions, the victim is also entitled to receive notice as follows:

- The Attorney General's Office notifies the victim of any appellate court proceedings
- The Governor's Office gives notice of any clemency proceedings
- The agency having custody of a defendant committed to jail or prison notifies the victim of the minimum custody status, upcoming release, escape, capture, or death of an incarcerated defendant
- The Division of Community Corrections gives information to the victim concerning the supervision status, probation hearings, absconding,

capture, termination of probation, discharge from probation, or death of a probationer

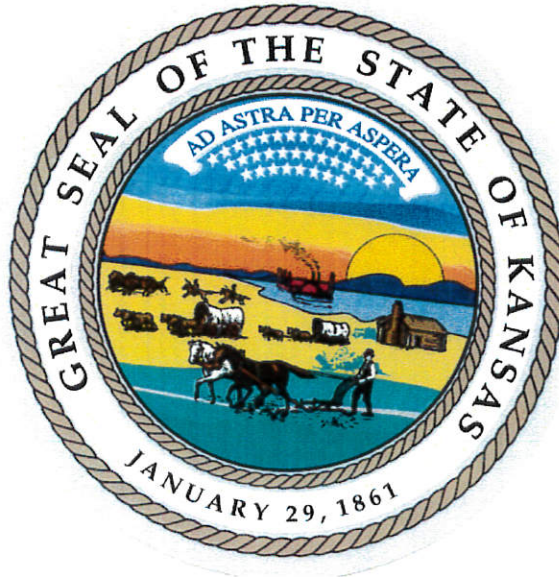
Victim Impact

A victim has the right to offer evidence of the impact of the crime, to be considered by the court or the jury in sentencing the defendant. This evidence can include:

- A description of the injuries - physical, psychological, or emotional - that the victim suffered
- An explanation of any economic or property loss
- A request for restitution

Responsibilities of the Victim

As shown above, several agencies have responsibilities to notify the victim of various events, if the victim requests to be notified. In the case of any changes in the victim's address or telephone number, it is the victim's responsibility to notify the appropriate agencies of the new address or telephone number. Communicating any address changes to the various agencies mentioned above, as well as to the Clerk's office in the county in which the case was disposed, is important not only for the victim's receipt of future notices, but also for the future payment of any restitution ordered by the judge.



Kansas Senate Bill 487
SAVIN
Statewide Victim Information & Notification

Testimony by:
Mr. Adam V. Tatum
Account Executive
Appriss, Inc

Adam Tatum
(502) 815-3942
atatum@appriss.com

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06
Attachment 5

State Wide Automated Victim Information & Notification (SAVIN)

Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE)

In late 1993, 20 year old Mary Byron had been raped, assaulted, and stalked by her former boyfriend. He was arrested and jailed for those crimes, but someone posted his bail and he was released. There was no way for Mary to know.

After leaving work on the evening of December 6, 1993, Mary sat in her car as it warmed up. Her former boyfriend approached from the driver's side and fired 7 bullets into her head and chest at point blank range, killing her. It was Mary's 21st birthday.

In Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky, the community was stunned and outraged. County officials and software engineers worked diligently to design a system that would let crime victims know whether their offenders are in jail, where they are held, and when they are released.

Exactly one year (December 1994) after Mary's murder, Jefferson County became the first community to institute automated notification for crime victims and other concerned citizens.

Today, a SAVIN program also known in many states as VINE is now used in 40 states and counting and is currently serving more than half of the nation's state and local victims and 100% of the victims of federal crimes. There are 19 states, including Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Illinois, and Florida, currently providing a statewide service. Other states like California, have the system county by county, but not technically a statewide program. Twenty-eight state DOC's and 2 Canadian Provinces use VINE. VINE is accounting for over 65% of county jail beds nationwide and over half the DOC beds nationwide. The U.S. Department of Justice (FBI, U.S. Attorney's Offices, and Federal Bureau of Prisons) utilizes VINE as well.

WHAT DOES VINE DO?

VINE makes information about the booking and release of inmates housed in county jails and state prisons available to “citizens” at no cost, over the telephone or web. This system is all about giving “citizens” what they need.....information. It provides them the avenue to **access information**. Knowledge is power. With power comes control; control of ones **own** safety and security.

HOW VINE WORKS

Offender information is collected automatically in near real-time (approximately every 10 minutes) from jail and prison booking systems through Appriss designed and maintained data adapters. When the information is received in the Data Center, it is validated, standardized, and stored for use by “citizens.”

It provides 24 hour access to offender custody information.

It has the ability to verify an offender’s custody status.

It automatically notifies registered users of a change in an offender’s custody status (transfer, escape, release, death, etc)

VINE Service Representatives (live operators) are available 24 hours a day to assist citizen’s with the use of the system. By pressing “O,” the user can get help with the call from a VSR.

VINE Service Representatives have access to the offender information through the interface with the jail or DOC offender management system.

VINE Service Representatives have access to local phone #'s and are able to direct a victim or citizen to an appropriate local agency. (Crisis shelters, law enforcement, ect)

Technical Service Representatives monitor the status of all VINE adapters and the Appriss Data Center 24 hours a day. When problems arise, they research and resolve them.

“Citizens” can access offender information, any time of the day or night, simply by making a telephone call or by accessing the web at www.vinelink.com.

When a change in status of an offender occurs, the registered user will receive automated calls which continue at specific intervals until the user acknowledges the call by entering a PIN chosen by the user.

All telephone calls and registrations are **FREE, anonymous and confidential**.

VINE is supported by multiple languages, including English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian, Mandarin Chinese, and others. **Kansas would utilize English and Spanish.** Other languages will be addressed should there be a need.

VINE will monitor the custody status of offenders housed in all county sheriff offices and all of the DOC facilities.

Delays may happen from the time of arrest before an offender is “officially” booked into the system. VINE cannot confirm custody until that time.

Appriss/Kansas DOC would provide training workshops for the various law enforcement and victim service providers in the community. Promotional materials will also be provided to first responders, law enforcement agencies, and victim service providers that explain the service through:

- Victim Brochures
- Promotion Posters
- Tear-Off Pads
- Training Kits
- Media Kits
- Public Service Announcements for TV and radio

WHAT IS VINEWATCH?

It's an internet-based Web site designed by VINE to give criminal justice personnel and victim advocates the ability to register victims for notification of changes in offender custody status.

It's a secure site, accessed through assigned user Ids and passwords, also enables users to run reports, track usage of the VINE service, and produce notification letters as backup to VINE notification calls.

GENERATE REPORTS ON:

Notification calls referencing offender custody status

Registrations

Offenders - roster of all offenders in custody at a particular jail

Statistics to show monthly and year-to-date usage of VINE in your community

WHAT IS VINELINK.com?

VINELINK.com is a Web site allowing anyone to search for offender information and register for notification on custody status changes.

OTHER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMS APPRISS HAS TO OFFER
(NOT INCLUDED IN INITIAL SAVIN OR VINE PROGRAM)

VINE Protective Order

Automatically notifies crime victims when a protective order has been served on the respondent. Victims can call the toll-free number 24/7. The system allows victims to:

Key in the protective order number to receive status

Register to be notified when a protective order's status changes

Speak with a live operator for additional information or assistance

Status changes include:

Order issued

Order served

Failed service attempts

Hearing notice

Permanent order issued

Petitions for amendments

Violations of orders effected

Expiration notice

In the event of a busy signal or no answer, the system will continue to call for 24 hours.

WHAT IT DOES:

Provides access to information and notification of service attempts and status

Provides notification of changes of order status

Provides centralized data collection to law enforcement

Provides law enforcement ability to automatically update service attempts

Provides law enforcement with automated processes

VINE Court Events

Automated service that helps keep crime victims and witnesses informed about the progress of their cases through the courts.

Victims or other interested parties can obtain up-to-date information by calling the toll-free number or can register to be notified by telephone or by letter in the event of a change in the case status.

HOW IT WORKS

Case information is collected automatically in near real-time from court management systems through Appriss-designed and maintained data adapters. (Just as the VINE system works)

When the data is received, it is validated, standardized, and stored for use. "Citizens" can access the information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to hear the current status of the case:

- "When is the next hearing?"
- "What is the location of the hearing?"
- "Has there been a continuance?"
- "What is the disposition of the case?"

As with VINE, VINE Court Events supports multiple languages.

VINE Watch for court events can generate status reports, register victims, and monitor usage.

It's monitored 24/7 with technical support.

"Citizens" can press "O" and speak to live operators for assistance.

As with VINE, promotional materials will be distributed regarding VINE Court Events.



Shawnee County Board of Commissioners

Rm. B-11, Courthouse Topeka, Kansas 66603-3933

Marice Kane, 1st district

Vic Miller, 2nd district

Theodore D. Ensley, 3rd district
(785) 233-8200 ext. 4040, Fax: 785-291-4914

E-Mail: Commission@co.shawnee,ks.us

Network Address: www.co.shawnee,ks.us

February 14, 2006

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Vic Miller. I serve as chairman of the Shawnee County Commission. I appear today on behalf of the entire Commission in opposition to Senate Bill 487.

I do not pretend to be Don Quixote nor do I wish to be accused of being as ignorant as I look. So let me say at the outset that I do appreciate the challenge of slowing a piece of legislation bearing 30 Senate sponsors and being championed on behalf of victims of crime. However, my appearance here is more than a symbolic gesture for County Day at the Capitol to preach the mantra of no more "unfunded state mandates".

Rather, I wish to stand before you as an example of "been there, done that" and respectfully plead that you spare us the pain of a repeat episode of what we in Shawnee County have already endured in the name of "automated victim notification". We have traveled this road once and our experience is best summarized in the attached letter from our District Attorney Robert D. Hecht.

I do not know what the end game is for a SAVIN system developed pursuant to SB 487 but if the "pig-in-a-poke" is anything resembling the VINE system sold to us in Shawnee County, I at least want to be there to serve it with some "I told you so relish."

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06

Attachment 6

MEMO

Subject: VINE
To: Commissioner Vic Miller
From: Robert D. Hecht
Date: May 30, 2001

This will acknowledge yours of May 29th regarding the VINE system.

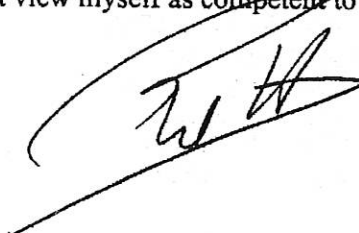
My experience with the VINE system has been one of total dissatisfaction.

I must convey that my experience with the VINE system is having people call me in total and abject frustration because they are getting telephone calls every several minutes from VINE and it is obviously a wrong number that has nothing to do with the person identified by VINE. One of the complaints was from an eastern state, another one from a person in town whose husband was seriously ill and others were "wrong numbers".

I had calls at my home from some 4 or 5 such "wrong numbers" and 1 or 2 such calls here in the office. Ms. McGinnis of my office has had a number of calls also.

Given the nature of these calls, the substantial frequency and the difficulty in getting the calls terminated, one would expect that there should be absolute certainty of the correctness and accuracy of the numbers inserted in the system for the call. I can visualize no excuse for such a failure.

I will leave it to others to discuss the benefits that someone may be receiving from the system for I do not view myself as competent to discuss the existence of benefits.



010531-10

6-2

Remarks of Sister Mary Lex Smith, SCL, Coordinator of the Victim Assistance Program
Wyandotte County District Attorney's Office, Concerning S.B.487

Before the Committee on the Judiciary of the Kansas Senate
February 15, 2006

Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee:

As the Coordinator of the Victim Assistance Program in the Wyandotte County District Attorney's Office, I appear before this committee in opposition to Senate Bill 487.

Several years ago the VINE program was proposed to many of us in victim assistance work. We decided then that the program was not necessary and we opted not to implement it. Many of the reasons remain the same, and some of course have changed.

In the intervening time Kansas Department of Corrections has put their Victim Services Division in place. We all collaborate with KDOC and they help us with our local inquiries. They send a monthly notice to us to let us know who is being released from prison during the next month. They send letters to the victims with release information. They are available for phone calls when added information is needed. The system works well and it seems that what is not broken does not need to be fixed.

Locally we have set up with our jail a means by which victims can be notified when someone is released, if they want to have that information. We have not had complaint calls from our victims which allows us to know that the needs are being met.

Wyandotte County folks are pretty mobile and keeping up with addresses and phone numbers is a daily job. Many people cannot keep up the paying of bills for their phones so they are often out of service or they get new cell phones and numbers on a pretty frequent basis. They do not keep us with whom they have had personal contact updated on new numbers. It is ludicrous to believe that they would keep a State agency informed.

Another of the serious reasons not to have this system is its cost. With money as tight as it is, especially with VOCA and VAWA monies decreasing each year, to spend our small amount of grant money on a system which may or may not serve many people seems wrong. Grant money which pays for direct service to the hundreds of people we know are being served now should not be taken from these programs.

From the viewpoint of my position I cannot believe that SAVIN will benefit our State enough to warrant the expense.

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06

Attachment 7

Eliminating racism empowering women

ywca

YWCA Topeka
225 SW 12th Street
Topeka, KS 66612

T: 785-233-1750
F: 785-233-4867
www.ywcatopeka.org

February 13, 2006

The Honorable Chairman John Vratil
Kansas State Senator
State Capitol Building
300 SW 10th Street, Rm. 281-E
Topeka, KS 66612-1584

RE: Senate Bill 487

Dear Chairman Vratil and Members of Committee:

Thank you for your time here this morning. My name is Lisa Hecht and I am the director of the YWCA Battered Women Task Force. We are the local agency charged with counseling and advocacy for adult victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence.

This agency has had previous experience with an automated victim information and notification system known as VINE. Unfortunately, this was not an effective system for victims or for our community. I can repeat to the committee numerous examples of this system calling people who had absolutely no connection with the criminal case or the victim in the case. Many of these examples are calls that went to elderly people living outside of the state of Kansas. They would receive these calls every 15 minutes, 24 hours a day (because they did not have the password given to victims to indicate they had received the notification) for several days until courthouse staff or my staff could reach a VINE official and deactivate the system. Calls flooded our agency from both the original victim as well as a new set of victims harassed day and night by this automated system.

We stand in support of the Department of Corrections and others who believe there are better, more efficient, and more cost effective ways of appropriately notifying victims through local jurisdictions.

I would ask for your support in having this bill withdrawn or voted down.

Respectfully Submitted,



Lisa F. Hecht
YWCA Battered Women Task Force

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06
Attachment 8

634 SW Harrison Topeka, Kansas 66603
785-232-9784 • FAX 785-266-1874 • coalition@kcsdv.org • www.kcsdv.org

Senate Bill 487
Opposed
February 14, 2006

Chairman Vratil and Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

It may seem counter-intuitive that KCSVD opposes SB 487; a measure intended to help victims stay informed about court cases and perpetrator dispositions. Although it goes almost without saying that victims want to be kept informed about their cases and the location or disposition of the perpetrator, victims also need information and many services that an electronic notification system cannot provide.

KCSVD opposes an electronic victim notification system for numerous reasons:

1. **Victims need more information:**
 - Victims want local advocates that can provide information and compassionate support through the reporting of a crime, the law enforcement investigation, the arrest, and the multiple court processes and outcomes.
2. **Many Kansas counties already have superior services to electronic notification:**
 - Some areas of the state, including the Department of Corrections, already have a superior system in place with responsible and caring staff that provide unique assistance to victims of crime. Almost every notification letter or phone call that is initiated triggers other questions that victims may have and that must be answered by those that know the case and can assist at a local level.
3. **Victims advocates can provide people with more individualized services:**
 - In areas of Kansas where there are few victim services, an electronic telephone and/or mail system is inadequate and should not be the priority initiative or a substitution for woefully poor resources. Kansas still has 64 counties without adequate/timely rape crisis services and 64 counties without appropriate domestic violence crisis services. An electronic notification system, even at maximum effectiveness, would serve only a small number of victims compared to the number of victims whose lives have been changed, even ravaged, by crime that never results in an arrest, prosecution, or a conviction.

4. Victims in danger need more than notification:

- In cases where the victim is in grave danger, as is sometimes the case in domestic violence and stalking crimes, a safety plan and other emergency resources are needed. Dangerousness and lethality of domestic violence may increase significantly at the point where the victim reaches out for help, especially if the batterer perceives this as an act of leaving. Only a victim advocate or other human helper can provide emergency assistance and safety planning. Receiving a telephone call to notify a victim of the release of a perpetrator is of little use when the victim has nowhere to go and no safety plan – it may even raise the anxiety and fear of the victim rather than alleviating anxiety and fear.

5. Rural law enforcement do not have the capacity to enter data in a timely manner:

- The electronic notification system referred to in SB 487 relies on the accurate input of data that is timely enough to respond to the release of those jailed in county facilities. In cases of domestic violence, the release of the perpetrator can occur less than an hour after the arrest. In some rural law enforcement agencies there is no one to input the data except during regular business hours. The perpetrator could be released before the data is even entered.

6. Grant funds are already obligated in Kansas:

- Grant funds allocated to Kansas are currently used for critical victim services and should not be diverted to an electronic notification system.

One of the most common complaints about the criminal justice system from victims is that the defendant has all the rights and services while victims are treated as a piece of evidence. We recognize the need for defendants' rights and are not suggesting they be reduced. We are suggesting that victims need services, too: a local compassionate advocate. Kansas has already invested more than 15 years developing a system that will provide those services, along with notification of hearings, court accompaniment, victim impact statements, parole hearings, release and/or escape of inmates, etc. We have much to do yet. At this juncture, we must consider what the next priority is and how we can get the most effective and efficient services for the resources we have.

Once victims of sexual and domestic violence in Kansas have reasonable access to crisis and support services, then, and only then, will KCSDV support an expensive electronic notification system.

Victims need	Victim Advocate	Electronic Notification
Emergency room response (Sexual assault or domestic violence)	X	0
Help with law enforcement Investigation	X	0
Safety planning	X	0
Notice of all court hearings	X	X
Help with preparing for court	X	0
Help obtaining a PFA or PFS	X	0
Notice of PFA /PFS service	X	X
Notice of perpetrator bonding out	X	X (if info in system in time)
Transportation to emergency shelter	X	0
Assistance with childcare while in court	X	0
Counseling and support (24/7)	X	0
Referral for other services	X	0
Notice of parole hearings	X	X
Transportation to parole hearing	X	0
Information/help with restitution	X	0

Top Ten List
Development of Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Response in Kansas

- 1) The criminal justice system climate will encourage reporting of rape/sexual assault and domestic violence
- 2) Victims of sexual assault/rape will have access to crisis services, including hospital emergency room response within 30 minutes of requesting assistance
- 3) Victims of domestic violence will have access to emergency shelter or other advocacy services within 50 miles of their home community
- 4) All services will be fully accessible
- 5) All children who accompany their mother into shelter will have access to assessment and crisis services
- 6) All prosecutors will have access to superior forensic evidence and medical support at rape/sexual assault trials
- 7) All victims of sexual and domestic violence will be aware of available services
- 8) All professionals such as faith leaders, mental health workers, law enforcement officers, employers, health care workers, educators, prosecutors, judges, child welfare workers, and social service providers will be trained to respond appropriately to sexual and domestic violence
- 9) Long-range services, such as housing and employment options will be available for victims of domestic violence
- 10) All Kansas children will have access to effective primary prevention programs

634 SW Harrison Topeka, Kansas 66603

785-232-9784 • FAX 785-266-1874 • coalition@kcsdv.org • www.kcsdv.org

MEMO

To: Chairman Vratil and Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee
Re: SB 487
Date: February 15, 2006

During the past 18 hours I have had the pleasure of attending a presentation by Mr. Adam Tatum of the Appriss Corporation. During that presentation several matters became apparent:

- 1) The VINE system has matured into an impressive tool. The most intriguing feature of the system is a new component that tracks protection from abuse orders, and presumably the protection from stalking orders. This Protection Order component may be purchased independently from the original VINE and will help track when protection orders have been served, thereby valid and enforceable.
- 2) Currently, Kansas has no system in place to help law enforcement or victims easily access this information. The protection order component would certainly be a great asset to Kansas.
- 3) There are numerous data collection and information systems being talked about, explored, and developed in Kansas, the VINE system should be explored to understand how it would fit into those systems and how it would enhance victim access to information.
- 4) KCSDV urges the Senate Judiciary Committee to request the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council review the merits of the VINE system and how it may fit with existing services and how services could be enhanced by allowing quick access to the protection order service and enforcement information.

OFFICE OF THE



STEVE M. HORNBERGER
UNDERSHERIFF

111 E. 11TH STREET
LAWRENCE, KS 66044-2990
PHONE: (785) 841-0007
FAX: (785) 841-5168

KENNETH M. MCGOVERN
SHERIFF

KENNETH L. MASSEY
UNDERSHERIFF

3801 E. 25TH STREET
LAWRENCE, KS 66046-6816
PHONE: (785) 830-1000
FAX: (785) 830-1085

02-14-2006

Dear Senator John Vratil,

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to express my feelings on SB 487 and I believe on behalf of other Sheriff's Office throughout the State of Kansas.

Our agency has a direct supervision jail with a maximum capacity of 196 inmates. Inmates are classified within the first 72 hours after entering the facility. After the initial classification assessment their behavior is reviewed again in thirty days. During their incarceration they may be reclassified for discipline reasons or positive behavior in the facility several times while in our facility.

We also house work release inmates that are released daily into the community to perform their job. They then return at the assigned time that is mandated by the courts.

Our jail facility is located approximately five miles from the courts. We transfer inmates from the jail facility three to four times a day.

With this system it would take a minimum of three staff members trying to update the status of inmates in our facility. We have had discussions with our County commission about adding staff to perform other functions, and have been denied. I agree victims need to be kept apprised of the status of their case but believe this proposal in SB487 places an undue burden, both manpower issues and financial costs, on local law enforcement officials.

Sincerely,

Sheriff Ken McGovern

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06

Attachment 10



KANSAS

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ROGER WERHOLTZ, SECRETARY

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

Testimony on SB 487
to
The Senate Judiciary Committee

By Roger Werholtz
Secretary
Kansas Department of Corrections

February 15, 2006

The Department of Corrections has concerns regarding SB 487. SB 487 requires the implementation of a statewide automated victim information and notification system. (SAVIN). SB 487 requires that crime victims be notified of a list of events by their choice of telephone, letter, or email. The department's concerns involve the scope of the information to be provided by various units of government and whether the cost of that system would be justified.

SB 487 provides that the Department of Corrections is to establish the SAVIN system. The department notes however, that the Kansas Bureau of Investigation is the criminal information repository for the state. Additionally, due to the diverse types of information to be relayed through the SAVIN system pursuant to SB 487 and the wide variation in when that information is changed, the department raises the issue of whether the "one size fits all" approach of SB 487 is the most cost effective means of providing information to crime victims and the public. For example, transfers of an inmate between KDOC correctional facilities while frequent is not of great significance to most crime victims since the offender remains confined in a secure facility and thus would not warrant telephone calls to crime victims. Likewise, notification of an upcoming parole hearing by letter serves the interests of most crime victims. Additionally, the wealth of information regarding KDOC offenders accessed through the internet is also believed to meet the needs and interests of most crime victims whose offenders are in the department's custody. In contrast, the release of a defendant from a county jail due to the posting of a release bond can occur in a short period of time and may be of great interest to a crime victim. These observations lead the department to raise the questions:

1. Is the information that the department has regarding offenders in its custody disseminated in a cost effective manner meeting the needs of crime victims and the public?
2. What would be the cost of collection and dissemination of the information generated by jails; and state and municipal courts throughout the state?

3. Is the Department of Corrections the best entity for being the central point of dissemination of information?
4. Is enactment of a statutory mandate to implement a SAVIN system the best course of action to take prior to a study of cost of the collection of the diverse types of information held by different entities throughout the state, a determination of the suitability of the KCJIS network as a platform for the collection and dissemination of that information, and prior to negotiations with any vendor?

SB 487 would require the collection and dissemination of information from distinct sources:

Type of Information	Source	Currently Automated	Notification Currently Provided by	Available from APPRISS
Facility location	KDOC	Yes	Internet and letters regarding work release placement	Yes
Facility location	All jails	Unknown by KDOC	Unknown by KDOC	Yes, if data collected and transmitted by jails
Custody classification	KDOC	Yes	Internet for all custody status and by letter for minimum custody and community work assignments	Yes
Custody classification	All jails	Unknown by KDOC	Unknown by KDOC	Yes, if data collected and transmitted by jails
Release/discharge/escapes	KDOC	Yes	Internet, letter and emergency telephone calls	Yes
Releases/discharge/escapes	All Jails	Unknown by KDOC	Unknown by KDOC	Yes, if data collected and transmitted by jails.

Type of Information	Source	Currently Automated	Notification Currently Provided by	Available from APPRISS
Protective orders	Sheriffs, police, and courts (state and municipal)	Unknown by KDOC	Unknown by KDOC	Not in the price quoted to KDOC.
Upcoming Court events	Courts (state and municipal)	Unknown by KDOC	Notification by prosecutors	Not in the price quoted to KDOC.
Upcoming Parole or Pardon Hearing	KDOC	Yes	Internet and letter	Yes
Change in parole or probation status	KDOC	Yes	Internet and letter notification for releases.	Yes
Change in parole or probation status (State)	District Court court services	Unknown by KDOC	Unknown by KDOC	Not in the price quoted to KDOC.
Change in parole or probation status (Municipal)	Municipal court services	Unknown by KDOC	Unknown by KDOC	Not in the price quoted to KDOC.
Change in parole or probation status (State)	Community Corrections	Yes	Internet and letter	Yes
Offender Registration	Sheriffs reporting to Kansas Bureau of Investigation	The KBI web site is automated but the extent of automation on the part of sheriffs is unknown.	Internet	Not in the price quoted to KDOC.

In its deliberations on SB 487, the department recommends that the Committee consider the information currently provided by the department to crime victims, the manner that information is provided, the cost of the department's notification process, and the interests of victims. The department believes that its current victim notification and support services are tailored to the needs and desires of crime victims and are provided at a substantially lower cost. The department provides notifications by letter or telephone. Pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3727, the Office of Victim Services provides written notification of the following changes in offender status:

- Releases
- Expiration of sentence

- Escape
- Obtaining minimum custody
- Assignment to work release
- Death
- Community Service work assignment

In addition, the Office of Victim Services also provides notification of the following changes in offender status:

- Absconder status and apprehension
- Early discharge from parole
- Clemency Application
- Public Comment Session
- Functional Incapacitation
- Interstate Compact (notification to victims for Department of Corrections, Community Corrections, and Probation)
- Sexually Violent Predator civil commitment and releases.

The annual budget for FY 2006 for the department to provide these notifications is \$70,168 from inmate benefit funds.

Most importantly, the most time sensitive information; information on the service of protective orders, upcoming court events, and releases pursuant to the posting of a bond is not information captured by the department but is generated by counties and the court system. Additionally, the collection and dissemination of information regarding protection orders and court events is not included in the cost estimate provided by APPRISS for the \$1.179 million start up costs for the first two years or the approximately \$525,000 annual cost thereafter.

The department has established a Victim Services Division whose director reports directly to the Secretary of Corrections. That division is involved with the statewide crime victim advocacy groups Kansas Organization of Victim Assistance (KOVA), Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV), Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), Parents of Murdered Children (POMC), and the Kansas Victim Assistance Association (KVAA) as well as daily contact with individual domestic violence and sexual assault agencies and victim/witness coordinators across the state. This involvement aids the department in understanding and addressing the needs and interests of crime victims in a responsive and flexible manner. The main concern of the Victim Services Division is to not revictimize the people it serves. This guiding principle entails that crime victims not constantly be reminded of their having been a crime victim by receiving, possibly on a daily basis, information that they do not want such as custody or facility transfers that do not involve the inmate being in a less secure facility and particularly through an impersonal automated recorded message. The automated feature of the SAVIN system potentially ignores that guiding principle at an emotional cost to victims while at the same time imposing a substantial financial cost for the operation of the system.

The emotional cost to crime victims of erroneous automated notifications was vividly illustrated when the Ohio Department of Correction's automated system erroneously notified 3,000 crime

victims that the inmates that victimized them had been released the day before New Years Eve 2005. This obviously is not the type of information that a crime victim should receive, particularly through a recorded automated telephone call. It is the department's policy to have a staff member of the Victim Services Division personally speak with crime victims in the event of an escape and to seek the assistance of local law enforcement in locating the victim if telephone contact cannot be made.

In addition to the individual notifications provided by the department to crime victims, the department maintains two web sites; Public KASPER, and a modified version of Public KASPER tailored for crime victims. The information provided on these sites is identical except that for the victim's version, the offender's photograph is not automatically displayed and the information for all of the offenders who perpetrated the crime(s) against the particular victim are accessed without the need of additional offender searches. The department's Public KASPER web site is at <http://www.dc.state.ks.us/kasper2/>. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation also maintains a web site for the location of registered offenders at <https://www.accesskansas.org/ssrv-registered-offender/index.do>.

The Department's public KASPER web site is searchable by name, alias, race, gender, age, date of birth, social security number, KDOC identification number, county of supervision including community corrections supervision. Public KASPER also contains a photograph, physical description, criminal history, location (both while on release as well as while confined in a KDOC facility), location history, custody/supervision level, parole and warrant history, and disciplinary record.

The department believes that federal grant funding for SAVIN systems was established with approximately \$7 million allocated nation wide. Those funds were limited to the startup costs and the first and second years of operation and required a 50/50 match on the part of the states. That funding has been allocated with the application deadline having been August of last year. Who will sustain the expected costs for data entry, system maintenance and upgrades at all required locations in the ensuing years?

The department believes that the information regarding offenders in its custody is effectively and efficiently disseminated to the public and crime victims at a substantially lower cost. The total cost to jails and courts for the collection and transfer of information generated by those entities is unknown by the department as is the cost and feasibility of utilizing the KBI's central repository or KCJIS network for the collection and dissemination of non KDOC generated information. However, the department recommends that those avenues be fully explored without the mandate for the establishment of such a system as provided for by SB 487.



Home
Search For Offender
By Name
By Offender ID

MOSTATE
VINE Service Number: (866) 566-8267

Customer Service

Offender Detail

BACK

Offender Record

Last Name: SMITH	Custody Status: In Custody
First Name: JOHN A	Agency: Boonville Correctional Center
Date of Birth: 08/10/1972	Race:
Offender ID: 00278473	Gender:

For information on registering for custody status change on this offender, please call the toll-free VINE Service number and follow the prompts.



Disclaimer: This Web Site is being provided as a service to victims of crime by Appriss Incorporated. The information contained for personal use and any commercial use of this information is strictly prohibited. You may not collect, sell, offer for sale, modify, display, publicly perform, import, distribute, retransmit or otherwise use the content from this Web Site in any way, without the ex permission of Appriss Incorporated.



Appriss, Inc.
© 1997-2005

OFFENDER POPULATION SEARCH - PUBLIC WEB SITE



KASPER
Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository
Kansas Criminal Justice Information System



OFFENDERS SHALL NOT BE ARRESTED SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION
DISPLAYED ON THIS SITE

Please Enter Offender Search Criteria in One or More of these Fields:

Last Name :

First Name :

Search Aliases : Yes No

Race : ANY

Gender : ANY

Age Range (e.g., from 23 to 25) : to

Birth Date (e.g., 12/5/1970) :

Social Security Number : - -

ID# or KDOC Number :

Parole Supervision County : ANY

CC Supervision Location : ANY

[ABSCONDERS: PAROLE](#) [COMMUNITY-CORRECTIONS](#)

[KDOC Main-Page](#) [Victims](#) [Escapes](#)

[Help](#) [NEWS](#) [About Us](#) [Criminal-Justice Links](#)

[KANSAS AMBER ALERT SITE](#)

[Review Disclaimer](#)



KASPER

**Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository
Kansas Criminal Justice Information System**



**OFFENDERS SHALL NOT BE ARRESTED SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION
DISPLAYED ON THIS SITE**

JONES, JOHN WALDO, (KDOC # 0031170)

This Information is Current as of: Feb 15 2006 2:10AM

Name(s)

Name Type	Name
Conviction	JONES, JOHN WALDO
True	JONES, JOHN WALDO

Birthdate(s)

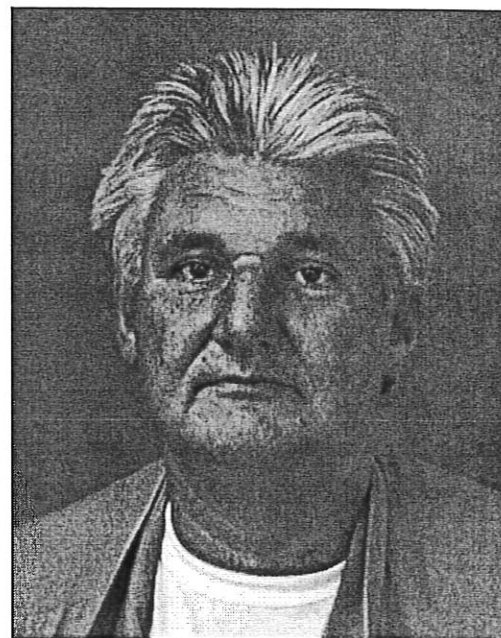
Birthdate Type	Birthdate
True	Nov 11, 1959

Current Status reported by Dept. of Corrections

Earliest Possible Release Date	Current Status	Admission Date	Current Location	Custody Level
Sep 01, 2007	Incarcerated	Jul 26, 2005	Hutchinson CF-Central	Low Medium

Demographics

Eye Color	Hair Color	Height	Weight	Gender	Race
Brown	Gray or Partially Gray	6'-3"	235	Male	White



JONES, JOHN WALDO
< Click on Picture To Enlarge >

Convictions(s)

County	Case Number	Offense Date	Conviction Date	ACS	Criminal Conviction Description	Counts	Crime Severity Level	Case Status
Reno	78CR35	Jan 21, 1978	May 05, 1978	N/A	Indecent Liberties With A Child	1	Class C Felony	Active
Reno	83CR171	May 25, 1983	Sep 02, 1983	Attempted	Rape	1	Class C Felony	Active
Reno	83CR171	May 25, 1983	Sep 02, 1983	N/A	Aggravated Burglary	1	Class C Felony	Active

* - Denotes Active for Post Release Supervision Only.

KDOC Physical Location History(s)

Location	Movement Date	Movement Reason
Hutchinson CF-Central	Jul 26, 2005	Cond Rel Viol. No New Sentence
Texas State	Jul 17, 2005	DOC Warrant Issued
Unknown or N/A	May 31, 2005	Absconded
Reno County	Jul 19, 2004	Paroled In-State
Hutchinson CF-Central	Sep 25, 2003	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-East	Jul 15, 2002	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	Jun 07, 2000	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-East	Feb 15, 2000	Inter-Facility Movement

Hutchinson CF-Central	Dec 15, 1999	Inter-Facility Movement
Norton CF-Central	Apr 13, 1999	Inter-Facility Movement
El Dorado CF-Central	Jul 12, 1995	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	Feb 13, 1992	Inter-Facility Movement
Lansing CF-Central	Feb 07, 1990	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	Feb 06, 1990	Inter-Facility Movement
Norton CF-Central	Nov 27, 1989	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	Nov 21, 1989	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-East	Nov 16, 1989	Inter-Facility Movement
Lansing CF-Central	Mar 08, 1989	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	Oct 14, 1988	Inter-Facility Movement
Ellsworth CF	Sep 29, 1988	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	Jun 08, 1988	Inter-Facility Movement
Lansing CF-Central	Jul 31, 1987	Returned From Court Appearance
Reno County	Jul 24, 1987	Released For Court Appearance
Lansing CF-Central	Dec 08, 1983	Inter-Facility Movement
Topeka CF-RDU	Nov 09, 1983	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	Sep 26, 1983	Parole Viol. New Sentence
Reno County	Aug 04, 1983	DOC Warrant Issued
Reno County	May 27, 1983	Intra-parole/CR
Reno County	Jul 22, 1982	Intra-parole/CR
Rooks County	Jul 13, 1982	Intra-parole/CR
Reno County	Jul 02, 1982	Intra-parole/CR
Graham County	Jun 16, 1982	Intra-parole/CR
Reno County	Feb 25, 1982	Intra-parole/CR
Barton County	Aug 05, 1981	Intra-parole/CR
Reno County	Jun 25, 1981	Paroled In-State
Lansing CF-Central	Mar 27, 1980	Inter-Facility Movement
Hutchinson CF-Central	May 15, 1978	Probation Viol. New Sentence

KDOC Disciplinary Report(s) since January 1996

Date	Class	Location	Type of report
Aug 17, 2003	1	Hutchinson Correctional Facility - East	Avoiding an Officer
Aug 17, 2003	2	Hutchinson Correctional Facility - East	Restr Area/Unauth Presence
Jul 02, 1999	3	Norton Correctional Facility - Central	Violation of Publisher Orders

Kansas Department of Corrections

Jeremy Barclay

From: Jeremy Barclay
Sent: Wednesday, January 25, 2006 2:58 PM
To: Jeremy Barclay
Subject: Yikes!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

-----Original Message-----

From: Ho, Karin [mailto:Karin.Ho@odrc.state.oh.us]
Sent: Saturday, December 31, 2005 4:46 PM
To: Amy Vorachek; Anne Seymour; Barbara Fort; Barbara Grissom; Betty Abbott; Betty Brown; Beverly Young; Bill Stutz; Brad Thompson; Bruce Gordon; Catherine Hicks; Cherri Gass; Cheryl Cochran; Cindy Morse; Colleen Winston; Cynthia Hayes; Dan Levey; Dawn Booz-Hill; Debi Holcomb; Debra Neighoff; Deinse Giles; Donnett Dempsey-Macon; Erin Gaffney; Fay Dunning; Francine Martinez-Garcia; Janet Findley; Janet Koupash; Jean Wall; Jeff Lacks; John Duffey; Joycelyn Evans; Kathie Catlin; Kathy Buckley; Kay Crockett; Keith Thayer; Kip Lowe; Linda Badger; Lisa Lamb; Lisa Westwood; Lydia Newlin; Marcy Nolan; Mark Lazarus; Melanie Boston; melissa hook; Michael Fuiava; Peter Michaud; Raven Kazen; Robbie Fullerton; Rose Young; Sally Hilander; Sandi Jaynes; Sarah Williams; Sharon Daurelle; Sharon English; Sheila Shatter; Sheryl DeMott; Steve Eckstrom; Steve Evans; Teresa Foley; Traci Dory; Trudy Gregorie; Victoria Sostack
Subject: Yikes!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Hi Everyone...

Okay...yes, it's New Year's Eve...and where am I sitting???

In my office working!! The last of our staff just went home for the evening!

As some of you have heard, the VINE system notified 3,000 victims here in Ohio erroneously that the inmates in their cases had been RELEASED!!! ...all in just one hour yesterday afternoon! We are still unsure at this point exactly where the breakdown occurred...but to me that's irrelevant. The bottom line is that victims have been harmed and there's no excuse that will change that fact!

As you can imagine, nearly all victims were in immediate crisis. We have been working literally nonstop since noon yesterday to help victims know the status of the offenders and confirming their locations...and feel safe (if that's even possible at this point)

The thousands of victims we have talked to over the past 24 hours have been suicidal, angry, confused and physically ill (I'm aware of at least one man who ended up in the hospital with a possible heart attack). As you know, when someone is thrown into such a state of crisis...especially during the already tough holidays like this...they are often not thinking rationally or even making sense.

I must say, I'm extremely proud of our staff here in Ohio. They sure stepped up to the plate!! New Year's Eve or not...victims are and always will be their priority!! I'm not sure when I've seen such 'organized' chaos like we've just been through. Almost instinctively, across our state...victim advocates, prison staff and law enforcement agencies across the state all just chipped in to help support the victims through this mess.

I wanted to send this e-mail, first and foremost, in appreciation for those of you who sent e-mails earlier encouraging us through this crisis. And secondly, to sound off about the importance of all of us nationally sticking together. You have no idea how much at this moment I wish we were all together. We could sure use a group hug about now here in Ohio!! :o)

I'm certain many of you would know exactly what we're going through as victim advocates working within corrections. Thank goodness it's not very often something this devastating happens that impacts so many. For 3,000 victims out of the blue to get a call from VINE telling them that their offenders were released and if they feared for their safety they should call 911, was an absolute nightmare. To say they were kicked in the stomach does not begin to describe their reactions. Many were hiding in closets calling us, leaving work to rush home to feel safe, whatever they felt they needed to do.

We as staff were devastated thinking about how horrible this was for everyone involved and feeling like we had no control to stop the trauma that was being caused. The only people I'm hearing not upset of course, are inmates. One Captain this evening told me inmates were having a grand time with all the media attention this has gotten. It's been covered by CNN, MSNBC, the Today Show...and on and on...

I guess I'm just sitting here feeling a little sappy, sentimental...and sad that it's been 2 years since we've had a meeting nationally. You all have always been a great source of information, mentorship and inspiration to me over the years...and I miss you!!!! We need to work together to keep our professional connection strong...especially during times like this. I know we have an NIC webcast training scheduled for fall 2006...I'm so excited! Just the thought we're going to have a chance to learn from each other is exciting.

I know we've been talking for years about a national professional organization (NAVSPIC - National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections), but in my opinion, it's past time to make it a reality. It's too hard to work alone within our correctional systems. I know from talking to many of you, you agree. I

think we all just get so caught up in our busy schedules that it's hard to carve out time. There are several of us that refuse to give up until we have an organization we can call our own. We desperately need the support of governmental agencies certainly. Financially, we don't have resources... But, there are quality things we can do if we just strengthen our communication lines between all of us. I know we're all very busy, but please, if you're interested...when you get more information about opportunities to work together nationally...jump in! We all need to work together to make this happen. We hope in the coming months to light a fire that takes off...

Okay..I'll get off my soap box for now...it's just been a very long 36 hours and my family's home waiting for me!

I wish you all the BEST for the New Year!!!!!!!!!!!!!! ...thanks for listening!!!! :O)

Karin Ho

Office of Victim Services

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL: The sender intends to communicate the contents of this transmission only to the person to whom it is addressed. This transmission may contain information that is confidential per Ohio Revised Code 5120.60 and not considered public record. If you are not the designated recipient you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, please notify us immediately by telephone, (614) 728-9947 and promptly destroy the original transmission. Thank you for your assistance.



Kansas Organization for Victim Assistance

Box 2865

Topeka, KS 66601-2865

Frank Henderson, Jr.,
President
Kansas Attorney General's
Office

Debi Holcomb,
Vice President
Kansas Department of
Corrections

Judy Brunhoeber,
Secretary
Wichita Police Department

Marie Landry,
Treasurer
Kansas Coalition Against
Sexual and Domestic
Violence

February 15, 2006

Chairman John Vratil
Senate Judiciary Committee
Statehouse, Room 123 South
Topeka, KS 66612


Dear Chairman Vratil and Members of the Committee,

The Kansas Organization for Victim Assistance (KOVA) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to promote fair treatment for victims of crime. The membership of KOVA is made up of crime victims, victim service providers, and others interested in promoting and protecting crime victims' rights. One of the purposes of KOVA is to promote action on policies and legislation that affects victims of crime.

The purpose of this letter is to formally oppose SB 487, which calls for the creation of an automated victim notification system. Reasons for our opposition include:

- 1) The legislation makes it appear that a problem exists, when we are informed that there is not a need for this proposed system.
- 2) It is expensive. APRISS is a for-profit company. Not including the courts and protective orders, the cost is \$700,000 for year one, \$481,000 for year two, and \$525,000 for year three. The expense would be a great deal higher if the court notification and protective order notification are included as stated in the bill.
- 3) Counties and Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) currently notify victims. KDOC has performed victim notification since 1991.
- 4) The APRISS operators, located in Kentucky, can only give information that they are provided - in other words, they cannot give information about local resources or facilitate personalized safety planning.
- 5) Money for community Victim Services is already limited - this could jeopardize some of that funding needed for current victim services or enhancing current services.
- 6) Crime victims and others have been mistakenly notified by the VINE system by phone and continued to receive calls on the half hour with no means to stop the automated calls.
- 7) Crime victims need someone to talk with that understands their cases and can answer their questions at a local level. Personalized contact is preferred over a machine or email that provides limited information.

(The views expressed for KOVA does not necessarily reflect the views of representative agencies.)

Sincerely,

Frank Henderson, Jr.
President

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06
Attachment 12

To: Senate Judiciary Committee
From: John P. Wheeler, Jr., Finney County Attorney
Elizabeth A. York, Finney County Attorney Victim/Witness Coordinator
Re: Senate Bill 487
Date: February 13, 2006

We would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the committee for allowing us to supplement the record on Senate Bill 487 with this written testimony. On behalf of The Office of the Finney County Attorney, we are submitting this testimony as opponents of this bill.

The purpose of Senate Bill 487 is to enact a statewide automated victim information and notification system (SAVIN). Currently the Office of the Finney County Attorney Victim/Witness Program provides information to victims by brochure. These brochures are provided by the Kansas Department of Corrections Victim Services Division with telephone and website access information. The Office of the Finney County Attorney also provides Kansas Offender Registration information which also provides the victim with telephone and website options to use when needed. Upon request of a victim, the Finney County Jail will contact victims when a suspect/defendant is to be released for any reason. Victim information is gained from law enforcement, the victims themselves or the County Attorney's Victim/Witness Office.

As of this date our office has not received a complaint due to lack of services or adequate victim notifications provided by KDOC or the County Attorney's Office. KDOC sends our office notice of upcoming parole hearings through email and regular mail service. Our office, along with KDOC, will provide notice to victims at their last known addresses, the victim is in turn receiving double notice, which insures victim notification. Our office will attempt to locate a current address for victims and, if one is located, will share this information with the KDOC Victim Services Division. Through these various programs already in place, a victim has control of being personally contacted or to locate information on the defendant themselves at anytime. Through various programs, the victim, or any person interested, may know the status of a defendant such as any parole/probation changes or address changes. A victim will also know if a defendant is current or non-compliant with the state offender registry.

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06
Attachment 13

Victim notification through the Office of the Finney County Attorney is very effective at providing timely notice to victims of crimes. Notice is provided by mail and telephone. This builds personal rapport with victims. At this time, we get the opportunity to address other needs or concerns the victim may have about their case or address issues resulting from the crime that was committed against them. We are better able to serve the victim's needs by providing to them local and state resources for counseling, housing, medical needs and financial sources. If someone out of Shawnee County is acting as the role of an operator, they will not know the best local resources for a victim in Finney County, Garden City, Kansas. We who work in this community and live in this community with our victims know best our local resources and who would best fill the victim's needs at the time.

One major concern of Senate Bill No. 487 is the lack of participation in a criminal proceeding by a victim. There are times that we are unable to locate a victim to keep their information updated to the SAVIN's requirements. We have difficulty in keeping a current address and/or phone number due to various obstacles we face in our rural community. Because of meatpacking plants, our community college, or the immigration status of some, our public is difficult to track. Our county has a large and diverse population and, in attempting to work with immigrants, it is not uncommon that a victim is using false identification. This includes false social security numbers and dates of birth. Most of the time this is done to gain employment and when they have had contact with law enforcement of any sort, they fear being deported and will leave our county or again gain a new identity. In these circumstances we will utilize various means of attempting to locate the victim by using local law enforcement, local utility services, internet searches, State authorized programs and by communicating with any family or friends that can be located.

This office feels that the State and Federal money can be better used in the offices already in place to better serve the victims, one on one. By doing this, we are also able to better educate the community as a whole about the judicial systems and its functions. This will help the victim feel more like a person and not just a person in a criminal case in progress. We feel that SAVIN is a system that may not work and would certainly not be user friendly to the less educated. This places victim notification in the hands of technology instead of the hearts of the community. As

it stands, this office is better able to serve its community with a little bit of comfort and a lot of understanding to an already frustrating judicial system.

The present system our office provides for victim notification works very well. On the other hand we feel that SAVIN will not work as Senate Bill No. 487 proposes. We feel that this bill will severely handicap the vital communication that needs to take place with prosecutors and victims in every case. We respectfully oppose Senate Bill 487 for the above reasons.

We thank you for your time and attention in considering our position in opposition to Senate Bill No. 487.

John P. Wheeler, Jr.
Finney County Attorney
409 N. 9th Street
Garden City, KS 67846
Telephone: (620) 272-3568
Email: ca01@finneycounty.org

Elizabeth A. York
Finney County Attorney
Victim/Witness Coordinator
409 N. 9th Street
Garden City, KS 67846
Telephone: (620) 272-3568
Email: vwc@finneycounty.org

LAW OFFICES OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Third Judicial District
Shawnee Co. Courthouse, 200 SE 7th Street
Second Floor, Suite 214
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603

ROBERT D. HECHT
District Attorney

TELEPHONE (785) 233-8200 Ext. 4330
FAX (785) 291-4909
www.shawneecountyda.org

February 13, 2006

The Honorable John Vratil
Kansas State Senator
State Capitol Building
300 S.W. 10th Street, Rm 281-E
Topeka, KS 66612-1584

Re: Senate Bill 487

Dear Senator Vratil:

It is my understanding that the Senate is considering the adoption of SB 487, an act to establish a statewide automated victim information and notification system. May I suggest to you that such systems are not effective and cause more concern, issues and difficulties than the providing of valid notifications and assistance. There are better and cheaper ways of advising victims.

Illustrative of the foregoing is this office provides through our case management system an automated letter to the victim of crimes as to the decision made by this office as to charge or decline a case, if charged, the nature of the charge, and the victim also receives a written notice as to how they can seek restitution from the offender, if there is a conviction, as well as receiving information pertaining to the Crime Victims Reparation Act. Additionally, our computer system automatically forwards a letter to the victim of every crime giving them notice as to every hearing scheduled, whether the same is for a motion, pretrial, preliminary hearing, or a trial, as well as sentencing. If any of the procedures scheduled to which they are given notice are rescheduled our computer system notifies the victim of the fact that there is a rescheduling and of the new time and date. As to this jurisdiction, the statewide

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06
Attachment 14

Senator John Vratil
February 13, 2006
Page 2

automated victim information and notification system would be a redundancy.

Should the Kansas Department of Corrections become responsible for such activity, they obviously would have to receive data from each of the prosecutorial jurisdictions. If they are going to notify the victim of the charging, and the time and date of every scheduled court proceeding, they would have to give notice a minimum of 24,000 times just for this judicial district. Multiply that by six (6) district attorney venues and 99 county attorney venues and you can begin to understand the volume that they would be inundated with. I arrived at the minimum of 24,000 notifications on the basis that this venue runs about 3,500 to 4,000 cases per year and there is an average of six (6) scheduled events for each case.

This jurisdiction had previous experience with an automated victim information and notification system known as VINE. It was such an ineffective and aggravating system that the County Commission would not continue the contract. Part of the way in which such a system works is that the victim or person wanting notification advises the system of their phone number. Then the system telephones that number to provide the information. The way the VINE system worked, and I presume the way this system would work is the system automatically telephones and repeats the call until such time as it receives an answer. We had numerous, and I mean numerous, instances in which those calls were going to the wrong people, people who had absolutely no connection with the case, but because there was a transposition of the telephone number. Many examples were of elderly people in Massachusetts, Indiana, southeast part of the United States and elsewhere receiving those calls and they would continue to receive those calls because those recipients did not have the magic password or key to be able to terminate the calls coming to them, and so every 15 minutes, 24 hours a day they continued to receive those calls.

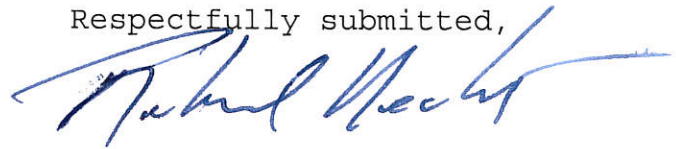
It is apparent that the cost to implement such a system for manpower, supplies, updates of software, computer systems and managing and monitoring would be in the neighborhood of several million dollars. There are much more effective ways to secure

Senator John Vratil
February 13, 2006
Page 3

notification to victims for a lot less money. Simply helping local jurisdictions to have case management systems or computer systems that will send out such notices by mail would be much more effective and the cost would be responsible.

I would ask you to give serious consideration to having the bill withdrawn or voted down.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert D. Hecht
District Attorney

RDH/clk



KANSAS
ASSOCIATION OF
COUNTIES

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ON SB 487
Before the Senate Judiciary Committee
February 15, 2006

By Judy Moler, General Counsel/Legislative Services Director

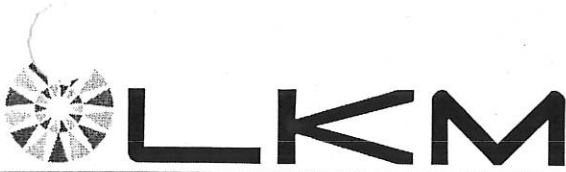
Thank you for allowing the Kansas Association of Counties to comment in opposition to SB 487 which would establish a statewide victim notification system (SAVIN). The Kansas Association of Counties opposes this bill as it creates another unfunded mandate for counties. In a time when county's budgets are all ready stretched thin, we assert that this bill, which establishes a system that has not been shown to be needed, is an ill-conceived idea.

The Kansas Association of Counties urges you to vote "no" on SB 487.

The Kansas Association of Counties, an instrumentality of member counties under KSA 19-2690, provides legislative representation, educational and technical services, and a wide range of informational services to its member counties. For information contact Randall Allen or Judy Moler (785) 272-2585.

300 SW 8th Avenue
3rd Floor
Topeka, KS 66603-3912
785•272•2585
Fax 785•272•3585

Senate Judiciary
2-15-06
Attachment 15



League of Kansas Municipalities

TO: Senate Judiciary Committee

FROM: Sandy Jacquot, General Counsel

DATE: February 15, 2006

RE: SB 487

Thank you for allowing the League to submit written testimony concerning SB 487. We believe the policy of victim notification is a good one and support the establishment of such a system to the extent feasible across the state. Our reservation with SB 487 is how it interfaces with municipal courts and law enforcement agencies in Kansas. Some of the larger cities have very elaborate victim notification procedures, such as Overland Park, but other cities may or may not have as much technology to participate in such a system. The bill as currently worded would apply to victims of ordinance violations, if they register to receive notifications.

Some of the questions relate to the cost of participating in the system. It is to be funded by the Department of Corrections, but the bill states in Section 7 that law enforcement agencies must cooperate in the establishment and maintenance of the system. It is unclear what that would require of city law enforcement agencies. In addition, it is unclear what role a municipal court would play in providing information for inclusion in the system and the court's role in providing information to victims. Since the League was not asked for a fiscal note, we are unsure if the intent of the bill was to include ordinance violations that are adjudicated in municipal court. Therefore, the League would request clarification on these issues. One clarification would be to amend the definition of "victim" in Section 1 to mean a person that suffered harm as the result of any violation of a criminal statute. Finally, there is no definition of offender, but it could be similarly defined as one convicted of violating a criminal statute. As a housekeeping detail, the references in Section 5 should probably be to chapters and articles of Kansas statutes, rather than articles and sections.

Thank you for the opportunity to seek clarification on SB 487. I will be in attendance at the hearing if there are any questions.



MADD

Activism | Victim Services | Education™

2/13/06

Mothers Against Driving
KANSAS STATE OFFICE
3601 SW 29th St., Suite 211
Topeka, KS 66614
Phone (785)271-7525
1-800-228-6233
Fax (785)271-0797
maddkansas@parod.com

Senator John Vratil, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
State Capital, Rm. 281 E
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Vratil and Committee Members:

I would like to take the opportunity to submit written testimony for your consideration regarding SB 487. MADD has no official position addressing automated notification of crime victims whose offender's status has changed while in the criminal justice system.

The past fifteen years, Kansas MADD has maintained a statewide victim assistance program which provides direct services to victims of drunk driving crashes. In our role as victim advocates, we have found the existing system of notification works well.

It is our understanding that federal discretionary grant funds would be used as start up money for the project described in SB 487 and that these funds may require matching funds. Kansas MADD is quite concerned as to the source of matching funds as well as the source of future funding for the project. The projected costs for this program appear to be substantial. Kansas MADD would want some form of guarantee that funding for the project would not come from VOCA funding or other sources designated to assist victims of crime.

Without substantial evidence documenting the failure of the present system, Kansas MADD finds it difficult to support SB 487. Your consideration of this written testimony would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Sandi Raines, State Chairman
Kansas MADD

Senate Judiciary

2-15-06
Attachment 17