

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Don Sallee at 8:00 a.m. on March 19, 1993 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present or excused:

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes
Clarene Wilms, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Charles E. Jones, Director, Division of Environment, KDHE
Helen Stevens, Kansas Peace Officers
Bret Cloutier, Member, Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission, Lieutenant,
Topeka Police Department representing Richard E. Burch, Assistant
Director, Kansas
Omar Stavlo, Director, Law Enforcement, Wildlife and Parks
Cliff Hacker, Sheriff, Lyon County

Others attending: See attached list

HB-2429 - Kansas nuclear safety emergency preparedness act

Charles E. Jones, Director, Division of Environment, KDHE, appeared in support of HB-2429 which would allow those state and local agencies responsible for nuclear emergency preparedness to recover their costs from nuclear generators. Attachment 1 This bill is requested in keeping with the philosophy of assessing fees against those responsible for causing costs, and to ensure adequacies of emergency response capabilities.

HB-2488 - relating to wildlife and parks; relating to conservation service and conservation officers

Helen Stevens representing the Kansas Peace Officers' Association appeared and presented testimony in support of HB-2488. Attachment 2 Testimony noted that at the time the Kansas Fish and Game Commission and the Park and Resources Authority were merged in 1987 and the Department of Wildlife and Parks was recreated, during the recodification process the ability of the Park Authority to enforce all laws of the state and rules and regulations of the Authority and similar authority with the exception of arrest for crimes other than fish and game violations for the Fish and Game Commission Wildlife Conservation Officers were dropped. This has caused a safety problem for the public who use these areas and has also placed an undo burden on other law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Kansas Peace Officers Association supports full law enforcement authority for Conservation Officers.

Bret Cloutier, Member, Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission, Lieutenant, Topeka Police Department, representing Richard E. Burch who is assistant director of the training center. In written remarks Mr. Burch noted support of HB-2488, noting that conservation officers attend the same training received by every law enforcement officer in the state of Kansas, consequently there would be no substantial impact upon the training center as far as officers to train and the conservation officers are already certified to enforce the laws of the state of Kansas. Attachment 3

Omar Stavlo, Director, Law Enforcement, Department of Wildlife and Parks, appeared in support of HB-2488 noting the existing law does not allow for the enforcement of traffic infractions on Wildlife and Parks managed properties. Total enforcement of laws on Department managed lands is necessary to provide public safety. No additional personnel, operating expenses or equipment is deemed necessary. Other enforcement agencies presently assist with traffic enforcement and other enforcement needs on Department lands and waters in response to known problems and when their limited resources allow. Attachment 4

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, Room 423-S Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m. on March 19, 1993.

Clifford F. Hacker, Lyon County Sheriff, President, Kansas Police Officers Association, appeared and presented testimony in support of HB-2488 noting it was requested because in a time of increasing crime and tight budgets, law enforcement needs all the assistance it can get. Attachment 5

Considerable discussion followed with major concerns centering on what authority the Department had used prior to the recodification and whether or not it was not sufficient to handle the needs of the Department. Concern was expressed that persons who supported the Department of Wildlife and Parks with their license and permit fees could feel using them for law enforcement was not in the best interests of such people.

Hearings were closed on HB-2488.

The Chairperson placed HB-2429 before the committee requesting their wishes concerning the bill.

Senator Vancrum moved to report HB-2429 favorable for passage. Senator Emert seconded the motion.

Discussion set out the fact that the primary response distance is ten miles and then it would go 50 miles further with a limit of sixty miles.

The motion carried.

House Bill 2488 was placed before the committee for consideration.

Senator Martin made a motion to amend the bill using the language in effect prior to the recodification. Senator Tillotson seconded the motion.

Discussion covered the fact that in 1989 traffic laws were declassified as infractions so they lost the ability to enforce any traffic except for traffic crime on Wildlife and Parks property. From 1985 to 1989 conservation officers were given authority to enforce all criminal law in the state of Kansas, anything that did not pertain to normal statutes (Chapter 32) would be turned over to the sheriff or the chief of police. They lost the ability to regulate traffic on their own land when infractions were decriminalized to infraction status.

Discussion will be continued at a later date.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 22, 1993.

GUEST LIST

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

DATE March 18, 1993

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME AND ADDRESS

ORGANIZATION

~~Helen Stephens~~
 Helen Stephens - Topeka
 CLIFFORD HACKER Emporia
 OMAR STAVLO Pratt
 Darrell MONTEI PRATT
 LARRY D. WOODSON TOPEKA
 BRUCE GRAHAM TOPEKA
 Tom DAY TOPEKA
 Kevin Darter Topeka
 Charles Jones TOPEKA
 Harold Spiker Topeka
 Brett Cloutier Topeka
 DAN KARR TOPEKA
 FRANK MOUSSA TOPEKA

Ks. Peace Officers Assn.
 Lyon County Sheriff
 Ks. Dept. Wild + Parks
 KDWP
 KBOA
 KEPCO
 KCC
 Dept. of Administration
 KDHE
 KDHE
 Kansas Environment Training Center
 K. Div. - EMER. PREP
 K. D. E. P.



Department of Health and Environment

Robert C. Harder, Secretary

Reply to: 913-296-1535

Testimony presented to

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

by

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment

H.B. 2429

The purpose of this testimony is to seek support for House Bill 2429, which would allow those state and local agencies responsible for nuclear emergency preparedness to recover their costs from nuclear generators.

In the unlikely event of a release from either Wolf Creek Generating Station (WCGS) or Cooper Nuclear Station, the State of Kansas and Coffey County are responsible for emergency response activities including:

1. identifying the nature and magnitude of the release;
2. defining the plume of contamination resulting from the release;
3. evacuating citizens in the exposure pathway;
4. caring for evacuees and surveying them for contamination;
5. sampling and analysis to determine contamination levels in the exposed areas; and
6. declaring exposed areas safe for rehabilitation.

Included in the overall emergency response effort would be the Adjutant General's Department, KDHE, the Board of Agriculture, Highway Patrol, Department of Transportation, Department of Wildlife and Parks, Army National Guard, and Coffey County and adjacent counties.

The adequacy of plans, procedures and capabilities are judged by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on the basis of plan and procedure review and annual graded exercises. Should FEMA conclude that significant inadequacies exist in nuclear emergency response capabilities, the operating license of Wolf Creek and

Cooper Nuclear could be put at risk. Since the first graded emergency response exercise in 1984, FEMA has cited a number of "deficiencies" and "areas requiring corrective action" during graded exercises.

In order to meet responsibilities for nuclear emergency response, a number of state and local agencies expend significant resources. In FY 1991, which represents an average year, a total of fifty-nine (59) KDHE staff members

participated in emergency planning and preparedness efforts related to Wolf Creek. That staff commitment represents 4,342 person hours with salary costs alone of \$96,753. Since 1986, KDHE has also spent approximately \$50,000 for equipment, and additional equipment investments are needed to ensure that KDHE can adequately meet its responsibilities.

Until this time, the dollar investments incurred by KDHE in nuclear emergency preparedness have been covered by state general funds, and the effort has been staffed by borrowing people from their normal assignments. The Power Generating Facility Fee Fund is restricted to costs associated with KDHE's environmental monitoring at WCGS and cannot be used for emergency preparedness purposes. The recent Memorandum of Understanding between Wolf Creek and the Adjutant General's Department address some of their emergency preparedness costs, but neither KDHE or any of the other state agencies have received funding through that mechanism. In fact, KDHE has no fund through which such monies could be received or expended. In keeping with the philosophy of assessing fees against those responsible for causing costs, and to ensure adequacies of emergency response capabilities, KDHE supports enactment of HB 2429.

Specific provisions of the bill include:

- A definition section.
- A requirement that persons engaged in the production of electricity through the utilization of nuclear energy at a nuclear facility shall pay fees for costs incurred by state and local agencies for emergency preparedness activities.
- A mechanism making the Adjutant General central in the review of agency budgets and assessment of fees.
- A provision for carrying over excess fees to be applied to the next year's needs.

It is anticipated that the fiscal note attached to HB 2429 will be subject to review by the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees. For the purposes of this committee's deliberations, the total estimated fees charged to Wolf Creek would be \$530,538 in FY94 and \$385,000 the following year. KDHE's share of that funding would be approximately \$414,764 in FY94 and \$268,817 for the following year. The FY94 figure includes \$161,092 for one-time equipment purchases and facility renovations. Included in estimated salaries is funding for the hours contributed by the 65 staff members who will participate in nuclear emergency response activities, and funding for two FTE's to offset lost productivity in the programs most impacted by response requirements.

Attached to this testimony is a sheet showing how other states are handling emergency response funding. As you can see, the mechanism proposed by HB 2429 and the ballpark fiscal impacts are quite common.

In closing, KDHE urges your support for this bill. KDHE and representatives from the other emergency response agencies will be happy to try to answer any questions you might have.

Testimony presented by: Charles F. Jones
Director, Division of Environment
March 19, 1993

SURVEY OF FEES COLLECTED BY STATES
FROM UTILITIES FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS
BY
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
MARCH 1992

<u>State</u>	<u>Funding Authority</u>	<u>Nuclear Facilities</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Arkansas	Statutory	Arkansas 1 & 2	\$650,000/year	Fee for FY 92 Includes Env. Monitoring - \$75,000 goes to 5 counties
Illinois	Statutory	Byron 1 & 2 Zion 1 & 2 Quad Cities 1 & 2 LaSalle 1 & 2 Dresden 2 & 3 Braidwood 1 & 2 Clinton 1	\$590,000 one-time charge/station \$1.4 million one-time capital expenditure surcharge/station \$400,000/year/reactor	Up to \$500,000/year to IEMA Up to \$250,000/year to local governments Funds all nuclear facility related programs for emergency preparedness
Iowa	mou/contract with utility(s)	Duane Arnold Quad Cities (Illinois) Ft. Calhoun (Nebraska) Cooper (Nebraska)	\$675,516/year	For FY 92 Includes Env. Monitoring Activities
Louisiana	Statutory (Rad. Control)	River Bend 1 Waterford 3 Grand Gulf 1 (Mississippi)	\$210,000/year/site in LA \$152,000/year/site outside LA	Rad. Control Agency Only Rad. Monitoring & Emergency Preparedness Legislation to raise to \$283,000/year/site
	mou/contract with utility(s) (LEMA)		\$34,000/year/site	For LEMA
Missouri	mou/contract with utility(s)	Calloway Cooper (Nebraska)	\$368,000/year	2 year contract - for FY 92 & FY 93 Includes \$100,000 in capital improvements

<u>State</u>	<u>Funding Authority</u>	<u>Nuclear Facilities</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Nebraska	mou/contract with utility(s)	Cooper Ft. Calhoun	\$276,556/year	For FY 1991 \$204,556 for State Civil Defense and \$72,000 for Rad. Control
Oregon	Statutory	Trojan	\$461,250/year	Includes: \$142,400 to State Rad. Control \$262,850 to counties \$48,500 to OEMA \$7,500 to Oregon State Univ. Legislation to raise to \$537,500/year
			\$375,000/year	State on-site resident inspection program
Pennsylvania	Statutory	Susquehanna 1 & 2 TMI 1 Peach Bottom 2 & 3 Beaver Valley 1 & 2 Limerick 1 & 2	\$250,000/year/facility	\$150,000/year/facility to Rad. Control Program for: Env. Monitoring LLRW Inspections Plant Inspection Program \$100,000/year/facility to PEMA

- (1) Note: Survey performed by: Harold L. Spiker, Chief
Environmental Radiation and Emergency Preparedness Section
Bureau of Environmental Health Services
- (2) Note: IEMA is Illinois Emergency Management Agency; LEMA is Louisiana Emergency Management Agency; and so forth.
- (3) Note: This information is the result of a limited telephone survey of a sampling of states known to have emergency preparedness programs funded by nuclear power plant utilities. It is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather to provide a representative overview of states funding for emergency preparedness efforts for nuclear power plants. Because of the differences in how each state manages such funding efforts, caution must be used comparing dollar amounts.

HACKER, President
Lyon County Sheriff
Emporia, Kansas 66801

LARRY MAHAN, President-Elect
Kansas Highway Patrol
Wichita, Kansas 67212

JIM DAILY, Vice-President
Barton County Sheriff
Great Bend, Kansas 67530

ALVIN THIMMI
Secretary-Treasurer
Kansas Peace Officers' Association
Wichita, Kansas 67201

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
GOVERNORS
(At Large)

ED PAVEY
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Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Topeka, Kansas 66612
DENNIS TANGEMAN
Kansas Highway Patrol
Topeka, Kansas 66603
OMAR STAVLO
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife and Parks
Pratt, Kansas 67124

DISTRICT 1
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Johnson County Sheriff's Office
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Paola Police Department
Paola, Kansas 66071
DARRELL PFLUGHOF
Kansas Lottery Security
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

DISTRICT 2
DANA KYLE
Riley County Police Department
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
RANDALL THOMAS
Lyon County Sheriff's Office
Emporia, Kansas 66801
DOUGLAS PECK
Kansas Highway Patrol
Emporia, Kansas 66801

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McPherson, Kansas 67460
JOHN W. KERR
Washington County Sheriff's Office
Washington, Kansas 66968
ALLEN BACHELOR
Kansas Highway Patrol
Salina, Kansas 67401

DISTRICT 4
LAWRENCE YOUNGER
Chief of Police
Hays, Kansas 67601
JOHN FROSS
Ft. Hays State University Police
Hays, Kansas 67601
FRANK REESE
Ellis County Sheriff
Hays, Kansas 67601

DISTRICT 5
KENT NEWPORT
Holcomb Police Department
Holcomb, Kansas 67851
DENNIS SHARP
Ks. Dept. of Wildlife and Parks
Holcomb, Kansas 67851
RAY MORGAN
Kearney County Sheriff's Office
Lakin, Kansas 67860

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Barton County Sheriff's Office
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Ks. Law Enforcement Training Center
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DISTRICT 7
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Winfield, Kansas 67156
BOB ODELL
Cowley County Sheriff
Winfield, Kansas 67156
LARRY WELCH
Ks. Law Enforcement Training Center
Hutchinson, Kansas 67504

DISTRICT 8
ALLEN FLOWERS
Chief of Police
Coffeyville, Kansas 67337
LOWELL PARKER
Greenwood County Sheriff
Eureka, Kansas 67045
TINY WILNERD
Ks. Det. of Wildlife and Parks
Howard, Kansas 67349
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
KENNETH MCGLOSSON
Kansas Highway Patrol
Wakeney, Kansas 67672

Kansas Peace Officers' Association

INCORPORATED

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Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Re: House Bill 2488

In July of 1987 Governor Hayden's Executive Reorganization order No. 22 created the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. This required the merger of the Kansas Fish and Game Commission and the Park and Resources Authority. It also required recodification of the laws for both agencies into a new set of laws for the newly created Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. The recodification process was finalized in the legislature in 1989.

Prior to the 1989 recodification of the Wildlife and Parks laws, both Wildlife Conservation Officers and the old Park Authority Rangers had authority to enforce all the laws of the state. The park Authority under K.S.A. 74-4508 had authority to; "Enforce all laws of the state and rules and regulations of the Authority." The old Fish and Game Commission Wildlife Conservation Officers had similar authority, except arrest for crimes other than fish and game violations had to be turned over to the Sheriff or Chief of Police in the jurisdiction where the arrest was made. (K.S.A. 74-3302). The full police authority for Park Rangers was granted to the Park Authority in the 1977 session laws under H.B. 2576. Conditional full police authority was granted to the Fish and Game Commission Wildlife Conservation Officers in the session laws of 1985 under H.B. 2104.

The recodification process overlooked an important point of law which is needed by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Traffic crimes had been reclassified as "infractions" prior to 1989. This meant traffic enforcement on state parks and wildlife areas could no longer be conducted since the Wildlife Conservation Officers only had authority to enforce violations of criminal law, not traffic infractions. This has caused a safety problem for the public who use these areas and placed an undo burden on other law enforcement agencies. Other law enforcement agencies such as county sheriff departments and the Kansas Highway Patrol have been responsible for the traffic enforcement on the parks

In Unity There Is Strength

Senate Energy & Natural Resources
March 19, 1993
Attachment 2

and wildlife areas because Conservation Officers no longer had legal authority for this responsibility. This should be a primary responsibility of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and not left to become a burden for other law enforcement agencies.

Powers of arrest as set forth in K.S.A. 1991 supp. 22-2404 also needs to be included in the general arrest authority for Conservation Officers. Without this authority Conservation Officers may not arrest a wanted felon without an arrest warrant. If a Conservation Officer was conducting a NCIC background check on an individual and determined the individual was an escaped felon the officer would have no authority to arrest the felon unless the officer had an arrest warrant in hand. It seems ridiculous to allow a wanted felon to escape the criminal justice system because of an oversight in the law.

The current requirement for Conservation Officers to turn arrests over to Sheriffs or Chiefs of Police is unnecessary and burdensome. Conservation Officers are fully trained and certified as law enforcement officers through the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Academy. Conservation Officers receive the same training as Sheriffs and other Police Officers in Kansas. They should have full police authority to make arrests and be allowed to turn those violations over to the county attorney as any Sheriff, Police Officer, KBI agent or Kansas Highway Patrol officer can.

The Kansas Peace Officers Association supports full law enforcement authority for Conservation Officers. The member agencies of the KPOA have provided assistance to the Conservation Officers of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. This assistance has included dispatch services, officer backup, law enforcement assistance for special Wildlife and Parks operations and arrest of fish and wildlife violators. Giving Conservation Officers full police authority will enhance the cooperation between other law enforcement agencies and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. It will provide greater safety to the public and make the criminal justice system more effective.

LARRY WELCH
Director
316-662-3378
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THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
KANSAS LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER
P.O. Box 647
Hutchinson, Kansas 67504-0647

HOUSE BILL NO. 2488

My name is Richard E. Burch and I am the assistant director of the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center at Hutchinson, Kansas. I am here today to testify on House Bill No. 2488 in reference to full law enforcement powers being granted to Conservation Officers of the Department of Wildlife and Parks.

As many of you are aware, the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center is, by statute, the agency which provides the training for certification as a police officer in the state of Kansas. After successful completion of the basic training, the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Commission grants a certificate to the officer.

I am here today to testify to the training which is presently received by the conservation officers. The conservation officers attend the same training which is received by every law enforcement officer in the state of Kansas. The training is the required eight week basic course of not less than 320 hours as set out in State Statute 74-5607a.

The passage of this bill will not effect the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center in the training of conservation officers. Conservation Officers have always attended the training center and are already certified officers in the state. Granting them the authority to enforce laws of the state will not be a substantial impact upon the training center as far as more officers to train and the conservation officers are already certified to enforce the laws of the state of Kansas.

We support the bill as written as the conservation officers presently receive the same training as every county, municipal and state officer in the state of Kansas.

*Senate Energy & Natural Resources
March 19, 1993
Attachment 3*

STATE OF KANSAS



Joan Finney
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

Theodore D. Ensley
Secretary

OPERATIONS OFFICE

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H.B. 2488

Testimony Presented To: Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Presented By: Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

March 19, 1993

H.B. 2488 addresses law enforcement authority for conservation officers, deputy conservation officers, and other law enforcement officers temporarily assigned to the department. It amends K.S.A. 32-808.

Existing law does not allow for the enforcement of traffic infractions on Wildlife and Parks managed properties. This was a result of Chapter 8 traffic crimes being re-classified as infractions. Public safety is a primary concern of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Total enforcement of laws on department managed lands is necessary to provide public safety.

Arrests for crimes other than Chapter 32 violations on department managed lands must be turned over to other enforcement organizations under current law. This compounds legal proceedings and creates an unnecessary burden on other law enforcement organizations.

The following are examples of case situations where conservation officers have not been able to pursue for lack of authority:

1. Conservation officers in Region 4 observed a school bus being operated in an errant manner. Officer took initiative and stopped the bus utilizing his patrol units emergency equipment. Operator of the bus showed signs of being under the influence. Officer notified the county sheriff who upon arrival arrested the suspect for driving under the influence.
--Case Dismissed--Conservation officer did not have authority to stop school bus for infraction violation
2. Conservation officers and park law enforcement officers often request record checks on vehicles and firearms through the National Crime Information Center. A conservation officer in Region 3 entered a weapons check

Senate Energy & Natural Resources
March 19, 1993
Attachment 4

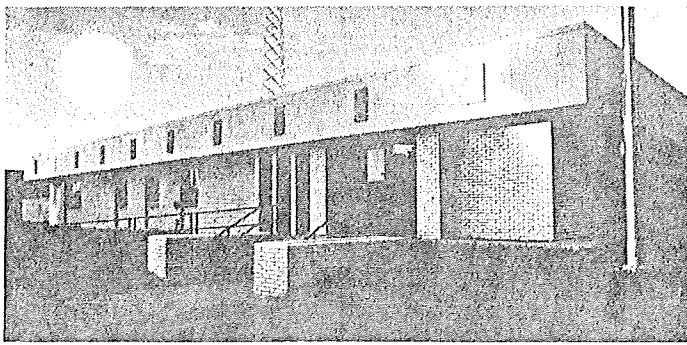
in NCIC and was advised the weapon was stolen. After further investigation the officer found the individual in possession of the weapon had a felony criminal record. The officer detained the subject and notified local authorities to secure the subject and seize property. These situations can be and are dangerous for the officers welfare. By having full police power, the conservation officer would have made the arrest of the subject, seized the weapon, and transported to the county jail.

3. Conservation officers and park law enforcement officers are often called to incidents of domestic violence. Under current state statute addressing domestic violence; when a crime has been committed a law enforcement officer will make an arrest. Department law enforcement officers must notify local law enforcement agencies to perfect arrest, which may compound legal proceedings. A Region 4 conservation officer, while checking fisherman along the Little Arkansas River in Wichita, encountered a domestic disturbance involving a husband chasing his wife with a knife. Officer stopped the suspect and secured the weapon, then called local authorities as per current restrictions of authority.
4. Conservation officers and park law enforcement officers encounter many situations on public lands involving illegal drugs, possession of cocaine, marijuana, and drug paraphernalia. Officers must detain suspects until they are able to remand suspects to local authorities.

The issue of expanded authority for conservation officers as contained in H.B. 2488 will meet the needs of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and provide for enhanced public safety.

Enforcement of traffic infractions and certain other laws and regulations will require more attention by conservation officers, but would not be significant. No additional personnel, operating expenses or equipment is deemed necessary. Other enforcement agencies have assisted with traffic enforcement and other enforcement needs on Department lands and waters in response to known problems and when their limited resources allow. Under this proposed legislation, these agencies would continue to provide assistance when requested, but their involvement would be reduced.

The Department is charged with management of certain lands and waters for the public use and enjoyment. Public safety while using and enjoying those areas must be a primary concern of the Department.



OFFICE OF
SHERIFF OF LYON COUNTY

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EMPORIA, KANSAS 66801

SHERIFF
CLIFFORD F. HACKER

UNDERSHERIFF
RANDALL T. THOMAS

Senate Energy and Natural Resources

REF: House Bill 2488

The Kansas Peace Officers' Association requested House Bill 2488 because in a time of increasing crime and tight budgets, law enforcement needs all the assistance it can get. It does not make sense to have trained and certified law enforcement officers and not allow them to enforce the laws of the State of Kansas.

As Sheriff of Lyon County, I feel it is in the best interest of public safety to allow the Wildlife and Parks Officers to enforce all of the laws. I strongly feel we need all agencies working together to enable us to keep up with the ever increasing demands for public safety. I strongly urge the passage of House Bill 2488.

Thank you for your consideration.

Clifford F. Hacker

Clifford F. Hacker
Lyon County Sheriff
President-K.P.O.A.

Senate Energy & Natural Resources
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Attachment 5