Approved:	03/09/93
•••	Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Rochelle Chronister at 1:30 p.m. on February 23, 1993 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Rep. Gilbert Gregory (absent)

Rep. Wanda Fuller (excused absence)

Committee staff present: Debra Duncan, Legislative Research Department

Alan Conroy, Legislative Research Department Laura Howard, Legislative Research Department

Jim Wilson, Revisor of Statutes Jerry Cole, Committee Secretary

Sharon Schwartz, Administrative Assistant

Mike Leitch, Intern

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Rep. Joe Kejr, sponsor of HB 2235
Bobbi Mariani, Department of Administration-Division of Personnel Services
Harold Gibbon, Department of Administration-Division of Accounts and Reports
Tess Bannion, Kansas Association of Public Employees
Rep. Elaine Wells, sponsor of HB 2326
Joyce Greene, state employee
Brad Avery, Kansas Association of Public Employees
Rep. Kathleen Sebelius, sponsor of HB 2246
Sidney Hardman, Kansas Action for Children
Kathleen Georgen, Kansas State University doctoral student
Shirley Norris, Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children
Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards
Doug Bowman, Corporation for Change
Kenda Bartlett, Concerned Women for America
Cathy Holthaus, social worker

Others attending: See attached list

Rep. Kline moved adoption of committee minutes from February 15, 16, 17 and 18 as presented. Rep. Jennison seconded the motion and it carried.

Rep. Kline made a motion for the introduction of a bill at the request of the Secretary of Corrections Gary Stotts dealing with employee use funds. Rep. Minor seconded the motion and it was carried.

Chairman Chronister opened the hearings on <u>HB 2235</u>. Rep. Joe Kejr, sponsor of said bill, testified to the committee of how the bill proposed a distribution of 10% of the monies remaining in an agency's appropriated budget at the end of a fiscal year. Those monies would be distributed among the agencies employees in the form of a fiscal bonus. (See Attachment 1). Bobbi Mariani, Department of Administration-Division of Personnel Services and Harold Gibbon with Division of Accounts and Reports described how the bill would be implemented and the impacts involved with its implementation. (See Attachments 2 & 3). Tess Bannion, Kansas Association of Public Employees testified in support of HB 2235 stating that it provides state employees with an incentive to conserve and save an agency's resources. (See Attachment 4). Ms. Bannion offered her suggestions to the committee for some additions to the legislation. Chairman Chronister closed the hearing on HB 2235.

Chairman Chronister then called upon Alan Conroy, Legislative Research Department to offer testimony to the

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, Room 514-S Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on February 23, 1993.

committee on some research that she had requested. (See Attachment 5 &6). Mr. Conroy reviewed expenditures for all state agencies over a four year period. Included in the review were actual expenditures for FY 91, FY 92, the Governor's recommendations for FY 93 and FY 94.

The hearing was opened on <u>HB 2326</u> with Rep. Elaine Wells testifying as the first conferee. (See Attachment 7). Rep. Wells gave a brief description of what the legislation proposed. That proposal set the state to pay 50% of health insurance premiums for state employees who suffer total disability. Joyce Greene, disabled state employee testified to the committee. (See Attachment 8). She said that she had worked for the State of Kansas since 1977 and since then had discovered she had multiple sclerosis (MS). Ms. Greene was asking the committee for favorable recommendation of this bill to help with payment of health insurance premiums. Brad Avery, Kansas Association of Public Employees, also supported the extension of health care benefits to those state employees suffering from total disability. (See Attachment 9). Chairman Chronister closed the hearings on HB 2326.

HB 2246 was next on the agenda. Rep. Kathleen Sebelius testified to the committee as the bill's sponsor. (See Attachment 10). Rep. Sebelius said the bill would provide for the establishment of a family resource center program. Sidney Ĥardman, Kansas Action for Children, spoke to the bill. (See Attachment 11). Ms. Hardman said passage of the bill would provide a consolidation of services to families and sought to make the state more efficient in delivering those services. Kathleen Georgen, a Kansas State University doctoral student, told the committee she supported HB 2246. (See Attachment 12). She said providing quality and affordable day care would be most beneficial to today's Kansas families. Shirley Norris, Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children, testified in support of the bill. (See Attachment 13). Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards, said the bill needed to go further, but found the measures called for in the bill sufficient at the time. (See Attachment 14). Doug Bowman, Corporation for Change, told the committee his corporation supported the measures and suggested maximizing federal funds for the center. (See Attachment 15). Kenda Bartlett, Concerned Women for America, spoke as an opponent to the bill. (See Attachment 16). Ms. Bartlett raised certain questions and concerns about items that were not considered in the bill's current form. Kathy Holthaus, social worker, spoke on some additional concerns if the bill were passed. Ms. Holthaus told the committee there was a potential of children remaining in the same building for several years. She cited a concern that day care businesses would lose customers and the loss of confidentiality in the services provided now. Ms. Holthaus felt that the center would make families too dependent and spoke of the possibility of affecting family structure. Chairman Chronister closed the hearing on HB 2246 and adjourned the meeting. (See Attachment 1, March 3, 93)

The next meeting is scheduled for February 24, 1993.

COMMITTEE: HOUSE APPROPRIA	TIONS	DATE: Feb 23, 1993
NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	
Rochellell	Topela	COMPANY/ORGANIZATIO
Chari mcDonald	Snawnee	(201)
Kristina Realding	LAWRENCE	X(1)
JEFF HAYS	Janvienec.	stall (house)
Couly Holehous)	Seneca	Marich of the Notes
Steam Mussain	K.C.Ks	K// sugar raspaya
GRAD AVERY	TSORKA	KAPE
Isnata Jamine Clarker	Josefa	KOHR
Doug Bours	и	Corporation for Change
Jan Waguen	Topeka	Leadata -
/ Kesthlew Gergen	Manhattan	Gran Wagnen
9 ss Banen	TOPELa	KAR
Mark tallman	Toneka	KASB
B. Mariane	Topeha	Dept 3 Adn.
Kari Ebert	Topeka	LAPE
Anny Abbrehl	Lawrence	Inter for Rep. Thin
Michelle Labinski	Lowrence	W
Cothy Castardo	Topeka	KU
PAT D'Buter	Knows City	6 KU56W
Bara Bash	Lawrence	KU
Shery Feltner	Topeka	bept of Adn. AER
Brenda Schnette	TopeKa	S RS
Donald Lohson	McPherson	Intern
Robt, Harden	Topeka	KDHE
Barbara Cleverdon	KU social work school	
Jerry Sloan	Topcho	OJA

KDHE TopeKa 12 vanne Hess Sec. of State Topeka Nancy Reddy LAURENCE Don COOK Jeacher 4. Johns Salutta Maroka Strahm K-STATE UNID. JENNIE WARD-ROBINSON MANITANTAN Maybotton Store Bill Man Diw of Budget Topina Kathie Spules Dave Clionary HCC dwfg Ks Topoka Leavenworth Kanda Bailtett



REPRESENTATIVE, 67TH DISTRICT
DICKINSON, ELLSWORTH, SALINE
AND MCPHERSON COUNTIES
10143 W. STIMMEL RD.
BROOKVILLE, KS 67425
(913) 225-6894

STATE CAPITOL—182-W TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504 (913) 296-7640 1-800-432-3924



REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

MEMBER: AGRICULTURE
ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL
CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE

Good afternoon committee, I would like to thank you for the chance to testify on house Bill 2235 and share with you why I feel it is important to give an incentive to state employees for not spending their budgets.

For years I have heard time and time again, state employees say that they had to spend their budgets so they could get them back the next year. Let me tell you how I see the system working. We give the agency a budget that they think they can live with. They may have hoped for more they may have been able to get by with less we don't know because we can only go by past spending. The state agency then spends 3/4s of the year controlling their budgets, when they get close to the end of the year the agency see's how much money is left in their account they will spend it on whatever they have to, so they are sure the budget is spent, therfore receiving the same budget the next year. It is to bad that the incentive is needed, it would be best if people would be responsible with how their money (the state budget) is spent but that has not happened.

In the past when we (the state) had a surplus of funds we could survive over spending, and poor spending habits. Today we must watch every penny that gets spent. Like any business when times are hard we do pruning, controling waste. That forces us to do things more efficiently.

As the state has more control over the funding of community needs, and for the total needs of the state, the individual workers do not feel a relationship between their spending and how that effects their taxes.

Given this, house Bill 2235 will give employees 10% of the savings and the rest of the savings goes back to the state.

Thank you four your time, and I will be glad to answer any questions.

Representative Joe Kejr

Testimony To The

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

By
Bobbi Mariani
Division of Personnel Services
Department of Administration

Tuesday, February 23, 1993 RE: House Bill 2235

Ms. Chairperson, members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to present testimony regarding House Bill 2235. My name is Bobbi Mariani and I am here representing the Division of Personnel Services in the Department of Administration.

House Bill 2235 establishes a state employee fiscal bonus program. This bill provides that each state agency <u>may</u> make bonus payments to eligible officers and employees of that agency if the agency expenditures were less than the fiscal year appropriations. The total amount available for bonus payments would be ten percent of the actual savings. Since agency participation in the program is not mandatory, employees of those agencies not participating would not receive bonus payments. Discretionary participation defeats the purpose of the Civil Service Act and could be viewed as discriminatory.

If the agency participates, the bill further stipulates that the total bonus amount would be distributed among all eligible agency employees. The bonus payment for each employee would be the amount equal to that portion of the bonus amount that has the same relationship to the total bonus amount as the employee's compensation to the total

ATTACHMENT 2

compensation of eligible employees, or ten percent of the employee's annual salary, whichever is less.

The bonus is considered compensation and would be subject to employee and employer payroll tax deductions except for KPERS. Additionally, the Fair Labor Standards Act would consider the bonus payment as regular pay which would increase the overtime pay rate for non-exempt employees.

This formula for calculating employee bonus amounts does not take into consideration which employees were more productive nor does it directly reward employees who may have contributed to the agency savings. The bill as stated rewards <u>all</u> employees of an agency. Therefore, employees of a division that overspent their appropriation are rewarded equally with employees of a division that saved the agency money.

Additionally, this bonus program rewards employees of small agencies more because their salaries would be a larger portion of the agency's compensation costs. Therefore, those employees would receive a larger portion of the agency bonus amount than employees of larger agencies who may have had greater savings. For example, an employee earning \$20,000 would receive a higher percentage of the bonus in an agency with compensation costs of \$150,000 than in an agency with compensation costs of \$5,000,000.

2235 Testimony Bobbi Mariani Page 3

Finally, the bonus program may cost more to implement and manage than employees would receive in actual payout. For example, if an agency with 100 employees expended \$75,000 less than authorized, the bonus pool is ten percent of \$75,000 or \$7,500. If each employee's percent of salary to total salary averages approximately .5 percent, then each employee, assuming they are eligible, would receive only a \$37.50 bonus payment before normal payroll deductions. The actual bonus to employees may be very little while the administrative costs may be significant. Administrative costs include initial payroll processing changes and the actual on-going processing of bonus checks. Each agency participating in the program would have to determine eligible employees and calculate bonus payments.

Thank you for allowing me this time. I would appreciate your consideration of the issues I have presented and be happy to answer any questions you may have.



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS

JOAN FINNEY Governor

JAMES R. COBLER
Director of Accounts and Reports

February 23, 1993

900 Jackson, Room 251 Landon State Office Building Topeka, KS 66612-1220 (913) 296-2311 FAX (913) 296-6841

The Honorable Rochelle Chronister, Chairperson House Appropriations Committee State Capitol - Room 514-S Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Chronister:

My comments for testimony regarding the state employee fiscal bonus program, House Bill 2235, are as follows:

General Comments:

It is assumed that the Division of Accounts and Reports will be responsible for a portion of the duties mandated in HB 2235, although there is no authority granted in the language of the bill for either the Secretary of Administration nor the Director of Accounts and Reports to establish procedures or regulations for implementation of the program or to pay the bonuses from either the payroll or accounting systems.

The bill does not specify who will be responsible for resolving policy issues or disputes regarding the bonus recipients or for performing the calculation methods used in determining the bonus.

The proposed legislation must be in accordance with K.S.A. 75-3731 which issues a mandate for the Director of Accounts and Reports to "...examine and audit every receipt, account, bill, claim, refund and demand on the funds in the state treasury arising from activities carried on by state agencies." It further states that the administrative head of state agencies or his or her authorized representative shall certify that "...the amount claimed is correct...and unpaid."

Issues Related to Administration of the Bonus Program:

On the surface, the language of the bill appears to present a straightforward definition of what constitutes "savings" for use in computing employee bonuses. However, from a practical standpoint determining actual "savings" may prove much more

The Honorable Rochelle Chronister, Chairperson House Bill No. 2235 February 23, 1993 Page 2

difficult. The following are several issues which should be considered before passage of the legislation:

<u>Issue #1:</u> "Savings" per HB 2235 may in fact not truly represent savings at all since the State of Kansas does not employ a full accrual accounting basis for expenditures.

Example: Assume an agency purchases office supplies periodically to fill its usage needs for a given period of time. If one of these purchases is normally toward the end of a fiscal year the entire expenditure comes from current fiscal year funds even though some portion of the benefit of the expenditure actually is realized in the next fiscal year. If an administrative decision is made to delay the purchase of the supplies until the next fiscal year and thus avoid using current year funds, artificial savings in the current year would result. In this case "savings" as defined in HB 2235 would occur (and bonuses potentially paid), but only as a result of delayed expenditures not as a result of "true savings".

<u>Issue #2:</u> While it is a simple matter to calculate the difference between authorized expenditures and actual expenditures including encumbrances, problems arise when attempting to remove certain expenditures specifically excluded from the definition of "savings" in the bill.

Example: The exclusions for aid to local units, capital improvements, and bond and other debt service payments including reserves can be identified within the central accounting system because they are specific types of expenditures which represent specific expenditure subobjects within the accounting system.

The exclusions for lease and other payments for contractual obligations, and monies restricted by statute or contract are of a more general nature which cannot readily be identified because they occur in various expenditure classifications within the central accounting system which also include expenditures which are not excluded within the definition of the bill.

Issue #3: The bill does not address or define the criteria or procedures to be used to evaluate whether or not "savings" is actually a result of management of operations and activities of the agency or to evaluate the causes of savings that would be considered outside the control of the agency. How does one determine "savings occasioned by chance and circumstance"? For example, on an installation, costs are generally budgeted on a time basis. Thus if the installation is either delayed or resolved early, savings may occur.

The Honorable Rochelle Chronister, Chairperson House Bill No. 2235 February 23, 1993 Page 3

In the case where no expenditure history exists for an existing agency or for a new agency, anticipated costs based on market rates could differ significantly from actual costs. As an example, storage boxes budgeted at \$1.50 each may be purchased under slightly different specifications for \$.80 each. It may be unfair to include savings from this type of situation in the definition of savings for bonus payment purposes.

Without clear explanations for these items the definition of "savings" is susceptible to broad interpretations which could materially affect the computed amount of bonus payments to employees.

<u>Issue #4:</u> The bill does not mandate the implementation of the bonus program. Rather it is the individual agency's choice as stated in the following language, "If a state agency <u>decides</u> (emphasis added) to make bonus payments under this section...".

Inequities could result between state employees which perform the same duties for the same amount of pay but who work for different agencies.

Issue #5: Large agencies such as the Department of Administration are comprised of component units such as Divisions, Bureaus and/or Sections. The bill infers that the bonuses will be paid based upon agency-wide savings. However, it is unfair to award bonuses to all employee groups as a whole without evaluating the performance of the individual groups. One unit which did not incur savings could still be rewarded if other units incurred sufficient savings.

<u>Issue #6:</u> The bill appears to be based upon a one-sided measurement of savings without regard to performance. Agency managers could defer performance until a future year to incur savings.

Example: A position could be held vacant which would generate savings but performance of agency duties would be deferred. This could easily occur in agencies which perform examination or audit tasks.

<u>Issue #7:</u> The bill provides for bonus payments on March 1 for the previous fiscal year. If the savings have been used to finance current year expenditures or lapsed, is the payment to be made from current year funds?

The Honorable Rochelle Chronister, Chairperson House Bill No. 2235 February 23, 1993 Page 4

Effects on the Operations and Responsibilities of the Division of Accounts and Reports:

HB 2235 will have a significant impact on the operations and responsibilities of the Division of Accounts and Reports, specifically within the Payroll Section. There would be additional workload on Payroll Section staff and implementation would require modifications to both the statewide KIPPS payroll system and the Regents payroll system(s).

There would also be additional workload created in identifying, programming, and reporting the "savings" for use in computation of bonus payments.

Estimated Cost:

General: The cost estimate provided herein relates only to the necessary changes within the KIPPS payroll system to accommodate bonus payments, and does not include an estimate of the costs of identifying and reporting the amount of "savings" to be used as a basis for the bonus computation.

The bonus differs from other bonus payments in that it is not considered as gross pay for retirement purposes. Therefore, it must be a separate data element.

<u>Programming:</u> Preliminary estimates from the Division of Information Systems and Communications for the required programming modifications to the KIPPS payroll system indicate that central management system cost \$56,160 for recognition and expansion of income categories.

No estimate is provided for the cost of modifications to the seven Regents payroll system(s) to accommodate bonus payments.

If you need additional information, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

James R. Cobler, Director

Division of Accounts and Reports

JRC:SLF:cv



1300 South Topeka Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66612 913-235-0262 Fax 913-235-8788

TESTIMONY ON HB 2235 OF TESS BANION KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

The Kansas Association of Public Employees has traditionally favored measures which provide incentives to state employees to work more efficiently and thereby produce benefits for the State of Kansas and themselves.

The Association therefore supports HB 2235, with certain reservations that I will discuss.

By making a cash distribution of a percentage of unexpended appropriations, the bill would allow employees to share in the fruit of their efforts to save taxpayer money when agency expenditures were less than appropriations within a given fiscal year.

on a broader scale, the idea is similar to the employee award program now in existence which bestows cash awards of up to \$5,000.00 upon individual employees who provide ideas that save an agency money. That program is administered by the Employee Award Board, which makes the determination of whether a money-saving idea submitted by an individual to an agency merits a cash award. If the Board so determines, the employee is entitled to 10 percent of the amount saved

up to \$5,000.00.

It has been KAPE'S experience that the program has generated ideas that have saved agencies hundreds of thousands of dollars. Unfortunately, its major flaw is that the law does not make the agency which has benefitted from the idea supply the award money once the Board has made a determination that an employee is eligible. KAPE has represented two individuals before the Claims Against the State Committee because the Board had made an award but the agencies involved would not pay it.

similarly, HB 2235 does not make bonus payments mandatory. Its current language states that the agency may make them and does not specify any conditions under which the payments would be or not be made. I am sure most people would agree that the prospect of financial award can be a disincentive if employees make an effort to save money but there is no payoff at the end.

KAPE therefore proposes that the language attached to this statement be substituted in Section 1(a). It would require that bonus payments be made by the agency unless unforeseen demands upon its budget arose. Any determination that payments not be made would be the responsibility of the governor 30 days prior to the end of the state fiscal year.

Although the option is given to the governor of not making payments, he or she would be wise to withhold them only under truly exceptional circumstances that the employees of the agency can understand.

Upon reviewing the formula for distributing the bonus payments stated in subsection (c), it is KAPE's position that it would be fairer and simpler to determine the amount of bonus payment by simply dividing the amount of money available by the number of employees eligible to participate

As pointed out earlier, there are currently incentive programs for individuals who are able to make money-saving suggestions. If this bill is designed to award overall efficiency, the distribution of bonus payments should not discriminate based upon the level of income.

A third factor to consider is whether in large agencies, its various components should be awarded or not awarded based upon their individual performances rather than the agency's as a whole. Facilities such as state hospitals or correctional facilities often function as separate agencies, even though they are also part of a larger unit.

The bill currently does not define a "state agency," and it would be wise for the committee to consider whether major components of larger agencies should be treated separately. It is our experience that employees consider themselves first as an employee of the institution where they work and second an employee of the larger agency.

Tying a potential bonus payment to the performance of the agency as a whole would likely lessen the incentive to achieve specific savings within an entity that has its own separate identity.

Section 1(a) There is hereby established a state employee fiscal bonus program for the purpose of encouraging efficiency and economy in state government operations. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each state agency which has expenditures and encumbrances of moneys which were appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984, or any fiscal year thereafter that are less than the amount authorized for such fiscal year by appropriation act, including any supplemental authorization for such fiscal year by appropriation act, shall make bonus payments to eligible officers and employees of such agency in accordance with this section, unless prevented from doing so as the result of unforeseen demands upon the agency's budget. Any determination that the agency not make said payments shall be made by the governor no later than 30 days preceding the end of the state fiscal year.

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

300 S.W. 10th Avenue Room 545-N - Statehouse

Phone 296-3181

February 22, 1993

TO: Representative Rochelle Chronister

Office No. 514-S

RE: State Budget FY 1991-FY 1994

You had requested that this office review expenditures for all state agencies for actual FY 1991 through FY 1994 (Governor's recommendation). The attached tables review expenditures for all state agencies for actual FY 1991, actual FY 1992, and the Governor's recommended amounts for FY 1993 and FY 1994. The tables include the dollar change and percentage change in FY 1993 from FY 1992; FY 1994 from FY 1993; and FY 1994 from FY 1991. The first table reflects State General Fund-financed agencies and the second summarizes agency expenditures financed from all funds.

State General Fund-Financed Agencies. Between FY 1994 (Governor's recommendations) and FY 1991 a total of 27 state agency budgets are actually less in the budget year than in the selected actual year. The following listing details the agency, the net difference amount, and a short explanation.

Agency	Amount of Reduction	Major Reason				
Attorney General Department of Administration Dept. of Commerce and Housing Insurance Department	\$ (2,626,084) (736,462) (709,117) (8,505,050)	Water litigation Shift to fees and nonreportable expenditures Shift to EDIF Total shift to fees				
Kansas Inc. Legislative Coordinating Council Legislature Bicentennial Comm., U.S. Constitution	(92,239) (115,588) (68,780) (14,738)	Shift to EDIF Special KPERS Committee Shift to fees Completed work				
Ks. Technology Enterprise Corp. Dept. of Revenue Homestead Public Broadcasting Commission Adjutant General	(233,431) (298,053) (99,567) (175,292)	Shift to EDIF Circuit breaker Grant amount variance Shift to fees; fed. funds				

Agency	Amount of Reduction	Major Reason
EMS Board	(499,840)	Shift to fees
Fire Marshal	(1,337,627)	Total shift to fees
Sentencing Commission	(21,662)	Phase-down of activities
Lansing Correctional Facility	(155,040)	Reduced inmate count
Board of Agriculture	(85,993)	Shift to fees
Animal Health Department	(2,556)	Shift to fees
State Conservation Commission	(233,131)	Water Plan Fund shift
Kansas Water Office	(1,079,082)	Water Plan Fund shift
Kansas Neurological Institute	(371,211)	Reduced census and FTE; shift to fed. funds
Parsons State Hospital	(1,174,662)	
Winfield State Hospital	(710,592)	
Osawatomie State Hospital	(5,654,696)	
Rainbow Mental Health Facility	(802,050)	Shift to fed. funds
Topeka State Hospital	(4,305,083)	Shift to fed. funds
Department of Wildlife and Parks	(314,234)	Shift to fee funds

ALL FUNDS. It is important to note that only 15 agencies when examining the all funds budget would have a smaller budget based on the Governor's recommendations for FY 1994 when comparing the actual amount for FY 1991. Out of the 15 agencies, only four agencies had a reduction of one million dollars or more. The following listing reviews the agencies, the amount of the reduction and a short reason for the reduction.

Agency	Amount of Reduction	Major Reason
Attorney General	\$ (1,192,282)	Water litigation
Legislative Coordinating Council	(115,588)	KPERS Special Committee
Secretary of State	(327,377)	Overall reductions
Bicentennial Commission	(14,738)	Work completed
Ks. Corporation Commission	(2,944,372)	Merger of KGE/KPL
Savings and Loan Department	(95,534)	Reduction in the number of savings and loans
Dept. of Revenue Homestead	(826,117)	Circuit breaker
Public Broadcasting Commission	(149,567)	Less grants
State Treasurer Debt Service	(68,271)	Bonds retired
Sentencing Commission	(21,662)	Phase-down of activities
Lansing Correctional Facility	(150,434)	Reduction in inmates
Kansas Water Office	(1,172,179)	Payment to feds.
Topeka State Hospital	(595,306)	Reduction in FTE
Kansas Neurological Institute	(170,713)	Census/FTE reduction
Winfield State Hospital	(2,568,502)	Census/FTE reduction

I hope this information is helpful. If you would like me to provide any further analysis in this area, please let me know.

Alan D. Conroy Chief Fiscal Analyst

93-5096/AC

FY 1991 – FY 1994 STATE GENERAL FUND OPERATING EXPENDITURES

	Actual FY 1991	Actual FY 1992	Gov. Rec. 1993*	\$ Change FY 93/ FY 92	% Change FY 93/ FY 92	Gov. Rec. FY 94*	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 93	% Change FY 94/ FY 93	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 91	% Change FY 94/ FY 91
General Government: Commission on Human Rights Attorney General Dept. of Administration Comm. on Governmental Standards	\$ 1,061,129 5,458,396 20,047,172 248,933	\$ 1,052,652 3,660,297 19,055,702 287,434	\$ 1,111,120 3,264,181 19,775,115 230,738	\$ 58,468 (396,116) 719,413 (56,696)	5.6% (10.8) 3.8 (19.7)	\$ 1,204,204 2,832,312 19,310,710 257,511	\$ 93,084 (431,869) (464,405) 26,773	8.4% (13.2) (2.3) 11.6	\$ 143,075 (2,626,084) (736,462) 8,578	13.5% (48.1) (3.7) 3.4
Governor Kansas Healthy Kids Corp. Dept. of Commerce and Housing Bd. of Indigents Defense Services	1,293,129 3,504,670 7,074,454	1,437,965 	1,824,130 2,740,968 7,559,857	386,165 558,480 (24,879)	26.9 25.6 (0.3)	1,610,654 58,631 2,795,553 7,830,230	(213,476) 58,631 54,585 270,373	(11.7) - 2.0 3.6	317,525 58,631 (709,117) 755,776	24.6 - (20.2) 10.7
Insurance Department Comm. on Interstate Cooperation Judicial Council Kansas Arts Commission	8,505,050 219,622 222,808 680,515	8,464,644 187,796 213,562 439,823	4,000,000 209,832 235,733 205,622	(4,464,644) 22,036 22,171 (234,201)	(52.7) 11.7 10.4 (53.2)	221,158 229,173 990,086	(4,000,000) 11,326 (6,560) 784,464	(100.0) 5.4 (2.8) 381.5	(8,505,050) 1,536 6,365 309,571	(100.0) 0.7 2.9 45.5
Kansas Inc. KPERS Legislative Coordinating Council Legislative Research Department	281,112 — 537,121 1,685,505	184,889 2,040 473,183 1,770,878	187,513 408,496 1,892,402	2,624 (2,040) (64,687) 121,524	1.4 (100.0) (13.7) 6.9	188,873 - 421,533 1,915,815	1,360 13,037 23,413	0.7 - 3.2 1.2	(92,239) (115,588) 230,310	(32.8) (21.5) 13.7
Legislature Legislative Educ. Planning Comm. Lieutenant Governor Division of Post Audit	9,271,635 30,160 102,789 1,317,515	9,395,041 32,105 82,262 1,239,513	9,504,684 33,795 99,364 1,419,772	109,643 1,690 17,102 180,259	1.2 5.3 20.8 14.5	9,202,855 35,644 106,786 1,374,663	(301,829) 1,849 7,422 (45,109)	(3.2) 5.5 7.5 (3.2)	(68,780) 5,484 3,997 57,148	(0.7) 18.1 3.9 4.3
Board of Tax Appeals Department of Revenue Revisor of Statutes Secretary of State	1,654,845 26,679,888 1,872,884 1,648,575	1,526,035 26,337,828 1,931,612 2,848,278	1,606,955 27,113,441 2,170,100 1,639,669	80,920 775,613 238,488 (1,208,609)	5.3 2.9 12.3 (42.4)	1,679,277 28,820,626 2,087,844 1,439,210	72,322 1,707,185 (82,256) (200,459)	4.5 6.3 (3.8) (12.2)	24,432 2,140,738 214,960 (209,365)	1.5 8.0 11.5 (12.7)
State Treasurer Judicial Branch Corporation for Change Bicentennial Comm., U.S. Const.	67,366,215 54,768,014 — 14,738	69,848,183 56,410,703 — 14,737	72,073,990 57,835,648 — —	2,225,807 1,424,945 — (14,737)	3.2 2.5 - (100.0)	76,842,542 59,654,553 191,000	4,768,552 1,818,905 191,000	6.6 3.1 -	9,476,327 4,886,539 191,000 (14,738)	14.1 8.9 (100.0)
Kansas Technology Enterprise Corp. Subtotal – General Government	233,431 \$ 215,780,305	\$ 216,664,386	\$ 217,143,125	\$ 478,739	0.2%	<u>\$ 221,301,443</u>	\$ 4,158,318	1.9%	(233,431) \$ 5,521,138	(100.0)

6	Ų
-	0
-	J

,	Actual FY 1991	Actual FY 1992	Gov. Rec. 1993*	\$ Change FY 93/ FY 92	% Change FY 93/ FY 92	Gov. Rec. FY 94*	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 93	% Change FY 94/ FY 93	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 91	% Change FY 94/ FY 91
Public Welfare: Department on Aging Dept. of Human Resources Dept. of Social & Rehab. Services Comm. Vet. Affairs/Soldiers Home	\$ 2,304,187	\$ 2,269,691	\$ 4,052,046	\$ 1,782,355	78.5%	\$ 4,242,004	\$ 189,958	4.7%	\$ 1,937,817	84.1%
	1,056,796	1,002,743	1,018,063	15,320	1.5	1,188,572	170,509	16.7	131,776	12.5
	400,819,217	399,918,505	375,367,795	(24,550,710)	(6.1)	418,774,277	43,406,482	11.6	17,955,060	4.5
	2,523,020	2,644,860	2,868,664	223,804	8.5	2,889,399	20,735	0.7	366,379	14.5
Dept. of Revenue — Homestead Subtotal — Public Welfare	8,798,053 \$ 415,501,273	9,058,970 \$ 414,894,769	9,000,000 \$ 392,306,568	(58,970) \$ (22,588,201)	(0.7)	8,500,000 \$ 435,594,252	(500,000) \$ 43,287,684	(5.6)	(298,053) \$ 20,092,979	(3.4)
Education and Research, Including Libraries: KPERS-School State Library Public Broadcasting Commission Board of Regents	\$ 46,811,986	\$ 49,790,129	\$ 52,941,200	\$ 3,151,071	6.3%	\$ 54,833,041	\$ 1,891,841	3.6%	\$ 8,021,055	17.1%
	2,994,646	2,890,778	4,134,809	1,244,031	43.0	3,223,051	(911,758)	(22.1)	228,405	7.6
	736,377	641,249	660,079	18,830	2.9	636,810	(23,269)	(3.5)	(99,567)	(13.5)
	8,728,086	15,148,376	15,322,916	174,540	1.2	18,408,300	3,085,384	20.1	9,680,214	110.9
School for the Blind School for the Deaf Department of Education Subtotal	2,839,517	3,015,620	3,161,966	146,346	4.9	3,331,870	169,904	5.4	492,353	17.3
	5,339,358	5,528,960	5,729,367	200,407	3.6	5,964,752	235,385	4.1	625,394	11.7
	997,459,228	978,585,741	1,202,105,155	223,519,414	22.8	1,574,255,593	372,150,438	31.0	576,796,365	57.8
	\$ 1,064,909,198	\$ 1,055,600,853	\$ 1,284,055,492	\$ 228,454,639	21.6%	\$1,660,653,417	\$ 376,597,925	29.3%	\$ 595,744,219	55.9%
Fort Hays State University KSU-Agriculture Extension KSU-Vet. Medical Center Kansas State University	\$ 20,583,336	\$ 20,365,584	\$ 21,010,887	\$ 645,303	3.2%	\$ 22,363,434	\$ 1,352,547	6.4%	\$ 1,780,098	8.6%
	33,037,968	33,879,499	35,966,754	2,087,255	6.2	36,741,720	774,966	2.2	3,703,752	11.2
	7,828,890	8,204,772	8,385,461	180,689	2.2	7,843,996	(541,465)	(6.5)	15,106	0.2
	70,986,164	69,730,396	70,716,065	985,669	1.4	74,614,765	3,898,700	5.5	3,628,601	5.1
KSU-Salina Emporia State University Pittsburg State University University of Kansas	4,062,184	4,000,844	4,149,896	149,052	3.7	4,313,182	163,286	3.9	250,998	6.2
	20,527,201	20,776,464	21,086,776	310,312	1.5	22,047,150	960,374	4.6	1,519,949	7.4
	21,834,916	22,041,972	22,087,846	45,874	0.2	22,914,631	826,785	3.7	1,079,715	4.9
	100,724,438	99,162,381	100,178,724	1,016,343	1.0	104,156,686	3,977,962	4.0	3,432,248	3.4
University of Kansas Medical Center Wichita State University Subtotal — Regents Institutions	67,211,356	63,660,889	68,997,727	5,336,838	8.4	73,295,497	4,297,770	6.2	6,084,141	9.1
	47,604,712	48,181,609	49,094,926	913,317	1.9	50,734,680	1,639,754	3.3	3,129,968	6.6
	\$ 394,401,165	\$ 390,004,410	\$ 401,675,062	\$ 11,670,652	3.0%	\$ 419,025,741	\$ 17,350,679	4.3%	\$\frac{24,624,576}{}	6.2%
Subtotal - Education & Research	\$ 1,459,310,363	\$ 1,445,605,263	\$ 1,685,730,554	\$ 240,125,291	16.6%	\$ 2,079,679,158	\$ 393,948,604	23.4%	\$ 620,368,795	42.5%

J	1
1	3

	Actual FY 1991	Actual FY 1992	Gov. Rec. 1993*	\$ Change FY 93/ FY 92	% Change FY 93/ FY 92	Gov. Rec. FY 94*	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 93	% Change FY 94/ FY 93	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 91	% Change FY 94/ FY 91
Public Safety: Adjutant General Attorney General KBI Civil Air Patrol Ombudsman for Corrections	\$ 3,339,067 7,828,474 15,646 171,558	\$ 3,350,794 7,937,655 15,153 160,176	\$ 2,926,532 8,173,080 17,670 169,161	\$ (424,262) 235,425 2,517 8,985	(12.7)% 3.0 16.6 5.6	\$ 3,163,775 8,840,562 15,902 175,035	\$ 237,243 667,482 (1,768) 5,874	8.1% 8.2 (10.0) 3.5	\$ (175,292) 1,012,088 256 3,477	(5.2)% 12.9 1.6 2.0
Emergency Medical Services Board Fire Marshal Highway Patrol Parole Board	744,827 1,337,627 21,831,977 670,488	731,384 1,294,476 21,928,299 677,250	754,709 22,324,460 688,852	23,325 (1,294,476) 396,161 11,602	3.2 (100.0) 1.8 1.7	244,987 23,330,873 725,968	(509,722) 1,006,415 37,116	(67.5) 4.5 5.4	(499,840) (1,337,627) 1,498,896 55,480	(67.1) (100.0) 6.9 8.3
Sentencing Commission Subtotal	262,150 \$ 36,201,814	205,892 \$ 36,301,079	240,950 \$ 35,295,414	35,058 \$ (1,005,665)	17.0 (2.8)%	240,488 \$ 36,737,590	(462) \$ 1,442,178	(0.2)	(21,662) \$ 535,776	(8.3)
Ellsworth Correctional Facility El Dorado Correctional Facility Hutchinson Correctional Facility Lansing Correctional Facility	\$ 6,988,437 4,016,520 19,261,537 28,428,930	\$ 7,204,781 12,158,480 19,349,634 27,246,768	\$ 7,315,698 13,584,417 19,924,040 27,216,710	\$ 110,917 1,425,937 574,406 (30,058)	1.5% 11.7 3.0 (0.1)	\$ 7,619,573 14,158,574 20,647,310 28,273,890	\$ 303,875 574,157 723,270 1,057,180	4.2% 4.2 3.6 3.9	\$ 631,136 10,142,054 1,385,773 (155,040)	9.0% 252.5 7.2 (0.5)
Larned Correctional Facility Department of Corrections Norton Correctional Facility Topeka Correctional Facility	49,330,819 9,095,612 11,334,871	3,013,413 50,387,817 9,280,925 11,812,517	5,520,261 52,961,832 9,438,611 11,773,047	2,506,848 2,574,015 157,686 (39,470)	83.2 5.1 1.7 (0.3)	5,736,185 56,461,678 9,692,418 12,205,340	215,924 3,499,846 253,807 432,293	3.9 6.6 2.7 3.7	5,736,185 7,130,859 596,806 870,469	 14.4 6.6 7.7
Winfield Correctional Facility Subtotal — Correctional Facilities	3,410,976 \$ 131,867,702	3,473,301 \$ 143,927,636	3,546,954 \$ 151,281,570	73,653 \$ 7,353,934	2.1 5.1%	3,786,377 \$ 158,581,345	239,423 \$ 7,299,775	6.8	375,401 \$ 26,713,643	11.0
Youth Center at Topeka Youth Center at Beloit Youth Center at Atchison Subtotal — Youth Centers	\$ 7,808,514 3,699,039 4,224,709 \$ 15,732,262	\$ 7,993,433 3,772,072 4,387,414 \$ 16,152,919	\$ 8,410,350 3,984,966 4,645,557 \$ 17,040,873	\$ 416,917 212,894 258,143 \$ 887,954	5.2% 5.6 5.9 5.5%	\$ 8,605,006 3,954,549 4,644,333 \$ 17,203,888	\$ 194,656 (30,417) (1,224) \$ 163,015	2.3% (0.8) 0.0 1.0%	\$ 796,492 255,510 419,624 \$ 1,471,626	10.2% 6.9 9.9 9.4%
Subtotal — Public Safety	\$ 183,801,778	\$ 196,381,634	\$ 203,617,857	\$ 7,236,223	3.7%	\$ 212,522,823	\$ 8,904,968	4.4%	\$ 28,721,045	15.6%

	Actual FY 1991	Actual FY 1992	Gov. Rec. 1993*	\$ Change FY 93/ FY 92	% Change FY 93/ FY 92	Gov. Rec. FY 94*	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 93	% Change FY 94/ FY 93	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 91	% Change FY 94/ FY 91
Conservation of Agriculture										
and Natural Resources: Board of Agriculture Animal Health Department	\$ 9,335,589	\$ 9,122,660	\$ 8,967,331	\$ (155,329)	(1.7)%	\$ 9,249,596	\$ 282,265	3.1%	\$ (85,993)	(0.9)%
State Conservation Commission	377,483 6,677,532	201,257 6,365,030	398,935 6,253,913	197,678 (111,117)	98.2 (1.7)	374,927 6,444,401	(24,008) 190,488	(6.0) 3.0	(2,556) (233,131)	(0.7) (3.5)
Kansas Water Office	2,605,308	1,510,913	1,491,697	(19,216)	(1.3)	1,526,226	34,529	2.3	(1,079,082)	(41.4)
Subtotal - Ag. & Nat. Resources	\$ 18,995,912	\$ 17,199,860	\$ 17,111,876	\$ (87,984)	(0.5)%	\$ 17,595,150	\$ 483,274	2.8%	\$ (1,400,762)	(7.4)%
Health and Hospitals:										
Dept. of Health and Environment	\$ 24,754,807	\$ 25,259,404	\$ 25,893,398	\$ 633,994	2.5%	\$ 26,043,292	\$ 149,894	0.6%	\$ 1,288,485	5.2%
Kansas Neurological Institute	\$ 10,298,440	\$ 11,468,160	\$ 10,938,296	\$ (529,864)	(4.6)%	\$ 9,927,229	\$ (1,011,067)	(0.2)(1)	f (271 011)	0.00
Parsons State Hospital	7,408,499	7,559,704	6,755,770	(803,934)	(10.6)	6,233,837	(521,933)	(9.2)% (7.7)	\$ (371,211) (1,174,662)	(3.6)% (15.9)
Winfield State Hospital	13,249,154	13,484,179	13,542,707	58,528	0.4	12,538,562	(1,004,145)	(7.4)	(710,592)	(5.4)
Subtotal — MR Institutions	\$ 30,956,093	\$ 32,512,043	\$ 31,236,773	\$ (1,275,270)	(3.9)%	\$ 28,699,628	\$ (2,537,145)	8.1%	\$ (2,256,465)	(7.3)%
Larned State Hospital	\$ 16,663,566	\$ 20,912,678	\$ 20,579,182	\$ (333,496)	(1.6)%	\$ 17,284,848	\$ (3,294,334)	(16.0)%	\$ 621,282	3.7%
Osawatomie State Hospital	15,239,600	10,811,935	10,492,086	(319,849)	(3.0)	9,584,904	(907,182)	(8.6)	(5,654,696)	(37.1)
Rainbow Mental Health Facility Topeka State Hospital	2,435,019 11,102,066	1,624,312 8,731,744	1,763,706 7,999,739	139,394	8.6	1,632,969	(130,737)	(7.4)	(802,050)	(32.9)
Subtotal – Mental Health Hosp.	\$ 45,440,251	\$ 42,080,669	\$ 40,834,713	(732,005) \$ (1,245,956)	$\frac{(8.4)}{(3.0)\%}$	6,796,983 \$ 35,299,704	$\frac{(1,202,756)}{\$ (5,535,009)}$	(15.0)	(4,305,083)	(38.8)
•				(1,243,730)	(5.0)70	33,233,704	\$ (3,333,009)	(13.6)%	\$ (10,140,547)	(22.3)%
Subtotal Health and Hospitals	\$ 101,151,151	\$ 99,852,116	\$ 97,964,884	\$ (1,887,232)	(1.9)%	\$ 90,042,624	\$ (7,922,260)	(8.1)%	\$ (11,108,527)	(11.0)%
Recreational and Historical:										
State Historical Society	\$ 4,721,808	\$ 4,719,212	\$ 4,983,846	\$ 264,634	5.6%	\$ 5,009,562	\$ 25,716	0.5%	\$ 287,754	6.1%
Dept. of Wildlife and Parks	3,902,034	3,639,292	3,603,083	(36,209)	(1.0)	3,587,800	(15,283)	(0.4)	(314,234)	(8.1)
Subtotal - Rec. & Historical	\$ 8,623,842	\$ 8,358,504	\$ 8,586,929	\$ 228,425	2.7%	\$ 8,597,362	\$ 10,433	0.1%	\$ (26,480)	(0.3)%
Highways and Other Transportation:										
Department of Transportation	\$ 9,052,009	\$ 9,767,668	\$ 9,251,000	\$ (516,668)	(5.3)%	\$ 9,865,000	\$ 614,000	6.6%	\$ 812,991	9.0%
Other:										
Salary Plan Reserve	s –	\$ <u> </u>	s –	\$ -	_	\$ 11,440,419	11,440,419	_	11,440,419	
CD AND TOTAL									11,440,417	
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 2,412,216,633	\$ 2,408,724,200	\$ 2,631,712,793	\$ 222,988,593	9.3%	\$3,086,638,231	\$ 454,925,438	17.3%	\$ 674,421,598	28.0%
* Includes Budget Amendment No. 1										

FY 1991 – FY 1994 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FINANCED FROM ALL FUNDS

	Actual FY 1991	Actual FY 1992	Gov. Rec. FY 1993*	\$ Change FY 93/ FY 92	% Change FY 93/ FY 92	Gov. Rec. FY 94*	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 93	% Change FY 94/ FY 93	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 91	% Change FY 94/ FY 91
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:										
Abstracters Board	\$ 16,086	\$ 15,435	\$ 16,430	\$ 995	6.4%	\$ 16.860	d 420	260		
Accountancy Board	181,216	187,482	203,673	16,191	8.6	\$ 16,860 202,073	\$. 430	2.6%	\$ 774	4.8%
Commission on Human Rights	1,482,560	1,488,819	1,675,831	187,012	12.6	1,791,934	(1,600) 116,103	(0.8)	20,857	11.5
Attorney General	9,736,634	9,213,646	8,763,417	(450,229)	(4.9)	8,544,352	(219,065)	6.9 (2.5)	309,374 (1,192,282)	20.9 (12.2)
				(15 5)=25)	()	9,511,052	(215,005)	(2.3)	(1,172,202)	(12.2)
Bank Commissioner	2,669,046	2,703,220	2,986,684	283,464	10.5	3,291,860	305,176	10.2	622,814	23.3
Board of Barbering	83,855	87,545	93,234	5,689	6.5	95,046	1,812	1.9	11,191	13.3
Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board	217,659	235,912	330,128	94,216	39.9	335,263	5,135	1.6	117,604	54.0
Board of Healing Arts	1,148,258	1,193,130	1,266,967	73,837	6.2	1,325,009	58,042	4.6	176,751	15.4
Citizens' Utility Ratepayer Board	299,704	304,412	312,222	7,810	2.6	353,190	40.000	10.1	52.400	47.0
Corporation for Change	0	0	979,408	979,408	2.0	1,082,682	40,968 103,274	13.1 10.5	53,486	17.8
Board of Cosmetology	282,036	307,362	400,367	93,005	30.3	383,575	(16,792)	(4.2)	1,082,682	0.0
Department of Credit Unions	553,296	577,775	611,972	34,197	5.9	646,475	34,503	5.6	101,539 93,179	36.0 16.8
			0,1,7,0	34,177	3.7	040,475	34,303	5.0	95,179	10.8
Dental Board	141,487	159,838	177,612	17,774	11.1	171,189	(6,423)	(3.6)	29,702	21.0
Mortuary Arts Board	132,509	139,306	149,892	10,586	7.6	149,205	(687)	(0.5)	16,696	12.6
Comm. on Governmental Standards and Conduct	248,933	296,052	354,309	58,257	19.7	317,956	(36,353)	(10.3)	69,023	27.7
Governor	1,294,138	1,494,762	1,875,130	380,368	25.4	1,661,654	(213,476)	(11.4)	367,516	28.4
Hearing Aid Examiners	13,404	14,866	14,307	(559)	(3.8)	14,502	105	1.4	1.000	0.2
Kansas Healthy Kids Corporation	0	0	158,739	158,739	(3.8)	197,710	195 38,971	1.4 24.6	1,098	8.2
Department of Commerce and Housing	28,615,589	27,765,987	49,788,429	22,022,442	79.3	48,511,828	(1,276,601)	(2.6)	197,710	
Board of Indigents Defense Services	7,206,429	7,880,927	7,811,693	(69,234)	(0.9)	8,000,230	188,537	2.4	19,896,239 793,801	69.5 11.0
		1,000,00	- 1,011,020	(05,254)	(0.2)	0,000,250	166,557	2.4	793,801	11.0
Insurance Department	50,936,893	58,854,106	77,071,792	18,217,686	31.0	79,520,746	2,448,954	3.2	28,583,853	56.1
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	219,622	187,796	209,832	22,036	11.7	221,158	11,326	5.4	1,536	0.7
Judicial Council	222,808	213,562	248,781	35,219	16.5	250,826	2,045	0.8	28,018	12.6
Kansas Arts Commission	1,654,462	1,794,350	1,677,945	(116,405)	(6.5)	1,684,836	6,891	0.4	30,374	1.8
Kansas, Inc.	419,826	476,630	1,930,428	1,453,798	305.0	1,940,101	9,673	0.5	1 500 075	262.4
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System	100,000,337	116,951,862	128,621,282	11,669,420	10.0	1,940,101	7,912,334	0.5 6.2	1,520,275	362.1
Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation	8,084,976	8,307,570	11,476,663	3,169,093	38.1				36,533,279	36.5
Legislative Coordinating Council	537,121	475,183	408,496	(66,687)	(14.0)	14,131,899 421,533	2,655,236	23.1 3.2	6,046,923	74.8
	W. C. C. S.	4704100	400,470	(00,007)	(14.0)	441,333	13,037	3.2	(115,588)	(21.5)
Legislative Research Department	1,685,505	1,770,878	1,892,402	121,524	6.9	1,915,815	23,413	1.2	230,310	13.7
Legislature	9,386,635	9,395,041	9,540,089	145,048	1.5	9,536,651	(3,438)	0.0	150,016	1.6
Legislative Educational Planning Committee	30,160	32,105	33,795	1,690	5.3	35,644	1,849	5.5	5,484	18.2
Lieutenant Governor	102,789	82,262	99,364	17,102	20.8	106,786	7,422	7.5	3,997	3.9

	Actual	Actual	Gov. Rec.	\$ Change FY 93/	% Change FY 93/	Gov. Rec.	\$ Change FY 94/	% Change FY 94/	\$ Change FY 94/	% Change FY 94/
	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993*	FY 92	FY 92	FY 94*	FY 93	FY 93	FY 91	FY 91
Kansas Lottery	48,112,245	53,832,930	60,547,823	6,714,893	12.5	76,166,428	15 (10 (05	25.0	20.054.402	50.0
Consumer Credit Commission	308,191	329,715	319,140	(10,575)	(3.2)	342,776	15,618,605	25.8	28,054,183	58.3
Board of Nursing	671,824	746,959	740,147	(6,812)	(0.9)	778,470	23,636	7.4	34,585	11.2
Optometry Board	25,651	36,356	37,404	1,048	2.9		38,323	5.2	106,646	15.9
		30,530	37,404	1,048	2.9	38,731	1,327	3.5	13,080	51.0
Board of Pharmacy	334,602	365,549	383,104	17,555	4.8	384,720	1,616	0.4	50,118	15.0
Division of Post Audit	1,357,415	1,380,827	1,550,334	169,507	12.3	1,526,725	(23,609)	(1.5)	169,310	12.5
Real Estate Commission	510,798	559,751	642,039	82,288	14.7	655,388	13,349	2.1	144,590	28.3
Racing Commission	3,648,013	3,349,233	3,739,124	389,891	11.6	4,319,768	580,644	15.5	671,755	18.4
Board of Tax Appeals	1.050.005	4.505.540								
Department of Revenue	1,663,865 63,486,087	1,535,742	1,614,955	79,213	5.2	1,699,277	84,322	5.2	35,412	2.1
Revisor of Statutes		64,700,565	70,540,973	5,840,408	9.0	65,038,053	(5,502,920)	(7.8)	1,551,966	2.4
Savings and Loan Department	1,872,884	1,931,612	2,170,100	238,488	12.3	2,087,844	(82,256)	(3.8)	214,960	11.5
ouvings and Loan Department	202,709	139,567	144,208	4,641	3.3	107,175	(37,033)	(25.7)	(95,534)	(47.1)
Secretary of State	3,186,079	4,162,001	3,003,573	(1,158,428)	(27.8)	2,858,702	(144,871)	(4.8)	(327,377)	(10.3)
ecurities Commissioner	1,278,113	1,354,809	1,442,643	87,834	6.5	1,459,274	16,631	1.2	181,161	14.2
Board of Technical Professions	265,938	277,536	321,484	43,948	15.8	320,478	(1,006)	(0.3)	54,540	20.5
State Treasurer	77,916,157	82,404,279	85,807,496	3,403,217	4.1	90,966,669	5,159,173	6.0	13,050,512	16.7
T. P. L. D							0,107,170		15,050,512	10.7
Judicial Branch	56,171,984	57,930,228	60,169,053	2,238,825	3.9	62,107,767	1,938,714	3.2	5,935,783	10.6
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	82,454	106,393	106,226	(167)	(0.2)	107,722	1,496	1.4	25,268	30.6
Bicentennial Commission, U.S. Constitution	14,738	14,737	0	(14,737)	(100.0)	0	0	0.0	(14,738)	(100.0)
Kansas Corporation Commission	15,279,671	12,340,432	11,890,530	(449,902)	(3.6)	12,335,299	444,769	3.7	(2,944,372)	(19.3)
Department of Administration	24,641,070	24,231,030	26,599,793	2,368,763	9.8	07.500.505	00.000			
Subtotal - General Government	\$ 528,634,461	\$ 564,338,072	20100000000000000000000000000000000000	\$ 78,613,390	13.9	26,622,685	22,892	0.1	1,981,615	8.0
	BHANNINH, IIJIYA.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>ф 70,013,390</u>	13.9	<u>\$ 673,316,155</u>	\$ 30,364,693	4.7	\$ 144,681,694	27.4
PUBLIC WELFARE:										
Department on Aging	\$ 13,140,320	\$ 13,950,352	\$ 16,830,506	\$ 2,880,154	20.6	\$ 16,995,830	\$ 165,324	1.0	\$ 3,855,510	29.3
Department on Human Resources	230,338,758	287,857,439	291,141,034	3,283,595	1.1	261,669,308	(29,471,726)	(10.1)	31,330,550	13.6
Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services	915,236,177	1,020,634,815	1,184,770,915	164,136,100	16.1	1,264,811,149	80,040,234	6.8	349,574,972	38.2
Commission on Veterans Affairs/Soldiers Home	4,999,707	5,162,332	5,393,780	231,448	4.5	5,563,628	169,848	3.1	563,921	11.3
D					- 4	,,,,,,,,,,,	107,040	3.1	303,721	11.5
Department of Revenue - Homestead	9,326,117	9,058,970	9,000,000	(58,970)	(0.7)	8,500,000	(500,000)	(5.6)	(826,117)	(8.9)
Subtotal - Public Welfare	\$1,173,041,079	<u>\$1,336,663,908</u>	\$1,507,136,235	\$ 170,472,327	12.8	\$1,557,539,915	\$ 50,403,680	3.3	\$ 384,498,836	32.8
			***************************************			**************************************				02.0

9-9

				\$ Change	% Change		\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
,	Actual	Actual	Gov. Rec.	FY 93/	FY 93/	Gov. Rec.	FY 94/	FY 94/	FY 94/	FY 94/
	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993*	FY 92	FY 92	FY 94*	FY 93	FY 93	FY 91	FY 91
EDUCATION and RESEARCH, INCLUDING LIBRARIES:										
Council on Vocational Education	\$ 151,739	\$ 160,791	\$ 149,032	\$ (11,759)	(7.3)	\$ 153,266	\$ 4,234	2.8	\$ 1,527	1.0
KPERS - School	134,257,294	155,521,547	169,175,721	13,654,174	8.8	172,519,285	3,343,564	2.0	38,261,991	28.5
State Library	4,431,513	4,374,192	5,759,395	1,385,203	31.7	4,844,672	(914,723)	(15.9)	413,159	9.3
Public Broadcasting Commission	786,377	709,249	660,079	(49,170)	(6.9)	636,810	(23,269)	(3.5)	(149,567)	(19.0)
Board of Regents	11,868,112	17,890,547	17,377,053	(513,494)	(2.9)	20,351,552	2,974,499	17.1	8,483,440	71.5
Kansas State School for the Blind	3,057,305	3,103,984	3,350,984	247,000	8.0	3,528,357	177,373	5.3	471,052	15.4
School for the Deaf	5,566,830	5,735,707	5,947,857	212,150	3.7	6,181,452	233,595	3.9	614,622	11.0
Department of Education	1,138,216,331	1,139,118,806	1,395,911,364	256,792,558	22.5	1,784,057,297	388,145,933	27.8	645,840,966	56.7
State Treasurer - Debt Service	109,869	80,995	51,759	(29,236)	(36.1)	41,598	(10,161)	(19.6)	(68,271)	(62.1)
Subtotal	\$1,298,445,370	\$1,326,695,818	\$1,598,383,244	\$ 271,687,426	20.5	\$1,992,314,289	\$ 393,931,045	24.6	\$ 693,868,919	53.4
Fort Hays State University	\$ 35,243,379	\$ 36,463,224	\$ 38,021,690	\$ 1,558,466	4.3	\$ 40,215,077	\$ 2,193,387	5.8	\$ 4,971,698	14.1
Kansas State University - Agricultural Extension	66,814,406	67,256,585	65,362,168	(1,894,417)	(2.8)	68,056,798	2,694,630	4.1	1,242,392	1.9
Kansas State University Veterinary Medical Center	14,489,017	15,252,435	14,896,832	(355,603)	(2.3)	14,692,061	(204,771)	(1.4)	203,044	1.4
Kansas State University	160,071,555	170,094,713	158,491,973	(11,602,740)	(6.8)	168,280,149	9,788,176	6.2	8,208,594	5.1
Kansas State University - Salina	6,296,342	10,784,413	7,082,898	(3,701,515)	(34.3)	7,506,925	424,027	6.0	1,210,583	19.2
Emporia State University	35,388,381	37,286,057	39,811,768	2,525,711	6.8	41,639,427	1,827,659	4.6	6,251,046	17.7
Pittsburg State University	38,183,749	41,192,386	40,341,379	(851,007)	(2.1)	42,917,231	2,575,852	6.4	4,733,482	12.4
University of Kansas	227,049,304	242,576,041	257,754,520	15,178,479	6.3	270,482,748	12,728,228	4.9	43,433,444	19.1
University of Kansas Medical Center	235,214,262	249,178,518	259,420,490	10,241,972	4.1	271,798,140	10 277 (50	4.0	26 502 070	15.6
Wichita State University	93,681,729	99,344,859	102,095,076	2,750,217	2.8	105,481,297	12,377,650	4.8	36,583,878 11,799,568	15.6
Subtotal Regents Institutions	\$ 912,432,124	\$ 969,429,231	\$ 983,278,794	\$ 13,849,563	1.4		3,386,221	3.3 4.9		12.6
Subtotal Regents Histoations	<u>Φ 212,432,124</u>	9 305,425,231	<u># 903,270,194</u>	<u>\$ 13,849,303</u>	1.4	\$1,031,069,853	<u>\$ 47,791,059</u>	4.9	\$ 118,637,729	13.0
Subtotal Education and Research	<u>\$2,210,877,494</u>	<u>\$2,296,125,049</u>	\$2,581,662,038	\$ 285,536,989	12.4	\$3,023,384,142	<u>\$ 441,722,104</u>	17.1	\$ 812,506,648	36.8
PUBLIC SAFETY:			<u> </u>							
Adjutant General	\$ 9,715,922	\$ 11,460,233	\$ 10,530,972	\$ (929,261)	(8.1)	\$ 10,871,022	\$ 340,050	3.2	\$ 1,155,100	11.9
Attorney General - K.B.I.	9,841,703	9,952,440	10,280,280	327,840	3.3	11,049,156	768,876	7.5	1,207,453	12.3
Civil Air Patrol	20,390	19,204	22,170	2,966	15.4	21,402	(768)	(3.5)	1,012	5.0
Ombudsman for Corrections	171,558	160,176	169,161	8,985	5.6	175,035	5,874	3.5	3,477	2.0
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		77.17.7	0,000	0.0	170,000	3,074	3.3	3,117	2.0

	Actual FY 1991	Actual FY 1992	Gov. Rec. FY 1993*	\$ Change FY 93/ FY 92	% Change FY 93/ FY 92	Gov. Rec. FY 94*	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 93	% Change FY 94/ FY 93	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 91	% Change FY 94/ FY 91
Emergency Medical Services Board	757 224	705 707	702.100	(0.647)	(0.4)	001.004				
Fire Marshal	757,334 1,504,619	785,726 1,473,356	783,109 1,584,245	(2,617) 110,889	(0.3) 7.5	824,836	41,727	5.3	67,502	8.9
Highway Patrol	31,385,886	32,893,959	34,005,908	1,111,949	3.4	1,680,203 35,270,710	95,958 1,264,802	6.1 3.7	175,584	11.7
Parole Board	670,488	677,250	688,852	11,602	1.7	725,968	37,116	5.4	3,884,824 55,480	12.4 8.3
		,	000,002	11,002	1.,	720,500	37,110	5.4	33,460	0.5
Sentencing Commission	262,150	235,926	240,950	5,024	2.1	240,488	(462)	(0.2)	(21,662)	(8.3)
Subtotal	<u>\$ 54,330,050</u>	<u>\$ 57,658,270</u>	\$ 58,305,647	\$ 647,377	1.1	\$ 60,858,820	\$ 2,553,173	4.4	\$ 6,528,770	12.0
Went Contract Thomas	d oanee									
Youth Center at Topeka Youth Center at Beloit	\$ 8,218,665	\$ 8,464,615		\$ 388,940	4.6	\$ 9,018,211		1.9	\$ 799,546	9.7
Youth Center at Atchison	3,910,410 4,405,873	4,008,065 4,565,505	4,259,117 4,853,648	251,052	6.3	4,169,953	(89,164)	(2.1)	259,543	6.6
Subtotal - Youth Centers	\$ 16,534,948	\$ 17,038,185	\$ 17,966,320	288,143 \$ 928,135	6.3 5.4	4,822,424	(31,224)	(0.6)	416,551	9.5
Subtotal - Touth Contols	<u>v 10,334,740</u>	<u># 17,030,103</u>	<u>\$ 17,900,320</u>	\$ 928,135	5.4	\$ 18,010,588	<u>\$ 44,268</u>	0.2	\$ 1,475,640	8.9
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	\$ 7,007,867	\$ 7,217,365	\$ 7,327,797	\$ 110,432	1.5	\$ 7,631,573	\$ 303,776	4.1	\$ 623,706	8.9
El Dorado Correctional Facility	4,069,436	12,217,430	13,662,343	1,444,913	11.8	14,238,661	576,318	4.2	10,169,225	249.9
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	19,489,715	19,585,884	20,162,641	576,757	2.9	20,907,310	744,669	3.7	1,417,595	7.3
Lansing Correctional Facility	28,470,857	27,405,725	27,259,941	(145,784)	(0.5)	28,320,423	1,060,482	3.9	(150,434)	(0.5)
									(===,	(5.12)
Larned Correctional Facility	0	3,013,413	5,520,261	2,506,848	83.2	5,736,185	215,924	3.9	5,736,185	0.0
Department of Corrections	58,290,517	60,498,419	63,531,919	3,033,500	5.0	68,965,313	5,433,394	8.6	10,674,796	18.3
Norton Correctional Facility	9,144,911	9,294,092	9,453,774	159,682	1.7	9,709,418	255,644	2.7	564,507	6.2
Topeka Correctional Facility	11,348,010	11,869,697	11,848,884	(20,813)	(0.2)	12,280,257	431,373	3.6	932,247	8.2
Winfield Correctional Facility	3,415,476	4.400.422	2 500 754	100 501		2 2 2 2 2 2 2				
Subtotal Corrections System	\$_141,236,789	3,488,233 \$ 154,590,258	3,608,764 \$ 162,376,324	120,531	3.5	3,848,187	239,423	6.6	432,711	12.7
Subtotal Corrections System	<u> </u>	<u>P134.330.436</u>	<u>a. 102,370,324</u>	\$ 7,786,066	5.0	\$ 171,637,327	\$ 9,261,003	5.7	\$ 30,400,538	21.5
Subtotal Public Safety	\$ 212,101,787	\$ 229,286,713	\$ 238,648,291	\$ 9,361,578	4.1	\$ 250,506,735	\$ 11,858,444	5.0	\$ 38,404,948	18.1
		ZTHEATHEATHER.	HHY.PIS.IVING A.	9 7,001,070	***	<u> </u>	Ψ 11,030,444	5.0	Ψ 30,404,248	10.1
CONSERVATION OF AGRICULTURE										
and NATURAL RESOURCES:										
Board of Agriculture	\$ 16,060,508	\$ 16,753,108	\$ 19,048,321	\$ 2,295,213	13.7	\$ 19,048,918	\$ 597	0.0	\$ 2,988,410	18.6
Animal Health Department	1,381,625	1,532,838	1,710,671	177,833	11.6	1,705,608	(5,063)	(0.3)	323,983	23.4
Grain Inspection Department	5,337,310	5,292,532	6,066,462	773,930	14.6	5,826,330	(240,132)	(4.0)	489,020	9.2
Kansas State Fair	2,429,560	2,578,398	2,756,833	178,435	6.9	2,767,799	10,966	0.4	338,239	13.9
Wheat Commission	1.740.507	1.014.633	4 40 / FD5	260.075	40.0					
State Conservation Commission	1,710,507	1,914,622	2,284,597	369,975	19.3	2,284,979	382	0.0	574,472	33.6
Kansas Water Office	8,000,784 5,740,792	10,392,901 4,328,090	11,432,962 4,804,522	1,040,061	10.0	10,852,959	(580,003)	(5.1)	2,852,175	35.6
Subtotal - Cons. of Ag. and Natural Resources	\$ 40,661,086	\$ 42,792,489	\$ 48,104,368	\$ 5,311,879	11.0 12.4	4,568,613	(235,909)	(4.9)	(1,172,179)	(20.4)
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Ψ 40,001,000	y 44,072,407	φ 40,104,308	<u>9</u> 3,311,079	12.4	\$ 47,055,206	\$ (1,049,162)	(2.2)	\$ 6,394,120	15.7

8

1	3	
,	1	
	'	9

	Actual FY 1991	Actual FY 1992	Gov. Rec. FY 1993*	\$ Change FY 93/ FY 92	% Change FY 93/ FY 92	Gov. Rec. FY 94*	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 93	% Change FY 94/ FY 93	\$ Change FY 94/ FY 91	% Change FY 94/ FY 91
HEALTH and HOSPITALS: Larned State Hospital Osawatomie State Hospital Rainbow Mental Health Facility Topeka State Hospital Subtotal Mental Health Institutions	\$ 30,097,614 21,114,808 4,667,706 22,215,723 \$ 78,095,851	\$ 30,418,988 21,086,010 4,840,383 21,130,823 \$ 77,476,204	\$ 31,442,805 21,189,051 5,047,970 21,398,981 \$ 79,078,807	\$ 1,023,817 103,041 207,587 268,158 \$ 1,602,603	3.4 0.5 4.3 1.3 2.1	\$ 32,591,230 21,522,354 5,304,887 21,620,417 \$ 81,038,888	\$ 1,148,425 333,303 256,917 221,436 \$ 1,960,081	3.7 1.6 5.1 1.0 2.5	\$ 2,493,616 407,546 637,181 (595,306) \$ 2,943,037	8.3 1.9 13.7 (2.7) 3.8
Kansas Neurological Institute Parsons State Hospital and Training Center Winfield State Hospital and Training Center Subtotal Institutes for Mental Retardation	\$ 24,726,369 17,667,776 31,363,415 \$ 73,757,560	\$ 25,091,797 18,160,897 30,181,954 \$ 73,434,648	\$ 24,686,186 17,984,079 28,950,649 \$ 71.620,914		(1.6) (1.0) (4.1) (2.5)	\$ 24,555,656 18,068,524 28,794,913 \$ 71,419,093		(0.5) 0.5 (0.5) (0.3)	\$ (170,713) 400,748 (2,568,502) \$ (2,338,467)	(0.7) 2.3 (8.2) (3.2)
Department of Health and Environment Subtotal Health and Hospitals	74,671,512 \$ 226,524,923	85,166,409 \$ 236,077,261	116,810,541 \$ 267,510,262	31,644,132 \$ 31,433,001	37.2 13.3	125,702,657 \$ 278,160,638	8,892,116 \$ 10,650,376	7.6 4.0	51,031,145 \$ 51,635,715	68.3 22.8
RECREATIONAL and HISTORICAL: State Historical Society Department of Wildlife and Parks Subtotal Recreational and Historical	\$ 5,514,695 21,403,741 \$ 26,918,436	\$ 5,661,092 21,796,444 \$ 27,457,536	\$ 6,428,363 23,040,112 \$ 29,468,475	\$ 767,271 1,243,668 \$ 2,010,939	13.6 5.7 7.3	\$ 6,230,793 22,990,773 \$ 29,221,566	\$ (197,570)	(3.1) (0.2) (0.8)	\$ 716,098 1,587,032 \$ 2,303,130	13.0 7.4 8.6
HIGHWAYS and OTHER TRANSPORTATION: Department of Transportation	\$ 306,758,654	<u>\$ 314,301,808</u>	\$ 345,558,280	\$ 31,256,472	9.9	\$ 369,981,604	\$ 24,423,324	7.1	\$ 63,222,950	20.6
OTHER: Salary Plan Reserve	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0		\$ 22,996,342	\$ 22,996,342	-	\$ 22,996,342	0.0
GRAND TOTAL	\$4,725,517,920	\$5.047.042.836	\$5,661,039,411	\$ 613,996,575	12.2%	\$6,252,162,303	\$ 591,122,892	10.4%	\$1,526,644,383	32.3%

^{*} Includes Budget Amendment No. 1.

93-5077/ac

ELAINE L. WELLS
REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTY-NINTH DISTRICT
OSAGE AND NORTH LYON COUNTIES
R.R. 1, BOX 166

CARBONDALE. KANSAS 66414 (913) 665-7740

STATE CAPITOL RM. 182-W TOPEKA, KS 66612-1504 (913) 296-7637



COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
VICE-CHAIR: GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
AND ELECTIONS
MEMBER: PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE
JUDICIARY

TOPEKA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TESTIMONY ON H.B. 2326

TO THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Thank you Madame Chair for the hearing on this bill and for my opportunity to testify.

H.B. 2326 will address the problem that only a few state employees face when they suffer a total disability. It was requested by a state employee in my district. But it is a concern of all state employees.

As we all know, the cost of health insurance is enormous, but none of us have yet had to face what would happen if we suddenly could no longer work, and had to encounter the process of trying to get medical insurance with a total disability.

The devastation alone of a total disability affects much more than the emotions one goes through; it also has a drastic impact on the financial status of a state employee.

H.B. 2326 would enable those few state employees who suffer a total disability to continue their health insurance with the state helping to pay for half of the premiums.

If the state would consider continuing to pay half the premium, it most likely would save the state money in the long run by keeping these employees from having to go on the the state Medicaid role. Many who suffer medical disabilities soon use up savings and assets and become eligible for Medicaid assistance. Keeping the existing insurance policy intact will help spread the costs of the medical disability.

One of the few benefits left of being a state employee is the health care insurance program. For those who have served the state well, for many years, and then suffer a total disability, HB2326 would alleviate some of the fear and costs involved with a total disability.

Since there would be somewhat of a fiscal impact, I'm sure many of these employees who have served the state and become disabled

would support a length of employement requirement to initiate the concept to gain support for passage from the committee.

Big businesses help pay for their employees insurance after a total disability. It would behoove us to follow in those footsteps and prove that the greatest asset in our state are our people, especially those who work for us.

Again, thank you and I would be happy to try to respond to questions.

My name is Joyce Greene, I'm here asking for help in paying the soaring cost of health care premiums for those of us who you become disabled early in life.

I have worked for the State of Kansas since March of 1977. I'm 34 years old, just over a year ago on February 6, 1992, my dreams and plans were changed forever. I was diagnosed as having Multiple Scleroses (MS).

My doctors explained that MS would not shorten my life span, but would affect my mobility. A proper diet, plenty of rest, avoiding stress and a vitamin a day would help keep me going. I assumed I could and would work. Working eight hours proved very exhausting, even though my husband and children did all the household chores because I would sleep around twelve (12) hours each day. Even with this much sleep, I developed tremors in my right arm and leg and some days had trouble walking. The old saying "I'm to tired to put one foot in front of the other" took on an all new meaning to me.

After several visits to the neurologist, he told to me to slow down and maybe I needed to consider quitting my job. I was mentally unable to accept this, the doctors, tried several stimulants. Nothing seemed to help my energy level.

Finally, in October, I went on a medical medical-leave-absence due to the strong suggestion of my doctors, that if I did not, I would only push myself into a wheelchair sooner. He also gave some advice that he felt my husband and children deserve much more.

At my age I never dreamed I would be looking at going on disability. When checking on the benefits available to me, I discovered that KPERS offered a very good programs for those who become disabled, except for the health insurance. I would be totally responsible for paying all of my own health insurance.

I truly believe most of the KPERS employees do not realize this. If they are like most Americans, unless they need the program they do not check into its future benefits or lack of such.

My single coverage is costing \$188.00 a month for 1993, while my income has been decreased. The real problem is that my freedom of choice to change insurance carriers has been taken away. I now have a "pre-existing condition", If I change my insurance company they all will put an MS rider on my policy. This means that they will not pay for any treatment of my MS, and if I were to fall or to have car wreck while driving, they would not pay

because MS caused the fall or caused slowed reflexes which caused the accident. I will always have to stay with the health insurance provided by the state no matter the cost.

As anyone with a critical, or chronic disability knows it was not asked for, but it exists and changes the way we must live. It takes away our freedom of choice to change insurance carriers forever.

I am here appealing for help for all vested KPERS employees who are, or any become disabled in the future. It is a concern that all too soon our insurance premiums may become greater than our "disability income". As one of those employees, I can certainly testify that my life and the lives of my family members, have changed forever.

Testimony on HB 2326 By Brad Avery Executive Director Kansas Association of Public Employees

The Kansas Association of Public Employees has consistently supported measures that enhance benefits for state employees and retirees, especially in the area of health care benefits. To that end, the Association supports the extension of benefits to state employees who suffer a disability.

A similar bill, SB 128, has also been introduced this session. Although the specifics of HB 2326 and SB 128 differ, the basic philosophy is the same -- to see that health care benefits are provided to employees who, because of illness or injury, are not eligible for state-sponsored coverage because they are no longer in pay status.

HB 2326 would require the employee, when disabled, whether active or retired, to pay up to one-half of the health care premium, with the remainder being paid by the state.

The Kansas Association of Public Employees supports the extension of health benefits to retired employees who suffer a disability. Health insurance is an essential component for any benefit package, whether it be for retired or active employees. Its denial, when needed most, can lead to tragic circumstances.

KAPE is aware of state employees who, upon being placed on leave without pay because of a non-work-related injury, were forced into dire circumstances.

One individual, who suffered a heart attack, had his health insurance cut as well as being without income for an indefinite period of time. Some may argue that the shared leave program implemented last year provides the answer for such situations, however, that program is entirely discretionary and any leave awarded can be taken away or modified by the appointing authority.

It was this individual's testimony before the Senate Governmental Organization Committee that, once this fact that the agency's control of the shared leave program became known, all efforts on his part and his fellow employees to participate in the program ceased.

In addition, under the shared leave program, unless the disability is defined as "catastrophic" or "life threatening" the individual employee is not eligible to participate.

Arguments have also been made that the employee can continue to participate in the state health program through COBRA. However, the employee is still required to pay his or her share of the costs under that program. In the case of the employee who testified before the Senate committee, his health insurance premium, under COBRA, was \$1,200 every three months.

KAPE believes that the lack of health insurance when a person becomes disabled is a tragic circumstance that needs to be addressed by this legislature, whether through SB 128 or HB 2326. In SB 128 we are trying to work with the committee to limit the fiscal impact that extension of health care benefits will have. However this aspect cannot and should not be the primary focus of this legislation, but rather the seriousness of the problem.

.CATHLEEN SEBELIUS
REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT
HOME ADDRESS: 224 GREENWOOD
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66606
(913) 233-6535
OFFICE: SUITE 302-S STATEHOUSE
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504
(913) 296-7683



COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER: FEDERAL & STATE
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

MEMBER: JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN &
FAMILIES
KANSAS FILM COMMISSION
KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE MINORITY WHIP

Testimony in favor of HOUSE BILL 2246 February 23, 1993

A Family Resource Center is a comprehensive, integrated, community-based system of family support and child development services located in a school building. Operated by early childhood specialists, Family Resource Centers establish, within the community, a full continuum of early childhood services which encourages the optimal development of children and families. Beginning with new and expectant parents, Family Resource Centers provide a coordinated local service structure through which families access parent education, parent training, family support, infant/toddler, preschool and school-age child care services, and family day care homes. This system of services encourages the best possible start for all children and families living in the community or neighborhood served by the Family Resource Center.

Family Resource Centers address the widespread family support and child care needs precipitated by significant changes in the American family. It is now estimated that 85% of all women in the work force will become pregnant during their working lives. These women will face difficult decisions about how to provide the best possible care and nurturance for their children while maintaining their careers and jobs. Today, 65% of the mothers of school-age children are in the work force and confront this dilemma daily. Further, 25% of all children live in single parent homes, and the figures are closer to 50% for Hispanic and Black children. The relative poverty of these single parent families is well documented and yet it is also known that over 50% of all married working women have husbands who have earned less than \$20,000 per year. For both single parent families, as well as for most two working parent families, working is an economic necessity. The consequence is a surging The consequence is a surging demand for quality, affordable, and accessible child care services for these families. These demographic and economic trends have radically altered the nature of American families, their child-rearing needs, and their need for family support.

In response to the changes in families and communities, Family Resource Centers focus on preventing an array of childhood and adolescent problems by strengthening effective family management practices and establishing a continuum of quality child care and family support services. The goals of the Family Resource Centers are as follows:

- To promote the optimal growth and development of children and their families using the Centers;
- o To increase the availability of high quality, accessible, and affordable child care services;
- O To increase the competence of parents and to increase their use of effective family management practices;
- To establish a highly trained and supported network of Family Day Care Home providers with a special emphasis on infant/toddler care;
- o To establish a comprehensive, integrated, community-based system of family support and early childhood services.

Location and Accessibility

Family Resource Centers are located in school buildings and benefit from their close association and alliance with a well-known, highly respected, and widely used community institution—namely the school. Rather than being an additional demand on school staff and administration, Family Resource Centers are staffed by child development specialists, often from existing community-based child and family agencies, who come to the school and use the school facility to provide services. The services and activities of Family

Resource Centers go beyond the regular school schedule and are provided on days and at times which offer the maximum accessibility for parents, children, and families. This involves offering services during school vacations, holidays, and on Saturdays, as well as providing services early in the morning (before school), late in the afternoon (after school), and during evening hours. Locating Family Resource Centers in schools assures that they will be close to transportation systems where they exist and that the buildings will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Family Resource Centers negotiate explicit, written agreements with the local educational agency to address issues such as liability, custodial services, maintenance, and other factors involved in extending the normal operating hours of the school building before and after the regular school day as well as on weekends and during holidays and vacations.

Target Population

The target population for Family Resource Centers includes <u>all</u> the children, parents, and families who reside in the community or neighborhood served by the school in which the Center is located. While a more detailed description of the target population is provided for each service category, it should be noted that Family Resource Centers are prevention programs that offer fundamental child development services which are appropriate for <u>all</u> children and families in the community. Family Resource Center services and activities are for all families and should serve the full, heterogeneous, racial/ethnic and socio-economic mix of families who live in the community or neighborhood where the Center is located. These are not treatment programs and the selection criteria for participants should not be based on negative labels or negative behavior—i.e., victims of child abuse and neglect, substance abusers, acting out children, etc.

Our goals with this bill are to provide the following:

- Quality full-day care, before or after school and on a full-day basis during school holidays and school vaction.
- Support services to parents of newborns, referrals to other organizations
 and education in parenting skills, if needed.
- 3. Support and educational services to parents and their children who are interested in obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent and educational classes for families to promote the mutual pursuit of education and enhance parent-child interaction.
- 4. Training, technical assistance and support for community family day care providers, provide information and referrals for other child care needs.
- 5. A Parents as Teachers program to provide community support services to expectant parents and first-time parents of children under the age of three:
 - a.) reference center for parents who need special assistance or services.
 - b.) organize group meetings for neighborhood/community parents of young children.
 - c.) advice to parents on their child's language, cognitive, social and motor development.
- A sliding scale of payment for day care services. A teen pregnancy
 prevention program for adolescents, emphasizing responsible decision—
 making and community involvement.
- 7. A healthy start program with nutrition, education and health care services.

Each Family Resource Center will be run by an administrator with at least 2 years' experience in child care or early childhood education and a master's degree in childhood development or early childhood education.

Family Resource Centers need to be located in public schools (one urban and one rural). Locating FRS in schools assures that they are close to transportation systems and the buildings are accessible to people with disabilities. This is not to put more pressure and or responsibilities on the school staff and administration. It is simply a well-recognized location to provide services.

HOUSE BILL No. 2246

By Representatives Sebelius and Wagnon

2-4

AN ACT concerning families; providing for establishment of a demonstration family resource center program to provide child care and supportive services to certain families.

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

Section 1. (a) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services, in cooperation with the state board of education and the local board of health, shall establish and coordinate a demonstration family resource center program to provide comprehensive child care services, remedial educational and literacy services, families in training programs and supportive services to parents who are recipients of aid to families with dependent children and other parents in need of such services. The family resource centers shall be located in at least two public schools, one located in an urban area and one in a rural area. The family resource center shall provide:

- (1) Quality full-day child care for children age three and older who are not enrolled in school and child care for children enrolled in school up to the age of 12 for before and after regular school hours and on a full-day basis during school holidays and school vacation, in compliance with all state statutes and rules and regulations governing child day care.
- (2) Support services to parents of newborn infants to ascertain such parents' needs and to provide such parents with referrals to other services and organizations and, if necessary, education in parenting skills for such parents.
- (3) Support and educational services to parents whose children are participants in the child care services of the program and who are interested in obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent. Parents and their preschool age children may attend classes in parenting and child learning skills together so as to promote the mutual pursuit of education and enhance parent-child interaction.
- (4) Training, technical assistance and other support by the staff of the center to family day care providers in the community and shall serve as an information and referral system for other child care needs in the community or shall coordinate with such systems as may already exist in the community.

parents as teachers

The center program provide nutrition, education and health care services.

18 5

- (5) A families in-training program to provide, within available appropriations, community support services to expectant parents and first-time parents of children under the age of three. Such services shall include, but not be limited to: (A) Providing information and advice to parents on their child's language, cognitive, social and motor development; (B) visiting a participant's home on a regular basis, organizing group meetings at the center for neighborhood parents of young children; and (C) providing a reference center for parents who need special assistance or services. The program shall provide for the recruitment of parents to participate in such program.
- (6) A teen pregnancy prevention program for adolescents, emphasizing responsible decision-making and communication skills.
- (b) Each family resource center shall have a program administrator who has: (1) At least two years' experience in administration of child care or early childhood education programs and a master's degree in child development, early childhood education, counseling, family life or a related field; or (2) at least five years' experience in administration of child care or early childhood education programs and a bachelor's degree in child development, early childhood education, counseling, family life or a related field.
- (c) Each family resource center shall have a schedule of fees for services of the center which is based on ability to pay.
- (d) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services may provide grants to carry out the purposes of this section and shall determine the manner in which grant recipients shall be selected.
- (e) The program established pursuant to this section shall expire on July 1, 1005, unless extended by enactment of the legislature.
- Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

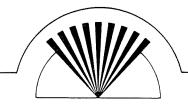
-parents as teachers

-(7) A healthy start program with nutrition, education and health care services

`.`.

_1996

10-4



Family Service & Guidance Center

February 22, 1993

The Honorable Kathleen Sebelius State Capitol, Room 302-S Topeka, Kansas 66612

RE: H.B. 2320

Dear Representative Sebelius:

I am unable to appear before the House Appropriation Committee on February 23 to testify. However, I would like to extend my support for H.B. 2246 and commentary via this written "testimony". Please feel free to share my comments with the committee.

First, my agency is a licensed community mental health center which provides specialized services to children and families. We serve 2,300-2,600 cases per year. Our vantage point indicates nearly anything that provides additional services to parents of preschool age children should be encouraged. So many of the problems we see are directly associated with issues regarding parenting skills and the difficulty parents have in knowing what services are available and where they are located.

I would note that some of the services the bill proposes may well be already available in the community (I speak only of Topeka). What is absent is the coordination of the services and collaboration between service providers. A resource center should greatly help this.

I believe that limiting the sites for the resource centers to only public schools could prove problematic for several reasons. I would hope that wording such as "or other appropriate settings" could be added in line 20-21, page 1.

To support my earlier point, I would also like to see wording added that, "Any of the proposed services other than child care which are already available in the community would not be duplicated. In such instances, written memorandums of understanding between the provider(s) and family resource center would be utilized."

Page 2 Rep. Sebelius/H.B. 2246 February 22, 1993

Again, I support the intent of H.B. 2246 but would offer the previous suggestions or amendments.

Sincerely,

E. W. (Dub) Rakestraw Chief Executive Officer

EWR:eak

cc: Rep. Joan Wagnon, Room 272-W

Rep. Denise Everhart, Room 281-W

Rep. Tom Bradley, Room 174-W

Rep. Gary Blumenthal, Room 284-W



Early Childhood Education

February 18, 1993

Kathleen Sebelius Representative, Fifty-Sixth District Suite 302-s Statehouse Topeka, Kansas 66612-1504

Dear Representative,

It was a pleasure to meet and visit with you at the Kansas Association for Young Children luncheon last week. It was very exciting to learn about House Bill No. 2246 and your proposal for a demonstration family resource center program in Kansas.

As I shared with you, my Early Childhood staff put a "dream" proposal together a year ago in hopes that our administration and Board of Education would support a new concept in delivering services to the young child. Currently our proposal is on hold; our new superintendent, Dr. Larry Vaughn, is just getting acquainted with our district and our current programs at this time.

Enclosed, is a copy of our proposal entitled Operation Prime Time. The concept of pulling already-existing resources together and offering year-round services to young children--all make such good sense. Supporting the families of young children through parenting and job training and addressing the needs of the total child (child care, education, nutrition, health) are essential. How often we have said, "It takes a village to raise a child." A Family Resource Center, in my estimation, is a first attempt at creating a "Village Effect." You should also know that a Family Resource Center was just recently identified as a priority and a focus project by our Sedgwick County Family and Youth Commission.

Administrative Center • 217 North Water • Wichita, Kansas 67202

We have tentatively costed the project at \$102,000.00, which does not include salaries, transportation or air-conditioning costs. Funding for such a project should, in my estimation, be on a total cost basis. Trying to fund it through small grants is just not feasible--\$30,000 barely covers the cost of one teacher's salary. A grant supporting the entire project could make a dream come true.

I wish that I could be present for the hearing on this bill, but that will not be possible. I have sent Robin Nichols, our district's Legislative Representative, a copy of our proposal. She is certainly familiar with the Early Childhood issues and hopefully she can testify in favor of this very important bill.

I will be anxious to hear about the status of this bill. We support you wholeheartedly. Your support of the needs of the young child is so very important. Your efforts are genuinely applauded and appreciated by all the members of the Wichita Public School's Early Childhood Department.

Sincerely,

Kathy Caldwell

Director, Early Childhood Programs

cc. Honorable Duane Goossen Ron Naso Robin Nichols

OPERATION PRIME TIME

NEED

The current press of societal concerns regarding young children is becoming more acute. Too many children lack the essential elements for school readiness and school success--responsible, involved parents and a healthy, nurturing home like. Educators have come to realize that they alone cannot meet all the needs of today's children. To best serve children and meet National Goal One, our communities, schools, and other public agencies must work together to assure comprehensive, prevention-oriented, flexible services designed to help all students achieve success. New, creative approaches to providing services to young children and their families must be developed.

The purpose of Operation Prime Time is to promote optimal beginnings for children through interdisciplinary collaboration and effective programming. It is about community-based, collaborative efforts, joint visioning and planning, and strategies which integrate services for young children and their families. The focus of these efforts is the child's development and learning.

OVERVIEW

Operation Prime Time is a community/school-based child care and family support program for children ages 0-8 and their families. It is designed to provide a full range of services and educational opportunities for "high need" children and parents on a year-round basis. Services are proposed to be delivered in an integrated coordinated fashion through a variety of existing community, state, and school programs.

The basic components of the program are:

- Outreach and guidance for parents of children ages 0-3;
- Support and training for parents of children ages 4-8;
- Nutrition and health care for children ages 0-8;
- •GED and occupational training for parents and child care for their children ages 2 weeks-3 and school ages 4-8;
- •Referral and informational services for all members of the program's community;
- Year-round, nongraded, multi-aged education program for children ages
- Before and after school and vacation care for children ages 4-8.

Operation Prime Time will provide a year-round nongraded multiage educational/child care program for approximately 364 children and 40 parents. This program will not perform the same service that a traditional magnet school does; it will provide additional slots for pre-kindergarten age children, but will not provide additional slots for kindergarten-grade two students. Through this program all children will have access to health, nutrition, and either child care and/or latch key services. All parents will have the opportunity to access parenting, child developmental information, and personalized services/referrals to other community programs.

The program will serve students from across the city on an interest basis and on an eligibility basis as mandated by specific programs. Enrollment will reflect the overall ethnic and racial make-up of the city, but will include a higher number of "high need" children and families.

Staffing allocation for the center will be similar to that of other educational programs in the system. Teachers will be required to be state and/or district certified in early childhood education. Additional allocations beyond the teaching staff are: a full-time nurse, a social worker, an occupational training teacher, and an adult basic education teacher.

A variety of existing programs and funding sources will be incorporated: Head Start, Chapter 1, vocational education, Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), Cities In Schools (CIS), Parents As Teachers (PAT), and the Parent Teacher Association (PTA). Additionally, a Schoolbased proposal of Cities in Schools is very interested in this venture (see attached).

j

PRIME TIME OBJECTIVES

Education is a process that begins at birth; we must ensure that children are healthy and receive physical, emotional, and intellectual nurturing during those early years. We must also work to strengthen the family and help parents do the best job possible.

YEAR-ROUND FAMILY SERVICES

Provide parents and children full family services on a year-round basis.

NONGRADED, MULTI-AGED EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES

Provide children the opportunity to develop in a developmentally appropriate learning environment-one that meets the need of each individual child—one that addresses the need of the total child: socially, physically, emotionally, and in terms of cognitive and language development.

INTEGRATED COMMUNITY AGENCY AND REFERRAL SERVICES

Enable families to access information, resources, and services of the larger community through the Cities in Schools Program.

A HEALTHY START

Provide children and parents a healthy start through nutrition, education, and health care services.

- •Provide children nutritional meals and snacks through the state Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).
- •Provide year-round, on-site health and dental services through the Schoolbased Health Services Program through Cities In Schools Program(CIS).

EMPOWERED PARENTS

Provide parents with parent-education experiences in an effort to enable parents to be effective first teachers and better prepared for their child's future learning.

- •Provide parents of children ages 0-3 home visits, language, hearing, and vision screenings, playgroup experiences, and group meetings with child development experts through the Parents As Teachers Program (PAT).
- •Provide parents of children ages 4-8 parenting education through training sessions, parent-teacher conferences, support staff services, and PTA.
- •Provide parents the opportunity to complete their GED, high school education, or receive job training through the Chapter I Evenstart Program and the KANWORK Program.

QUALITY DAY CARE

Provide quality day care services for children, ages 2 weeks-4, whose parents are enrolled in the job training or educational programs or who are on school vacation.

OUALITY PREKINDERGARTEN

Provide a high-quality prekindergarten program that addresses all dimensions of school readiness for four-year-old children through the Head Start and Chapter I Programs.

LATCHKEY SERVICES

Provide good care and a high quality before and after school for children of working parents.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

STUDENT ACADEMIC PROGRAM

An Early Childhood Center for three through eight-year-old children will include:

- •Year-Round Program: the staff would be off one month during the year and the school would be closed twice during the year for cleaning/ maintenance.
- •Nongraded-Multiage Primary Education for children, ages 4-8.
- Integrated Early Childhood Special Education for children, ages 3,4,5.

COMMUNITY HEALTH STATION/NUTRITION PROGRAM

The center will offer health services to children through the Cities In Schools Health Clinic services. Nutrition services will be offered to children through the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

PARENT/FAMILY PROGRAM

The center will focus on parenting skills and early screening of children ages 0-3 through the Parents As Teachers Program.

The center will focus on the academic needs of parents by offering:

- •Occupational training through the Central Vocational Training Program
- •GED completion program and /or job training through the Chapter 1 Evenstart Program

The center will focus on the needs of working parents and parents in training programs by offering:

- •Latch Key services
- Day Care Services through the Child Learning Center

The center will focus on the needs of parents as their child's most important teacher through:

- Parents As Teachers Program
- •Chapter 1 Parent Resource Center

SELECTION PROCESS

Parents would make application to the Early Childhood Center. Selection process would assure: racial integration, socio-economic mix, representation from all areas of the city, and a balance of boys and girls

INTERSCHOOL PROGRAM COORDINATION

Parent/child support programs:

- Parents As Teachers Program (ages birth through 3)
- •Even Start Program (parents, working on GED/Occupational Training and children, ages 3-8)
- •Latch Key Program (ages 5-8)
- •Child Learning Center (ages 2 weeks 4 years old)
- •Chapter I PreKindergarten (4 year olds)
- •BOE Primary Program (ages 4-8)
- •Child and Adult Care Food Program (ages 2 weeks age 8)

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

The center would work cooperatively with community agencies and universities in the city:

- •Cities In Schools
- •Child Care Association
- •PTA
- •Wichita State and Friends Universities

Additionally, a School-based Health Unit supported jointly by the community and schools is proposed by Cities in Schools (See Attachment).

STUDENT POPULATION:

pproximately 318 age 4-8 year olds

Plus: 54 infants, toddles, and 3 olds

2 sections (1/2 day) for 4 & 5 year olds	(2 Head Start/2 Chapter I) (BOE) (with Chapter I Resource) (Chapter I Resource) (Special Education)	80 students 40 students 96 students 72 students 30 students
--	--	---

Total: 318

3 sections CLC for infants, toddlers, and 3 year-olds (Self-funded)

54 children

STAFF

The staff would include:

One full-time Building Administrator

14.5 Teachers that are state and/or district certified in early childhood education

Five Classified Positions for PAT and CLC

Nine qualified paras

- 3 Prekindergarten teachers & 3 Paras (2 Head Start, 2 Chapter, 2 BOE)
- 4 Teachers for 5-7 year-olds
- 3 Teachers for 6-8 year-olds
- 2 ECSE Teachers & 2 Paras
- 3 Child Learning Center Classified Teachers & 4 Paras
- 1 Adult Basic Education Teacher
- I Occupational Training Teacher
- 2 Parents As Teachers Educators
- .5 Evenstart Teaching Specialist

Support Staff would include:

Nurse 1.0 Secretary 1.0 Social Worker 1.0 Custodians 1.5

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation will be provided for children living 2.5 miles from the school.

BUDGETARY NEEDS: \$102,000

The cost for equipment, furniture, and manipulatives for a developmentally-appropriate classroom is approximately $$5,000 \times 12$ (see attached). Total cost for classroom set-ups: \$60,000.

The cost for equipment, furniture, and infant/toddler manipulatives and supplies for Child Learning Centers is approximately $\$8,000 \times 3$ sections; total cost: \$24,000

The cost for licensing (renovating according to licensing requirements) for one Head Start classroom is approximately \$8,000; the cost for purchasing and installing the 2 required playground equipment is approximately \$10,000. Total Head Start cost: \$18,000.

All other program costs, i.e., Evenstart, PAT, Latch Key, Chapter 1, are projected to be a part of those specific budgets.

Note: Air conditioning the facility for year-round school is needed. Any other renovation costs depend totally on the facility and cannot be determined until the site is identified.

Transportation and staff costs have not been included.

CENTER LOCATION: South Hillside Site

The current South Hillside site can house the entire program, using the existing portables The current South Hillside site consists of: seven main building classroom spaces, two eight classrooms in the annexes, and a library.

The little South Hillside building would be used exclusively for the School-based Health Unit.

A review of the Griffith/South Hillside complex indicates that the student population (minus the behavioral disordered program) can fit into the Griffith center with the use of one double portable. The buildings can basically be used in their current condition; state licensing will require some building modifications. Any new building project could easily be done on the existing lot; the lot could house both the new and the existing South Hillside buildings.

The proposed early childhood center could primarily serve "high-need" children, parents, and students from the Plainview and AAA area; additionally, students from across the district may apply.

PARENT INVOLVEMENT

The program will include parents in meaningful activities through: School-wide and classroom activities Chapter 1 Parent Involvement activities and workshops Parents As Teachers Playgroup sessions and Group Meetings PTA-sponsored activities

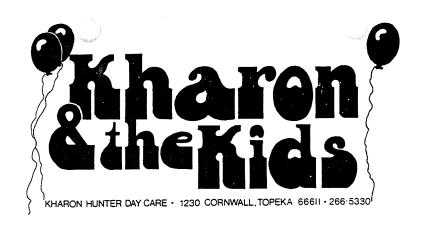
CURRICULUM/LEARNING OUTCOMES

The curriculum would follow the current learning outcomes as outlined by the Curriculum Department. The delivery of the curriculum would be through the use of district adopted materials and through the developmentally appropriate practices guidelines established by the Early Childhood Department:

Learning activities will compliment the developmental stages of learning and will meet the unique needs of each individual child.

Learning activities will address the social, emotional, physical, and cognitive needs of the young child.

The learning environment, i.e., space, materials, furniture, etc., will provide the young child opportunities to explore, manipulate, and master the learning outcomes established for ages 2 weeks- age 8.



2-20-93

Legislators - House Appropriation Committee

Regarding House Bill #2246 Family Resource Development Center

One component of this bill addresses education in parenting skills. As I am an experienced licensed child care provider of 25 years, I constantly have observed parents not knowing how to appropriately communicate or guide their children. Therefore I support any services that can be made available to parents for helping them obtain parenting skills. Hopefully this service would not be limited to only those families of low income.

This bill also addresses training, technical assistance and other support to family day care providers. Numerous persons begin their family day care business but quit before the first year. I believe the retention would be longer if providers had sufficient training before beginning and during the first few months of their business. As it is, providers are starting the business of caring for a group of children and many times haven't learned how to parent or direct their own one or two children. The now required initial fifteen hours is helpful but the majority of providers need twice that amount.

Tharon Sunter

Kharon Hunter, provider-trainer-consultant National Accredited and CDA Credential Board member of local, state & national child care organizations bruary 23, 1993

House Appropriation Committee Hearing

SUBJECT:

Demonstration Family Resource Center

House Bill 2246

WRITTEN TESTIMONY:

Gail K. Johnson

Teen Aid Outreach & Parents As Teachers Instructor

Topeka Public Schools USD 501

I am submitting written support of the Demonstration Family Resource Center as presented in House Bill 2246. As a dual instructor for two special parenting programs, Teen Aid Outreach and Parents as Teachers, for district 501 of Topeka. I can honestly testify that there is a growing need for such programs in communities throughout the state.

The Teen Aid Outreach (TAO) program has been offering support services to pregnant and or parenting mothers and some fathers for almost three years. The primary goal of Teen Aid Outreach is to encourage and enable students to remain in school until graduation. Being a teenager is difficult; however, add pregnancy and/or parenthood to a young person's life and there are bound to be stressful situations.

I meet with the students who choose to remain in their high school or until they transfer to the Teen Aid program at the Alternative Education building. The primary needs of each student are identified through weekly one-on-one interviews usually lasting 30 minutes. Near the end of the session needed resource information--a handout, a pamphlet, perhaps telephone numbers of resource centers within the community--is provided to the students.

Major topics covered are: prenatal care, prenatal growth and development, preparation for labor and delivery, tour of both hospitals, care of newborns, child care sources, parenting skills, child development stages and characteristics, and how to use resources wisely. I also address issues of trust, building self-esteem in themselves and their infants, communication skills, goal setting and completion, relationships and problem solving skills.

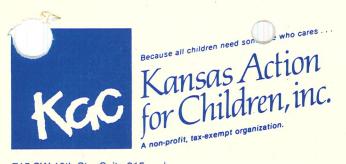
As a Parents as Teacher instructor I make 3 home visits to each student during the year. These visits include parent and child in a location allowing demonstration of hands-on parenting skills. A lesson is provided to meet the parent's concern about the child's development in one of the 4 areas: language, motor skills, social development or intellectual development. Handouts which correlate with the lesson are given to parents during the meeting. During one of the 3 visits a simple screening is administered to ensure that the child is progressing at a normal rate in hearing and vision and, if the child is old enough, the Denver II Screening.

Students are strongly urged to join the young parenting FHA support group and participate in as many meetings as possible. Even students that received child care development classes during pregnancy found that they primarily retained information pertaining to their needs at that time and that this was an on-going service greatly needed.

A large percentage of the students I work with are considered high risk and need additional positive reinforcement to build self-esteem. Once these students graduate they may continue to be connected with Parents as Teachers as a community family and receive 7 to 8 home visits per year plus participate in bi-monthly center story hours and group meetings. By having the option to stay with Parents as Teachers after graduation, the young parent can still be connected with someone she trusts and continue to receive parenting skills and a referral network that can help find special services which are beyond the scope of Parents as Teachers.

In my opinion we cannot turn our backs to these students but must continue to look at the positive side and offer them hope. They, too, want an education so that they may be productive members of society. In order for their graduation goals to be be met, they require community services and access to these resources through a focal point. Teenage parents who are able to participate in such programs tend to take a more active role in their child's schooling than teen parents who drop out of school. Success in life is dependent upon education; therefore, all possible efforts should be made to allow students to attain a high school education.

I urge your support of House Bill 2246.



715 SW 10th St. Suite 215 PO Box 463 66601-0463 Topeka, KS (913) 232-0550

Johannah Bryant **Executive Director**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Barbara Alcantar Topeka Mark Ault Topeka Merle Bolz Emporia Mark Bonavia Kansas City Kathie Champlin Charles Crane, M.D. Manhattan Greta McFarland-Hubert Chanute Judy Frick Kathleen Holt Cimarron Aletha Huston Lawrence Ann Johnson Topeka Bruce Kienapfel **Ulvsses** Diana Loevenguth Overland Park **Eleanor Lowe** Shawnee Mission Wanda Macy Salina Katie Mallon Kansas City **Ted Mintun** Cynthia Martinez Newell Michelle Reagan Wichita Joyce Romero Linda Schmidt Hutchinson Angie Segovia Garden City Donna Shank Liberal Nancy McCarthy Snyder Wichita
Marion Springer Lawrence **Mary Tikwart** Shawnee Mission **Clardy Vinson** Topeka Deanne Wright

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Manhattan

Senator Nancy Kassebaum (Honorary) Senator Richard Bond Fred Bryan Judge Kathryn Carter James Lynn Casey, M.D. Mark Chamberlin Ben Craig Richard A. Guthrie, M.D. Nancy Hiebert Walt Hiersteiner **Betty Keim** Ellen B. Laner Sue Lockett Jo Ann Myers, M.D. **Nancy Parrish** Senator Alicia Salisbury Patricia Schloesser, M.D. **Marian Washington**

Testimony to the House Appropriations Committee Re: H.B. 2246

February 23, 1993

I am Sydney Hardman, Advocacy Coordinator for Kansas Action for Children, Inc. We are a statewide citizens' organization advocating for programs and policies in the best interest of Kansas children. We provide no direct services to children or families, and all of our funding is from private sources.

In order to explain the need for Family Resource Centers, as envisioned in H.B. 2246, I'd like to ask you to put yourself in the place of a mother with two children, ages 3 years and 5 years. working a part-time job, and you have to take your daughter to day care and your son to kindergarten before you go to work, which makes your travel several miles. You would like to get a GED in order to qualify for a better job, but those classes are held three times a week several miles from your home, and you can't afford the additional child care you would need. Your younger child is not current on her immunizations, but the Health Department only gives them certain hours every week, and you're at work those times. Your son is very active, and you're not sure how to handle him anymore. You'd like some help with that. There may be programs you're eligible for, such as nutrition supplements through WIC, or food stamps. However, it's difficult to pursue all of the programs your children need because of the transportation and time that would take.

Now, contrast that situation with a parent who can drop off both children at the local school for child care and school. While dropping the children off or picking them up, this parent can obtain an array of services at the same site. This would include GED classes, parent education such as Parents as Teachers, immunizations, assistance in obtaining food stamps, and more.

What I'm describing is what is commonly called "One-stop shopping." It is a concept which recognizes the need to consolidate services so that familes can access them and so that the state is more efficient in delivery of those services. They are services already being provided by the state, but in sites all over town--the SRS office, the local health department, public schools, Parents as Teachers, day care paid through SRS subsidies, the WIC agency, etc. There should be very little additional cost to the state in bringing all of these elements together, where families can access them.

There are two common threads to the services provided --

- 1) Prevention of problems of children and families
- 2) A goal of making families self-sufficient through education and encouragement of parents to be employed

At KAC, we believe that the time has come for our state to pilot this important program. It appears three separate times in the Blueprint for Kansas Children and Families, as a strategy for the state, for communities, and for schools. It is listed as a way to address three different targets for change—to strengthen families, to restructure schools, and to modify service delivery systems. The Commission on Education Restructuring made two recommendations which would be addressed by Family Resource Centers. National commissions, studies, and committees have been recommending the "one stop—shopping" strategy for years, including Beyond Rhetoric: A New American Agenda for Children and Families, by the National Commission on Children. The reports on school readiness all mention this strategy. It is not a new or untried approach, but one which deserves the attention of our state.

Testimony
House Appropriations Committee
on

House Bill #224b

by Kathleen Georgen, Graduate Student Family Life Education Kansas State University

I appreciate this opportunity to present testimony on behalf of House Bill 2246. My name is Kathleen Georgen and I am a graduate student in Family Life Education and Consultation at Kansas State University. I am here today representing my own expertise in family life education as well as the Kansas Council on Family Relations.

The family is widely considered to be the primary social institution— the chief cornerstone of our society that affects both our growth and development as persons and as a nation. The family is a system toward which its members look for care, support and love. Children need the loving care of a family or its equivalent for survival. Adults depend on the family for strength support and personal growth. In other words, a strong, healthy family can truly be a pathway to well-being. But the Kansas family is in trouble. According to the recently published Kids Count Data Book, Kansas families are heading in the wrong direction in the following indicators which in the long run create problematic, unproductive individuals in our state. These indicators are greatly increased teen pregnancy, an abundance of children living in poverty, low immunization rates by age two, an increasing juvenile incarceration rate and a rising out-of-home placement rate of children.

The notion of creating family well-being through building family strengths is the thrust of HB 2246- the creation of Family Resource Centers. The pathway to well-being for many of these families may come through the goals of the Family Resource Centers. For example, the support services and referral services to parents would help parents sharpen their parenting skills and provide information about their children's health, social, motor, and cognitive development. With just this information, a parent would learn about immunization, proper nutrition, how to parent without abuse or neglect, and how to utilize other services in the community. The key to healthy child development is often the quality of the home environment and if Family Resource Centers can be a partner with Kansas families, we may be able to gear families, and in the long run individuals from those families, in a healthy, productive direction.

With the majority of women entering the workforce and an increase of single parents, there is no doubt about the increasing need for quality, affordable child care. Parents are often reluctant to enter job-training or the workforce when they are unable to find quality child care or legal child care which they

Corne

can afford. The Family Resource Center addresses this obvious concern by providing quality child care at affordable fees. Children who are to become productive citizens need quality care in their homes as well as the day care setting.

The teenage pregnancy rate has risen dramatically above the national average and continues to be more problematic each year. Obviously this has become a big problem in the state which needs to be addressed. The proposed teenage pregnancy prevention programs conducted by The Family Resource Centers would help delay parenting through means of education. As a family life educator, it has been my experience that many teen families have severe emotional and monetary problems which are easily transmitted to the next generation resulting in a cycle of dependence on the state. Therefore, the education offered by Family Resource centers would address this problem.

Good health has become a growing concern throughout our society. Wellness programs emphasize proper nutrition, adequate exercise, good mental health and improved safety practices. However, it takes much more than exercise and a balanced diet to make and keep a family fit and well. Whether or not the family is a healthy, cohesive, nurturing unit depends on each individual family member, how he or she contributes to the family, and the families use of support services and resources. It is a dynamic, integrated synergistic system which is able to receive support and assistance from society which can contribute to the well-being of all family members. Family Resource Centers can provide families with such support and assistance with Kansas benefitting from productive, healthy families. Let's not spend time pinning and denying blame for the problems of Kansas' families. Rather, let's allow government to become a partner with families for a brighter future. Marian Wright Edelman put it aptly when she said: "We are not all equally guilty but we are all equally responsible for building a decent and just America." Let's take the responsibility and reap the benefits here in Kansas.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to speak with you about this important issue. If you have further questions or would like more information, please feel free to contact me or Dr. Steve Bollman at the Department of Human Development and Family Studies in the College of Human Ecology at Kansas State University.



Kansas

	Base Year	Current Year	Decile Percent Rank Change	Percent Change Over Time Worse Better
Conomic Well-Being				. , , , , , , , , ,
Percent All Births That Are To Single Teens	5.60	7.80	39.30	
Percent Children In Poverty	11.46	14.35	25.22	
Percent Children In Single-Parent Families	13.47	17.15	27.32	
Physical Health and Safety				
Childhood Death Rates, Ages 1 to 14	40.60	31.20	-23.15	
Infant Mortality Rate	10.10	8.40	-16.80	*
Percent Births With Early Prenatal Care	80.80	80.60	20	4
Percent Kindergartners Fully Immunized By Age 2	64.44	51.67	-19.82	
Percent Low Birth Weight Babies	5.80	6.20	6.90	•
Academic Achievement				
Head Start Participation Rate		28.71		
High School Graduate Unemployment Rate	2.77	1.60	-42.24	
High School Graduate Post-Secondary Education Rate	60.00	73.20	22.00	
Percent All Births That Are To Mothers With	18.50	17.00	-8.10	þ
Less Than A High School Degree				j
Percent Graduating High School	83.74	83.60	17	
Emotional Well-Being			1 1 1	
Confirmed Child Abuse/Neglect Rate	388.44	363.50	-6.42	8
Out-Of-Home Placement Rate	678.00	823.00	21.40	
Reported Child Abuse/Neglect Rate	3372.96	3345.75	81	ļ.
Teen Violent Death Rate	84.50	72.60	-14.08	₩.
Social Behavior And Social Control				
Juvenile Arrest Rate	3306.30	3526.98	6.67	4
Juvenile Incarceration Rate	227.50	231.80	1.88	1

Demographics	
	State
Population Size	2,477,574
Percent Population	26.7%
Under Age 18	
Ethnicity	
White	88.4%
Black	5.7%
American Indian,	0.8%
Eskimo or Aleut	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$32,966

Children under 18 represent slightly more than one-fourth of the population in Kansas, 26.7%, compared to 28.1% nationally. Of the 19 Kansas Kids Count indicators, the state shows a decline in ten from the base year and an improvement in eight (no percent change is recorded for Head Start Participation Rate). The High School Graduate Unemployment Rate shows the most improvement, dropping -42.24% or from 2.77 in the base year to 1.60 in the current year. Showing the greatest decline is the Percent All Births That Are To Single Teens which has increased 39.30% from a rate of 5.60 to a rate of 7.80.

Percent All Births That Are To Single Teens

Over a ten year period, births to single teens in Kansas have increased nearly 40%, from 2289 to 3024 in 1990. Nationally, births to single teens have increased at just 14%.

Sharp increases in births to single teens can be found all over Kansas. Thirteen counties had 50 or more births to single teens in 1990, and each experienced an increase between 1980 and 1990.

Cowley County's births to single teens jumped 189%. Other counties with large numbers of births to single teens, as well as high rates of increase, include Ford, Geary, Montgomery, Reno and Saline counties.

The chances of being poor increase substantially when a child lives in a single parent family. When that single parent is a teenager, the risk is increased. Delaying pregnancy until youths are past their teen years has a positive economic effect on both generations.

	#1980	PERCENT TEEN	1980	#1990	PERCENT TEEN	1990	PERCENT
COUNTY	TEEN BIRTHS	BIRTHS 1980	DECILE RANK	TEEN BIRTHS	BIRTHS 1990	DECILE RANK	CHANGE 1980-90
ALLEN	15.00	5.49	9	11.00	7.05	6	28.33
ANDERSON	7.00	4.76	7	4.00	4.49	4	-5.62
ATCHISON	20.00	7.41	10	27.00	12.05	10	62.72
BARBER	1.00	.94	2	7.00	8.97	8	851.28
BARTON	23.00	4.23	7	24.00	5.38	5	27.28
BOURBON	13.00	5.02	8	22.00	10.28	9	104.82
BROWN	11.00	5.85	9	7.00	4.09	4	-30.04
BUTLER	30.00	3.98	6	44.00	5.97	6	49.85
CHASE	2.00	4.55	7	0.00	0.00	1	-100.00
CHASE	2.00	3.17	5	2.00	5.26	5	65.79
CHACTAGGGA	13.00	4.25	7	40.00	14.49	10	241.14
CHEYENNE	1.00	2.27	3	1.00	3.03	3	33.33
CLARK	3.00	10.00	10	1.00	4.35	4	-56.52
CLARK	1.00	.69	1	2.00	2.35	2	241.18
CLOUD	8.00	4.52	7	5.00	4.42	4	-2.10
COFFEY	2.00	1.24	2	9.00	7.63	7	513.98
COMANCHE	0.00	0.00	1	1.00	3.57	3	
COWLEY	25.00	4.17	6	62.00	12.09	10	189.58
CRAWFORD	29.00	5.39	8	37.00	9.34	9	73.34
DECATUR	1.00	1.67	3	0.00	0.00	1	-100.00
DICKINSON	9.00	3.59	5	12.00	4.88	5	36.04
DONIPHAN	7.00	3.87	6	12.00	12.37	10	219.88
DOUGLAS	40.00	4.15	6	53.00	4.98	5	19.93
EDWARDS	0.00	0.00	1	4.00	11.11	10	•
ELK	3.00	8.33	10	0.00	0.00	1	-100.00
ELLIS	14.00	2.92	4	15.00	4.84	4	65.90
ELLSWORTH	6.00	5.94	9	5.00	7.25	6	21.98
FINNEY	41.00	6.95	10	69.00	9.40	9	35.28
FORD	27.00	5.30	8	57.00	9.95	9	87.53
FRANKLIN	17.00	5.23	8	21.00	6.12	6	17.05
GEARY	50.00	3.93	6	69.00	5.53	5	40.77
GOVE	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1	0.00
GRAHAM	1.00	1.72	3	1.00	2.44	2	41.46
GRANT	11.00	6.11	9	14.00	10.85	9	77.59
GRAY	4.00	4.00	6	2.00	2.86	2	-28.57
GREELEY	1.00	2.38	3	4.00	14.29	10	500.00

COUNTY	#1980 TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT TEEN BIRTHS 1980	1980 DECILE RANK	#1990 TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT TEEN BIRTHS 1990	1990 DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE 1980-90	COUNTY	#1980 TEEN · BIRTHS	PERCENT TEEN BIRTHS 1980	1980 DECILE RANK	#199 0 TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT TEEN BIRTHS 1990	1990 DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE 1980-90
GREENWOOD	8.00	7.34	10	11.00	11.96	10	62.91	PAWNEE	8.00	5.93	9	7.00	10.14	9	71.20
HAMILTON	1.00	2.78	4	2.00	7.69	7	176.92	PHILLIPS	1.00	.94	2	5.00	6.85	6	626.03
HARPER	4.00	3.45	5	8.00	8.99	8	160.67	POTTAWATOMIE	8.00	2.93	4	18.00	6.62	6	125.83
HARVEY	22.00	4.14	6	14.00	3.21	3	-22.50	PRATT	6.00	3.30	5	5.00	4.24	4	28.53
HASKELL	2.00	2.06	3	5.00	7.35	7	256.62	RAWLINS	2.00	3.03	4	2.00	4.76	4	57.14
HODGEMAN	1.00	2.70	4	2.00	5.00	5	85.00	RENO	56.00	5.03	8	85.00	10.24	9	103.72
JACKSON	5.00	2.84	4	13.00	7.83	7	175.66	REPUBLIC	2.00	2.08	3	4.00	5.97	6	186.57
JEFFERSON	10.00	3.97	6	7.00	3.57	3	-10.00	RICE	13.00	7.10	10	12.00	8.63	8	21.53
JEWELL	1.00	1.52	2	1.00	3.03	3	100.00	RILEY	23.00	2.44	3	20.00	2.44	2	0.00
JOHNSON	108.00	2.68	4	170.00	2.95	3	10.20	ROOKS	1.00	.89	1	1.00	1.43	1	60.00
KEARNY	3.00	3.80	5	7.00	9.21	8	142.54	RUSH	3.00	4.23	7	1.00	2.22	2	-47.41
KINGMAN	4.00	2.94	4	7.00	7.37	7	150.53	RUSSELL	5.00	3.79	5	7.00	8.33	8	120.00
KIOWA	4.00	5.71	9	1.00	2.04	1	-64.29	SALINE	40.00	4.92	7	54.00	7.35	7	49.33
LABETTE	25.00	5.85	9	35.00	9.75	9	66.52	SCOTT	5.00	5.26	8	7.00	8.86	8	68.35
LANE	2.00	5.00	8	1.00	3.85	3	-23.08	SEDGWICK	544.00	7.67	10	682.00	9.05	8	17.98
LEAVENWORTH	53.00	6.82	9	77.00	8.59	8	25.99	SEWARD	34.00	8.42	10	42.00	10.58	9	25.71
LINCOLN	0.00	0.00	1	3.00	7.89	7	•	SHAWNEE	201.00	7.77	10	250.00	10.04	9	29.22
LINN	4.00	3.17	5	5.00	5.05	5	59.09	SHERIDAN	1.00	1.67	3	1.00	2.44	2	46.34
LOGAN	3.00	5.00	8	2.00	5.41	5	8.11	SHERMAN	8.00	5.80	9	12.00	12.00	10	107.00
LYON	22.00	3.37	5	33.00	6.31	6	87.28	SMITH	3.00	3.80	5	4.00	8.16	7	114.97
MARION	6.00	3.51	5	8.00	6.06	6	72.73	STAFFORD	1.00	1.35	2	4.00	6.90	6	410.34
MARSHALL	9.00	4.66	7	3.00	2.48	2	-46.83	STANTON	0.00	0.00	1	4.00	8.33	8	•
MCPHERSON	6.00	1.42	2	18.00	4.69	4	229.69	STEVENS	0.00	0.00	1	3.00	3.66	3	
MEADE	0.00	0.00	1	2.00	2.78	2		SUMNER	16.00	3.70	5	28.00	7.37	7	98.95
MIAMI	7.00	2.18	3	15.00	4.26	4	95.41	THOMAS	6.00	4.11	6	7.00	5.38	5	31.03
MITCHELL	5.00	3.73	5	4.00	4.35	4	16.52	TREGO	1.00	1.59	2	0.00	0.00	1	-100.00
MONTGOMERY	38.00	5.41	8	62.00	11.29	10	108.93	WABAUNSEE	4.00	4.21	7	4.00	4.88	5	15.85
MORRIS	4.00	5.19	8	1.00	1.27	1	-75.63	WALLACE	0.00	0.00	1	1.00	3.03	3	
MORTON	1.00	1.43	2	1.00	2.70	2	89.19	WASHINGTON	3.00	2.65	4	3.00	4.00	3	50.67
NEMAHA	3.00	1.58	2	4.00	2.90	2	83.57	WICHITA	1.00	1.61	2	1.00	2.33	2	44.19
NEOSHO	9.00	3.09	4	15.00	5.93	5	91.70	WILSON	7.00	3.89	6	11.00	8.94	8	129.97
NESS	4.00	4.88	7	3.00	7.89	7	61.84	WOODSON	4.00	5.56	9	1.00	2.08	1	-62.50
NORTON	2.00	2.11	3	4.00	7.14	6	239.29	WYANDOTTE	449.00	12.75	10	527.00	16.98	10	33.22
OSAGE	13.00	5.53	9	16.00	8.33	8	50.64	KANSAS	2,289.00	5.60		3,024.00	7.80		39.30
OSBORNE	4.00	5.19	8	1.00	1.79	1	-65.63		-y			•			
OTTAWA	2.00		3	6.00	10.00	9	335.00								

Percent Children In Single Parent Families

Over the last ten years, the number of Kansas children living in single parent families rose by 27%. In 1990, 17% of Kansas children lived in single parent families. This compares to the national average of 24%.

The Kansas Kids Count project utilized this indicator because of its close relationship to economic problems of families. Also, it focuses on the changes in family structure which have occurred across the country.

Few counties in Kansas have escaped this change in the composition of families. Between 1980 and 1990, only five counties experienced no increase in the rate of children living in single parent families.

It is significant that one of our largest counties, Wyandotte, has a rate of 30.5%, almost twice that of the state. The next highest rates are found in two other populous counties, Shawnee and Sedgwick, with rates of 21.6% and 20.6% respectively.

COUNTY	1980 RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18	1980% CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES	1980 DECILE RANK	1990 RELATED CHILD. UNDER 18	1990% CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES	1990 DECILE RANK	SINGLE PARENT FAMILY RATE CHNG 1980-90
ALLEN	4233.00	12.45	9	3899.00	16.54	9	32.88
ANDERSON	2386.00	6.16	2	2015.00	14.59	7	136.82
ATCHISON	5046.00	12.27	9	4328.00	18.53	9	51.06
BARBER	1588.00	8.00	4	1555.00	9.00	2	12.58
BARTON	8525.00	10.49	7	7767.00	16.15	9	53.96
BOURBON	3912.00	10.63	7	3799.00	17.22	9	61.89
BROWN	3162.00	10.53	7	3008.00	14.20	7	34.79
BUTLER	12976.00	10.30	7	14371.00	14.08	7	36.69
CHASE	800.00	7.63	3	743.00	11.17	4	46.50
CHAUTAUQUA	1130.00	10.71	7	1010.00	16.44	9	53.49
CHEROKEE	6155.00	13.57	10	5492.00	19.94	10	46.97
CHEYENNE	892.00	6.28	2	756.00	13.62	6	117.02
CLARK	622.00	4.50	1	598.00	7.36	1	63.45
CLAY	2496.00	8.65	5	2313.00	10.94	4	26.40
CLOUD	2983.00	10.33	7	2484.00	12.72	5	23.21
COFFEY	2553.00	7.64	3	2251.00	14.35	7	87.86
COMANCHE	626.00	9.90	6	554.00	12.82	5	29.40
COWLEY	9580.00	13.08	9	9513.00	17.53	9	34.06
CRAWFORD	8619.00	13.93	10	8040.00	19.15	10	37.46
DECATUR	1106.00	7.23	2	1022.00	11.64	4	60.98
DICKINSON	5372.00	11.02	8	4828.00	15.00	8	36.08
DONIPHAN	2577.00	11.25	8	2084.00	15.07	8	33.89
DOUGLAS	13709.00	15.17	10	16363.00	18.78	10	23.84
EDWARDS	1065.00	9.11	5	930.00	12.37	5	35.77
ELK	903.00	9.75	6	709.00	14.25	7	46.18
ELLIS	6733.00	10.31	7	6628.00	14.42	7	39.93
ELLSWORTH	1641.00	8.41	4	1521.00	12.95	5	54.02
FINNEY	7859.00	11.90	9	10991.00	17.01	9	43.01
FORD	6926.00	11.25	8	7724.00	17.27	9	53.55
FRANKLIN	5951.00	11.04	8	6062.00	15.47	8	40.16
GEARY	8355.00	16.84	10	8801.00	18.60	9	10.45
GOVE	1119.00	9.29	6	863.00	5.91	1	-36.41
GRAHAM	1109.00	5.68	1	918.00	10.35	3	82.17
GRANT	2358.00	9.12	6	2426.00	11.46	4	25.68
GRAY	1561.00	5.51	1	1709.00	8.25	1	49.76
GREELEY	535.00	8.97	5	539.00	8.35	2	-6.95

¹² A project of Kansas Action for Children, Inc., made possible by a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1993.

l	1980 RELATED CHILDREN	1980% CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT	1980 DECILE	1990 RELATED CHILD,	1990% CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT	1990 DECILE	SINGLE PARENT FAMILY RATE CHNG.			1980 RELATED CHILDREN	1980% CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT	1980 DECILE	1990 RELATED	1990% CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT	1990 DECILE	SINGLE PARENT FAMILY RATE CHNG.
COUNTY	UNDER 18	FAMILIES	RANK	UNDER 18	FAMILIES	RANK	1980-90	١.	COUNTY	UNDER 18	FAMILIES	RANK		FAMILIES	RANK	1980-90
GREENWOOD	2139.00	10.99	8	1830.00	13.22	6	20.37		PAWNEE	1967.00	11.95	9	1793.00	16.01	8	33.98
HAMILTON	655.00	10.23	7	608.00	15.46	8	51.14		PHILLIPS	1913.00	8.31	4	1626.00	10.21	3	22.83
HARPER	1868.00	11.24	8	1764.00	14.34	7	27.58		POTTAWATON	IIE 4200.00	7.90	4	4646.00	10.78	3	36.42
HARVEY	7889.00	10.81	8	8005.00	14.93	8	38.06		PRATT	2475.00	8.69	5	2470.00	12.96	6	49.14
HASKELL	1239.00	6.70	2	1247.00	8.74	2	30.48		RAWLINS	1108.00	7.31	3	888.00	8.45	2	15.53
HODGEMAN	595.00	5.21	1	601.00	8.32	2	59.68		RENO	17360.00	12.32	9	15559.00	18.36	9	49.10
JACKSON	3506.00	7.53	3	3262.00	11.80	4	56.74		REPUBLIC	1700.00	5.65	1	1461.00	10.34	3	83.02
JEFFERSON	4489.00	7.53	3	4266.00	10.81	4	43.52		RICE	2967.00	10.08	6	2745.00	15.77	8	56.53
JEWELL	1294.00	8.50	4	1004.00	10.26	3	20.68		RILEY	13406.00	10.58	7	14258.00	13.40	6	26.71
JOHNSON	77917.00	11.30		94085.00	13.12	6	16.12		ROOKS	1933.00	6.93	2	1598.00	12.89	5	85.96
KEARNY	1157.00	8.90	5	1321.00	12.72	5	42.86		RUSH	1075.00	7.72	3	869.00	9.90	2	28.18
KINGMAN	2367.00	7.82	4	2255.00	10.86	4	39.01		RUSSELL	2137.00	11.28	8	1786.00	13.72	6	21.64
KIOWA	1014.00	11.74	9	940.00	11.49	4	-2.10		SALINE	13191.00		10	12645.00	19.60	10	28.72
LABETTE	7075.00	13.51	9	6120.00	19.08	10	41.24		SCOTT	1783.00	6.73	2	1514.00	9.78	2	45.25
LANE	698.00	8.88	5	651.00	14.75	7	66.02		SEDGWICK	100745.00			.09639.00	20.66	10	20.33
LEAVENWORTH		11.50		16953.00	14.20	7	23.49		SEWARD	5226.00	13.76	10	5757.00	19.98	10	45.19
LINCOLN	947.00	7.60	3	862.00	10.09	3	32.75		SHAWNEE	41050.00		10	40512.00	21.68	10	23.46
LINN	2140.00	7.90	4	2062.00	13.87	7	75.63		SHERIDAN	1102.00	3.72	1	859.00	6.52	1	75.22
LOGAN	960.00	9.58	6	810.00	8.02	1	-16.26		SHERMAN	2214.00	9.67	6	1818.00	15.29	8	58.20
LYON	8598.00	11.04	8	9096.00	17.27	9	56.48		SMITH	1369.00	6.43	2	1120.00	10.54	3	63.90
MCPHERSON	6666.00	9.30	6	7026.00	10.30	3	10.79		STAFFORD	1342.00	9.69	6	1357.00	13.04	6	34.65
MARION	3106.00	7.44	3	2967.00	11.09	4	49.10	ŀ	STANTON	769.00	8.45	4	747.00	11.78	4	39.37
MARSHALL	3090.00	7.28	2	3066.00	10.24	3	40.65		STEVENS	1450.00	6.76	2	1522.00	11.04	4	63.32
MEADE	1286.00	4.28	1	1150.00	7.83	1	82.99		SUMNER	6836.00	9.83	6	7363.00	12.81	5	30.28
MIAMI	6088.00	10.23	7	6326.00	12.84	5	25.43		THOMAS	2405.00	8.86	5	2284.00	13.44	6	51.77
MITCHELL	2105.00	7.79	3	1821.00	7.85	1	.79		TREGO	1127.00	6.65	2	958.00	9.19	2	38.03
MONTGOMERY	11277.00	13.96	10	9829.00	18.73	10	34.19		WABAUNSEE	1912.00	5.75	1	1754.00	9.64	2	67.48
MORRIS	1580.00	8.73	5	1543.00	13.67	6	56.56		WALLACE	606.00	7.76	3	522.00	5.56	1	-28.37
MORTON	1082.00	8.41	4	1043.00	13.33	6	58.46		WASHINGTON	2239.00	5.58	1	1723.00	7.60	1	36.19
NEMAHA	3244.00	5.09	1	2981.00	6.81	1	33.88		WICHITA	1006.00	8.75	5	855.00	9.59	2	9.64
NEOSHO	5129.00	10.65	7	4322.00	15.22	8	43.01		WILSON	3254.00	11.99	9	2602.00	15.26	8	27.30
NESS	1126.00	6.13	2	1051.00	9.90	2	61.48		WOODSON	1036.00	10.71	8	969.00	12.90	5	20.40
NORTON	1617.00	8.23	4	1308.00	11.85	5	44.07		WYANDOTTE	50088.00	25.44	10	44837.00	30.53	10	20.01
OSAGE	4297.00	8.10	4	4057.00	13.78	7	70.13									*
OSBORNE	1443.00	9.77	6	1168.00	10.53	3	7.77		KANSAS	637,151.00	13.47	64	18,483.00	17.15		27.32
OTTAWA	1536.00	8.53	5	1413.00	13.73	6	60.98			,						,

Percent Children In Poverty

During the decade of the 1980's Kansas children living in poverty rose 25%. In 1980, approximately 11 of every 100 children lived in poverty. By 1990, the rate had increased to more than 14 of every 100 children. Though we are concerned with this increase, Kansas is still below the national poverty rate of 19.

In seven Kansas counties, the problem is particularly acute.

In Bourbon, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Morton, Wallace, and

Wyandotte counties, 25%, or one in four children, lived in poverty

in 1989. All but one of these counties is rural.

Living in poverty causes children a host of related problems, especially with access to health care and educational concerns.

The eroding economic well-being of Kansas children is a "hazardous conditions" road sign for our state.

COUNTY	1980 RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18	1979 % CHILD. IN POVERTY	1979 DECILE RANK	1990 RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18	1989 % CHILD. IN POVERTY	1989 DECILE RANK	POVERTY RATE CHANGE 1979-89
ALLEN	4233.00	11.98	5	3899.00	19.52	8	62.96
ANDERSON	2386.00	16.01	8	2015.00	14.99	5	-6.39
ATCHISON	5046.00	12.64	6	4328.00	21.83	, 9	72.69
BARBER	1588.00	13.85	7	1555.00	12.60	3	-9.02
BARTON	8525.00	9.14	2	7767.00	16.81	6	84.01
BOURBON	3912.00	15.67	8	3799.00	24.85	10	58.58
BROWN	3162.00	15.84	8	3008.00	22.41	9	41.42
BUTLER	12976.00	6.92	1	14371.00	9.02	1	30.31
CHASE	800.00	13.88	7	743.00	24.63	10	77.51
CHAUTAUQUA	1130.00	15.40	8	1010.00	28.12	10	82.61
CHAOTAGGGA	6155.00	17.53	9	5492.00	30.77	10	75.53
CHEVENNE	892.00	16.82	8	756.00	19.05	8	13.27
CLARK	622.00	7.72	1	598.00	3.34	1	-56.66
CLARK	2496.00	13.78	7	2313.00	19.20	8	39.28
CLOUD.	2983.00	14.68	7	2484.00	16.63	6	13.23
COFFEY	2553.00	13.75	6	2251.00	8.22	1	-40.22
COMANCHE	626.00	8.95	2	554.00	24.19	10	170.38
COWLEY	9580.00	9.58	3	9513.00	13.46	4	40.42
CRAWFORD	8619.00	15.13	7	8040.00	22.61	9	49.46
DECATUR	1106.00	16.37	8	1022.00	17.32	7	5.83
DICKINSON	5372.00	14.76	7	4828.00	15.51	6	5.09
DONIPHAN	2577.00	15.17	8	2084.00	19.53	8	28.72
DOUGLAS	13709.00	10.56	4	16363.00	13.86	4	31.32
EDWARDS	1065.00	10.50	4	930.00	17.42	7	64.17
ELK	903.00	17.39	9	709.00	19.75	9	13.57
ELLIS	6733.00	8.84	2	6628.00	12.76	3	44.44
ELLSWORTH	1641.00	11.64	5	1521.00	12.36	3	6.19
FINNEY	7859.00	11.55	4	10991.00	12.16	2	5.29
FORD	6926.00	8.94	2	7724.00	15.42	6	72.53
FRANKLIN	5951.00	11.34	4	6062.00	14.65	5	29.15
GEARY	8355.00	23.88	10	8801.00	23.52	10	-1.50
GOVE	1119.00	21.18	10	863.00	11.36	2	-46.38
GRAHAM	1119.00	17.13	9	918.00	18.08	7	5.55
GRANT	2358.00	11.58	5	2426.00	20.20	9	74.46
GRAY	1561.00	8.97	2	1709.00	12.87	3	43.53
	535.00	14.39	7	539.00	7.61	1	-47.15
GREELEY	333.00	14.39	,	333,00	7.01	1	71113

							<u> </u>									
COUNTY	1980 RELATED CHILDREN	1979 % CHILD. IN	1979 DECILE		1989 % CHILD. IN	1989 DECILE				1980 RELATED CHILDREN	1979 % CHILD. IN	1979 DECIL		1989 % CHILD. IN	1989 DECILE	POVERTY RATE CHANGE
····	UNDER 18	POVERTY	RANK	UNDER 18	POVERTY	RANK	1979-89	-	COUNTY	UNDER 18	POVERTY	RANK		POVERTY	RANK	1979-89
GREENWOOD	2139.00	12.44	6	1830.00	17.92	7	44.13		PAWNEE	1967.00	7.78	1	1793.00	13.05	3	67.78
HAMILTON	655.00	12.37	5	608.00	14.47	5	17.04		PHILLIPS	1913.00	8.00	1	1626.00	11.93	2	49.18
HARPER	1868.00	17.29	9	1764.00	13.95	4	-19.35		POTTAWATOMI		11.67	5	4646.00	11.34	2	-2.77
HARVEY	7889.00	8.15	1	8005.00	10.04	2	23.23		PRATT	2475.00	9.13	2	2470.00	11.66	2	27.69
HASKELL	1239.00	14.69	7	1247.00	6.90	1	-53.05		RAWLINS	1108.00	16.88	9	888.00	16.44	6	-2.58
HODGEMAN	595.00	21.85	10	601.00	14.64	5	-32.98		RENO	17360.00	10.61	4	15559.00	13.63	4	28.48
JACKSON	3506.00	10.21	3	3262.00	12.57	3	23.09		REPUBLIC	1700.00	14.18	7	1461.00	18.89	8	33.26
JEFFERSON	4489.00	8.55	2	4266.00	12.56	3	46.88		RICE	2967.00	9.88	3	2745.00	24.34	10	146.42
JEWELL	1294.00	22.57	10	1004.00	13.35	4	-40.85		RILEY	13406.00	14.22	7	14258.00	16.78	6	17.94
JOHNSON	77917.00	4.06	1	94085.00	4.18	1	3.02		ROOKS	1933.00	10.66	4	1598.00	18.52	8	73.81
KEARNY	1157.00	16.77	8	1321.00	14.76	5	-11.96		RUSH	1075.00	11.72	5	869.00	14.27	4	21.74
KINGMAN	2367.00	9.97	3	2255.00	13.35	4	33.88		RUSSELL	2137.00	13.24	6	1786.00	16.69	6	25.99
KIOWA	1014.00	13.71	6	940.00	19.57	8	42.80		SALINE	13191.00	8.40	2	12645.00	16.35	6	94.61
LABETTE	7075.00	12.98	6	6120.00	19.85	9	53.01		SCOTT	1783.00	11.16	4	1514.00	6.94	1	-37.86
LANE	698.00	8.31	2	651.00	12.75	3	53.44		SEDGWICK	100745.00	12.16	5 3	109639.00	15.33	5	26.02
LEAVENWORTH	15778.00	9.42	3	16953.00	9.56	2	1.39		SEWARD	5226.00	12.44	6	5757.00	21.09	9	69.54
LINCOLN	947.00	17.95	9	862.00	18.33	7	2.11		SHAWNEE	41050.00	9.74	3	40512.00	14.10	4	44.79
LINN	2140.00	17.71	9	2062.00	17.99	7	1.59		SHERIDAN	1102.00	18.97	10	859.00	18.86	8	56
LOGAN	960.00	11.56	5	810.00	16.91	7	46.28		SHERMAN	2214.00	12.42	5	1818.00	20.35	9	63.85
LYON	8598.00	8.13	1	9096.00	14.87	5	82.96		SMITH	1369.00	18.33	9	1120.00	19.73	9	7.62
MCPHERSON	6666.00	9.15	2	7026.00	9.45	1	3.28		STAFFORD	1342.00	12.74	6	1357.00	16.21	6	27.23
MARION	3106.00	13.23	6	2967.00	13.11	4	92		STANTON	769.00	18.47	9	747.00	19.68	9	6.57
MARSHALL	3090.00	16.38	8	3066.00	14.94	5	-8.78		STEVENS	1450.00	7.17	1	1522.00	14.52		102.45
MEADE	1286.00	10.19	3	1150.00	14.00	4	37.44		SUMNER	6836.00	7.99	1	7363.00	8.07	1	1.00
MIAMI	6088.00	7.00	1	6326.00	8.79	1	25.61		THOMAS	2405.00	9.36	3	2284.00	17.03	7	82.05
MITCHELL	2105.00	10.78	4	1821.00	11.48	2	6.43		TREGO	1127.00	10.38	4	958.00	11.90	2	14.62
MONTGOMERY	11277.00	13.23	6	9829.00	20.16	9	52.41		WABAUNSEE	1912.00	9.36	3	1754.00	9.92	2	5.96
MORRIS	1580.00	17.34	9	1543.00	18.86	8	8.75		WALLACE	606.00	14.69	7	522.00	30.08		104.79
MORTON	1082.00	12.48	6	1043.00	25.41	10	103.64		WASHINGTON	2239.00	22.64	10	1723.00	15.03	5	-33.62
NEMAHA	3244.00	21.55	10	2981.00	18.45		-14.37		WICHITA	1006.00	19.58	10	855.00	12.16	2	-37.88
NEOSHO	5129.00	10.27	4	4322.00	17.31	7	68.44		WILSON	3254.00	16.78	8	2602.00	18.29	7	9.02
NESS	1126.00	8.35	2	1051.00	12.56	3	50.45		WOODSON	1036.00	11.68	5	969.00	16.20	6	38.72
NORTON	1617.00	17.19	9	1308.00	18.88	8	9.84		WYANDOTTE	50088.00	19.14		44837.00	25.70	10	34.28
OSAGE	4297.00	10.26	3	4057.00	13.85	4	34.98								IU	
OSBORNE	1443.00	20.03	10	1168.00	16.61	•	-17.07		KANSAS	637,151.00	11.46	64	18,483.00	14.35		25.22
OTTAWA	1536.00	11.13	4	1413.00	12.53	3	12.52									

Reported Child Abuse/Neglect Rates

Reports of child abuse/neglect reached a rate of 33.7 for every 1,000 children in Kansas in 1989. These reports are made to the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS). Reports of child abuse/neglect are not the same as confirmed cases of child abuse/neglect.

For insight regarding child abuse and neglect, both the reported and confirmed rates of child abuse should be considered together.

For example, in Kansas in 1989, for 1,000 children, there were 33.7 reports of child abuse and 3.6 confirmations of those reports.

As with many indicators, both counties with large populations and counties with smaller populations had high rates of child abuse/ neglect. However, those counties with a decile rank of 1 or 2 all had a population of children under 3,002. The highest decile rank achieved by counties with more than 10,000 children was 4 in Johnson and Montgomery counties.

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	1988 REPORT. ABUSE/NEGL. RATE	1988 DECILE RANK	1989 REPORT. ABUSE/NEGL. RATE	1989 DECILE RANK	REPORTED ABUSE/NEGL. RATE CHANGE 1988-89
ALLEN	3984.00	3012.05	6	2560.24	6	-15.00
ANDERSON	2062.00	2327.84	5	3006.79	7	29.17
ATCHISON	4677.00	1967.07	4	2800.94	6	42.39
BARBER	1569.00	1720.84	4	3887.83	8	125.93
BARTON	7925.00	2750.79	6	3684.54	8	33.94
BOURBON	3877.00	2992.00	6	5107.04	10	70.69
BROWN	3059.00	4249.75	9	4478.59	9	5.38
BUTLER	14607.00	2211.27	5	3032.79	7	37.15
CHASE	754.00	0.00	1	397.88	1	
CHAUTAUQUA	1033.00	193.61	1	2032.91	5	950.00
CHEROKEE	5641.00	7498.67	10	2712.29	6	-63.83
CHEYENNE	782.00	2429.67	5	4731.46	9	94.74
CLARK	606.00	330.03	1	1815.18	4	450.00
CLAY	2340.00	4145.30	8	4358.97	9	5.15
CLOUD	2523.00	3884.26	8	3289.73	8	-15.31
COFFEY	2288.00	3059.44	6	3889.86	8	27.14
COMANCHE	564.00	1241.13	3	177.30	1	-85.71
COWLEY	9786.00	1972.21	4	3157.57	7	60.10
CRAWFORD	8284.00	6603.09	10	4345.73	9	-34.19
DECATUR	1038.00	192.68	1	674.37	2	250.00
DICKINSON	4945.00	3761.38	8	2992.92	6	-20.43
DONIPHAN	2119.00	3067.48	6	2831.52	6	-7.69
DOUGLAS	16728.00	4298.18	9	5398.13	10	25.59
EDWARDS	947.00	2745.51	6	1583.95	4	-42.31
ELK	717.00	1255.23	3	3626.22	8	188.89
ELLIS	6731.00	2109.64	4	1871.94	4	-11.27
ELLSWORTH	1559.00	2309.17	5	577.29	2	-75.00
FINNEY	11302.00	3999.29	8	3273.76	7	-18.14
FORD	7955.00	3532.37	7	3959.77	8	12.10
FRANKLIN	6159.00	4075.34	8	5926.29	10	45.42
GEARY	8996.00	3790.57	8	5213.43	10	37.54
GOVE	869.00	0.00	1	575.37	2	
GRAHAM	927.00	3775.62	8	3020.50	7	-20.00
GRANT	2468.00	1499.19	4	3200.97	7	113.51
GRAY	1728.00	1273.15	3	2199.07	5	72.73
GREELEY	547.00	1096.89	3	548.45	2	-50.00

³⁸ A project of Kansas Action for Children, Inc., made possible by a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1993.

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	1988 REPORT. ABUSE/NEGL. RATE	1988 DECILE RANK	1989 REPORT. ABUSE/NEGL RATE	1989 DECILE RANK	REPORTED ABUSE/NEGL RATE CHANGE 1988-89	COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	1988 REPORT. ABUSE/NEGL. RATE	1988 DECILE RANK	1989 REPORT. ABUSE/NEGL. RATE	1989 DECILE RANK	REPORTED ABUSE/NEGL. RATE CHANGE 1988-89
GREENWOOD	1866.00	2197.21	4	214.36	1	-90.24	PAWNEE	1957.00	3372.51	7	408.79	1	-87.88
HAMILTON	616.00	487.01	1	487.01	1	0.00	PHILLIPS	1652.00	2360.77	5	3692.49	8	56.41
HARPER	1806.00	3433.00	7	2214.84	5	-35.48	POTTAWATOMIE	E 4744.00	3520.24	7	2276.56	5	-35.33
HARVEY	8170.00	4430.84	9	4626.68	9	4.42	PRATT	2498.00	3082.47	7	2962.37	6	-3.90
HASKELL	1265.00	1106.72	3	711.46	2	-35.71	RAWLINS	901.00	1109.88	3	1664.82	4	50.00
HODGEMAN	611.00	163.67	1	982.00	3	500.00	RENO	15891.00	4266.57	9	4600.09	9	7.82
JACKSON	3302.00	1695.94	4	1695.94	4	0.00	REPUBLIC	1474.00	2374.49	5	746.27	2	-68.57
JEFFERSON	4362.00	2659.33	5	3438.79	8	29.31	RICE	2789.00	896.38	2	358.55	1	-60.00
JEWELL	1016.00	492.13	1	1377.95	4	180.00	RILEY	14457.00	2801.41	6	3029.67	7	8.15
JOHNSON	95116.00	1255.31	3	1488.71	4	18.59	ROOKS	1612.00	2233.25	5	620.35	2	-72.22
KEARNY	1342.00	596.13	2	1266.77	3	112.50	RUSH	876.00	3424.66	7	1255.71	3	-63.33
KINGMAN	2296.00	3266.55	7	3484.32	8	6.67	RUSSELL	1811.00	2760.91	6	773.05	3	-72.00
KIOWA	949.00	4531.09	9	2107.48	5	-53.49	SALINE	12974.00	2296.90	5	2759.36	6	20.13
LABETTE	6292.00	3639.54	7	4132.23	9	13.54	SCOTT	1531.00	914.44	2	653.17	2	-28.57
LANE	655.00	1984.73	4	916.03	3	-53.85	SEDGWICK	111959.00	3977.35	8	3182.41	7	-19.99
LEAVENWORTH	17164.00	4550.22	9	4264.74	9	-6.27	SEWARD	5878.00	6141.54	10	6175.57	10	.55
LINCOLN	873.00	801.83	2	572.74	2	-28.57	SHAWNEE	41693.00	2894.97	6	3038.88	7	4.97
LINN	2107.00	4983.39	10	5268.15	10	5.71	SHERIDAN	873.00	458.19	1	229.10	1	-50.00
LOGAN	816.00	612.75	2	1225.49	3	100.00	SHERMAN	1839.00	5709.62	10	4241.44	9	-25.71
LYON	9290.00	6555.44	10	6393.97	10	-2.46	SMITH	1138.00	2987.70	6	2724.08	6	-8.82
MCPHERSON	7105.00	4250.53	9	2547.50	5	-40.07	STAFFORD	1377.00	3558.46	7	871.46	3	-75.51
MARION	3013.00	4447.39	9	3219.38	7	-27.61	STANTON	751.00	532.62	2	2263.65	5	325.00
MARSHALL	3098.00	1936.73	4	1839.90	4	-5.00	STEVENS	1545.00	970.87	2	2135.92	5	120.00
MEADE	1157.00	4235.09	9	1901.47	5	-55.10	SUMNER	7494.00	4617.03	9	3576.19	8	-22.54
MIAMI	6518.00	3958.27	8	4924.82	10	24.42	THOMAS	2336.00	1840.75	4	2568.49	6	39.53
MITCHELL	1924.00	1247.40	3	571.73	2	-54.17	TREGO	966.00	207.04	1	517.60	1	150.00
MONTGOMERY	10023.00	3791.28	8	1476.60	4	-61.05	WABAUNSEE	1786.00	1287.79	4	447.93	1	-65.22
MORRIS	1558.00	3337.61	7	4428.75	9	32.69	WALLACE	529.00	6427.22	10	1890.36	4	-70.59
MORTON	1058.00	756.14	2	2268.43	5	200.00	WASHINGTON	1737.00	863.56	2	230.28	1	-73.33
NEMAHA	3001.00	566.48	2	633.12	2	11.76	WICHITA	874.00	572.08	2	915.33	3	60.00
NEOSHO	4398.00	4797.64	10	2978.63	6	-37.91	WILSON	2639.00	3751.42	7	4054.57	9	8.08
NESS	1060.00	1037.74	3	849.06	3	-18.18	WOODSON	988.00	4149.80	9	2631.58	6	-36.59
NORTON	1323.00	2721.09	5	1133.79	3	-58.33	WYANDOTTE	46065.00	6117.44	10	7621.84	10	24.59
OSAGE	4120.00	6237.86	10	6310.68	10	1.17						•	21102
OSBORNE	1177.00	1274.43	3	1869.16	4	46.67	KANSAS	661,614.00	3,372.96		3,345.75		81
OTTAWA	1437.00	2992.35	6	3201.11	7	6.98		,	- ,		3,0 .0170		101

between 1990 and 1991 by nearly 7%.

Children in Kansas were arrested at the rate of 3,527 per 100,000, or 3.5 per 100, in 1991. The number of arrests grew

Only 18 of 105 counties have arrest rates higher than the state as a whole. Two counties — Finney and Saline — have rates twice as high as the state rate.

Measuring the juvenile arrest rate is one indicator in the category entitled "Social Behavior and Social Control." This category is designed to measure outcomes for children as they respond to society's rules and laws. All arrests, including status offenses, are included in this measurement.

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	1990 ARREST RATE	1990 DECILE RANK	1991 ARREST RATE	1991 DECILE RANK	ARREST RATE CHANGE 1990-91
ALLEN	3984.00	1832.33	7	2635.54	7	43.84
ANDERSON	2062.00	1260.91	5	1115.42	5	-11.54
ATCHISON	4677.00	3078.90	8	3335.47	8	8.33
BARBER	1569.00	0.00	1	127.47	3	
BARTON	7925.00	3280.76	8	3394.32	9	3.46
BOURBON	3877.00	3275.73	8	1857.11	6	-43.31
BROWN	3059.00	1699.90	6	1438.38	6	-15.38
BUTLER	14607.00	1492.44	6	2307.11	7	54.59
CHASE	754.00	1856.76	7	2785.15	8	50.00
CHAUTAUQUA	1033.00	580.83	4	3097.77	8	433.33
CHEROKEE	5641.00	1737.28	6	2162.74	7	24.49
CHEYENNE	782.00	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
CLARK	606.00	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
CLAY	2340.00	256.41	3	683.76	4	166.67
CLOUD	2523.00	2814.11	8	3210.46	8	14.08
COFFEY	2288.00	830.42	4	1005.24	5	21.05
COMANCHE	564.00	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
COWLEY	9786.00	4986.72	10	4956.06	10	61
CRAWFORD	8284.00	1629.65	6	2172.86	7	33.33
DECATUR	1038.00	192.68	3	0.00	1	-100.00
DICKINSON	4945.00	4084.93	9	3882.71	9	-4.95
DONIPHAN	2119.00	330.34	3	849.46	5	157.14
DOUGLAS	16728.00	3240.08	8	3108.56	8	-4.06
EDWARDS	947.00	316.79	3	316.79	3	0.00
ELK	717.00	278.94	3	0.00	1	-100.00
ELLIS	6731.00	3595.31	9	3090.18	8	-14.05
ELLSWORTH	1559.00	962.16	5	898.01	5	-6.67
FINNEY	11302.00	7600.42	10	9741.64	10	28.17
FORD	7955.00	4010.06	9	4437.46	9	10.66
FRANKLIN	6159.00	3507.06	9	3799.32	9	8.33
GEARY	8996.00	6458.43	10	4690.97	10	-27.37
GOVE	869.00	345.22	4	460.30	4	33.33
GRAHAM	927.00	2804.75	7	1941.75	6	-30.77
GRANT	2468.00	486.22	4	931.93	5	91.67
GRAY	1728.00	289.35	3	0.00	1	-100.00
GREELEY	547.00	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00

	-4	
		į
		١
		١
		١
		1
		١
		١
		١
	198999999999999999999999999999999999999	١
		١
		١
112		١
	A	۱
		١
		i
	222	
	الأثار	
	233	
	LA	
7	$\overline{}$	

COLINETY	TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	1990 ARREST RATE	1990 DECILE RANK	1991 ARREST RATE	1991 DECILE RANK	ARREST RATE CHANGE 1990-91	COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	19 ARR RA
COUNTY	1866.00	107.18	2	0.00	1	-100.00	PAWNEE	1957.00	1379
GREENWOOD	616.00	0.00	1	649.35	4	•	PHILLIPS	1652.00	181
HAMILTON	1806.00	2104.10	7	2713.18	8	28.95	POTTAWATO	MIE 4744.00	1580
HARPER	8170.00	1676.87	6	2203.18	7	31.39	PRATT	2498.00	5684
HARVEY	1265.00	0.00	1	158.10	3		RAWLINS	901.00	0
HASKELL	611.00	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	RENO	15891.00	5600
HODGEMAN	3302.00	151.42	2	211.99	3	40.00	REPUBLIC	1474.00	0
JACKSON	4362.00	710.68	4	962.86	5	35.48	RICE	2789.00	1972
JEFFERSON	1016.00	1279.53	5	1574.80	6	23.08	RILEY	14457.00	3548
JEWELL	95116.00	3493.63	8	3518.86	9	.72	ROOKS	1612.00	1178
JOHNSON	1342.00	3055.14	8	1043.22	5	-65.85	RUSH	876.00	228
KEARNY	2296.00	43.55	2	87.11	2	100.00	RUSSELL	1811.00	4417
KINGMAN	949.00	632.24	4	737.62	4	16.67	SALINE	12974.00	6998
KIOWA	6292.00	3432.93	8	2956.13	8	-13.89	SCOTT	1531.00	3396
LABETTE	655.00	916.03	5	458.02	4	-50.00	SEDGWICK	111959.00	3963
LANE	17164.00	1421.58	6	1130.27	5	-20.49	SEWARD	5878.00	5563
LEAVENWORTH	873.00	0.00	1	687.29	4		SHAWNEE	41693.00	4441
LINCOLN	2107.00	47.46	2	2135.74	7	4400.00	SHERIDAN	873.00	(
LINN	816.00	1102.94	5	1960.78	7	77.78	SHERMAN	1839.00	3806
LOGAN	9290.00	1776.10	6	2163.62	7	21.82	SMITH	1138.00	(
LYON	7105.00	1449.68	6	1548.21	6	6.80	STAFFORD	1377.00	14:
MCPHERSON	3013.00	1095.25	5	1327.58	6	21.21	STANTON	751.00	199
MARION	3013.00	1807.62	6	484.18	4	-73.21	STEVENS	1545.00	453
MARSHALL	1157.00	518.58	4	0.00	1	-100.00	SUMNER	7494.00	252
MEADE	6518.00	1841.06	7	2470.08	7	34.17	THOMAS	2336.00	385
MIAMI	1924.00	415.80	4	51.98	2	-87.50	TREGO	966.00	103
MITCHELL	10023.00	4509.63	10	3901.03	9	-13.50	WABAUNSE	EE 1786.00	5
MONTGOMERY	1558.00	3016.69	8	5134.79	10	70.21	WALLACE	529.00	
MORRIS	1058.00	189.04	3	189.04		0.00	WASHINGT	ON 1737.00	115
MORTON	3001.00	566.48	4	333.22		-41.18	WICHITA	874.00	22
NEMAHA	4398.00	2046.38	7	1932.70		-5,56	WILSON	2639.00	367
NEOSHO		2169.81	7	0.00		-100.00	WOODSON	988.00	495
NESS	1060.00	2191.99	7	3703.70		68.97	WYANDOT	ΓE 46065.00	412
NORTON	1323.00	728.16	4	752.43		3.33			
OSAGE	4120.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	KANSAS	661,614.00	3,30
OSBORNE	1177.00 1437.00	974.25		1113.43		14.29	1		
OTTAWA	1437,00	717.43		1110.10					

RATE 1991 1990 1991 1990 DECILE CHANGE DECILE ARREST REST RANK 1990-91 RATE ATE RANK -51.85 664.28 4 6 79.66 -66.67 2 31.60 3 60.53 -12.00 6 30.94 1391.23 6 -14.79 10 4843.88 10 34.55 0.00 0.00 0.00 1 1 6.29 5953.06 00.65 10 67.84 0.00 1 6 -3.64 72.03 1900.32 -6.82 3306.36 18.45 9 -63.16 78.66 5 434.24 -100.00 0.00 1 28.31 3 3478.74 9 -21.25 9 17.45 23.24 10 8624.94 98.61 10 2351.40 7 -30.77 8 96.47 26.86 63.06 9 5027.73 10 5733.24 10 3.06 10 63.12 4324.47 9 -2.65 41.99 10 0.00 1 0.00 0.00 1 10 75.71 9 6688.42 06.42 3 0.00 1 175.75 3 150.00 2 363.11 45.24 7 266.31 3 -86.67 97.34 -42.86 4 258.90 53.07 5.82 7 2668.80 22.02 352.74 9 4409.25 14.44 -30.00 35.20 5 724.64 700.00 55.99 2 447.93 0.00 1 0.00 1 0.00 20.00 5 1381.69 51.41 -100.00 228.83 3 0.00 6 -56.70 575.63 9 1591.51 -48.98 10 2530.36 59.51 9 3749.05 9 -9.11 24.61 6.67 3,526.98 306.30

ARREST

Testimony
House Federal and State Affairs Committee
on
House Bill #2246
prepared by
Robert H. Poresky, Ph.D.

I appreciate this opportunity to present this written testimony regarding the value of establishing family resource center programs which include child care and comprehensive supportive services within the context of the public schools as described in House Bill 2246. I am a parent, an associate professor, a board member of a child care center, and a child development researcher in Kansas. The worthwhile suggestions in this bill are similar to ones which Dr. Edward Zeigler of Yale University proposed after his term with the Office for Child Development in Health and Human Services as the Schools of the 21st Century.

There is no doubt about the increasing need for both the child care as a key element of economic development and the need for increasing the supply of qualified workers for the Kansas economy. Parents are often reluctant to enter the work force or job training when they are uncertain about the quality of their child care and even more reluctant when they can't find legal child care which they can afford. The provisions for both on-site quality child care and support for family day care providers address these natural concerns of children's parents.

Children who are to be competent, caring citizens in the future need quality care both in their homes and while in child care. The teenage pregnancy prevention will help delay premature parenting. By helping parents sharpen their parenting skills and providing parents with information about their children's motor, social, cognitive and language development we can help them become more productive and proud parents. The key to child development is often the quality of the children's home environment—what the parents provide for their children and what they do with their children. Voluntary home visits can be very effective in helping the parents discover more effective child rearing techniques and by helping them find the resources they need.

Many of these provisions have been built into the successful family support programs which have been tries across the country, but few have been as comprehensive as these in meeting the broad child care needs of Kansas families as House Bill 2246.

Thank you for your time. If you have questions or if you would like further information please contact me at the Department of Human Development and Family Studies in the College of Human Ecology at Kansas State University.



Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children Testimony on HB 2246
presented to the
House Appropriations Committee
February 23, 1993

by Shirley A. Norris

Representing the Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children
131 NW Greenwood
Topeka, Kansas 66606-1225
Phone (913) 232-3206

My name is Shirley Norris. I represent the Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children, (KAEYC), an organization of over 1000 members who nurture, educate, and protect thousands of Kansas children of all ages who are in care away from their parents for part or all of the day.

Members of the Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children who had an opportunity to review this proposed legislation support the concept of a family resource center operated by a local school board for the purpose of providing child care and supportive services to families in the school district. They endorse section (b) which specifies the qualifications required to be a director of the family resource center and permits school districts to contract with child care providers to provide the child care services. They believe that top priority should be given to the provision of before-and after-school and summer care and supportive family services to school age children and their families.

KAEYC members did express concern that the services the family resources center will be required to provide as detailed in Section 1 (a) should not duplicate programs being offered by other agencies in the community. We would recommend that the bill be amended to authorize the Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services to invite local agencies to become a part of the Family Resource Center. Programs currently available which would address the services mandated by HB 2246 include: day care centers offered by community agencies (Section 1 (a) (1); Home Visitors (Section 1 (a) (2); Adult Basic Education (Section 1 (a) (3); resource and referral services offered by Day Care Referral Agencies (Section 1 (a) (4); Parents as Teachers (Section 1 (a) (5). To expedite the development of the Family Resources Center, top priority should be given to schools which already offer any of these services.

2) Concern was expressed that the family resource centers were required to be "in public schools" when many public schools have no extra space. It was suggested that the language be broadened to allow schools to use other available space.

KAEYC recommends the passage of this proposed legislation if the suggested changes are made.

Thank you.



1420 S.W. Arrowhead Rd, Topeka, Kansas 66604 913-273-3600

Testimony on H.B. 2246
before the
House Committee on Appropriations

by

Mark Tallman, Director of Governmental Relations
Kansas Association of School Boards

February 23, 1993

Chairperson Chronister, Members of the Committee:

We wish to express our support for H.B. 2246, establishing a demonstration family resource center program. We have in the past supported the establishment of incentive grant programs, including the Educational Excellence Grant Program and the Parent Education Program, to find models for effective school improvement. We believe there are compelling reasons for developing new collaborative efforts between schools and social services, as outlined most recently by the Kansas Commission on Education Restructuring and Accountability. H.B. 2246 appears to be a way to move us in that direction.

Frankly, we would go further. We believe that the Educational Excellence Grant Program should be expanded to include support for the type of projects proposed in this bill, and piloted in a larger number of schools. However, if H.B. 2246 ensures that at least two such programs will be funded, we support it.

Thank you for your consideration.

ATTACHMENT 14

THE CORPORATION FOR CHANGE

A Partnership for Investing in The Future of Kansas Children and Families

Testimony before House Appropriations Committee Rep. Rochelle Chronister, Chair House Bill 2246 February 23, 1993

by Jolene M. Grabill, BSW, MPA

The Corporation for Change is a public private partnership for investing in the future of Kansas children and families. By statute, we are charged with implementing a comprehensive, coordinated strategy for investment in Kansas children and families. The overriding goal of the Corporation is to coordinate and implement reform of children's services in Kansas.

Thank you for the opportunity to visit with you today and to support House Bill 2246. This bill would provide for the establishment of two demonstration family resource centers. These centers shall provide to parents who are recipients of AFDC and to other parents in need, an array of educational and support services.

The Blueprint for Investing in the Future of Kansas Children and Families calls for the creation of these pilot programs. We believe that the passage of HB 2246 would further our efforts to provide greater support to these families, in a nurturing environment.

At The Corporation, we are exploring an intriguing concept we call "Model Communities". In this vision, we would combine the services called for in HB 2246 with other laudable programs, such as a fully funded Healthy Start Home Visitor Program, Family Preservation, and a pilot project through the Healthy Kids Corporation.

Finally, we would point out that these kinds of projects could be considered for funding with the monies created by our "Refinancing Study". This is the effort underway to maximize federal funding, thus freeing up more State General Funds for services to Kansas families.

Thank you for your attention. I would gladly answer any questions that you might have.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Iolene M. Grabill

Chair

BOARD OF DIRECTORS Rep. Joan Wagnon Topeka YWCA John E. Moore Vice-Chair Cessna Aircraft Company Wichita Wint Winter, Jr. Treasurer Attorney at Law Lawrence **Kay Farley** Secretary Office of Judicial Administration Topeka Melissa Ness Program Chair Kansas Children's Service League Topeka Dr. Paul Adams Chair, State Board of Education Osage City Dr. Robert C. Harder Chair, Governor's Commission on Children, Youth and Families Topeka Fran Jackson Youth Development Services Wichita Sen. Sherman Jones 4th Sen. District Kansas City Dawn Merriman Parent Representative Judge Jerry Mershon 21st Judicial District Manhattan Sec. Nancy Parrish Dept. of Revenue Topeka Sen. Sandy Praeger Chair, Senate Public Health and Welfare Committee Lawrence Joyce Romero Western Resources Topeka Rep. Ellen Samuelson

Printed on Recycled Paper

Chair, Joint Committee on Children and Families

Hesston Eva Tucker USD 500 Kansas City, Kansas Sec. Donna Whiteman Dept. of Social & Rehab. Services Topeka



Concerned Women for America

370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Suite 800 Washington, D.C. 20024 (202) 488-7000 P.O. Box 46 Leavenworth, KS 66048 (913)682-8393

Beverly LaHaye President

Kenda Bartlett Kansas Area Representative

February 23, 1993

House Appropriation Committee Rochelle Chronister, Chairwoman Questions concerning HB 2246

Members of the Appropriation Committee,

As the motto of our organization states, we are in favor of helping families in Kansas to be strong and successful. However, as we review HB 2246, it appears to present more questions than answers in regard to family resource centers. Our questions are directed toward four areas of concern.

Responsibility of the School

- How involved would schools be in operating the family resource center?
- Would the center divert attention from the academic mission of the school?
- How many center related activities would be carried out during the school day?

Provision of Services

- What organizations would be called upon to provide health education services (family crisis counseling, teen pregnancy prevention, mental health services)?
- To what extent could minors access the services of the center?

Parental Consent and Confidentiality

- What provisions would be made for parental notification and/or consent when minors use the services of the center?
- What services could be provided with or without parental consent according to current federal and state laws?
- What recourse would a family have if a disagreement occurred with the staff of the center concerning recommended procedures (discipline, nutrition)?
- What recourse would the family resource center have regarding a disagreement between the family and the center?
- What procedures would be developed for the sharing of information among agencies involved with the center?
- Could the privacy of families participating in the center be violated by the sharing of information from one agency to another?

"Protecting the rights of the family through prayer and action"

Finance and Payment of Services

- What would the fiscal note be on this bill?
- Would this take into account that not only would recipients of aid to families with dependent children be provided services, but also inclusion of any parent in need of services?
- If the schedule of fees for services of the center are based upon one's ability to pay, would higher income families with children utilizing the services for which parental consent is not required, be expected to pay for services about which they know nothing?

We thank you for the opportunity to come before this committee. It is our hope that these questions would be considered during your discussion of HB 2246.

Kenda Bartlett Legislative Liaison