

## MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Al Ramirez at 1:30 p.m. on March 17, 1994 in Room 531-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Lee - Excused

Committee staff present: Julian Efird, Legislative Research Department  
Fred Carman, Revisor of Statutes  
Jackie Breymeyer, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Ron Eisenbarth, The Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council

Gene Johnson, Kansas Community of Alcohol Safety  
Action Project Coordinators Assn.; the Kansas Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Counselors Assn.,  
and the Kansas Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Directors

Andrew O'Donovan, Commissioner, Alcohol and Drug  
Abuse Services

Wendell Roscoe, Executive Director, Smoky Hill Foundation  
For Chemical Dependency, Inc., Hays, Kansas

Kent Stehlik, member, New Chance, Inc. Board of Directors,  
Dodge City, Kansas

G. Robert Mann, Executive Director, Recovery Services Center,  
Inc., Wichita, Kansas

Debra Terrell, Director, Program Services for Associated  
Youth Services, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas

Leigh Mutert, member of the Drug and Alcoholism Council of  
Johnson County

Donald R. Seifert, Acting Director, Administrative Services,  
City of Olathe

Sylvia Farmer-Drew, Big Brother- Big Sisters, Wichita, KS  
Don Moler, General Counsel, League of KS Municipalities

Others attending: See attached list

The Chairman called the meeting to order and called for action on the minutes of March 7, 8, 9, & 10.  
Senator Papay moved approval of the minutes. Senator Gooch seconded the motion.  
The motion carried.

**SB 719--DUI; increase in assessment for alcohol and drug safety action education and treatment programs**

Ron Eisenbarth, The Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council, stated he was present to support the increase in fees. He stated the current fee had been in effect since 1985 (Attachment 1)

Gene Johnson, Kansas Community of Alcohol Safety Action Project Coordinators Association, the Kansas Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Counselors Association and the Kansas Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Directors, appeared in support of the bill. (Attachment 2) In 1982 the Legislature established an evaluation fee of \$85 for those people who conduct the evaluation of the DUI offender and presents that evaluation to the sentencing court. In 1985 the Legislature raised the initial Evaluation fee from \$85 to the present fee of \$110. This fee is paid by the defendant directly to the Court as part of his/her sentence within 90 days of the sentencing date. After the fee is paid to the court, the court reimburses the alcohol safety action project for this service. Due to normal inflation rates, the Committee is requested to raise the \$110 evaluation fee to \$125. Since 1989 the programs have been directed by the Legislature to notify the Division of Motor Vehicles whether the defendant has followed through and completed his/her alcohol and drug treatment education and program as directed by the sentencing court. Currently the community based alcohol safety action projects must report to the Division of Motor Vehicles all offenders who fail to comply with state law. Mr. Johnson ended his testimony by asking the Committee to take positive action in the request for an increase in the fee in order for them to continue their work for the courts and citizens of Kansas.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, Room 531-N  
Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on March 17, 1994.

Mr. Johnson answered questions pertaining to costs and fees and was asked to provide information and some statistics on some of the information he had spoken about to the committee.

As there were no other conferees on the bill, the Chairman closed the hearing on **SB 719**.

The Chairman welcomed a group of students who were present to monitor the committee. They were part of a larger group sponsored by the Farm Bureau and were taking part in "The Capitol Experience".

**SB 720**--drug and alcohol programs eligible for drink tax revenues.

The distribution of revenues with population 6,000 and over deposits 1/3 to the general fund, 1/3 to parks and recreation fund, and 1/3 to a special alcohol and drug programs fund; cities with population under 6,000 break down to 1/2 general fund, and 1/2 to parks and recreation fund.

The Chairman read on page 2, line 35 "Moneys in the special alcohol and drug programs fund shall be expended only for the purchase, establishment, maintenance or expansion of services or programs *which: (1) Have as their principal purpose alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education, alcohol and drug detoxification, intervention in alcohol and drug abuse or treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers; and (2) are licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and drug services of the department of social and rehabilitation services.*"

Senator Freeborn, a conferee on the bill, was not present due to the House being in session. Her testimony is labeled (Attachment 3)

Andrew O'Donovan, Commissioner, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, addressed the bill. Mr. O'Donovan was present to testify in support of **SB 720** on behalf of Secretary Whiteman. (Attachment 4), and stated that the liquor tax funds have been an essential resource in strengthening local program services. The funding covers only 2/3 of local program operating costs. The rest is generated through local liquor tax funds, client fees, and fund-raising. Speaking of the fragmentation in funding, Mr. O'Donovan said there would be a better return for the dollar if this money is given to programs that have to meet generally accepted standards of care. When **SB 888** was passed in the 1980s, the clear intent of the bill was to target 1/3 of the funds collected to local programs that have alcohol and other drug prevention, intervention and treatment as their primary purpose.

Mr. O'Donovan was asked if he was aware of the other dollars being expended on behalf of alcohol and drug prevention in the State of Kansas. He replied in the affirmative and deferred to Brent Bengtson, Governor's Office, to provide some input. Mr. Bengtson replied that other dollars being spent would be in the area of \$40 to \$45 million dollars.

One of the committee stated that with this kind of money being spent on a full array of alcohol and drug abuse programs across the State of Kansas no one has tried to analyze the full impact of these programs to see if the State is getting the best return for the money. An interim committee might be in order to try to deal with this issue. There seems to be very little accountability to anyone as to how those monies are being expended.

A committee member clarified that the only difference in the distribution of monies in the bill is the 1/3 used for alcohol treatment and prevention. Local units will be limited in what they use the money for. It must be licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and drug services of the department of social and rehabilitation services. Limitations are being placed on control and use of this 1/3 of local money.

Wendell Roscoe, Smoky Hill Foundation For Chemical Dependency, Inc., spoke in favor of **SB 720**. For the past twenty years his organization has been involved with chemical dependency. Many other agencies are competing for these funds. The tightening of language in the bill will see that qualified, licensed and certified SRS/alcohol drug abuse programs are eligible for these funds. (Attachment 5)

Kent Stehlick, member, New Chance, Inc., Board of Directors, Dodge City, Kansas, addressed the bill. Mr. Stehlick stated that the ambiguities in the law make it difficult for the local officials because people who have any program at all related to drugs and alcohol think that they can qualify for the funds. He has seen funds denied to Ford County's only drug and alcohol treatment center due to lack of clarity within the current state statute. They have just finished completion of the largest drug and alcohol treatment facility in Dodge City and Ford County. Mr. Chance commented that sometimes the law lets local officials work by personality or whim, which has been done in his county. The tightening of the wording will help to eliminate this. Mr. Stehlick directed attention to the pie charts at the back of his testimony (Attachment 6) which gave data relating to admissions and building capacity, evaluations, sources of referrals, as well as other information. He asked the committee to take notice of the number of DUI referrals to New Chance.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, Room 531-N Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on March 17, 1994.

Mr. Stehlick ended his testimony by stating the growing problem with drugs and alcohol. When the population increases, the problem increases. He asked the committee for clarification of the law to get the money to the agencies who are dealing with the problem twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Mr. Stehlick responded to a question about the 1/3 of the money allocated for these programs with regard to his area. Anyone who has an educational material, hands out pamphlets; anything relating to drugs and alcohol and not the twenty-four hour treatment or de-tox areas, can come in and ask for funds. There are a myriad of things the money is being used for such as prom parties, repairing roofs, investment and so forth. This usage of money will not directly solve the problem. According to the way the law reads the money should be treating the people with the alcohol and drug addiction. That is what is being asked today- that the law be clarified so that agencies dealing with the problems on a full time basis get the funding to adequately address the problem.

Mr. Stehlick was asked about the SRS guidelines. He responded that they pertain to licensure and certification.

Debra Terrell, Director of Program Services for Associated Youth Services, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas, was present to promote changes in **SB 720** that would help ensure communities get the best return for the funds. She briefly stated what her program does and said that for the past two years they have not been funded by Kansas City, Kansas despite the fact that the AYS Substance Abuse Treatment and Education Program (STEP) has met all four of the priority criteria outlined by the Kansas City, Kansas allocations committee. Passage of the bill will ensure that the quality and focus of programs receiving funding is measured by professional and consistent standards. Many people are vying for funds and decisions are difficult for funding committees, but it is essential that decisions be made for effective programs that can stand up to the standards of professional excellence that certification and licensure would require and that these be supported. (Attachment 7)

Ms. Terrell was asked about the DARE program. She stated it was a drug and alcohol program run through the police department where the officers go into the schools and speak to the students. Ms. Terrell's treatment program is community based and works with the entire community; they work with students who are in school, as well as those that have dropped out. It is a program of broader range.

The Vice Chairman commented that the Ways and Means had visited the establishment in Kansas City and stated it was a good program.

Ms. Terrell was asked what they do when they don't get funds from the city. She replied they start looking at ways to cut the budget. Their philosophy is they do not want to refuse treatment to any youth because of an inability to pay. Cutting supplies and staff training are things that have been done. The local support funds are very important. Ms. Terrell stated the program gets \$2500 dollars from Johnson County. Kansas City, Kansas is their main service area, but the program does serve a small number of youth from Johnson Co. They do not have any federal grants. Ms. Terrell answered other questions and ended her testimony.

G. Robert Mann, Executive Director, Recovery Services Center, Inc. (RSC), Wichita, Kansas, spoke next to the bill. (Attachment 8) RSC admits 2,600 persons per year and is one of the largest treatment programs in Kansas. Mr. Mann stated that many organizations currently doing alcohol and drug prevention services are not accountable to any proven accountability source. Some efforts are admirable, others questionable. "Fad" programs are seriously jeopardizing programs that have historically studied and supported quality treatment and prevention. **SB 888** funds have no real restrictions on them. Many licensed programs are suffering while "fad" and unproven programs continue to be funded. Mr. Mann ended his testimony by stating it is imperative in a day of tight budgets that access to alcohol, drug and abuse treatment dollars be limited to those programs whose purpose and quality can be assured.

One of the committee made the comment that new and different programs could be doing a good job and that the length of a program does not necessarily make that program a good one.

The Chairman, seeing no other proponents, called on the opponents of **SB 720** to give testimony.

Leigh Mutert, member of the Drug and Alcoholism Council of Johnson County (DAC) and who serves as Vice President of the council was the first opponent on the bill. Ms. Mutert stated the purpose of DAC and said her testimony reflects the concerns that DAC has about the proposed changes in the distribution of local alcohol tax dollars. (Attachment 9) In summation, Ms. Mutert stated that the Drug and Alcoholism Council of Johnson County strongly supports local control of alcohol tax funds to most effectively address alcohol and drug issues at the local level.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, Room 531-N Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on March 17, 1994.

Ms. Mutert was asked if the program was only for Johnson County residents. Her response was agencies outside Johnson County can be funded if they serve Johnson County residents.

Donald R. Seifert, Acting Director, Administrative Services, City of Olathe, was next to address the bill. Mr. Seifert stated the city was unsure what additional requirements would be placed on an agency to obtain such license or certification or how the Department would administer this mandate. (Attachment 10) Why is it necessary to substitute state control for local determination in the use of alcohol tax funds? There is also concern that language in the bill threatens funding for the DARE program.

Sylvia Farmer-Drew, Director of Development, Big Brother - Big Sisters, Wichita, Kansas. Big Brothers - Big Sisters has successfully designed and maintained a prevention and intervention program for high-risk youth. After reviewing referral requests for those Brothers and Sisters coming in in 1994, approximately 488 of the children on waiting lists come from families where chemical dependency is a definite problem. Out of that number of 488 children, 49% of those children are African-American. Intervention and prevention is a must to prevent the nightmare of chemical addiction. Big Brothers - Big Sisters opposes **SB 720** and urges consideration for prevention and intervention programs to continue to be able to apply and receive funding from the liquor tax money.

Don Moler, General Counsel, League of Kansas Municipalities, spoke briefly to the bill. (Attachment 11) Mr. Moler stated there are two issues involved. One issue is, who controls the money. Now the money is controlled at the local level. Those persons at the local level should decide which programs in the community receive the funds. The other issue has to do with the treatment and prevention area. At this time funds go to all prevention, intervention and treatment programs. As they understand it, the prevention and intervention programs would largely be cut out because they are not certified by SRS. Mr. Moler named several programs in the Wichita-Sedgwick County area that would be affected by the bill's passage.

Gerry Ray, representing Johnson County and the City of Overland Park, spoke in opposition to **SB 720** stating that the cities concerned are better able to determine what the usage of the money should be and who should receive the money within their own communities. A large concern is the removal of the money from the prevention programs. She spoke of where the monies are distributed and stated that it should be a rounded program and not directed to one area.

Gene Johnson said a few words in support of **SB 720**. Anyone who is doing prevention, intervention or treatment should be certified or licensed. It is not that hard. (Attachment 12)

Testimony was submitted by the following persons who did not testify on the bill:

Ron Eisenbarth-Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council (Attachment 13)  
Earline Wesley, Director of Human Services, The City of Wichita, Human Services Dept. (Attachment 14)  
Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas (Attachment 15)  
Linda Weir, LS Industries, Wichita, KS (Attachment 16)

The Chairman closed the hearing on **SB 720**.

The Chairman directed attention to **SB 719**. Fees raise from \$110 to \$125 dollars.

Senator Gooch recommended **SB 719** favorable for passage. Senator Reynolds seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The Chairman stated an interim study may be in order for **SB 720**. He asked the committee for any comments or suggestions they might have.

One of the members commented that a better job could be done describing what the dollars are used for. More definition is required.

Another member commented that the entire expenditure of \$40 to \$50 million dollars should be looked at and addressed.

The Chairman, seeing the concern expressed by members of the committee, stated the bill would be addressed at another time.

The meeting was adjourned.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 18, 1994.

Senate

Gov. Organization

DATE: March 17, 1994

[illegible]



Topeka-Shawnee County  
Alcohol-Drug Abuse  
Advisory Council

1000 South Kansas Avenue, Suite 103  
Topeka, KS 66612-1359  
(913) 233-1365



3/17/94

TESTIMONY

REGARDING SENATE BILL NO. 719

An act concerning certain alcohol and drug safety action programs; relating to certain assessments; amending K.S.A. 8-1008 and repealing the existing section.

Presented by  
Ron Eisenbarth  
representing

The Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council

On behalf of the Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council, we provide this testimony in support of SB 719, increasing ADSAP assessment fees from the current level of \$110.

In our review of local ADSAP funding in mid-1993, the Council concluded that fee levels established by statute in prior years may not be adequate to address current and future program costs. At that time the Council expressed its willingness to support legislation raising ADSAP assessment fees to a more reasonable level, or to allow each supervising court to establish fee levels at its own discretion.

While we believe a court-determined fee, or an inflation-adjusted fee schedule has merit, the Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council supports the proposed legislation in its current form.

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 1  
3/17/94*

Testimony  
Senate Governmental Organization Committee  
March 17, 1994

Senate Bill 719

Good Afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

My name is Gene Johnson and I represent the Kansas Community of Alcohol Safety Action Project Coordinators Association, the Kansas Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Counselors Association and the Kansas Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Directors. We have asked for the introduction of Senate Bill 719 in order for our community based alcohol safety action projects located in each judicial district in the State of Kansas, to continue to follow the guidelines as set forth in KSA8-1008.

This governing body, in 1982, made drastic changes in the DUI laws in the State of Kansas. It was their intent at that time for the DUI offender to start taking responsibility for his or her criminal actions and being financially responsible for their evaluation, education and treatment. Since this law went into effect we have reduced the alcohol related fatalities in the State of Kansas by approximately fifty percent. At one time those fatalities were averaging around 250 deaths per year and at the present time, during 1993, that total was found to be 112. We know that the DUI law cannot take all the responsibility of this reduction but we feel that public attitude towards the drinking driver has been an influencing factor in reducing those fatalities and also alcohol related crashes.

During the 1982 session this legislature established an Evaluation Fee of \$85 for those people who conduct the evaluation of the DUI offender and presenting that evaluation to the sentencing court. In addition, evaluation includes the monitoring of the DUI offender throughout the term of probation or to the extent in which the sentencing court directs.

In 1985 this legislature, knowing full well the costs of doing business for these non-profit agencies, raised the initial Evaluation Fee from \$85 to the present cost of \$110. This was welcomed by the Kansas community alcohol safety action projects as they were finding it exceedingly difficult to follow the direction of the statute and perform in a proficient manner.

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 2  
3/17/94*

Testimony  
Senate Bill 719  
page 2

This Evaluation Fee is paid by the defendant directly to the Court as part of his or her sentence, within 90 days of that sentencing date. After this Evaluation Fee is paid to the court, the court then, in a normal fashion, reimburses the alcohol safety action project for this service.

Throughout the thirteen year history of this Bill research has indicated the local alcohol safety action project would only be able to recoup an average of 70% of the \$110 due to them. The court and the prosecutors have the ability to waive this \$110 Evaluation Fee in the case of an indigent defendant. In addition, for those of you who are familiar with court systems, some offenders do not pay their court costs and the matter is just simply forgotten as time goes on. Also, the statute presently allows the administrative courts to retain 10% of the \$110 Evaluation Fee for administrative costs. Some jurisdictions do withhold this 10% and others do not. It would be my estimation that approximately one out of three will not withhold this 10% but two out of three probably will.

Due to normal inflation rates, we are requesting this Committee to raise this \$110 Evaluation Fee to \$125 in this proposed legislation. We feel that the \$15 increase over a period of nine years is not absorbant. In 1985 court costs for a traffic case were \$26. Presently the court costs are \$37. This constitutes a 42% increase in court costs which are borne by the offender. This request for a \$15 increase of the present \$110 Evaluation Fee, constitutes a 13% increase over the 1985 amount set by the legislature.

Additionally, since 1989, our programs have been directed by the legislature to notify the Division of Motor Vehicles whether the defendant has followed through and successfully completed their alcohol and drug education or their alcohol and drug treatment program as directed by the sentencing court. Currently the community based alcohol safety action projects must report to the Division of Motor Vehicles all offenders who fail to comply with State law. This does take time to check various treatment programs and schools to determine whether that offender has completed what was ordered by the sentencing court.



Testimony  
Senate Bill 719  
page 3

At this time we ask this Committee to take positive action on our request for an increase in the Evaluation Fee in order for us to continue to do high quality of work for the courts and the citizens of Kansas.

Thank you. I'll now attempt to answer any questions you may have.

Respectfully submitted,



Gene Johnson  
Legislative Liaison  
Kansas Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Counselors Association  
Kansas Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Directors  
Kansas Community Alcohol Safety Action Project Coordinators Association

STATE OF KANSAS

JOANN LEE FREEBORN  
REPRESENTATIVE, 107TH DISTRICT  
CLOUD, OTTAWA COUNTIES  
AND PART OF CLAY AND DICKINSON COUNTIES  
RR 3, BOX 307  
CONCORDIA, KANSAS 66901-9105

STATE CAPITOL  
TOPEKA, KS 66612-1504  
913-296-7692  
1-800-432-3924



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
MEMBER: AGRICULTURE  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE  
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SB 720

March 17, 1994

Chairman Ramirez and Members of Senate Governmental Organization  
Committee

Senate Bill 720 was brought to my attention by the director of Cloud County Public Health Department, Ramona Derousseau R.N. She shared the following concerns with me.

On page 2, line 42, after "abusers", the new language states, "(2) are licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and drug services of the department of social and rehabilitation services." On page 3, line 33, after "abusers", the new language states, "(2) are licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and drug services of the department of social and rehabilitation services."

This language appears to limit local authority in making decisions perceived to be in the best interest of the community. It takes local decision making authority away from professional people who are involved in drug and alcohol prevention. These persons should be in tune with effective community programs. Would organizations loosely organized

Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 30  
3/17/94

such as SADD or Senior class parties need licensing or certification? What about community center dances? Activities such as these and others are important preventive and educational measures.

It is the opinion of persons involved in utilization of these programs, that they do not want to be tied to spending most of the limited budget on treatment which is implied by licensing or certification by SRS. It is also important that they be allowed latitude in cost effective spending.

I ask the committee to consider striking the new language mentioned on page 2 and 3 when you work the bill.

Thank you for considering this issue of local professionals making decisions in regard to alcohol and drug dollars being wisely spent in their communities.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES  
6TH FL DOCKING STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
915 SW HARRISON STREET  
TOPEKA, KS 66612  
(913) 296-3271  
FAX (913) 296-4685

DONNA L. WHITEMAN, SECRETARY

SENATE BILL 720  
AN ACT CONCERNING TAXES ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND THEIR DISPERSEMENT  
BEFORE THE SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION  
MARCH 17, 1994

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SRS Mission Statement

"The Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services empowers individuals and families to achieve and sustain independence and to participate in the rights, responsibilities and benefits of full citizenship by creating conditions and opportunities for change, by advocating for human dignity and worth, and by providing care, safety and support in collaboration with others."

\*\*\*\*\*

Mr. Chair and members of the committee, I am Andrew O'Donovan, testifying in support of Senate Bill 720 on behalf of Secretary Whiteman.

When Senate Bill 888 was passed in the 1980's, it was clear that the intent was to target one-third of the funds collected to local programs that have alcohol and other drug prevention, intervention and treatment as their primary purpose. The remaining funds are distributed as one-third to Parks and Recreation and one-third to County/City General Fund.

These liquor tax funds have been an essential resource in strengthening local program services. Through Federal and State funding, the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services/Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (SRS/ADAS) awards local grants for 12 Regional Prevention Centers; social detoxification services; 39 outpatient treatment programs and 563 residential treatment beds. This funding covers only 2/3 of these local programs operating costs. The rest is generated through local liquor tax funds, client fees, and fund-raising.

The mechanism for licensure and certification through our Department is already in place. More than 200 treatment programs were licensed last year.

We support SB 720 and see it as a significant step in strengthening the original intent of SB 888.

DW:AOD:jh  
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*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment #10  
3/17/94*

# Smoky Hill Foundation

FOR CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY, INC.

TESTIMONY ON S.B. 720

WENDELL ROSCOE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SMOKY HILL FOUNDATION FOR CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY, INC.

HAYS, KANSAS

I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY AS A PROFESSIONAL FOR TWENTY YEARS. SMOKY HILL FOUNDATION SERVES TWELVE COUNTIES IN NORTHWEST KANSAS. IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING TREATMENT FOR CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY WE ALSO HAVE A REGIONAL PREVENTION CENTER THAT SERVES TWELVE COUNTIES. WE WERE ESTABLISHED IN 1974 AS A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION. WE SERVE APPROXIMATELY 700 PEOPLE YEARLY, PROVIDING EVALUATIONS, REFERRAL FOR TREATMENT, INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING, AND PROVIDING DRUG FREE WORK PLACE TRAININGS TO EMPLOYERS IN NORTHWEST KANSAS. THE REGIONAL PREVENTION CENTER PROVIDES COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS, COALITION BUILDING, AND A WIDE VARIETY OF TRAININGS FOR PARENTS, GROUPS, CHURCH GROUPS, SCHOOLS, AND INDUSTRY. THEY ALSO PROVIDE CONSULTATIONS FOR OTHER TREATMENT FACILITIES IN TERMS OF PARENT TRAININGS, H.I.V. INFORMATION, AND FAMILY DYNAMICS. IN THE PAST YEAR THEY HAVE SERVED APPROXIMATELY 6700 HUNDRED KANSAS CITIZENS.

*Sen. Gov. Org.*  
*Attachment 5*  
*3/17/94*

AS AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS BEEN A LEADER IN TREATMENT AND PREVENTION IN NORTHWEST KANSAS AND IN THE TRENCHES FOR NEARLY TWENTY YEARS, WE ARE GREATLY CONCERNED ABOUT HOW THE TAX HAS BECOME SO DILUTED AND HOW IT IS DISTRIBUTED. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROFESSIONALS WHO HAVE TRADITIONALLY CARRIED THIS EFFORT NOW ARE BEING HINDERED IN THEIR EFFORTS BECAUSE OF THE WATERING DOWN OF THE MONEY THAT WAS TO BE USED BY THESE AGENCIES.

THESE EFFORTS THAT ARE LEAD BY THESE PROFESSIONALS PROVIDE THE MOST COST EFFECTIVE FORMS OF TREATMENT TO CITIZENS OF KANSAS WHO ARE IN NEED OF THESE SERVICES, BUT ARE BEING PENALIZED BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE APPLYING FOR THESE FUNDS.

SO WE URGE YOU TO ACT AND HELP BY TIGHTENING UP THE LANGUAGE OF THIS BILL SO THAT ONLY QUALIFIED, LICENSED, AND CERTIFIED SRS/ ALCOHOL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THESE FUNDS.

I THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU IN REGARDS TO THIS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.

As a former county commissioner, I can relate to the ambiguity of the current law regarding local special treatment funds. Local elected officials need clarification when they disburse the local liquor tax monies.

Currently the guidelines are too wide and funds are going to projects and organizations that do not provide licensed/certified alcohol and drug addiction treatment programs.

As a member of New Chance, Inc.'s Board of Directors, I have seen funding denied to Ford County's only drug and alcohol treatment center, due to the lack of clarity within the current State Statute

The population in Southwest Kansas, and especially in the Dodge City/Ford County area is growing. This growth brings demands for additional drug and alcohol treatment facilities. New Chance, Inc. has just completed and moved into a new State of the Art 17,500 Sq. Ft. facility to help meet this growing need.

New Chance, as well as all other qualified drug and alcohol agencies need the financial support of the local special treatment funds. New Chance, its Board, staff and clients, both current and future, urge your support and passage of Senate Bill 720.

I would like to end my remarks by mentioning just one chilling fact on the effect drugs and alcohol have on our society. Forty-nine percent (49%) of the convicted criminals in our prisons today admit that they committed their crimes while under the influence of either drugs or alcohol. Experts in corrections believe this figure to be low; that around 85% of all crimes are related in some way to chemical dependency.

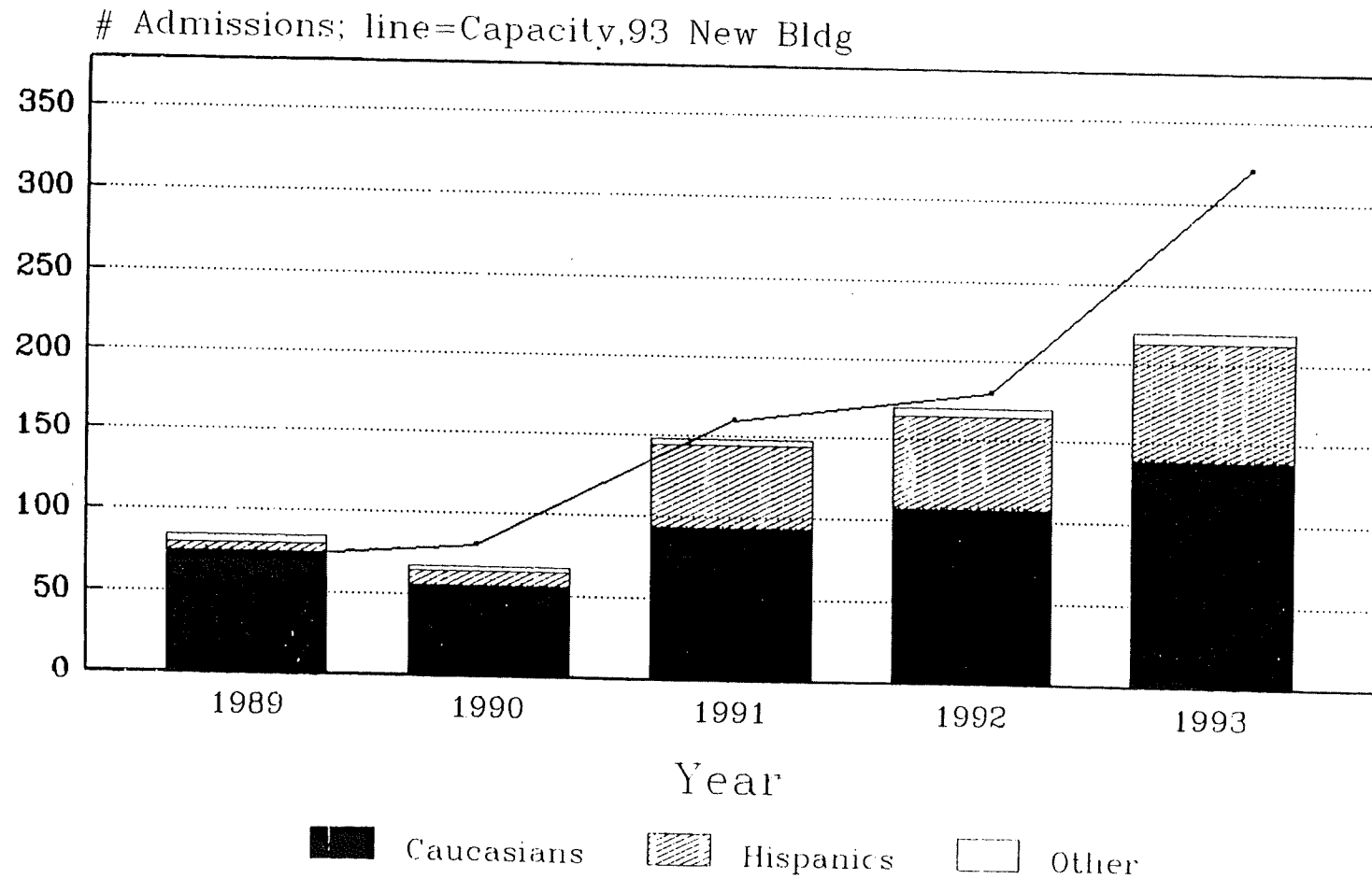
Your help is needed and greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Kent Stehlik  
1301 1/2 Fifth Ave.  
Dodge City, KS 67801

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 6  
3/7/94*

# New Chance Admissions & Building Capacity

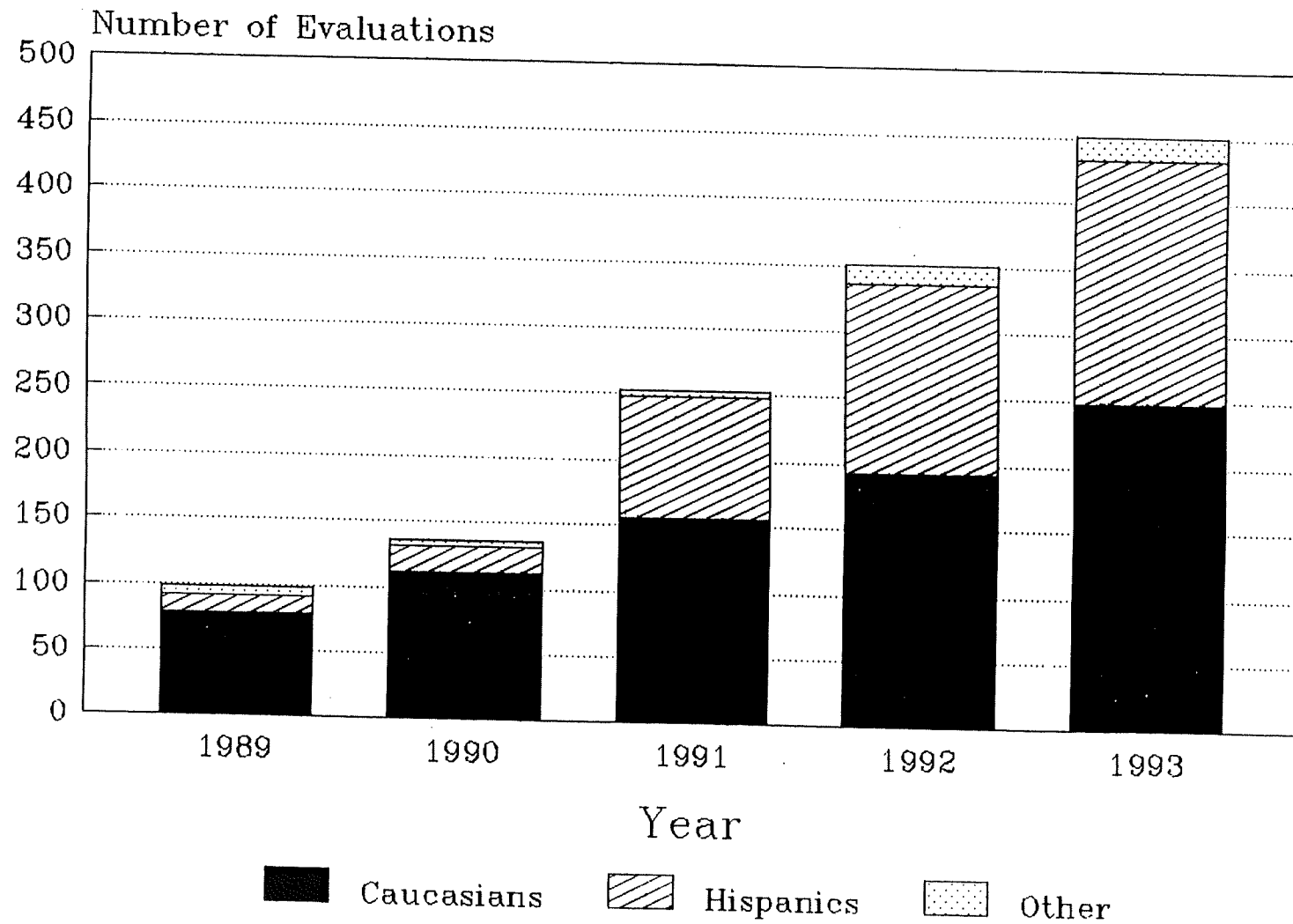


1992 & 1993 Projections of 1991 Balance

6-2

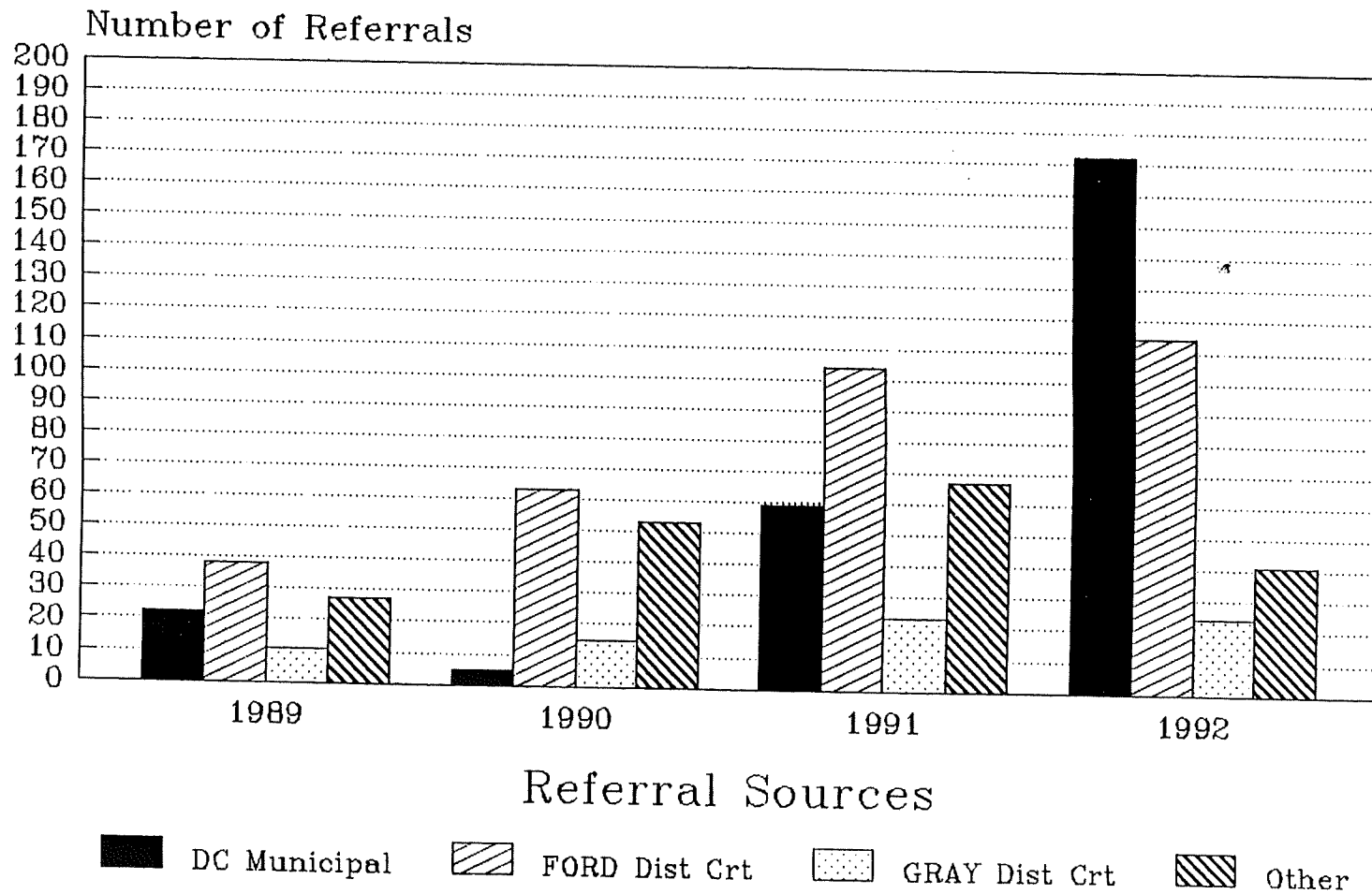


# New Chance Evaluations



1993 Projections of 1992 Racial Balance

# Sources of Referrals to New Chance



1989=98 1990=136 1991=253 1992=351



# NEW CHANCE, INC.

Community Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Treatment Center

Box 43, Dodge City, Kansas 67801-0043

Treatment Program  
316-225-0476

Residential/ Social Detoxification  
24-hour service  
316-225-3779

NEW CHANCE, INC.

"Rays of Hope" Building Campaign

## HONORARY CHAIR

Kathryn Sughrue

## CAMPAIGN CHAIR

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Beth Love

## AUXILIARY BOARD

Don Frigon

Irene Thompson

Kent Stehlik

## ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

The construction of the new building will create eight (8) additional staff positions.

The positions include:

### A. Six new counselors

1. One Day Treatment Counselor
2. One Hispanic Outpatient Counselor
3. One Family Counselor
4. One Youth Counselor
5. One Hispanic Family Counselor
6. One Hispanic Continuing Care Counselor

### B. One Clerical Position

### C. One Technician Position

## Drug Use in USD 443

	K-3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alcohol	NA	NA	35.7	56.1	62.6	70.8	68.7	74	88.1	93.7
Tobacco	NA	NA	16.5	31.8	35.6	43.1	51.8	44.9	61.6	60.9
Cocaine	NA	NA	0.8	4.8	1	3.6	8	6.3	8.2	7.7
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	NA	NA	11.3	20.4	10.3	14.5	13.1	14.5	12.3	12.6
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marijuana	NA	NA	2.4	9	4.4	13.5	19.7	18.9	25.1	32.9
Steroids	NA	NA	0.8	3.8	1.3	1.6	4	5.3	9.7	14.7
Prescription Drugs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**85.8 billion - Alcohol abuse**

**58.3 billion - Drug Abuse**

---

**144.1 billion - Every year**

That's the annual price tag for the economic costs to the nation of these problems, according to the Department of Health and Human Services Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration."\*

Those estimates, which HSS officials call "rock bottom," include reduced productivity, premature mortality, increased accident rates, criminal justice costs and economic costs of treatment for these problems.

American business does not need - cannot afford - this kind of drain. There is real help available.

\*Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness; 1985, prepared for the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration by the University of California, San Francisco.

Testimony to the Governmental Organizations Committee  
RE: Senate Bill 720  
March 17, 1994

My name is Debra Terrell and I am the Director of Program Services for Associated Youth Services, Inc., a private not-for-profit headquartered in Kansas City, Kansas.

AYS has been providing outpatient treatment for addicted teens, as an Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services' licensed program, since 1986.

I am here today not to promote excluding any programs that work to address the problems of substance abuse in communities, because I believe that in my community and others all across the State, we need as many warriors in this fight against alcohol and other drugs as possible. I am here to promote changes in Senate Bill 720 that will help ensure communities get the best return from Special Alcohol Tax Funds and to share the experiences of my program, the AIS Substance Abuse Treatment and Education Program (STEP).

Our program has received 888 monies in the past from both Kansas City and Johnson County. However, for the past two years we have not been funded by Kansas City, Kansas, although Kansas City, Kansas is our primary service area, and STEP is the only licensed Daytreatment program for adolescents in the area. Despite the fact that the STEP program met all four of the priority criteria outlined by the Kansas City, Kansas allocations committee and in 1993, was one of three community programs recognized as the "Best of Wyandotte County," by a county-wide citizen's review board, funding has not been granted to us for two years.

The decisions made by this year's and last year's Kansas City, Kansas Allocations Committee to not fund our program leaves the treatment of many addicted youth unsupported.

My appeal today is on behalf of those youth who without professional treatment have a greatly diminished chance of realizing their potential and becoming productive adults.

The task of those who make allocation decisions is always difficult, especially when the number of request exceeds the amount of money to be allocated. By adding language requiring programs to be certified or licensed to Senate Bill 720, helps to ensure the quality and focus of programs receiving funding is measured by a professional and consistent standard.

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 7  
3/17/94*

In Kansas City, Kansas, of the \$220,000 allocated, almost half-\$105,000, was allocated to programs that are not certified or licensed by Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services. That is not to say, these programs are not deserving of funding; but presently there is no consistent professional quality control benchmark, by which these programs are measured.

My testimony today and a positive outcome of the proposed changes may not have any affect on whether or not my program receives Special Alcohol Tax funding in the future. My program will continue to network and collaborate with all of those in our community who share our mission of fighting the problems of teenaged addiction. However, I do hope my presence today will help to promote the passage of the proposed changes so that we, the citizens of Kansas, can know that we are getting the best possible return on a precious small pool of money and that those who do receive funding are providing a service that is viable, effective, and can stand up to the standard of professional excellence that certification or licensure would require.

Submitted by: Debra Terrell, M.A.  
Director of Program Services  
Associated Youth Services  
3111 Strong Ave. P.O. BOX 6145  
Kansas City, Kansas 66106  
(913) 831-2820

**TESTIMONY ON SB 888 120**

RE: Use of Alcohol Tax Dollars

From: G. Robert Mann, Executive Director, Recovery Services Center, Inc. (RSC)  
Wichita, KS

Hello, I am Bob Mann, Executive Director of Recovery Services Center [RSC] (formerly Recovery Services Council) of Wichita, Kansas. RSC admits over 2,600 persons per year, and has been in the business of substance abuse treatment and prevention since 1976. We are one of the largest treatment programs in Kansas and have both residential and non-residential adolescent and adult services.

The reason that I agreed to testify on this issue, is that I believe strongly in quality substance abuse treatment and prevention. Of all of the serious issues facing the state today, none is isolated from the costs, both monetarily and in human suffering, of alcohol and drug abuse. If we as a state do not deal effectively with the problem of alcohol and drug abuse we will not survive. Yet, I see many solutions offered that are no more than panic solutions, solutions that dump money into unproven and uncoordinated efforts at prevention and treatment.

Many organizations that are currently doing "alcohol and drug prevention" are not accountable to any proven accountability source. Some of the efforts are admirable, others are questionable. My reason for supporting this bill is that those programs that have been in the business for many years, have been proven effective, are now in competition from "fad" services, services that are, as yet, unproven. Organizations are getting into substance abuse treatment and prevention that have never been in the field because of the "access to SB 888 dollars" and other dollars. Again, not every new organization is ineffective, but many of them are.

Substance abuse treatment has taken several hits, because it is not 100% effective. Many diseases are not treated 100% effectively either, but government and people still support the various treatments. Some medical treatment is, at best, an extension of life and a delaying of the inevitable. Law enforcement is not 100% effective, but more prisons are built and more police are put on the streets. How many of you would agree to totally eliminate law enforcement funding and put all of your dollars into a new crime prevention program? I would not support that either. But I have heard of "throwing this generation away" and putting all treatment dollars into prevention. These attitudes are just fads, but seriously jeopardize programs that have historically studied and supported quality treatment and prevention.

Alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention dollars currently in our SB 888 pool have no real restrictions on them. They are open to any fad program, or group that states that they are doing substance abuse treatment or prevention. Many of our licensed programs have not had an increase in basic rates for treatment that compare to a cost of living adjustment. Still, we continue to fund new "fad" and unproven programs.

Many estimates Over 80% of our human, medical and criminal problems are related to substance abuse, and yet substance abuse treatment and prevention receives only 1-2% of our SRS or human service dollar. It is imperative, in a day of tight budgets, that access to the alcohol drug abuse treatment and prevention dollar be limited to those programs whose purpose and quality can be assured.

*Senate Doc. Org.  
Attachment 8  
3/17/94*





Drug and Alcoholism Council  
of Johnson County

TESTIMONY BEFORE

Governmental Organization Committee

March 17, 1994

RE: Senate Bill 720

Good afternoon. My name is Leigh Mutert. I am a member of the Drug and Alcoholism Council of Johnson County (DAC) and serve as Vice-President for the council. The DAC is a division of United Community Services of Johnson County (UCS), and as an advisory body, supports and enhances the mission of UCS by overseeing functions related to alcohol\drug planning and allocations in Johnson County. The DAC also serves as an advisor on substance abuse issues to the Board of County Commissioners and seven cities within the county. The purpose of the DAC is to reduce alcohol and other drug problems by promoting, supporting and advocating for the full continuum of care - **prevention, intervention, and treatment** - for residents of Johnson County. My testimony reflects concerns that the DAC has about the proposed changes in the distribution of local alcohol tax dollars.

As the volunteer advisory council which annually advises Johnson County cities and the Board of County Commissioners on the allocation of local alcohol tax dollars, the DAC has assessed that SB 720 would significantly alter the distribution of alcohol tax dollars within the continuum of care for alcohol and other drug abuse. The DAC opposes this action and advocates for maintaining local control of designated liquor taxes for alcohol\drug programs and services. The alteration proposed by SB 720 would restrict alcohol tax dollars to programs licensed or certified by SRS/ADAS. While the DAC supports any effort to strengthen the accountability of agencies receiving alcohol tax dollars, the DAC recommends that the existing legislation not be modified as proposed in SB 720 for the following reasons:

*Senate Gov. Org.*  
*Attachment 9*  
*3/17/94*

- SB 720 would remove local community control in determining appropriate local use of the alcohol tax funds. Most Kansas communities have local assessment processes in place to determine the most effective use of these dollars in their communities. Local control is crucial to the effective solution of local problems.

- SB 720 would target all alcohol tax dollars to treatment programs. Through the DAC's citizen review process to distribute local alcohol tax funds, a majority of the dollars annually are distributed to treatment programs. The DAC recognizes that treatment is an important component of the continuum of care. However, the DAC also recognizes that treatment alone will not solve the problem. It is crucial to direct a portion of these dollars to prevention and intervention programs to solving alcohol and other drug abuse issues.

- SB 720 would prohibit alcohol tax dollars from going to prevention programs such as those operated by the school districts, city police departments, or citizen action groups. In Johnson County this proposed legislation would represent a loss of several hundred thousands of dollars annually for prevention and intervention services.

- If prevention programs were to become authorized through a licensing procedure, a new bureaucracy would have to be created to determine what and how effective prevention should be operated.

In summary, the Drug and Alcoholism Council of Johnson County strongly supports local control of alcohol tax funds with the combined flexibility to fund the full continuum of care - **prevention, intervention, and treatment** - to most effectively address alcohol and drug issues at the local level.

###



MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Members of the Senate Governmental Organizational Committee

**FROM:** Donald R. Seifert, Acting Director, Administrative Services *MS*

**SUBJECT:** SB 720 - Drug and Alcohol Programs

**DATE:** March 17, 1994

On behalf of the city of Olathe, thank you for the opportunity to appear today to express concern about SB 720. This bill would limit distribution of money in a city's special alcohol fund to programs licensed or certified by the State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

The city is unsure what additional requirements would be placed on an agency to obtain such license or certification, or how the Department would administer this mandate. A more fundamental question is why is it necessary to substitute state control for local determination in the use of alcohol tax funds? Olathe participates in what we believe is an effective county-wide volunteer process which reviews local needs, screens program requests to meet those needs, and requires agency accountability in use of the dollars.

The city of Olathe receives approximately \$275,000 annually in alcohol tax funds. In addition to the prevention and treatment agencies listed on the attachment, the city also uses these funds to partially fund its DARE program operated by the Police Department in our school system. We are concerned that language in this bill needlessly threatens funding for DARE, as well as programs administered by our local school district and other organizations on this list.

The city believes the current distribution system works well. We urge the Committee to oppose this bill.

rc

Attachment

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 10  
3/17/94*

**Agencies Approved to Receive 1994 Alcohol  
Tax Funds from the City of Olathe**

<b><u>Agency</u></b>	<b><u>Approved Allocation of 1994 Alcohol Tax Funds</u></b>
<b>Associated Youth Services</b> Don Wise, Executive Director 3111 Strong, P.O. Box 6145 Kansas City, KS 66106 (913) 831-2820	\$ 268
<b>Cypress Recovery</b> Tom Culala, Executive Director 230 S. Kansas Olathe, KS 66061 (913) 764-7555	\$ 2,145
<b>Heart of America Family Services</b> Oliver W. Gerland, Jr., Executive Director Lisa Drum, Johnson County Manager 10500 Barkley, Suite 210 Overland Park, KS 66212 (913)641-4300	\$ 1,072
<b>Johnson County Mental Health Center/ACT</b> David Wiebe, Executive Director 6000 Lamar, Suite 130 Mission, KS 66202 (913)831-2550	\$ 9,651
<b>Johnson County Substance Abuse Services</b> Rick Milton, Executive Director 6221 Richards Drive Shawnee, KS 66216 (913)268-7220	\$ 22,734
<b>Mental Health Association of Wyandotte County</b> Steve McCue, Executive Director 1333 South 27th Street, Suite #200 Kansas City, KS 66106 (913) 722-1115	\$ 214

Agency

Approved Allocation of  
1994 Alcohol Tax Funds

**Olathe School District**

Dr. Ron Wimmer, Superintendent  
1005 S. Pitt  
Olathe, KS 66061  
(913) 780-7000

\$ 14,000 ✓ 3/8/94  
PD IN  
14,000

**SAFEHOME, Inc.**

Sharon Katz, Executive Director  
P.O. Box 4469  
Overland Park, KS 66204  
(913) 432-5158

\$ 1,287

**Salvation Army/Shield of Service**

Donn Camlin, Program Director  
1200 N. 7th Street  
Kansas City, KS 66101  
(913) 342-5500

\$ 1,985

**Speas Resource Center**

Jim Eads, Executive Director  
616 E. 63rd Street  
Kansas City, MO 64110  
(816) 444-0642

\$ 161

**Substance Abuse Center of Eastern Kansas**

Erma Cunningham, Executive Director  
4125 Rainbow Blvd./ P.O. Box 3307  
Kansas City, KS 66103  
(913) 362-0045

\$ 3,958

**Drug and Alcoholism Council of Johnson County**

Debra Whited Burnham, Director of Allocations  
6400 Glenwood, Suite 205  
Overland Park, KS 66202  
(913) 432-8424

\$ 3,025

Total: \$60,500  
DAC



**League  
of Kansas  
Municipalities**

PUBLISHERS OF KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL 112 S.W. 7TH TOPEKA, KS 66603-3896 (913) 354-9565 FAX (913) 354-4186

**TO:** Senate Governmental Organization Committee

**FROM:** Don Moler, General Counsel

**DATE:** March 17, 1994

**RE:** SB 720--Drug and Alcohol Programs Eligible for Drink Tax Revenue

Thank you for the opportunity to appear on SB 720, concerning the subject of allocation of drink tax revenues. Specifically we oppose this legislation because it would redefine those entities which are eligible for utilization of the drink tax money, to those entities which are licensed or certified by SRS and which are **only drug and alcohol treatment programs**. This essentially removes the prevention element from the use of this tax money. Right now in Kansas, these moneys are used for both treatment and prevention programs. It is the position of the League that this is a reasonable arrangement and should not be modified at this time. We believe that education and awareness programs, as well as other types of programs are at least as important in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse as are treatment programs. Essentially prevention, education and prevention/intervention programs would be precluded from obtaining the drug/alcohol funds if this bill becomes law. We believe this is something that should not be allowed to occur.

**RECOMMENDATION:** We believe SB 720 is a bad idea and should be discarded as such.

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment II  
3/17/94*

Testimony  
Senate Governmental Organization Committee  
March 17, 1994

Senate Bill 720

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

My name is Gene Johnson and I represent the Kansas Community Alcohol Safety Action Project Coordinators Association, the Kansas Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Counselors Association and the Kansas Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Directors. During the earlier part of this session our organizations asked the Senate Ways and Means Committee to sponsor such legislation which would improve the efficiency of the distribution of the funds from the local Alcohol Liquor Fund. This legislation, beginning in 1979, saw the need for some monies to be funneled into local alcohol and drug programs throughout the communities. It was an effort to get local communities involved in the annual "billion dollar hangover" which comes from the misuse and abuse of alcoholic beverages in Kansas. Local city and county governments were given the opportunity to grant this money to local programs for the purchase, establishment, or maintenance or expansion of services or programs whose principle purpose is alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, alcohol and drug detoxification, intervention in alcohol or other drug abuse or treatment of persons who are alcoholic or drug abusers, or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers.

Throughout the years, due to local politics and certain special interest groups, we have found in the alcohol and drug field, many programs who are somewhat related to alcohol and drug abuse have been approaching their City and County governments, either directly or through the organized alcohol and drug advisory committees, in search of funds for their programs which do not have as their principle purpose, alcohol and drug abuse.

We respectfully ask this committee to approve changes in the language on page 2, line 38, striking the word who and adding "which" have as their principle purpose. And again on page 2, line 42, add the language, and (2) "are licensed or certified by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Services, Department of Social Rehabilitation Services."

In addition, the same changes would be necessary on page 3, line 29, and again on line 33.

*Senate Gov Org.  
Attachment 12  
3/17/94*

Testimony  
Senate Bill 720  
page 2

This language change would establish qualifications for those programs seeking these funds. At the present time some of those programs who are seeking this funding are not certified or licensed by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Services, therefore, can expend these monies in any manner they see fit.

We feel these language changes will add to the quantity of care for the Kansas citizens who are suffering from this dreaded disease of alcoholism and drug addiction. We also feel that this will raise the quality of care to those persons being served by programs that are funded through the local alcohol liquor funds.

We know this Committee will hear from other programs who do not wish to obtain licenses in order to be eligible for these funds. Keep in mind if local governments do have other programs who have as one of their purposes, alcohol and drug education or prevention, they have at their disposal a like amount of these funds in their general fund for any expenditure that they deem worthwhile. Our organizations at this time do not wish to tamper with the formula as it stands for parks and recreations or the city general funds, but do wish to point out that the cities and counties do have funds at their disposal which can be used for other related alcohol and drug programs. Remember, this is a local alcohol liquor fund which should be used for the education, prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse.

Thank you for allowing me to appear before this Committee. I will now attempt to answer any questions.

Respectfully submitted,



Gene Johnson  
Legislative Liaison

Kansas Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Counselors Association  
Kansas Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Directors  
Kansas Community Alcohol Safety Action Project Coordinators Association





Topeka-Shawnee County  
Alcohol-Drug Abuse  
Advisory Council

1000 South Kansas Avenue, Suite 103  
Topeka, KS 66612-1359  
(913) 233-1365



3/17/94

# TESTIMONY

## REGARDING SENATE BILL NO. 720

An act concerning certain taxes on alcoholic beverages;  
relating to disposition of revenues; amending K.S.A. Supp.  
79-41a04 and repealing the existing section.

Presented by  
Ron Eisenbarth  
representing

The Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council

On behalf of the Topeka-Shawnee County Alcohol-Drug Abuse Advisory Council, we provide this testimony in support of SB 720, requiring that programs receiving local alcohol and drug programs funds be licensed or certified by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Services of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

In our view the statutory revisions proposed in SB 720 are helpful in clarifying the legislature's intent that such monies be expended solely for alcohol and drug-specific services. For nearly two decades this Council has assisted local government in proposal review and funding recommendations regarding usage of the Special Alcohol and Drug Programs Fund. It has been our experience that the lack of clarity of the relevant statute, K.S.A. 79-41a04, has resulted in various interpretations of its intent by alcohol and drug abuse treatment professionals, elected officials, attorneys and public administrators.

We believe SB 720 will be very beneficial in providing guidance to local alcohol and drug abuse advisory groups and to local government regarding the proper expenditure of special alcohol and drug programs funds.

*Senate Gov. Org.*  
*Attachment 13*  
*3/17/94*

# THE CITY OF WICHITA



Civil Rights & Services  
City Hall - 2nd Floor  
455 North Main  
Wichita, KS 67202  
(316) 268-4591

Energy/Weatherization  
1601 S. McLean  
Wichita, KS 67213  
(316) 268-4098

Housing  
307 River View  
Wichita, KS 67203  
(316) 268-4683

Atwater Center  
2755 E. 19th  
Wichita, KS 67214  
(316) 688-3752

Colvin Center  
2820 S. Roosevelt  
Wichita, KS 67210  
(316) 682-6571

Stanley Center  
1749 S. Marlinton  
Wichita, KS 67213  
(316) 267-2073

Evergreen Center  
2700 Woodbridge  
Wichita, KS 67214  
(316) 832-0725

## HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

CITY HALL, SECOND FLOOR  
455 NORTH MAIN STREET  
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202-1606  
FAX # (316) 268-4567  
(316) 268-4591

Dear Committee Members:

This correspondence concerns SB 720. The City of Wichita has grave concerns regarding the potential adverse effect that passage of this legislation could cause.

Experts in the alcohol/drug field have long held that a complete continuum of care is needed to intelligently address resolution of the problem. The continuum of care should contain elements that relate to prevention; education; treatment; intervention; and continuing (after) care services.

Passage of SB 720 would restrict allocation of alcohol/drug funds only to those agencies that are licensed or certified by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (SRS/ADAS). SRS/ADAS only licenses treatment programs. If the bill is adopted, prevention, education, and prevention/intervention type programs would be ineligible to apply for the alcohol/drug funds.

The programs that would be affected in the Wichita-Sedgwick County community are Drug Alcohol Abuse Prevention Center (DAAPC); Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas Pathway Program; Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Sedgwick County, Inc. (BB-BS); Project Freedom's Summer Academy of Youth; and Youth Development Services, Inc. (YDS). All of these programs provide prevention, education, and intervention services to various segments in the community, especially high risk youth. Thus, passage of SB 720 would eliminate or severely restrict availability of such services.

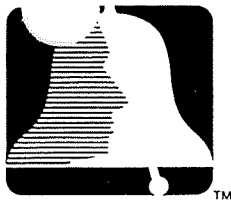
We sincerely hope the members of the committee will consider SB 720 in light of the concerns that have been expressed. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (316) 268-4691.

Sincerely,

  
-----  
Earline Wesley  
Director of Human Services

cc: Chris Cherches, City Manager

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 14  
3/17/94*



## Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas

555 North Woodlawn, Suite 3105

Wichita, KS 67208

(316) 685-1821

FAX # (316) 685-0768

RE: Senate Bill 720  
Vote Against

Pathways, sponsored by the Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas, is a program of substance abuse prevention which targets children at-risk due to their parent's chemical dependence.

Fewer than five percent (5%) of children of alcoholics receive counseling to help cope with the experience of addiction in the family. They go through life enduring the pain of guilt, blame victimization and anger; and often pass these behaviors on to the next generation.

Recent research on Children of Alcoholics indicates the cycle can be broken if children in addictive families are provided education and support early in life directed at learning about the addiction process and improving self-esteem and coping ability.

Through partial funding provided from Liquor tax funds, the Pathways program has been able to provide age related, educational support groups facilitated by dedicated volunteers, to over 500 children in the Sedgwick County area.

This type of alcohol and substance abuse prevention/ education is provided at no cost to the families, and is community based. Consequently these groups are held in neighborhoods at targeted locations across the city. Pathways utilizes volunteers, many of whom are adult children of alcoholics with special experience to offer.

The continued support of liquor tax funds for prevention based programs such as Pathways are very important to children whose parents have a history of chemical dependence. These children must be provided with information and a supportive experience to reduce their own likelihood of chemical abuse and co-dependence.

Without continued funding for prevention based programs the future for these at-risk children is at stake. Children with a parent or parents who have a chemical or drug addiction are 3 to 4 times more likely than the general population to become addicted themselves. We must take responsibility for breaking the cycle. Please vote against Senate Bill 720, so that funding from liquor tax funds can continue to be used for prevention and educational based programs.

## As A Volunteer You Will Receive

### Training on:

Alcohol and other drug specific information

How an addicted family member affects the family as a unit

How specific roles form in a family as a result of severe stress caused by alcohol

Curricula specifically designed for school-aged Children of Alcoholics

How to access resources for specific problems

### Support Which Includes:

Co-facilitators at all meetings

The resource libraries (including videos) of the Mental Health Association and the Wichita/Sedgwick County Regional Prevention Center

Periodic meetings to continue upgrading skills, deal with concerns, etc.

Professional support on request

**GET INVOLVED  
CALL NOW!!!!  
316 / 685-1821**

Or fill in the attached form and send it in. We will contact you at your designated convenience.



2-51

## Volunteer to Facilitate Children of Alcoholics Support Groups

For information call:



The Mental Health Association  
of South Central Kansas  
316 / 685-1821

## What is Pathways?

Pathways is a program of the Mental Health Association which offers education and support to children ages 6-17 growing up in homes where alcohol and other drug use is a problem.

To work, however, **PATHWAYS NEEDS YOU!**  
You are needed for the rewarding role of facilitator of education/support groups.

## Why is Pathways Important?

### DID YOU KNOW:

1/6 of our children live in homes where alcohol is a problem.

35 to 43 million Americans are living in or have grown up in alcoholic homes.

15 million children of alcoholics (COAs) are adolescent or younger.

Since COAs learn to see the world in a distorted way, they carry that distortion into adulthood and pass it on to their children.

COAs are 3 to 4 times more likely to become alcoholic than the general population.

Over 50% of COAs marry an alcoholic or other dependent person.

70% of COAs develop patterns of compulsive behaviors as adults.

Less than 5% of COAs receive help for the problems they experience.

## What Can Be Done?

While the statistics may be alarming, the outlook is far from bleak. There has been much research done and information is now available to professionals on identifying and serving the unique needs of children of alcoholics of all ages.

Pathways is committed to working with the nearly 20,000 school-aged children of alcoholics in Sedgwick County to help them adjust earlier in life and prevent the problems that today's adult children of alcoholics are experiencing.

By meeting the needs of children, much pain and suffering can be prevented. By intervening early, faulty decisions about life and the beginning of problematic behaviors can be averted, thus allowing a happier, healthier childhood and, consequently, a happier, healthier adulthood.

Education can begin to open the door to understanding chemical dependence, defenses, feelings, family roles, risks and choices, and personal strengths.

Support groups have been demonstrated again and again to be powerful tools in the healing process for a wide range of groups and ages. Children have been seen to benefit greatly when given the opportunity to grow in the supportive environment of a group specifically designed to meet their needs.

**YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN MANY  
YOUNG LIVES BY BECOMING A FACILITATOR  
OF PATHWAYS EDUCATION / SUPPORT GROUPS.**



**Yes! I am interested in learning more about Pathways and how I can become a group facilitator.**

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

The best time to contact me is \_\_\_\_\_

Time

Day

15-3

## Profiles of children of families of challenge

Children growing up in high-stress situations, such as in a family where alcohol abuse is a problem, form roles to help them cope with a confusing and difficult situation. Whatever role the child takes, it is taken to assure survival and may not be in their long-term best interest. Adult children of alcoholics deal with issues revolving around childhood roles. The following are three commonly identified roles. Each has its unique set of problems and each has its unique set of strengths which can be uncovered with help.

### Hero

Usually the first born, the hero becomes perfectionistic and over-responsible. Since self-esteem is tied to accomplishments, they become driven to succeed and avoid areas they may not succeed in. Heroes are usually not identified as needing help, yet without it they are at very high risk for substance abuse and other problems.

### Scapegoat

Unable to compete with the hero, the second child often goes to the other extreme and gets into trouble in a variety of ways. This is the child most frequently identified as needing help. Because they are identified and referred to help such as PATHWAYS, their risk of adult substance abuse problems can be one-third that of the hero.

### Lost Child

Having trouble establishing identity in the family and not wanting to attract attention, this child can live in a fantasy world and grow up lonely. These creative children can blossom in recovery.



Mental Health Association  
of South Central Kansas  
430 N. Woodlawn  
Wichita, Kansas 67208



## Education / Support Groups for Young Children of Alcoholics

A Program of the  
Mental Health Association of  
South Central Kansas  
(316)685-1821

Non-Profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Wichita, Kansas  
Permit No. 77

## What is Pathways?

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1/6 of our children live in homes where alcohol is a problem.

35 to 43 million Americans are living in or have grown up in alcoholic homes.

15 million children of alcoholics (COAs) are adolescent or younger.

Since COAs learn to see the world in a distorted way, they carry that distortion into adulthood and pass it on to their children.

COAs are 3 to 4 times more likely to become alcoholic than the general population.

Over 50% of COAs marry an alcoholic or other dependent person.

70% of COAs develop patterns of compulsive behaviors as adults.

Less than 5% of COAs receive help for the problems they experience.

## What Can Be Done?

While the statistics may be alarming, the outlook is far from bleak. There has been much research done and information is now available to professionals on identifying and serving the unique needs of children of alcoholics of all ages.

Pathways is committed to working with the nearly 20,000 school-aged children of alcoholics in Sedgwick County to help them adjust earlier in life and prevent the problems that today's adult children of alcoholics are experiencing.

By meeting the needs of children, much pain and suffering can be prevented. By intervening early, faulty decisions about life and the beginning of problematic behaviors can be averted, thus allowing a happier, healthier childhood and, consequently, a happier, healthier adulthood.

Education can begin to open the door to understanding chemical dependence, defenses, feelings, family roles, risks and choices, and personal strengths.

Support groups have been demonstrated again and again to be powerful tools in the healing process for a wide range of groups and ages. Children have been seen to benefit greatly when given the opportunity to grow in the supportive environment of a group specifically designed to meet their needs.

**YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN MANY  
YOUNG LIVES BY BECOMING A FACILITATOR  
OF PATHWAYS EDUCATION / SUPPORT GROUPS.**



**Yes! I am interested in learning more about Pathways and how I can become a group facilitator.**

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

The best time to contact me is \_\_\_\_\_

Time

Day

15-5



March 17, 1994

Senate Committee on Governmental Organizations

This letter is written to oppose Senate Bill 720 which will transfer alcohol and drug prevention funds into treatment program funds.

I oppose this bill for three reasons:

It has been said that three out of four people who suffer from alcoholism don't drink. For family members of the addict there is a 100% chance that their lives will be adversely affected by that experience. Prevention programs have a specific message; it is a message of healing and hope. Issues dealt with in prevention programs include, for example, the universal difficulty encountered by children in addictive homes in their ability to separate self from family without a successful resolution of that issue which would create within the child the ability to say, "My family is my family but I am me. I do not have to be like my family." The child is likely to fall into addictive behavior.

Children in these programs are taught that they didn't cause the drinking, they can't control the drinking, they can't cure the drinking. These messages are paramount as are these programs, if their future is to be significantly better than their parents. The fact is that treatment programs, although certainly necessary, are, unfortunately, not as effective as we would like. Statistics which place "cure" rates as high as 50% usually include "cures" via AA - which does not accept any money from outside its membership but which has an exceptional high rate of success - and "cures" arising from multiple treatment experiences.

I, personally, believe the success rate of funded traditional treatment programs to be much lower than 50%. If we are to have any hope of breaking this devastating cycle we must, then, focus on prevention. These funds in question which already have been siphoned off for roads, public works, etc., surely can not be further corroded when they, in fact, were intended for prevention programs in the first place.

On behalf of the one out of five children in Kansas who are, today, growing up in addictive homes, and who need prevention programs to hear messages that they will not hear in their homes, I urge you to reject Senate Bill 720.

Linda Weir-Enegren  
President and General Manager

LWE:mb

*Senate Gov. Org.  
Attachment 16  
3/17/94*