

M I N U T E S

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SELECTED STUDIES -- HOUSE

September 22 and 23, 1976

(Room 510 - State House)

Members Present

Representative Lynn Whiteside, Chairman
Representative Wayne Gilbert
Representative Mike Glover
Representative Rex Hoy
Representative Jim Lowther
Representative Donald Mainey
Representative Frank Smith
Representative Robert Whittaker

Staff Present

Myrta Anderson, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Ramon Powers, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Donald L. Jacka, Jr., Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mike Heim, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Emalene Correll, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Ann Torrence, Revisor of Statute's Office

Conferees and Others Present

Oscar W. Norby, Division of Cooperative Service, Kansas State University, Manhattan
David P. Armstrong, AIA, Flint Hills Regional Planning Commission, P.O. Box L,
Strong City
Franze M. Gourley, Northwest Kansas Planning Commission, Hill City
Gary K. Madson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
Roger M. Grund, Sr., Cross Manufacturing, Inc., R.R. 3, Larned
Byron Wood, Kansas Department of Economic Development, Topeka
Harold Shoaf, Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Topeka
Jack Alumbaugh, Southcentral Kansas Economic Development Department
Tom Pitner, Attorney, Department of Administration
Ray Morgan, Kansas City Star
David K. Peterson, Northcentral Regional Planning Commission, Beloit
Beatrice Swooper, Land Use Coalition, 702 Commercial National Bank, Kansas City
John Stitz, Land Use Coalition, Box 2329, Kansas City
Kenneth F. Glover, Mid-State Regional Planning Commission, McPherson
Gerald Cooper, Greater Southwest Regional Planning Commission, Garden City
Michael Hlaca, Ozark Regional Commission
John Conard, Ozark Regional Commission
Murray Hines, Chikaskia-Indian Hills-Golden Belt Regional Planning Commission, Pratt
Dennis McCartney, Kansas Department of Economic Development, Topeka
E. W. Maxwell, Department of Human Resources, Topeka
John Wilhm, Community Development Team, KDED, Topeka
Dennis McKee, Community Development Team, KDED, Topeka
Mike Vieux, Community Development Team, KDED, Topeka
George Barbee, Kansas Consulting Engineers, Topeka
Jack A. Pearson, Kansas Association of Commerce and Industry, Topeka
Roland Loveless, Mid-America, Inc., Parsons
Mel Gray, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Topeka

September 22, 1976

Representative Lynn Whiteside called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. and stated that the topic for consideration for September 22 was Rural Revitalization and Related Urban Issues. Representative Whiteside then welcomed a new member of the Committee, Representative Wayne Gilbert, Dodge City, who is replacing Representative Jim Maag of Dodge City in the Legislature.

Representative Whiteside then introduced Mr. Gary Madson, Assistant Director, Rural Development Service, Washington, D.C., the first conferee. Mr. Madson stated that his agency defines "rural development" as "local people doing what they want and need and then marshalling resources to get it." There are no current guidelines to determine if an area has been redeveloped. It is well to keep in mind that the subject does not include production agriculture, but does concern development of rural areas (under 50,000 population).

Rural redevelopment is not new; as early as 1914 the U.S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook covered such a topic. With the Rural Development Act of 1972 the legislation was broadened to help communities establish practically anything they wanted to do.

For example, in February or March, their department received a request to find out if there were a program established to allow a little league ball team to acquire uniforms. In the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance over 1,100 programs of assistance are listed; over 600 programs in 42 departments apply directly to the needs of rural areas.

One of the functions of the Rural Development Service is to help communities take a look at their town, prioritize need and then assess resources. The undersecretary from Georgia found, for example, that there were 642 programs available in a computerized program and 32 covered resources for recreation alone. Many communities need help in developing tennis courts and water systems. Mr. Madson stressed the fact that development is a process not a product.

Mr. Madson then discussed factors influencing population trends in rural areas. Since 1970, annual net outmigration to rural areas was approximately 350,000 persons annually. Since 1970, new jobs have been created twice as fast in rural areas as urban areas. Kansas is one of the top 15 industrializing states. The median family income is increasing faster than in other states; however, housing is substandard in some rural areas.

Mr. Madson stated that 80 percent of funds available to assist rural communities are outside the U.S.D.A. Since 1970, funding under Farmers Home Administration has increased 400 percent. Mr. Madson coordinates the work of the Rural Development Service with such persons as Oscar Norby of the Community Resource Development Division of the Cooperative Extension, Kansas State University, Manhattan.

As an example of the projects the Rural Development Service becomes involved with, Mr. Madson described the situation existing in Coalinga, California, in Fresno County. The community has around 40 areas of vine and fruit crops and was inquiring as to the feasibility of building an airport to facilitate shipping of the crops. An economic Development Association helped by providing \$30,000 for a planning grant to investigate the feasibility of employment and income opportunities. In Wyoming a study is being conducted on oil, coal and gas and related energy issues. In David, Kentucky, a \$675,000 planning grant has been established for a water and sewer system.

Mr. Madson stated the role of the Rural Development Agency is to hear from communities and their states about needs and then try to find federal assistance for such projects, or private endowments or industrial investments.

Mr. Madson then listed several items which he said could be considered in future planning for such development:

1. Land-use - use value assessment programs - recent memorandum by Butz to employees urging action on preserving prime agricultural land.

2. Invite in Secretary of Agriculture or Assistant Secretary for Rural Development Service to address the Legislature on rural development. Andrew Young of Atlanta, Georgia, is a good speaker on this topic. The problem of rural America will not be solved until the problems of urban America are solved. These areas are interdependent.
3. Sponsor a joint resolution to review needs, goals, objectives and targets of community leaders.
4. Appropriate seed money for local planning efforts.
5. Establish in the Governor's Office an Office of Rural Affairs or Rural Development. This office could work with the federal government in getting federal grants and with groups such as Oscar Norby's.
6. Invite U.S.D.A. rural development community program people to review programs and help establish joint working relationships.
7. Establish a Committee on Rural Development within the Legislature.

Mr. Madson then offered to mail a summary of relevant Kansas data to the Legislative Research Department. Committee discussion followed.

Mr. Oscar Norby distributed copies of the State Plan of Work, prepared by the U.S.D.A. Committee for Rural Development. (Attachment I.) This plan is part of the effort of the Kansas USDA Committee for Rural Development's effort to contribute both to the coordination and continuity of present and future development activities of its member agencies.

The next conferee was Jack Alumbaugh, Executive Director, South Central Kansas Economic Development District, Wichita. Mr. Alumbaugh stated that in 1965, Congress passed the Public Works and Economic Development Act with the objective of solving persistent national unemployment and underemployment problems. The law provided for financial assistance, including grants for public works and development facilities to communities, industries, enterprise and individuals in areas needing development. The law specified assistance to redevelopment areas and development districts in which rates of unemployment and underemployment had registered greater than national averages. The assistance program developed by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) involved: (1) direct and supplemental grants for the construction and improvement of development facilities; (2) long-term, low-interest loans for such facilities and for community and industrial establishments, and (3) technical assistance for planning, research and development projects.

In 1971, the Economic Development Administration designated Sumner County and the Wichita SMSA (Butler and Sedgwick counties) as Redevelopment Areas. As a result of the efforts of the Overall Economic Development Program Committees of those counties, representatives were appointed from each of the 13 counties of Kansas Planning and Development Region 04 to establish a cohesive Economic Development District. On June 23, 1972, the Southcentral Kansas Economic Development District (SCKEDD) was incorporated and became eligible for EDA development grants. One year later, the district expanded to include Marion County so that SCKEDD now represents 14 Southcentral Kansas counties. These counties represent 28 percent of the state population and 15-20 percent of the land area. A long-range overall economic development program was established which based goals and priorities on a balanced urban-rural growth concept in Southcentral Kansas. This program stressed industrial diversification throughout Southcentral Kansas, a strengthening of the role of Wichita as a trade and service center of Southcentral Kansas and expansion of job opportunities for residents who prefer a non-metropolitan life style. Goals were established and an economic development strategy for achieving common objectives without loss of local community identity was determined. (See SCKEDD overall Economic Development Program Report and Update 1976 Report on file in the Legislative Research Department.)

There is a 67-member board of directors which meets semi-annually. The membership is based on two concepts - one county, one vote, and representatives based on a population ratio. Sedgwick County has 58 percent of the population of the SCKEDD and 40 percent of the vote on the board of directors. There are 20 members of the SCKEDD executive committee and this group meets monthly. Mr. Alumbaugh listed the accomplishments of the SCKEDD which included: grant assistance to communities through Economic

Development Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Ozarks Regional Commission, Housing and Urban Development Department, etc. In addition, the agency has supported PRIDE and Bootstrap and is involved in a pilot traffic safety survey. The agency has provided technical assistance within the region, is engaged in energy research, industrial development, inter-agency cooperation, program assessment and related activities. As the SCKEDD organization has grown in commitment and effectiveness, greater efforts have been placed on substantive program development from professional staff and operational responsibilities have been made a shared function of local governments and the district.

The success of SCKEDD's endeavors rests largely with the high quality of elected officials and city and county staff members working to achieve shared district objectives.

Mr. Alumbaugh then distributed copies of SCKEDD Assisted Grants as of June 24, 1976. (Attachment II.) The total amount funded to communities was \$4.8 million and the grand total of grants to communities and SCKEDD was \$5.1 million; this amounts to a return of \$5,200 per work day. Committee discussion followed.

Representative Mike Hayden of Atwood was the next conferee. He stated that the problems of rural and urban areas were related and while rural Kansans need the understanding of urban areas the urban areas also need the help and compassion of rural areas. He stated that, as a whole, people from rural areas were proud, independent and conservative. While the local authorities may be able to identify problems, the local, state and federal governments are needed to help provide resources to arrive at solutions of the problem. Representative Hayden said he thought there were three major areas of concern to rural areas - providing adequate health care, increasing the supply of water and providing rural airports.

In the area of health care, Representative Hayden stated that the major problem was the doctor shortage and the shortage of allied health care personnel. Representative Hayden said this was related to the fact that there needs to be a greater production of family practice doctors and after they increase the production they need to get them to locate in the rural areas where the need is. He stated a study done at the University of Missouri indicated that doctors tend to practice in a community comparable in size to their home town or larger.

Another program that contributes to the shortage of family doctors is the lengthy residence program. The longer the residency the more likelihood that the medical student will specialize. Thus, the state may actually be working against itself in solving the rural doctor shortage by encouraging and paying for lengthy residencies. Other factors to be considered include: the income potential in family practice is about equal to specialization, the individual family doctor is usually overworked and needs an associate and the doctor's family usually has no desire to live in a rural area. Kansas has experienced disappointing results with a \$3.5 million scholarship program designed to encourage doctors to practice in rural areas. Of the first 26 doctors to graduate using the \$6,000 per year scholarship program, only one chose to practice in the western two-thirds of the state. Another factor influencing the family practice doctor shortage is an increased emphasis toward osteopathic physicians. Only 17 percent of the graduating medical doctors specialize in family practice; 83 percent of osteopathic doctors chose the general specialty. Committee discussion followed.

The next conferee was David Armstrong, Executive Director of the Flint Hills Regional Planning Commission. Mr. Armstrong stated that one of the drawbacks to any development and revitalization in rural areas and urban areas is the fact that usually the person or group is taxed for improving his property. Many analysts consider this a penalty which has had and is having a substantial negative impact on our economy. (See Attachment III.)

The basic assumption for such reappraisal laws and the required reaction of tax assessors is that the real property owner, by developing land or in some way improving it, is increasing the "market" value of that property and should be required to pay his proportionate share of the governments' and other public agencies' operating costs which use the market value of real property within their jurisdictions as a means to determine how monies to pay for such costs should be equitably collected.

Mr. Armstrong suggested an alternative to the existing assessment law and procedures. Defer the taxing of real estate improvement for five years in legally defined

revitalization districts - if the same ownership exists for the full-time period. The taxing agencies would not lose money. They would be drawing in the same amount as they would through the process of reducing the tax income by devaluating the market prices of these properties. During this time period the people and public agencies benefit through an increase in economic momentum - construction activities, sales, supportive employment, improved working and living conditions. After the first five years' deferral period, the system adjusts itself and the income from real estate taxing of improved and revitalized property begins to increase.

This concept was applied in Santa Cruz, California, in a private revitalization program called PROD (Private Revitalization of Downtown). Mr. Armstrong was a technical advisor on this program. Some of the PROD elements were:

1. Deferral of a tax assessment increase for five years, if the property remained in the hands of the owner who held title at the time of the development or revitalization, to preclude unreasonable speculation activities. If the property changes hands in less than five years, the differential back taxes, plus interest, must be paid.
2. Agreement of the area lending agencies to collectively de- "red-line" depressed and blighting areas which are designated private revitalization districts by the local political jurisdiction, and make a percentage of their real estate loans available for development and revitalization therein.
3. An agreement of the political jurisdiction to improve the public right-of-way elements when 51 percent of the owners of the frontage of a particular street of a block, or some reasonable, definable area, commit themselves to improving their own properties.
4. The electrical, telephone and cable TV companies being required, by ordinances, to place their lines underground when the private conditions, noted in item 3 above, are met.
5. Local lumber yards, hardware and paint stores, light fixture and plumbing supply houses, plant nurseries, etc., being persuaded to give purchase discounts to those improving their properties in the defined areas. Since they already had annual, spring, clearance, etc., sales those Santa Cruz companies found they were increasing their net profits by participating, while passing on an across-the-board material cost reduction to the owners involved.
6. Creation of an on-going, functioning organization of property owners who will physically work together on common-use projects within the defined area.

Within the pilot project area of the PROD system, the commercial space vacancy dropped from 47 percent to about 2 percent. The core area residential units were improved partly because the owners of private residences found their properties evaluated above the restoration costs and owners of rental units found they could derive a much greater net profit from their investments after the improvements were made. Mr. Armstrong suggested the property assessed value tax deferral might be tried in Kansas. Committee discussion followed.

Mr. Roger Grund, corporate public affairs manager, for the Cross Manufacturing, Inc., of Lewis, Kansas, was the next conferee. The founder and president of the Cross Manufacturing Company is James H. Cross, a native of Lewis. The company was started 27 years ago in the barn on the Cross farm and has grown to the position of five plants in Western Kansas, an international sales office in Wichita, a plant in Lamar, Colorado, two plants in Mississippi and one plant each in Torreson, Mexico, and in Puerto Rico. The firm manufactures hydraulic systems - cylinders, valves, pumps, motors and hydraulic fittings and hose assemblies. (See Attachment IV.)

The annual payroll in Western Kansas, alone, not including R & R Tank, Inc., in Pratt, Kansas, is over \$2 million. The presence of Cross Manufacturing, Inc., in the communities of Lewis, Kingsley, Greensburg, Pratt and Hays is a strong economic factor. About 550 people in Kansas and Lamar are employed by the Cross organization.

Mr. Cross has always felt an affinity with Western Kansas and, although it is more costly to build and operate plants in several cities, Mr. Cross believes that the quality of workers compensates for it. Future growth plans in Kansas are hampered by three major factors: money, housing and recreation.

Money - The Special Committee on Selected Studies is limited in what it can do on this problem. As business grows, its need for operating capital grows and before long a company exceeds the borrowing limitations of Kansas banks.

Housing - More housing is needed in Lewis to attract and retain the people needed to increase the Lewis plant production capacity. Three years ago, Mr. Cross, Mr. Grund and five other Cross executives put \$100 each into a fund and formed a corporation called Lewis Development, Inc. It was written in the bylaws that all profits earned by the corporation would be invested in the development of housing and recreation for the Lewis community. Mr. Cross was traded stock in this corporation for a city block of property that he owned. Contractors were contacted to get them interested in developing the block. The group finally decided to hire their own carpenter and crew and build a house. The group lost \$8,500 on it.

The group then built a parsonage for the Methodist church and broke even on it. The old parsonage was moved to the block and renovated as rental property. The group then bought a double wide trailer by taking over the payments and it is now used as rental property. The group then bought two farmhouses, moved them to the block, fixed them up and they are now rental property.

The group then started a trash hauling business for Lewis and the town of Offerle and bought a compactor, powered with Cross hydraulics. This is a profitable business and the group has been contacted by other communities to provide the same service to them.

The Lewis Development, Inc., Corporation was opened to the general public and there are now almost 100 shareholders. A cable television tower has been built and installed and a community channel is used to broadcast school sporting events.

The Lewis Development, Inc., has also negotiated with Farmers Home Administration for building duplexes in the area and has negotiated with the Federal Housing Authority for development of a mobile home area.

Recreation - Outside of cable TV and high school activities and sporting events, there is little recreation in the Lewis area. Efforts have been made to correct this situation by cooperating with residents in Kingsley and Larned.

Mr. Grund stated that unless something is done to develop more housing and recreation for smaller towns, the corporations are going to local elsewhere. Cross Manufacturing, Inc., is closing its Kingsley operation, where the hydraulic pumps and motors are manufactured. These two product lines are being transferred to a new plant in Mississippi. Seventeen people are involved and they will be absorbed into the Lewis plant. Mr. Grund made the following suggestions as to action that could be taken by the state:

1. Guarantee loans for the building of housing and recreational facilities for rural communities. A Community Development Corporation would be an excellent vehicle for stimulating activity, without making one person liable for the success or failure of the projects.
2. Encourage state and municipal employee pension funds to be invested in companies like Cross Manufacturing, Inc. The Cross Manufacturing Company has a need for borrowing capacity between \$3 million and \$7 million, and since these companies are major taxpayers this would make good economic sense.

Companies in rural communities make real contributions to their towns and regions. Mr. Grund gave several examples of Cross employees who serve on various community organizations. Committee discussion followed.

The next conferee was Jack Crocker, Director, Big Lakes Regional Planning Commission, Manhattan. Mr. Crocker stated that he was pleased to see the interest in rural

revitalization but hoped that this did not lead to the establishment of a rural revitalization activity centered and operated in Topeka. He stated that his experience had indicated that if development activity is to be stimulated in rural communities, it is necessary that local people have personal contact with professional personnel before local people will attempt any activities recommended by the professional. This is true of both social and economic areas. Mr. Crocker said he did not think a Topeka-based operation could develop this kind of local trust.

Mr. Crocker stated that the field worker does not need to be a "professional community developer type" but rather should be a generalist who can communicate with local people and can coordinate the use of many technical resources available in the state.

Mr. Crocker stated that rural community problems are similar to problems faced by neighborhood units in an urban center but vary basically in complexity and scale. He stated that if urban problems are handled in a similar manner to the small rural community that the solutions would be easier to obtain. To reverse this philosophy will lead to accepting ineffective programs for the State of Kansas.

If the state attempts to develop a program based on the premise that it is going to be a resource to rural communities and an organizational structure is developed to accomplish this, such a program will have more success than the traditional attitude that the rural community is a resource to the program in Topeka. (See Attachment V.) Committee discussion followed.

The next conferee was Franz Gourley, Executive Director, Economic Development, Northwest Kansas Planning and Development Commission. Mr. Gourley stated his commission represented 18 counties, 17,000 square miles and has a total population of 122,448. The region is located at the geodetic center of the U.S.A. Mr. Gourley then briefly summarized the following reports which were prepared by him and his staff:

1. Interim Land-Use Study, 1974
2. Site Selection Data, 1976
3. Interim Solid Waste Management Study, 1975
4. Phillips County, Overall Economic Development Program, 1975
5. Graham County, Overall Economic Development Program, 1974
6. Northwest Kansas, Regional Housing Plan, 1975
7. Northwest Kansas, Regional Transportation Plan, 1975

In the interim land-use study, a land use map for each county was prepared in addition to a general soils map, ground and surface water map and transportation and utilities map. In addition tables were presented showing regional land use, farm production 1972, agricultural rank of counties within the state, mineral production, oil and gas well drilling completion (1971) and regional population. (The reports listed above are on file with the Legislative Research Department.) Some of the data in the Land-Use Study has been utilized by NASA in the earth satellite program. Other data has been used by the Federal Land Bank, Housing and Development Agencies, etc.

Between 1960-1970 in this region, the population declined by around 7,900 people; of this amount 5,700 were in the age group of 15-24.

The increase in use of farm machinery in the area has decreased the number of agricultural employees. Many farmers are now dividing up their land and giving it to their children early so that the children will remain in the area. There is a decreasing number of youth in the area and an increasing number of older people in the area so that the largest industry may have to do with geriatrics. The only growing areas in the region are Hays and Goodland. In Russell 17-18 percent of the housing is owned by single family units. This seems to indicate a change in life style in the area. In response to questions, Mr. Gourley stated that areas of improvement in planning might be increased cooperation with Farmers Home Administration, increased cooperation with Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration (in the past groups dealing with law enforcement have sometimes had an urban bias), increased basic economic development funding to regional planning commissions (amount discussed was \$40,000 for each of the 13 regions), increase housing assistance for the elderly, etc. After further Committee discussion, the meeting adjourned for lunch.

Afternoon Session

The next conferee was Dave Peterson, who is Executive Director of the North Central Regional Planning Commission, an eight county council of governments in North Central Kansas with a population of approximately 100,000 persons ($\frac{1}{2}$ urban and $\frac{1}{2}$ rural.)

Mr. Peterson then outlined some of his experiences of his 15 years of public service in the area of rural development.

The first task of the NCRPC when it started, three years ago, was to survey 2,000 households in the region to determine what North Central Kansas residents believed were the most pressing problems. Economic development ranked as the number one concern of North Central residents. In addition, it was recognized that the continued loss of rural population, down 13 percent in the region from 1960-1970, was contributing seriously to the decline of the communities and must be reversed or at least stabilized.

Few of the cities in the region are ready for extensive economic development - especially industrial development. Sewer systems, water systems, utilities and housing in many of the cities are already overtaxed in their capacity. The NCRPC has adopted the strategy that the best thing to do to promote economic development in the region is to prepare the cities for such development rather than to contact prospective industries only to lose them because of lack of preparation. In addition the agency works with KDED to secure leads on prospective employees to locate in the cities in the area.

Mr. Peterson listed some of the major difficulties encountered in the area: housing, environmental standards and the proliferation of special purpose regional agencies. As far as the housing problem is concerned most employers state that they cannot attract workers because no suitable houses are available. A study indicated that the people who had left the area were largely youth who lived with someone else and, therefore, a large number of homes were not freed. There are also a large number of substandard homes in the area. Also the size of the average household in North Central Kansas has shrunk dramatically indicating that it takes more homes to house a given population - there are many more one and two person households. The young, working growing families earning less than \$10,000 - \$12,000 are the ones having the most difficulty finding suitable housing. New housing for this group has gone beyond their financial capabilities. The average cost of a new house in the U.S. is about \$42,000. Using the rule of thumb of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times income for housing cost means the family would require an income of \$16,800 to afford the average home in addition to a down payment of \$4,200. The rural worker in the region, and even most of the urban ones do not approach this income. Older homes are growing in cost by leaps and bounds and their down payment requirements of 20, 30 or 40 percent make them just as hard for the working family to purchase. The federal assistance in rural areas for low to moderate income housing from HUD and FmHA seems to be minimal compared to needs. Perhaps a state housing finance agency or state housing authority is a possible solution.

With respect to environmental standards, many modern requirements are crippling the smaller cities financially. Dozens of cities in the region are being forced to improve or more often replace sewage treatment plants at costs of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The state and local governments must speak with a unified voice to Washington, D.C., when these environmental regulations are passed.

Concerning the proliferation of special purpose regional agencies, mayors and county commissioners are constantly being asked to serve on newly formed regional boards such as Emergency Medical Services, Health Systems Agency, Area Agency on Aging, Manpower Planning and Water Pollution Control. These officials are constantly being pressured to serve on boards and commissions created by state or federal statutes. There should be some way to administer these agencies under the umbrella authority of the regional planning commissions. This action would conserve the energy of elected officials and avoid unnecessary duplication in planning work and improve planning coordination.

There should be continuation of state funding for the regional commissions and new improved legislation authorizing and clarifying the purpose of RPC's. Current

provisions in K.S.A. 12-716 through 12-721 permit two or more units of government to jointly exercise their planning functions. Mr. Peterson stated he thought a Kansas Regional Planning Act was needed to specify duties, responsibilities, limitations, state aid and other factors related to regional planning. This act should present the state's preference for using locally established RPC's controlled by elected officials for all federally or state mandated regional planning activities in order to ease the pressure on locally elected officials. In addition, a study committee could be established to review the matter of more definitive legislation regarding RPC's in Kansas. Committee discussion followed.

The next conferee was Mr. Gerald Cooper, Executive Director, Greater Southwest Regional Planning Commission, Garden City. Mr. Cooper discussed a study of the Preliminary Emergency Medical Services Communications Planning for Kansas. (See Attachment VII.)

Mr. Cooper stated there are five basic factors to be considered in EMS communications systems planning. These include consumer access, resource coordination, medical control, radio and landlines and the necessary communications linkages.

Kansas has been divided into seven EMS regions. For purposes of EMS communications planning six of the regions have been divided into two or more EMS districts each of which contain one MRCC. The basis of the partition is land area, population, medical facilities, radio communications considerations and logical patient flow patterns.

The planning philosophy which has guided the work on Kansas EMS communication is based on two principal considerations. The first is that all necessary communication links should be provided in the first implementation phase and the second is that all future upgrading of the system should be accomplished within the framework of the basic plan. Mr. Cooper further discussed intradistrict communications and interdistrict communications.

In summary, Mr. Cooper stated that the State of Kansas has been partitioned into EMS regions and subsequently into EMS districts each of which would be served by a Medical Resource Coordination Center. The location of these MRCC's and their remote tower sites, as well as the locations of the regional medical control points have been tentatively identified. The means by which the various required communications links should be established in the implementation phase have been recommended along with suggestions for future system upgrading.

The GSRPC is also working in a number of other areas such as airport development, housing, rural mass transportation, tourism and industrial development, aging services, traffic safety, and environmental analyses in addition to EMS and law enforcement planning. Committee discussion followed.

The next conferee was Mr. Kenneth Glover, Executive Director, Mid-State Regional Planning Commission, McPherson. Mr. Glover addressed his comments to two areas effecting rural revitalization - housing and the ability of local governments to deal with the opportunities and problems of development needs. (See Attachment VIII.)

In the Mid-State Region, Rice County has established a countywide housing authority to develop housing for the elderly which will in turn open up existing family units. The state should recognize that housing is an important element of national, orderly development and provide communities with information on housing programs and strategies whenever contact is made on economic development.

Many of the smaller units of government do not have the resources to acquire the services necessary to encourage and direct development as they would like. But small units of government could carry on activities jointly. The present regional planning commissions serve this purpose to some extent but local governments would be better served with a less restrictive type of organization. These new regional councils should follow the outline suggested in the 1975-76 Statement of Municipal Policy of the League of Kansas Municipalities. Such regional councils would give cities and counties the opportunity to operate joint functions, reducing costs to each unit and create a positive climate for rural development with respect to governmental services. Committee discussion followed.

Representative Whiteside then introduced the next conferee, Dr. John Conard of the Governor's Office, who discussed the Ozarks Regional Commission. The Ozarks

Economic Development Region was originally designated on March 1, 1966, as a 125-county area in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. On September 20, 1967, the Secretary of Commerce approved the admission of nine Southeastern Kansas counties to the ORC. Kansas was later admitted in its entirety to the Commission in March, 1974. The ORC has subsequently encompassed the whole-state areas of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The Ozarks Regional Commission is one of seven multi-state regional commissions established under Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Together with a federal co-chairman appointed by the President, the Governors of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma jointly decided on the use of funds appropriated to the Commission.

The major functions of the Commission are as follows:

1. Advise and assist the Secretary in the identification of optimum boundaries for multi-state economic development regions.
2. Initiate and coordinate the preparation of long-range overall economic development programs for such regions.
3. Foster surveys and studies to provide data required for the preparation of specific plans and programs for the development of such regions.
4. Advise and assist the secretary and the states concerned in the initiation and coordination of economic development districts, in order to promote maximum benefits from the expenditure of federal, state and local funds.
5. Promote increased private investment in such regions.
6. Prepare legislation and other recommendations with respect to both short-range and long-range programs and projects for federal, state and local agencies.
7. Develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs and establish priorities thereunder, giving due consideration to other federal, state and local planning in the region.
8. Conduct and sponsor investigations, research and studies, including an inventory and analysis of the resources of the region, and, in cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, sponsor demonstration projects designed to foster regional productivity and growth.
9. Review and study, in cooperation with the agency involved, federal, state and local public and private programs, and, where appropriate, recommend modifications or additions which will increase their effectiveness in the region.
10. Formulate and recommend, where appropriate, interstate compacts and other forms of interstate cooperation, and work with state and local agencies in developing appropriate model legislation.
11. Provide a forum for consideration of problems of the region and proposed solutions and establish and utilize, as appropriate, citizens and special advisory councils and public conferences.

Under the guidelines of the Public Works Act the funds which are yearly appropriated to the Commission are used to provide additional financial assistance to the Region for: (1) public facilities which will help in securing employment generating activities; (2) public facilities which will improve the areas generally; (3) technical assistance to help in the understanding of development problems; (4) demonstration projects; (5) analysis of the regional economy; and (6) assistance to the states in carrying out economic development planning programs.

The Commission has recently prepared its second Economic Development Plan. The new action plan covers an enlarged geographic area now being served by the Commission.

and the significant changes in the federal law which governs the activities of the regional commissions. The new legislation made it clear that substantive and significant attention be given to new programs in transportation, energy, health and nutrition, education, and arts and crafts. There has not been a significant increase in the allocation of program funds.

In preparing the new regional plan, the Commission has developed a general understanding of the region's economy which is used to establish broad areas of agreement by the state and federal members on what the Commission should achieve, how it should operate, and what its priorities should be. The state and localities then formulate specific plans and projects.

The ORC has adopted the following seven goals for its plan of action:

1. To raise the income of the people in the region, especially in areas where current income is substantially below the average.
2. To provide job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed in the region within the context of known resource potentials and constraints.
3. To enhance the skill level of the labor force within the region.
4. To provide adequate community services and facilities to maintain and strengthen the viability of the region's economy.
5. To assess the distribution of population throughout the region so as to better understand the utilization of regional resources in relation to maintaining or developing viable subregional economies.
6. To increase regional efficiency in the use of natural resources and energy.
7. To protect the environment from unreasonable and irresponsible damage, and to improve the environment where there has been such damage in the past.

To accomplish its goals, the Commission's major thrust will be toward the development of additional manufacturing jobs. Existing industry will be encouraged to stay in the area and expand. New industry will be encouraged to locate in the region. The Commission will also support projects for the development of non-manufacturing resource-based industries, such as agriculture, tourism, forestry, mining and fishing.

The Commission considered a number of alternative strategies for the location of its funds and concluded that it will give priority to projects from areas which have high unemployment rates, low incomes and low labor force participation rates. Within those districts it will seek to channel a large proportion of its investments into non-metropolitan areas and centers having the greatest potential for growth.

To effectively transform its strategy into action, the Commission has selected nine program categories for the implementation of its action plan. These are:

1. Employment development
2. Human resources development
3. Transportation development
4. Natural resources, environmental enhancement and energy development
5. Community development
6. Institutional development and government services
7. Agricultural development
8. Recreation and tourism development
9. Regional analysis and planning

In addition, Dr. Conard described the projects funded during FY 1976 and the federal interim quarter. (See Attachment IX.) Committee discussion followed.

The next conferee was Murray Hines, Director, Community Development Services, Chikaskia, Golden Belt and Indian Hills, Associations of Local Government, Pratt. Mr. Hines said he represented three separate regions which share one staff. He stated that rural revitalization is necessary, difficult and complex.

Trends of the last 30 or 40 years have established a cycle of persons and economic migration that is difficult to break. An aging population is less willing to invest in the future and, because of fixed incomes of retired persons, less able to invest in the future than is a younger working population.

In addition, agriculture-based economics have no diversity and there is no industrial establishment to invest in diversified industrial development. Service-based commercial establishments have tended to be family-owned and controlled by individuals that constitute a power structure unwilling to change and suspicious or afraid of new developments.

In the Chikaskia, Golden Belt and Indian Hills areas the comprehensive program of planning and community development services has been conducted under the auspices of local elected officials with the input of citizen and technical advisory groups working with a professional staff. Each of the three regions is designated by the Governor as an areawide clearinghouse for the Federal Project Notification and Review System. This process insures that federal project proposals are consistent with areawide and local needs.

At present the agency's community development services include:

1. A local planning assistance program to aid cities and counties in decision-making for comprehensive planning and development.
2. An economic development program that provides services ranging from community organization for development to industrial recruitment.
3. A roving public management assistance program that provides training and direct services to enhance local governmental management capabilities.
4. A housing technical assistance program that is aimed at working with both the public and private sector to stimulate housing development.

Plans are to start a traffic safety technical assistance program.

Mr. Hines stated that planning groups need the support of the state in several areas. First, Mr. Hines suggested that the legislature meet with and utilize the Associations of Local Governments as sounding boards and information sources for areawide needs. In addition, he stated, continued financial support was needed. Also, he suggested the state support local government financial needs. In addition, Mr. Hines suggested that state planning activities, both comprehensive and functional, utilize the mechanism of areawide Associations of Local Governments in plan development and that the state continue to give policy support as expressed in legislative expenditures for projects and services in rural areas. Committee discussion followed.

Testimony was presented by the Land-Use Coalition of Kansas on various issues related to rural revitalization. (See Attachment XI.)

The motion was made and seconded to approve the Committee minutes for August 19-20 as corrected. Motion carried. The meeting adjourned.

September 23, 1976

Representative Whiteside called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. Discussion followed on the value engineering proposal. Staff was directed to prepare draft legislation and make certain suggested changes in the recommendations of the final report.

Byron Wood of KDED distributed copies of the program for the Sixth Annual PRIDE Awards Program to be held October 19 in Wichita. (See Attachment XII.) He then

introduced the next conferees, Dennis McKee, Mike Vieux, and John Wilhm. Mr. McKee stated that KDED has been engaged in the PRIDE program for six years. In the course of the Department's work in this area, it became evident that many communities were in need of technical assistance in community development. The awareness of this problem and other factors led to the creation of a Planning and Community Development Division within KDED. In an attempt to define the activities of the Division a community development assistance pilot project was initiated which was funded jointly by the Economic Development Administration, the Ozarks Regional Commission and the Kansas Department of Economic Development. The purposes of the pilot project were to provide technical assistance as requested by the mayors of Kansas communities under 20,000 in the area of community development as well as guidance in the development of the Planning and Community Development Division work program.

Mr. McKee then briefly summarized a report which was prepared by a community development team, A Community Development Assistance Project. (This report is on file with the Legislative Research Department.) The report describes and critiques the Community Development Assistance Project and translates the findings of the community development team into recommendations for the staffing and future work activities of the Community Development Section of the Division of Planning and Community Development. Mr. McKee then discussed the various community projects that the team had given technical assistance to in the following cities: Abilene, Anthony, Arkansas City, Ashland, Augusta, Cherryvale, Cottonwood Falls, Eureka, Frankfort, Great Bend, Hays, Hill City, Hillsboro, Hoisington, Holton, Hoxie, Iola, Marysville, Merriam, Minneapolis, Newton, Oberline, Park City, Parsons, Satanta, Sublette, Scott City, South Haven, St. Marys, Stockton and Towanda.

In response to questions, Mr. McKee stated that the difference between the team approach and the regional planning agency approach was that the team under KDED stressed short-term problem solving while the regional planning departments were concerned with long-range planning. The difference is in time span. Mr. McKee stated that another difference is that the team is requested to come into the community. Mr. McKee said that usually they have no difficulty in coordinating their projects with either regional planning agencies or other state agencies. Mr. Vieux stated that he thought the regional planning departments sometimes had difficulty because they were understaffed, their regions were too large and it is hard to see a benefit from long-range comprehensive planning. In addition, it was pointed out that in community development projects, one cannot dictate preconceived solutions, that the solutions depend on the process. Technical assistance can come from the state, the region or the locality but technical assistance has to be available when it is most needed. There is a limit to the number of projects that can be taken on with the present staff.

Each community has a different problem. Examples of Hoisington, Hays, Marysville and Hill City were cited. In the State of Missouri there is a state Community Development Agency with extension offices in each county. Pennsylvania has a Department of Community Affairs. Some larger cities have community development departments. The city of Kansas City, with a population of approximately 175,000, has a city Community Development Department of 175.

In Committee discussion it was pointed out that there are limits to long-range planning if the local community does not have the expertise to use the plan. One has to go beyond the resource inventory and beyond the plan to implement the plan. The people of the community must be involved in the planning process or it will not work. If the plan is not being implemented then the planning process is not being done properly. Community development if it is going to work, has to be comprehensive. It has to involve both industrial development and quality of life.

It was decided to devote further time to the discussion of the issue of Rural Revitalization and Related Urban Issues at the October 12 meeting.

Chairman Whiteside then called upon Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statute's Office, to discuss the draft outline of the Hazardous Waste Disposal legislation. (See Attachment XIII.) Staff agreed to prepare draft legislation for the October 12 meeting implementing suggested changes.

The next conferee was Roland Loveless, Mid-America, Inc., Parsons. Mr. Loveless stated that his organization is a non-profit economic development department charged with the responsibility of economic development in ten counties. The organization was formed in 1957 by business leaders because no one community in Southeast Kansas is

large enough to sustain a fulltime effort on its own. Their present budget is \$125,000, with \$45,000 coming from the ten counties, \$11,000 from Municipalities, and the remaining from private sources. There are 435 members in the organization, with a total staff of three people.

Since 1973, Mid-America has attracted \$51.8 million in investments and there are 1,880 new jobs in the area in the manufacturing sector. If the U.S. Chamber of Commerce statistics are accurate, for every 100 manufacturing jobs there are 68 spin-off jobs in the service sector.

The Southeast Kansas area has a population of 266,000 with a labor force which has increased from 80,000 to 84,000. There has been a small annual population gain. The experience of Mid-America has some application to other parts of the state. No city or county is an economic island unto itself. The sphere of influence around a growth area is about 35 miles. Both economic development and quality of life are important. Mid-America cooperates with the regional planning group and other state agencies, such as KDED, etc.

In the Committee discussion which followed, Mr. Loveless indicated he had contributed to a report prepared by the Kelsey Research Center, Pittsburg State College, on the relationship between the tax structure of the state and corporate industry. The report indicated that Kansas industry operates at a disadvantage because of the tax structure. Committee discussion followed.

Chairman Whiteside then called upon Mike Heim who presented information on Proposal No. 58 - Unemployment Compensation. (See Attachment XIV.) This information included a letter to Patrick Brazil, Director of the Employment Department of Human Resources, concerning a summary of recommendations proposed to the Committee and Mr. Brazil's reply, indicating the Advisory Council's interest in the proposal. Mr. Heim then summarized a memorandum prepared for the Committee on "The Unemployment Insurance Tax and Possible Rate Variations." Committee discussion followed.

Chairman Whiteside then summarized a letter from Boyd Mills, Lewis, Kansas, concerning recommendations on Rural Revitalization. (See Attachment XV.)

Chairman Whiteside then stated that the discussion of Proposal No. 57 - Value Engineering, Proposal No. 58 - Unemployment Compensation, and Proposal No. 59 - Rural Revitalization and Related Urban Issues, would be continued at the next meeting on October 12. The meeting adjourned.

Prepared by Myrta Anderson

Approved by Committee on:

Nov. 12, 1976
(Date)

Special Committee on Altered States - 1976

September 24, 1976

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Carroll W. Forby	Manhattan, Kansas	Dir of Coop Service, KSU
David F. Armstrong	700 E. 10th St, KS	Food & Consumer Res Center
James M. Gussler	Hill City, Kansas	Nat'l Planning Comm.
Gary K. Madson	Washington, P.C.	US Dept of Agriculture
Raymond M. Gussler, Sr.	RR#3 Larned, KS	Cross Mfg. Inc
Byron Wood		KDED
David Shoop		is. l. l. rep.
Jack Alcorn	Wichita, KS	SCKEPD
Tom Pitner		Dept of Admin.
Ray Morgan		K.C. Star -
David H. Peterson	Beloit, KS.	NCRPC
Beatrice Furness	100 Central Blvd NE	Land Use Coalition
John Hilly	Box 2329 Topeka, KS	Land Use Coalition
Herbert F. Glover	Box 963, Matherson, KS	Mid-State RPC
Gerald Cooper	Box 893, Garden City	Greater Southwest RPC
Michael Alaca	Topeka	Chc
MURRAY HINES	Box 301 PRATT, KS	CGI ALL
Dennis McConkey	Topeka, KS	Kans Dept of Econ Dev.

Special Committee on Selected Studies - Kansas

Sept 23, 1976

E. W. Maxwell

Chief, Dept of Human Resources

JOHN WILHM

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TEAM

DENNIS MCKER

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TEAM

MIKE VIEUX

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TEAM, KDIED

Leon Dyke

Kan. Consulting Engrs Topeka

Byron Wood

KDIED 503 Kan Topeka

JACK A. PEARSON

KACI

Topeka

Roland Lovelass

Mid-America, Inc. Parsons

Oscar Norby
9/22/76
Attachment

1976

STATE PLAN OF WORK

KANSAS

USDA COMMITTEE for RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PLAN OF WORK 1976

FORWARD

The Kansas USDA Committee for Rural Development has developed this 1976 State Plan of Work as a part of its effort to contribute both to the coordination and continuity of present and future development activities by its member agencies.

In 1973, the K-USDA-CRD established a comprehensive set of long-range objectives and goals which provide the framework for all K-USDA-CRD actions relating to rural development.

After a periodic consideration of all the long-range goals, the Committee selects those areas which should get priority attention during the coming calendar year. Accordingly, this document provides details of specific action activities to implement the Committee decision.

KANSAS-USDA-COMMITTEE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Robert A. Bohannon, Chairman,
Director, Cooperative Extension Service
Robert K. Griffin, Vice Chairman,
State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service
R. E. Greffenius,
Director, Cooperative Programs, U.S. Forest Service
Frank A. Mosier,
State Director, Agricultural Stabilization and
Conservation Service
Dr. Floyd W. Smith,
Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, CSRS
Ervin C. Vogel,
Operations & Loans Representative, Rural Electrifi-
cation Administration and Rural Telephone Bank
E. Morgan Williams,
State Director, Farmers Home Administration
Dr. Oscar W. Norby, K-USDA-CRD Secretary,
Assistant Director, Cooperative Extension Service

January 1, 1976

PLAN OF WORK 1976

OBJECTIVE A: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE STATE, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL PLANNING.

GOAL A-1: HELP EXISTING PLANNING GROUPS RECOGNIZE PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND ESTABLISH OBJECTIVES AND GOALS.

ACTION this year

- 1) Maintain communication with Regional Planning Commissions with respect to services available from USDA agencies.
- 2) Establish and/or strengthen communications with other appropriate state level agencies concerned with planning.

WHAT do we need

- 1) Make sure that Regional USDA Rural Development Committees establish and/or continue working relations with existing Regional Planning Commissions and make them aware of:
 - a) K-USDA-CRD long-range objectives and goals
 - b) State and regional USDA-RDC plans of work
 - c) Services available from member USDA agencies
- 2) Invite a representative of the Governor's Office; Division of State Planning and Research, Department of Administration; and Kansas Department of Economic Development to become active participants in activities and meetings of Kansas USDA Committee for Rural Development.

HOW do we do it

- 1) Regional USDA Rural Development Committees will establish and/or maintain contact with Regional Planning Commissions and establish appropriate communications.
- 2) Regional USDA Rural Development Committees will keep County-USDA-RDC members informed and/or involved in cooperative efforts with Regional Planning Commissions.

WHO can help us

Member USDA agencies
*Area Extension CRD personnel provide leadership
Regional and County USDA-RD Committees
Regional Planning Commissions
Representatives of the Governor's Office; Kansas Department of Economic Development; Division of State Planning and Research, Department of Administration

WHEN do we report

Status report by May 31, 1976.

Progress report from Regional Resource Committees by December 31, 1976.

**PLAN
OF
WORK
1976**

OBJECTIVE A: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE STATE, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL PLANNING.

GOAL A-4A: HELP PLANNING GROUPS AND AGENCY PERSONNEL THROUGH IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND INFORMATION WORKSHOPS.

ACTION
this year

Continue providing member agency personnel (state, regional, county) background information on flood plain development.

WHAT
do we need

Encourage Regional and County USDA Rural Development Committees to continue to explain the flood plain insurance program to eligible communities which have not taken advantage of the program.

HOW
do we do it

County Rural Development Committees determine action necessary to inform communities eligible but not participating in flood plain insurance, if appropriate.

WHO
can help us

Member USDA agencies
* Extension CRD staff provide leadership
Kansas USDA Committee for Rural Development
Regional USDA Rural Development Committees
County USDA Rural Development Committees
Division of Water Resources, State Board of Agriculture
Federal Insurance Administration, Housing & Urban Development
Royal Globe Insurance Companies, Kansas City, Missouri

WHEN
do we report

Status report by May 31, 1976.
Progress report by December 31, 1976.

**PLAN
OF
WORK
1976**

OBJECTIVE A: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE STATE, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL PLANNING.

GOAL A-4B: HELP PLANNING GROUPS AND AGENCY PERSONNEL THROUGH IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND INFORMATIONAL WORKSHOPS.

ACTION
this year

Provide member agency personnel (state, regional, county) background information on present energy situation.

WHAT
do we need

Hold conferences for state, regional, and county USDA personnel.

HOW
do we do it

- 1) Representatives of member agencies organize and conduct the conferences in appropriate locations.
- 2) Heads of agencies invite personnel to attend the training conferences.
- 3) Provide appropriate resource material that can be used at a later date by conference participants.

WHO
can help us

Member USDA agencies
* Extension CRD staff provide leadership
Kansas USDA Committee for Rural Development
Federal Energy Administration (State Coordinator)
Governor's Energy Advisor (Robel)
State Geological Survey
Energy Research Development Administration
Representatives of Business and Industry concerned about energy

WHEN
do we report

Following the holding of the conferences or December 31, 1976.

**PLAN
OF
WORK
1976**

OBJECTIVE B: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE AND RELATED NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

GOAL B-1: HELP FARMERS WITH INFORMATION THAT CONTRIBUTES TO BETTER PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND MARKETING EFFICIENCY.

ACTION
this year

Continue to explore with Kansas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service ways of obtaining accurate, up-to-date information on agricultural irrigation acreages.

WHAT
do we need

- 1) Discuss possibility of gathering official irrigation information with the Kansas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.
- 2) Explore sources of information available in records of each USDA agency that might be helpful.

HOW
do we do it

Kansas-USDA-Committee for Rural Development will meet annually with Kansas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Individual USDA agencies will take appropriate follow-up action after the meeting.

WHO
can help us

Member USDA agencies
Kansas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
Division of Water Resources, State Board of Agriculture

WHEN
do we report

December 31, 1976.

PLAN OF WORK 1976

OBJECTIVE B: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE AND RELATED NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

GOAL B-2: HELP FARMERS UNDERSTAND THE FORM, INTENT, AND EXTENT OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FINANCING.

ACTION
this year

Improve communication between member agencies about existing programs and activities so they can share the information with their respective clientele.

WHAT
do we need

Combined monthly newsletter for interchange of information between member agencies with special emphasis on material that will be of value to field staffs.

HOW
do we do it

- 1) Extension will assume the responsibility for minor editing, printing, and bulk mailing of 4-page newsletter to member agencies each month.
- 2) Member agencies designate a person who will provide camera-ready copy to Ralf Graham by the 15th of each month on topics of current concern that are of interest and value to member agencies.
- 3) Suggested topic areas include:
 - new legislation
 - regulation changes
 - new programs
 - status of old programs
 - major personnel changes/responsibilities
 - cooperation/coordination with other agencies/groups
 - program review/explanation
 - success stories
 - agency goals
 - special projects/programs
 - new developments
 - unusual things
 - regional planning activities

WHO
can help us

Member USDA agencies (with designated reporter)
*Extension Information provide leadership

WHEN
do we report

Progress report by December 31, 1976.

PLAN OF WORK 1976

OBJECTIVE C: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

GOAL C-2: HELP PROVIDE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE, AND RECOGNIZE THE SPECIAL NEEDS.

ACTION this year

Encourage County USDA Rural Development Committees and those with Quality of Living program responsibilities to help local committees identify priority needs relating to improving the quality of living in Kansas communities, with particular concern for youth, aged, young family, and low-income groups.

WHAT do we need

Involve local committees in identifying needs and available resources that can be used to improve quality of living in the community.

HOW do we do it

Kansas-USDA-CRD will encourage Regional and County USDA Rural Development Committees to place priority on Goal C-2.

Kansas and Regional USDA Committees will encourage County USDA Rural Development Committees to actively involve the County Extension Home Economist in the development of plans for Goal C-2.

Kansas-USDA-CRD will help planning committees develop data gathering and analysis tools.

Regional and County USDA Rural Development Committees and the County Extension Home Economist, with the assistance of area CRD personnel and Area Home Economist, will involve local committees in the collection and analysis of data in areas of community concern.

Local Committees will determine action needed, develop time frame, and identify resources and personnel needed for action.

Local and Regional Committees report to State Committee action taken regarding Goal C-2.

WHO can help us

Member USDA agencies
*Extension Quality of Living faculty provide leadership
Extension Community Resource Development staff
Kansas State Department of Health and Environment
Kansas Extension Homemakers Council
State Social and Rehabilitation Services
Local organizations
Regional Planning Commissions

WHEN do we report

Progress report by May 31, 1976.

PLAN OF WORK 1976

OBJECTIVE C: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

GOAL C-6: HELP RECOGNIZE INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP ACHIEVEMENT WITH APPROPRIATE AWARD PROGRAMS.

ACTION this year

- 1) Select County or Regional USDA Rural Development Committees for outstanding coordination, cooperation, and assistance while helping local citizens, officials, and groups organize rural development programs.
- 2) Appropriately recognize committees for their accomplishments.

WHAT do we need

Nominations of committees accompanied by a brief narrative report of rural development activities conducted by each nominee for the award. One nomination from each KDED region, if appropriate.

HOW do we do it

- 1) Regional USDA Rural Development Committees nominate County USDA Rural Development Committees.
- 2) Submit nominations to Oscar Norby, chairman, K-USDA-CRD Awards Subcommittee by November 1.
- 3) Awards Subcommittee make tentative selection of awardees for review by K-USDA-CRD at its November meeting.
- 4) K-USDA-CRD make final selection of awardees and make plans for recognizing them at their November meeting.
- 5) K-USDA-CRD submit one awardee's record to the USDA for consideration for the Distinguished Service Award.

WHO can help us

Member USDA agencies
Regional USDA Committees for Rural Development
County USDA Committees for Rural Development
*Kansas USDA Committee for Rural Development Awards Subcommittee provide leadership

WHEN do we report

K-USDA-CRD Awards Subcommittee report their recommendations to the K-USDA-CRD at its November meeting.

**PLAN
OF
WORK
1976**

OBJECTIVE C: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

GOAL C-7: HELP INDIVIDUALS MAKE BETTER USE OF THEIR LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL.

ACTION
this year

Conduct a statewide conference for rural development leaders.

WHAT
do we need

A one or two-day conference program on one or more rural development topics of concern to leaders.

HOW
do we do it

Appoint a committee representative of the sponsoring agencies to:

- a) develop a program for the conference
- b) arrange for conference speakers
- c) arrange for conference participants
- d) establish suitable conference date and location
- e) develop a budget and arrange for financing the conference
- f) conduct the conference
- g) publish proceedings if appropriate

WHO
can help us

Member USDA agencies
*Extension CRD staff provide leadership
University staff members
North Central Regional Center for Rural Development
Rural Development Service, USDA
Extension Service, USDA
Participants from National Rural Development Leaders Schools

WHEN
do we report

Following the holding of the conference or December 31, 1976.

**PLAN
OF
WORK
1976**

OBJECTIVE E: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT

GOAL E-3: HELP COMMUNITIES AND COUNTIES CONSIDER LAND USE ALTERNATIVES.

ACTION
this year

Acquaint land use decision-makers with the services available from and capabilities of USDA agencies and make them aware of land use problems.

WHAT
do we need

Develop a coordinated effort among the member USDA agencies in offering assistance to decision-makers in land use planning.

HOW
do we do it

The Land Use Task Force is made up of persons from each of the member USDA agencies for the purpose of:

- a) developing a suitable program for the coordination of land use activities by the USDA agencies;
- b) identifying member USDA agency capabilities in land use;
- c) informing the public and decision-makers of these capabilities; and
- d) encouraging good land use.

WHO
can help us

Member USDA agencies
* Extension and Soil Conservation Service provide leadership
Regional Planning Commissions
Local Planning Commissions
Kansas Department of Economic Development
State Division of Planning and Research

WHEN
do we report

Status report by May 31, 1976.

Progress report by December 31, 1976.

PLAN OF WORK 1976

OBJECTIVE F: ENCOURAGE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT OF
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

GOAL F-3: HELP RURAL AREAS AND COMMUNITIES ASSESS
THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF HOUSING,
CONSTRUCTION AND FINANCING.

ACTION
this year

Encourage Regional and County USDA Rural Development Committees to assist with housing studies and surveys including needed land use studies for available housing sites.

WHAT
do we need

- 1) Use available information and encourage collection of additional information on housing in the state including construction trends, quality, financing methods, and changes expected as a result of the Housing and Community Development Act.
- 2) Have this available for training meetings or as a resource for local committees and task forces to solve housing problems.

HOW
do we do it

Urge Regional and County USDA Rural Development Committees to assist local groups including PRIDE to study present housing situations and future housing needs.

Assist with training meetings on conducting local studies and surveys where requested.

WHO
can help us

Member USDA agencies
The Kansas Housing Forum
*Extension Quality of Living and Farmers Home Administration
provide leadership

WHEN
do we report

County reports by May 31, 1976.
State reports by December 31, 1976.

Jack Alumbaugh
9/22/76
Attachment II

SCKEDD ASSISTED GRANTS

6-24-76

<u>Community/Project</u>	<u>Funded</u>	<u>EDA</u>	<u>ORC</u>	<u>FmHA</u>	<u>HUD/CD</u>
Kansas Coliseum	1976	\$	\$ 275,000	\$	\$
El Dorado	1974	393,000			
Andover	1975	273,000	91,000		
Hesston	1975	310,000	186,000		
Hutchinson	1975	919,000	330,000		
Winfield	1975	243,100	136,000		
Arkansas City	1976	126,500	75,900		
Newton/Harvey County	1976	250,000	126,000		
Halstead	1974			34,000	
Hesston	1975			53,000	
Kingman	1975		19,880	54,000	
El Dorado	1976		110,000	45,000	
Hillsboro	1976		194,000		
Mid-America All Indian Center	1976		35,000		
Rice County	1976		35,000		
City of Wichita (Energy Study)	1976		35,000		
Augusta	1975				45,000
El Dorado	1975				142,000
Wichita Rock Island Depot (Title X)	1975		280,000		
TOTALS		\$2,514,600	\$1,928,780	\$186,000	\$187,000
Golden Triangle Traffic Survey	1975	(\$61,377 from the Kansas Highway Commission)			
TOTAL GRANTS TO COMMUNITIES = \$ 4,877,757					

EDA Planning Grants to SCKEDD	\$ 205,983
HUD 701 Funds (OEDP Summary)	2,500
HUD (Bluestem RPC)	10,800
DETA (Projects Coordinator)	<u>3,725</u>
GRANTS TO SCKEDD	\$ 223,008
GRAND TOTAL OF GRANTS TO COMMUNITIES AND SCKEDD = \$5,100,765	

For the first four fiscal years (3 3/4ths) ending June 30, 1976, 975 work days have been consumed at a total local share cost of \$84,557.32 or \$86.72 per work day.

During these same 975 work days, a grand total of \$5,100,765 in grant funds have been awarded in South Central Kansas at a rate of \$5,231.55 per work day. This represents a return of \$60.32 to South Central Kansas in grant funds for every local dollar invested.

Additionally, 6,000 new, permanent jobs have been documented in projections provided by benefitting industries in association with certain public works projects funded through the SCKEDD program. This means that a average of over 6 new, permanent jobs per work day have also been created during initial 3 3/4ths years operations.

David P. Armstrong
9/22/76
David P. Armstrong



FLINT HILLS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
AN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY ASSESSED VALUE TAX DEFERALL

David P. Armstrong, AIA
Executive Director
Flint Hills Regional Planning Commission

September 22, 1976

There is an outstanding drawback to any development and revitalization in rural areas and urban areas, whether in Kansas or most of the other states of the United States. That is, immediately the person or group is taxed for improving his property. Many analysts consider this a penalty which has had and is having a substantial negative impact on our economy.

The basic assumption for such reappraisal laws and the required reaction of Tax Assessors is that the real property owner, by developing land or in some way improving it, is increasing the "market" value of that property and should, at any point in time, be required to pay his proportionate share of the governments' and other public agencies' operating costs which use the market value of real property within their jurisdictions as a means to determine how monies to pay for such costs should be equitably collected.

In its simplistic form the system would appear to function reasonably well. However, it does have inherent, major flaws. An immediate increase in taxing which reflects the marketable value of property revitalization or development often precludes, or reduces the quality and quantity of, such positive acts. The system conversely supports deterioration of real property by providing tax reductions to properties as their "market" value decreases. In other words, such a taxing system actually supports real estate deterioration. This is manifested in the business of "slumlording".

Consider if you will an alternative to the existing assessment law and procedures. Defer the taxing of real estate improvement for five years in legally defined revitalization districts--if the same ownership exists for the full time period. The taxing agencies would not lose money--they would be drawing in the same amount as they would if the real properties had not been improved, and more than they would through the process of reducing the tax income by devaluating the "market" prices of said properties which might not have improved because of the potential cost that would be incurred by increasing the tax at the same time the property owner was facing initial construction and/or restoration costs. During that time period the people and public agencies benefit through an increase in economic momentum--construction activities, sales, supportive employment, improved working and living conditions, and less dependency on government lending and grant programs which often are needed to supplement revitalization and development programs because of the compounding of improvement and taxing costs.

After the first five years deferment period the system adjusts itself and the income from real estate taxing of improved and revitalized property begins to increase.

It is important to note this concept is not theoretical,-- it is being practiced in California, having begun in the City of Santa Cruz where I functioned as one of the principal creators and the technical advisor in developing a private revitalization program for the community called PROD (Private Revitalization of Downtown). The initial charge was to design a program which would allow residential, commercial and industrial property owner to improve their holdings without trying to obtain the elusive governmental grants and loans that might or might not exist to assist in financing a particular proposed improvement. The subject system was incorporated in a total program which was implemented and has proven to be quite successful. Some of the basic PROD elements are:

1. Deferral of a tax assessment increase for five years, if the property remained in the hands of the owner who held title at the time of the development or revitalization, to preclude unreasonable speculation activities. If the property changes hands in less than five years, the differential back taxes, plus interest, must be paid.
2. Agreement of the area lending agencies to collectively de-"red-line" depressed and blighting areas which are designated private revitalization districts by the local political jurisdiction, and make a percentage of their real estate loans available for development and revitalization therein.

3. An agreement of the political jurisdiction to improve the public right-of-way elements when fifty-one percent of the owners of the frontage of a particular street of a block, or some reasonable, definable area, commit themselves to improving their own properties.

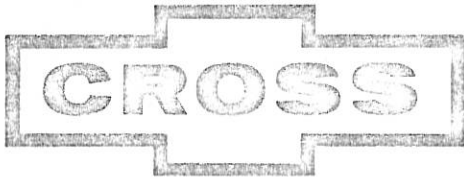
4. The electrical, telephone and cable TV companies being required, by ordinances, to place their lines underground when the private conditions, noted in item 3 above, are met.

5. Local lumber yards, hardware and paint stores, light fixture and plumbing supply house, plant nurseries, etc., being persuaded to give purchase discounts to those improving their properties in the defined areas. Since they already had annual, spring, clearance, etc., sales those Santa Cruz companies found they were increasing their net profits by participating, while passing on an across-the-board material cost reduction to the owners involved.

6. Creation of an on-going, functioning organization of property owners who will physically work together on common-use projects within the defined area.

The PROD system does work. Within the pilot project area the commercial space vacancy factor dropped from 47% to about 2%, the core area residential units were improved partly because the owners of private residences found their properties evaluated far above the restoration costs and owners of rental units found they could derive a much greater net profit from their investments after the improvements were made. All in all, commercial and residential slumlording is very unprofitable in Santa Cruz.

A principal key to successful revitalization, restoration, property improvement and healthy development is property assessed value tax deferment. Can it work in Kansas?



MANUFACTURING, INC., 100 FACTORY STREET, LEWIS, KANSAS 67552
General Offices & Main Cylinder Plant PH. 316-324-5525

Roger Grund
9/22
Attachment - IV

September 22, 1976

Hon. Lynn Whiteside, Chairman
Interim Committee on "Rural Revitalization"
Kansas Legislature
State Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this very important committee and let me wish you well in your endeavor.

My name is Roger M. Grund, Sr. I live on Scenic Drive in Larned and am Corporate Public Affairs Manager for Cross Manufacturing, Inc. which is headquartered in Lewis, Kansas. The founder and President of my Company, is James H. Cross, a native of Lewis. He started our company 27 years ago in the barn on the Cross farm and, after a slow start, has grown to the position we now enjoy with five plants in Western Kansas, our International Sales Office in Wichita, a plant in Lamar, Colorado, two plants in Mississippi and one each in Torreon, Mexico and in Puerto Rico. For those of you who do not know, we manufacture hydraulic systems...cylinders, valves, pumps, motors and hydraulic fittings and hose assemblies.

Our annual payroll in Western Kansas alone, not including R & R Tank, Inc. in Pratt, Kansas which Jim also owns, is over \$2,000,000.00. The presence of Cross Manufacturing, Inc. in the communities of Lewis, Kinsley, Greensburg, Pratt and Hays, then, is a strong economic factor. About 550 of us in Kansas and Lamar owe our livelihood to the Cross organization.

Jim Cross has always felt an affinity with Western Kansans and, even though it is more costly to build, and operate, plants in several cities than it would be to have them all under one roof, Jim believes that the quality of worker we get compensates for it...up to a certain point of growth, that is.

We are hampered in our future growth plans in Kansas by three major factors;

■ Hose and Fittings Division
204 W. Simons
Pratt, Kansas 67124
PH. 316-672-2442

money, housing and recreation.
Money - This Committee of the Legislature cannot do anything about this problem. However, you should be aware, that, as a business grows, its need for operating capital grows and it doesn't take too large a company to exceed the borrowing limitations of Kansas banks. We passed this capacity sometime ago.

■ Subsidiary Fittings
Hays, Kansas and
Lamar, Colorado

Rural Revitalization Testimony by Grund (Cont'd)

Housing - We have done almost everything to help the housing shortage situation in Lewis. We need more housing to be able to attract, and retain, the people needed to increase our Lewis plant production capacity. Three years ago, Jim Cross, five other Cross executives, and I put \$100.00 each into the pot and formed a corporation called Lewis Development, Inc. We specifically wrote into the By-Laws that all profits earned by this corporation would be invested in the development of housing and recreation for the Lewis community.

We traded Jim Cross stock in this corporation for a city block of property that he owned. We contacted contractors from throughout the State to try to get them interested in developing the block. Many came but none returned. We then decided to become our own contractor. We hired a carpenter and crew and built a nice house. We lost \$8,500.00 on it.

We built another nice house as a parsonage for the Methodist Church and broke even on it. We were successful bidders on the old parsonage and we moved it to our block and renovated it as rental property. We bought a double-wide trailer, already located on our block, by taking over the payments and it is in use as rental property. We then bought two farmhouses, moved them to the block, fixed them up and we now have them rented out.

We successfully bid for the trash hauling franchise for Lewis, and later the town of Offerle, bought a compactor, powered of course with Cross hydraulics, and we got into the refuse removal business. This is a profitable business and we have been contacted by other communities to provide the same service to them.

We opened our corporation, LDI, to the general public and we now have almost 100 shareholders. We built a cable television tower and installed the system so that Lewis residents can get a variety of channels and so that the High School can, if they so elect, produce their own television shows. One community channel is used to broadcast the School sporting events live from the Lewis collesium.

LDI made application to build four duplexes through the FmHA and, if you have ever gone through this procedure, you are probably aware of the frustrations that we experienced. FmHA did not like our first plans for two story units so we changed to single level. Then they required that we get an archetect. Then it got right down to the end and they decided that, since Jim Cross was a majority stockholder, even though all profits are pledged to be reinvested in community housing and recreation development, that they needed his personal financial statement. We consider this unfair since Lewis Development, Inc. is a community corporation and not a personal profit-making enterprise. Without Jim Cross' generosity, there would be no such group.

Rural Revitalization Testimony by Grund (Cont'd)

We are presently undergoing similar frustrations with the Federal Housing Authority with regard to development of several acres of ground, also being made available by Jim Cross, for an attractive mobile home area with large lots. We haven't gotten very far on this but we will continue pursuing the idea in spite of the discouragement received thus far.

Recreation - Outside of Cable TV and High School activities and sporting events, there isn't much to do in Lewis. A ten-mile drive to Kinsley or a 21 mile drive to Larned puts some recreation, and night life, within reach but it isn't the same as having your own.

Because of the nature of my job, Jim Cross has asked that I help develop some of these ideas so it may seem strange to some that, although I live 21 miles away, in Larned, that I would be working as hard as I sometimes do, to promote Lewis. Jim Cross, and Cross Manufacturing, Inc., are the reasons. I even survived the ridicule when it was discovered that the President of the Pride in Lewis Citizens Committee, lived in Larned.

Seriously, Jim Cross and our company, have been good to Western Kansas but the sad fact of life is that unless something is done to develop more housing and recreation for these smaller towns, the corporations are going to have to go elsewhere to grow. The announcement that I am about to make right now, has not been made anywhere in public before this minute. Cross Manufacturing, Inc. is closing its Kinsley operation, where we have been manufacturing our hydraulic pumps and motors. These two product lines are being transferred to a new plant in Mississippi. Only 17 people are involved and we will absorb them into our Lewis plant where we are in need of good people.

The three items, mentioned above, and the shortage of people needed to sustain the anticipated growth of these lines, were all contributing factors.

Mr. Chairman, you asked me earlier, "What can the State do?"

From our experience, I am going to suggest the following:

1. Guarantee loans for the building of housing and recreational facilities for rural communities. We are not asking for grants. However, a Community Development Corporation would be an excellent vehicle for stimulating activity, without making one person, such as Jim Cross, liable for the success or failure of the projects.

2. Encourage State and Municipal Employee Pension Funds be invested in companies like Cross Manufacturing, Inc. This would truly be an investment in a sound future. At any given time, our company will have need for borrowing capacity between \$3,000,000 and \$7,000,000 and, since companies like ours are

Rural Revitalization Testimony by Grund (Cont'd)

major taxpayers as well as the source of income for hundreds of other taxpayers, this would make good economic sense.

Companies in rural communities make real contributions to their towns and regions, also, as many of you well know. The Mayor of Lewis, the Lewis Fire Chief, the Municipal Judge, the former Lewis Marshal are all Cross associates. Cross is also represented on the Executive Boards of the Kanza Council of BSA and the Health Planning Association of Western Kansas, Inc. (HSA #1) and on the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, the Pawnee County Mental Health Assn (as President) and, recently, on the State Subscribers Council of Blue Cross and Blue Shield. One of our employees is a Past Commander of the Kansas Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and he is currently on the National Board of Trustees for the VFW National Home. We serve on Accreditation Boards for Vo-Tec Schools and our Personnel Manager is a member of the Lewis School Board. Our wives and husbands are school teachers and waitresses, members of AANW, the PTA and other community groups. The wife of our credit manager is a member of the Board for FmHA.

Cross Manufacturing, Inc. is an equal opportunity employer and we work with Vocational Rehabilitation people to hire physically and emotionally handicapped people. I believe that our neighbors would say that we are good neighbors.

Good luck with your committee objectives and if we can be of further help, please do not hesitate to call on us. Thank you for the courtesy of your time.

9/22/76
Statement by Jack Crocker, Director of the Big Lakes Regional Planning Commi
to the Special Committee on Selected Studies on Proposal 59 -- Rural Re-
vitalization and Related Urban Issues. *Crocker*

attachment V

It is interesting to me to observe the new interest in rural revitalization in Kansas at the state level. It is my hope that this does not lead to the establishment of a rural revitalization activity centered and operated in Topeka.

It has been my experience in the Big Lakes Area that if development activity is to be stimulated in rural communities, it is a necessity that personalization of the professional with local people must take place before they will attempt any activities recommended by the professional. This includes both social and economic areas. It would be impossible for a Topeka based operation to develop this kind of local trust.

It has also been my observation that the field worker does not need to be a "professional community developer type" but rather should be a generalist who can 1. communicate with local people and 2. can coordinate the use of the many technical resources available in the State.

Rural community problems are similar to problems faced by neighborhood units in an urban center varying basically in complexity and scale. It is my professional feeling that if many urban problems are handled in a similar manner to the small rural communities, the solutions would be easier to obtain. To reverse this philosophy will lead to another ineffective programs for the State of Kansas.

If the State attempts to develop a program based on the premise that it is going to be a resource to rural communities and you develop an organizational structure that can accomplish this, you will certainly have more success than if you approach this from the traditional attitude that the rural community is a resource to the program in Topeka. If you embark on the latter, I feel you would be doing the residents of the State a greater service to do nothing and save our tax dollars for a worthwhile program.

David Peterson

9/22/76 VI

First I wish to thank you for this opportunity to address this special committee on the subject of rural revitalization and related urban issues. My name is David Peterson, and I currently serve as Executive Director of the North Central Regional Planning Commission, an 8 county council of governments in North Central Kansas with a population of approximately 100,000 persons $\frac{1}{2}$ urban and $\frac{1}{2}$ rural.

What I wish to leave with you today are some of my experiences of 15 years of public service -- most of which has been in the area of rural development. More specifically I want to relate to you the major difficulties we encounter in the field of rural development and perhaps some ways the State of Kansas can help us overcome some of these difficulties and weld a stronger rural component of our state economy.

When the NCRPC began a budgeted, staffed operation about three years ago our first order of business was to survey some 2000 households in our region to determine what North Central Kansas residents believed were our most pressing problems. Not surprisingly economic development ranked as the number one concern of NC Kansas residents. Our people recognized that the continued loss of our rural population, down 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ % in our region from 1960-1970, was contributing seriously to the decline of our communities and must be reversed or at least stabilized.

The somewhat unfortunate fact of the matter is few of our cities are truly ready for extensive economic development -- especially industrial development. Sewer systems, water systems, utilities and housing in many of our cities are already overtaxed in their capacity. We at the NCRPC, therefore, have adopted the strategy that the best thing we can do to promote economic development in our region is to prepare our cities for such development - rather than to contact prospective industries only to lose them because we are unprepared to handle them. Then too, with our small staffs and budgets we could not hope to contact as many prospective industries as, say, KDED. Our approach, therefore, is to prepare our cities for economic development by "putting their house in order" and to work with KDED in securing leads on prospective employers to locate in our cities.

Now, what are our major problems in, as I said, "putting our collective houses in order" to accommodate economic development in NC Kansas. The list could go on forever, so I will try to only highlight some of the major difficulties we encounter.

First I must cite the cry we hear perhaps most often in our cities large and small, growing and declining and that is housing. I have been repeatedly told by employers, some quite large and with expansion plans, that they can't attract workers because no suitable housing is available. At first I found this hard to believe. Surely those 16,000 people we exported from 1960-1970 lived somewhere -- wouldn't their homes be available? Upon study the situation began to clarify itself -- the people we lost were

largely the youth who lived with someone else -- they didn't free up a large number of homes. Then, too, we have a large percentage of substandard homes that even if vacant no one wishes to, or should, occupy. And lastly, our average size household in NC Kansas has shrunk dramatically in past years meaning that it takes more homes to house a given population than in the past -- there are many more one and two person households.

Where does the housing problem really lie -- who are those having the most difficulty finding suitable housing? The answer is the young, working, growing families earning less than \$10-12,000 or even more. New housing for these families has gone beyond their financial capabilities. A few months ago the average cost of a new house in the U.S. was about \$42,000. Using the rule of thumb of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times income for housing cost means the family would require an income of \$16,800 to afford the average home -- to say nothing of accumulating a hefty \$4,200 or so downpayment. Our rural workers, and even most of our urban ones, do not approach this income. Older homes, too, are growing in cost by leaps and bounds and, of course, their down payment requirements of 20, 30 or 40% make them just as hard for the working family to purchase.

I don't have time to say much more about housing. The federal assistance we get in rural areas for low to moderate income housing from HUD and FmHA seems to be a drop in the bucket compared to our needs. I sincerely believe the time has come for the State to make a commitment to housing its people. Perhaps a State Housing Finance Agency or State Housing Authority is the ultimate answer --

I don't pretend to know at this point. All I can tell you with absolute certainty is that housing is holding back the progress of many of our cities -- and potential employers.

A second point I would like to make with regard to rural development is that in some instances modern environmental standards are crippling our smaller cities financially. I can cite you dozens of cities in our region that are being forced to improve or more often replace sewage treatment plants at costs of hundreds of thousands of dollars -- a cost our smaller cities can ill-afford to bear. While there is probably little that can be done by the State to alleviate this financial hardship, the State and local governments within our state must speak with a unified voice in the direction of Washington, D.C. when new environmental regulations are passed that financially cripple our cities. At the very least we must make sure these programs are accompanied by sufficient financial resources to carry them out.

Finally I would like to speak to you about a subject concerning which my Commission has very strong feelings -- and that is the terrible proliferation of special purpose regional agencies within the state. You may not be aware of it, but our mayors and county commissioners are constantly being asked to serve on newly formed regional boards. I can cite for you several such requests our area officials have received in the past few months -- requests to serve on the boards of (1) Emergency Medical Services, (2) Health Systems Agency, (3) Area Agency on Aging, (4) Manpower Planning, (5) Water Pollution Control and others as well.

Gentlemen, our officials are constantly pressured to serve on boards and commissions created by state or federal edict. They are, to say the least, confused and bewildered by this constant demand on their time and resources.

Our region has taken a stand on this proliferation of special purpose regional agencies. We prefer to see them administered under the umbrella authority of the regional planning commissions in Kansas. By so doing we conserve the energies of our elected officials, allowing them to consider many matters at one meeting, avoid unnecessary duplication in planning work, and improve planning coordination. That, we believe is the intent and purpose of regional planning commissions in Kansas.

As I hope you are aware for the past two years the State of Kansas, the Legislature, has made planning grants to Kansas RPC's. The grants you have made, \$15,000 to each commission which we have had to match, aids us greatly in performing our work and we are indeed grateful and appreciative. I only hope we can continue to justify your financial support of our operations. If you consider the nature of our functions -- directly assisting local governments in a variety of things ranging from assistance in securing federal grants to preparing plans to guide local development -- and serving as an outpost for numerous state agencies (H&E, SRS, KDED, DOA-P&R, Parks and Resources, KDOT, etc.) -- I believe you can easily justify the expense.

What we would plead for at this time, to help us counter this

proliferation of regional special-purpose agencies and boards, is new, improved legislation authorizing and clarifying the purpose of RPC's. We now exist under the provisions of K.S.A. 12-716 through 12-721 which permit two or more units of government to jointly exercise their planning functions. I believe RPC's in Kansas have matured to the point where we need a Kansas Regional Cooperation Act which more clearly specifies our duties, responsibilities, limitations, state aid and other factors. This act should also clearly state the State's preference for using locally established RPC's controlled by elected official for all federally or state mandated regional planning activities -- be they for health, water quality, aging, air quality, or some other function. This, I am sure, would greatly ease the pressures on our locally elected officials to respond to each of these items. If nothing more comes of our recommendation, I would hope this next legislature creates a study committee to review the matter of more definitive legislation concerning RPC's in Kansas.

I thank you for your time and consideration. I will respond to any questions you may have.

Kennel Cooper
9/22/76
(Attachment VIII)

SUMMARY OF THE
PRELIMINARY EMS COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING
FOR
THE STATE OF KANSAS

Prepared by

Kansas State University
EMS Communications Group
Department of Electrical Engineering

June 1, 1976

I. INTRODUCTION

The importance of the role of communications in providing improved emergency medical services has been recognized by DHEW, in that communications has been identified as one of the fifteen fundamental components of EMS systems. Communication provides the means by which the many separate entities involved in health care delivery are integrated into a true *system* which can provide the best possible emergency medical care to its users. Communication will provide easy consumer access to the system; it will coordinate ambulance dispatching operations; and it will place the training and knowledge of emergency physicians at the disposal of emergency medical technicians (EMT) from whom they may be physically far removed. All of these benefits help the total EMS system to provide better emergency medical care to consumers. The following report is an abbreviated description of the state communications plan. Detailed discussions of the various components and the state's partitioning are given in the State's DHEW 1203 application.

II. FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Five basic factors must be considered in EMS communications systems planning. These include consumer access, resource coordination, medical control, radio and landlines, and the necessary communications linkages.

A. Consumer Access

It is clear that the principal means of consumer access to emergency medical services is and will continue to be the telephone. To be sure, there exist many other means of access, including Citizen's Band and amateur radio; but even these are often merely parts of a communications chain, the final link of which is the telephone.

It has been recognized for many years that the Universal Emergency Number 911 represents the ideal solution to the problem of telephone access to emergency services, and the long-range goal in Kansas is to implement 911 service throughout the state. At the present time, only a few communities in Kansas have 911 systems, and a factor which makes the implementation of statewide 911 service difficult is the fact that Kansas is served by over forty different independent telephone companies in addition to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

There exist several possible interim solutions to the problem of providing unified telephone access before 911 service can be provided throughout Kansas. These include: 1) a statewide common seven-digit number, 2) a set of area-wide common seven-digit numbers, 3) inbound WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service) for the various regions of the state, and 4) a common Enterprise number for the state. Each of these interim methods of achieving unified telephone access has its advantages and disadvantages.

Of these possible interim telephone access systems a statewide common Enterprise number is suggested. Its principal disadvantage, the fact that an operator must handle the call, is acceptable in light of the difficulties and

disadvantages associated with the other approaches. Furthermore, it is readily compatible with those 911 systems which presently exist and can be phased out gradually as more and more areas of the state obtain 911 service. Whether the implementation is on a district or county basis will be determined later. The district concept is described in a following section.

B. Resource Coordination

The emergency resources available in a given district include ambulances, hospitals, and medical personnel; law enforcement agencies; fire departments; and military and Civil Defense agencies. The Resource Coordination Center (RCC) concept implies that central dispatch and coordination of fire, police, and ambulance services are managed by an RCC which serves a particular district and which has connecting communications linkages to other agencies.

Since several agencies are involved in the RCC concept, political realities indicate that it may take many years to implement such central dispatch and coordination of emergency services. During the formative stages of an EMS system in Kansas, coordination of emergency medical resources should be managed by Medical Resource Coordination Centers (MRCC) which are linked by communications to law enforcement and other emergency agencies, which may perhaps not themselves be centrally dispatched. In the future it may be possible for all emergency dispatch and coordination functions to be consolidated, and the MRCC's would then evolve into true RCC's.

The MRCC has four primary responsibilities. These include:

1. acting as a central access point for EMS in the district.
2. monitoring ambulance status and managing ambulance dispatch operations
3. establishing medical consultation communications linkages
4. monitoring hospital status and informing hospitals of impending emergency arrivals when necessary

Additionally, the MRCC is responsible for handling

5. coordination with other emergency agencies when necessary
6. coordination with MRCC's of adjacent districts when necessary.

C. Medical Control

The concept of medical control carries with it the implication that medical consultation will always be available to an EMT or nurse at an emergency scene, in a moving ambulance, or even in an emergency room at a hospital where no physician is available. It is clear that in order for medical control requirements to be met, two conditions must be satisfied: first, the *source* of medical consultation must be identified and guaranteed by prior agreement; and second, *communication links* must always be available between the source, or Medical Control Point (MCP), and the user (the EMT or nurse).

Each EMS Region in Kansas will have one or more Medical Control Points (the *sources*) identified. For the purposes of communications planning, the city or town has been identified in which the MCP is most likely to be located but a more precise specification has not been made at this time.

It should be pointed out that in many emergency situations the MCP would probably not be involved in providing medical consultation, since the hospital to which the patient would be transported might usually have physician assistance available. This physician (who would likely be personally acquainted with the EMT) would provide necessary medical consultation, via a communications link established by the MRCC. However, in those cases where the physician is not available, the MCP would be relied upon as a *guaranteed* source of medical consultation.

Another function of the Medical Control Point (MCP), that of using medical decisions to dictate disposition of a given patient, will be handled via local or regional protocol. Generally speaking, in rural areas the nearest hospital will be the first medical facility visited by the emergency patient. Additional transport decisions would be coordinated through the district's MRCC.

D. Radio and Landlines

There are two distinct functions which can be implemented by radio systems: *area coverage* and *point-to-point service*. "Area coverage" implies that a transmitting antenna must radiate electromagnetic waves in all (or almost all) directions in order that communication be possible with any other station on the same frequency which is located in a relatively large area. An example of the use of this function is radio communication between the MRCC and any ambulance which is operating in its district. "Point-to-point service," on the other hand, implies that only two stations whose locations are fixed are in communication with each other. For these applications, directive antennas are used, in order to minimize interference and waste of electromagnetic energy.

The question of "VHF vs. UHF" deserves some mention here. The difference in the obtainable ranges is insignificant when the advantages of the UHF band are considered:

1. the service is reserved for EMS purposes; thus interference with other users is not a problem
2. several frequency channels are available; again, the possibilities for interference are reduced
3. telemetry of biomedical data is permitted on UHF, so that future expansion of system capability is facilitated.

EMS Radio Communications planning should be based, in the long view, on use of the 460 MHz band for area coverage purposes. At the present time, some areas in Kansas rely on low-band VHF radio communications (typically in the 39 MHz band) and other areas already possess some equipment in the 155 MHz band. In the initial implementation phase, it seems prudent to upgrade these already existing components to build a system based on low-band or high-band VHF, where there already exists a significant amount of such radio equipment. However, when the implementation proceeds to the point where the MRCC base stations are established, equipment should be gradually replaced by UHF gear. The MRCC's will probably need to be able to operate on three bands (low-band VHF, high-band VHF, and UHF) simultaneously during the transition period.

Landline communications are necessarily restricted to service between (or among) fixed points. This may be "ordinary dial" or "dedicated line" service. Radio service between (or among) fixed points can serve as a "backup" for

telephone service, or *vice versa*. However, and especially in the initial implementation stages for EMS communications systems, telephone service should be used wherever possible to reduce the initial capital outlay. Then, as the system is upgraded, radio service can augment landline service and increase the reliability of the total system.

E. Communications Links (District Level)

The "required" and "desirable" links at the district level are identified from the preceding discussion. They are listed here along with their primary function or reason for consideration.

1. MRCC--Ambulance base: For purposes of ambulance dispatch and status updating
2. MRCC--Mobile ambulance: For purposes of transferring medical, hospital, or mobile status information.
3. MRCC--Participating hospital: For purposes of monitoring the hospital's status, informing it of impending arrivals, or establishing medical consultation links.
4. MRCC--Other (non-medical) agencies: For purposes of communicating with law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other public service agencies where cooperative efforts are required.

The "desirable" but not "required" links for the communication system of a district include:

5. Hospital--Ambulance: Using links 2 and 3 the communication link can be established via a "patch" through the MRCC. However, it may be desirable for a direct link to be established when the ambulance is within radio range.
6. Ambulance--Ambulance: This is possible using links 2 in a similar manner as link 5; however, it might be desirable for an ambulance already at the emergency scene to apprise an approaching ambulance of the situation.
7. EMT-MRCC: For purposes of medical consultation using the ambulance radio system as a repeater for the EMT's portable equipment.
8. Hospital-Hospital: This is possible using links 3.

In an ideal situation, all of the required links mentioned would be available all of the time and could be established almost instantaneously. To achieve this situation will probably be economically impossible, but it nonetheless represents a long-term goal for an EMS communications system. Removal of human intermediaries and provision of more redundancy can be done in future upgrading of the communications system as resources permit.

F. Communications Links (Inter-District) Level

For inter-district coordination of EMS services and for purposes of medical control it is necessary that the District MRCC's be linked across district, region, and (sometimes) state boundaries. Since these links are fixed point to fixed point, they may be implemented either by landline or by radio. In the initial implementation phase, these links would probably be landlines. In later system upgrading, some of these links (particularly those necessary for medical control purposes) should be augmented by point-to-point radio service.

III. AN EMS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FOR KANSAS

A. Planning Philosophy

Kansas has been divided into seven EMS Regions, of which the western four regions (I, II, III, IV) have Medical Control Points within the state. The three eastern regions (V, VI, VII) are actually the western extensions of Missouri EMS Regions.

For purposes of EMS communications planning six of the regions have been divided into two or more EMS Districts, each of which contains one MRCC. The bases upon which the partitions have been chosen are land area (less than 10,000 square miles); population (generally less than 200,000); medical facilities; radio communications considerations; and logical patient flow patterns. The EMS Regions are shown in Fig. 1 with hatched boundaries. These regions are divided into districts signified by heavy boundaries.

The planning philosophy which has guided and which will continue to guide the work on Kansas EMS communications is based on two principal considerations. The first of these is that *all necessary communications links should be provided in the first implementation phase*, so that improved emergency medical services can be provided for the state as soon as possible; and the second is that *all future upgrading of the system should be accomplished within the framework of the basic plan*. For example, radio towers should be sited not only to provide adequate area coverage for coordination of ambulance operations, but to guarantee that any hospital which acquires radio facilities will be within range of an MRCC-related tower.

B. Intra-district Communications

As stated in Section II.E. the required communications links within each district are:

1. Point-to-point links
 - a. MRCC--Ambulance base
 - b. MRCC--Hospital
 - c. MRCC--Other public service agencies
2. Radio links: MRCC--Ambulance

It is recommended that links 1a, 1b, and 1c be implemented, at least initially, using landlines. Particular consideration should be given to "ordinary dial" as well as "dedicated line" service when making a comparison with radio links. It would be very convenient to provide each MRCC with automatic dialing equipment so that any hospital, ambulance company, or other emergency agency in the district could be dialed simply by pushing a button. The number of separate entities with which the MRCC would interact exclusive of ambulances could be as high as fifty; and efficiency of operation would seem to dictate the use of this automatic dialing equipment.

In future system upgrading link 1a (MRCC--Ambulance base) could be augmented with portable pagers for appropriate personnel. Likewise, link 1b could be augmented by a radio when a hospital acquires a transceiver and antenna. Link 1c can be augmented by the use of crossbanding. Here, each agency would require a receiver for the frequencies used by other agencies, but would continue to use its own transmitter.

In implementing the MRCC--Ambulance link a radio network must be established. When more than one transmitting site is required to provide adequate district radio coverage, the two sites may be linked by a point-to-point radio system operating on 960 MHz or by landline. It is recommended that initially this link be a landline; as the system is upgraded, this link would be replaced by a 960 MHz point-to-point radio link. The remote radio towers required for the EMS Radio system have been tentatively sited. They are shown in Fig. (1) with their controlling MRCC. The principal base station tower is presumed to be located in or near the MRCC itself, in the town for which the District is named. Field tests will be necessary for final selection of tower sites.

VHF equipment is recommended only in those areas which already possess significant quantities of this equipment, and then only as an interim measure. In other areas, and as a statewide goal for the future, the use of UHF radio for MRCC--Ambulance communications is recommended.

C. Inter-district Communications

In order to link the District MRCC's for purposes of interdistrict coordination and/or Medical Control, a landline (dial or dedicated) network will be necessary. The layout shown in Fig. (2) is a suggested plan for this telephone network. It will be noted that using this network allows any MRCC to communicate with any other MRCC in the state. In addition to cross-district boundary coordination and Medical Control communications (since, on the average, only 1/3 of the MRCC's will be located in the same community as the MCP for the Region), this system permits the highest level of medical expertise available in the state to be brought to bear on any specialized type of emergency: for example, burns. In future system improvements, some of the links provided would be augmented by point-to-point radio service.

IV. SUMMARY

In summary, the State of Kansas has been partitioned into EMS Regions and subsequently into EMS Districts each of which would be served by a Medical Resource Coordination Center. The locations of these MRCC's and their remote tower sites, as well as the locations of the regional Medical Control Points, have been tentatively identified. The means by which the various required communications links should be established in the initial implementation phase have been recommended along with suggestions for future system upgrading.

There now exists a "framework" for the implementation phases of the EMS Communications System. The steps which must be taken in order to proceed with the actual implementation primarily involve the resolution of fine detail in the system and the development of appropriate equipment packages and cost data for each of the participating entities based upon the implementation phases.

In order to keep costs as low as possible during the first implementation phase, it will be necessary that

1. all fixed point to fixed point links should be implemented using landlines.
2. radio should be used as a communications means only for those links which absolutely require it.
3. to the maximum extent possible, existing equipment should be used.
4. new equipment should be acquired only for those components of the EMS system which are ready to use it, and then only in accordance with the overall communications plan.
5. future upgrading of the system (e.g., augmenting certain landline links with point-to-point radio service or installing radio equipment in hospitals) should be done only in accordance with the overall communications plan.

It is hoped that through the presentations of this document it has been made clear that developing an EMS Communications System for a District, a Region, or a State should not be done simply by buying radios indiscriminately. This is certainly not economically sound; and in addition, the resulting "system" may not function at all well! Considering that this pitfall is so easy to avoid, it is perhaps superfluous to point it out; yet it must be pointed out, since such mistakes have been made in the past.

KEY FOR FIGURES 1 and 2

<u>Region/District</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Tower Sites</u>	<u>Existing Towers Nearby*</u>
I/Colby	MRCC ₁	Colby	yes
	R ₁	Wheeler	yes
	R ₂	Sharon Springs	yes
	R ₃	Quinter	no
I/Hays	MRCC ₂	Hays	yes
	R ₄	Norton	yes
	R ₆	Smith Center	no
	R ₅	Lucas	yes (at Wilson Lake)
II/Dodge City	MRCC ₁	Dodge City	yes
	R ₃	T 20 S., R 23 W., 6th P.M.**	no
	R ₄	Ashland	yes
II/Garden City	MRCC ₂	Garden City	Yes
	R ₁	T 17 S., R 32 W., 6th P.M.	yes, within 10 miles
	R ₂	T 22 S., R 41 W., 6th P.M.	yes, within 10 miles
II/Liberal	MRCC ₃	Liberal	yes
	R ₅	T 31 S., R 41 W., 6th P.M.	no
III/Great Bend	MRCC ₁	Great Bend	yes
III/Hutchinson	MRCC ₂	Hutchinson	yes
	R ₁	Lincolnvillle	no
III/Pratt	MRCC ₃	Pratt	yes

*Based on Aeronautical Section Charts; existing towers are more than 200 ft. high.

**This notations is used to designate the *township* where applicable.

<u>Region/District</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Tower Sites</u>	<u>Existing Towers Nearby</u>
	R ₃	Danville	no
	R ₂	T 35 S., R 13 W., 6th P.M.	no
III/Wichita	MRCC ₄	Wichita	yes
III/Winfield	MRCC ₅	Winfield	yes
	R ₅	Eureka	yes
	R ₄	Sedan	no
IV/Concordia	MRCC ₁	Concordia	yes
IV/Emporia	MRCC ₂	Emporia	
	R ₂	T 20 S., R 24 E., 6th P.M.	no
	R ₁	T 22 S., R 17 E., 6th P.M.	no
IV/Manhattan	MRCC ₃	Manhattan	yes
	R ₃	Marysville	yes
IV/Salina	MRCC ₄	Salina	yes
IV/Topeka	MRCC ₅	Topeka	yes
	R ₄	Powhattan	yes (6 miles west)
V/Chanute	MRCC ₁	Chanute	yes
	R ₁	T 27 S., R 25 E., 6th P.M.	yes (5 miles south)
V/Joplin	MRCC ₂	Joplin	yes
	R ₂	T 33 S., R 19 E., 6th P.M.	no
VI/Kansas City, Mo.	MRCC ₁	Kansas City, Missouri	yes
VI/Ottawa	MRCC ₂	Ottawa	yes
VII/St. Joseph, Mo.	MRCC ₁	St. Joseph, Missouri	yes

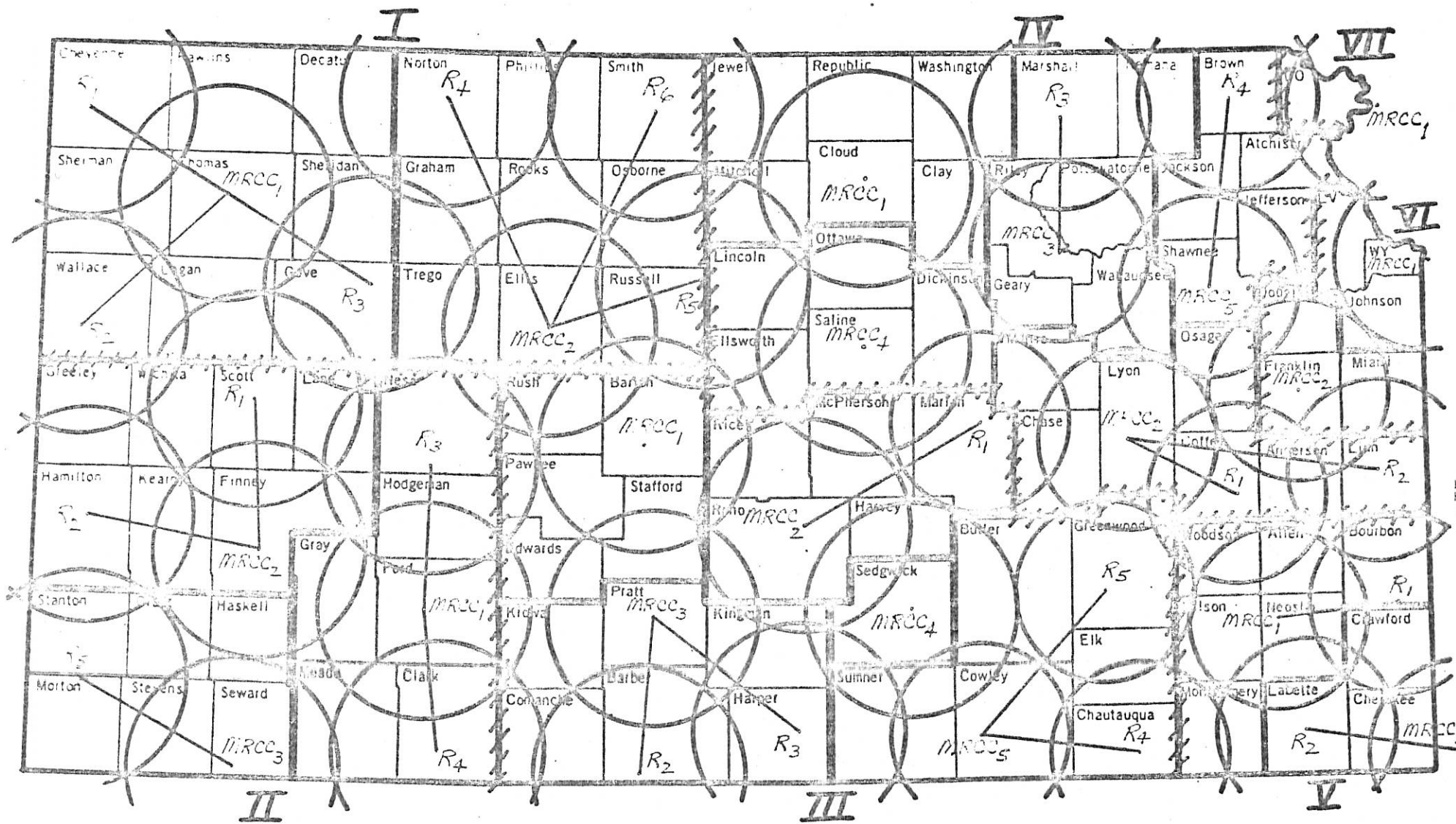


Figure 1. Representation of EMS Regions, EMS Districts, Medical Resource Coordination Centers and Their Remote Stations.

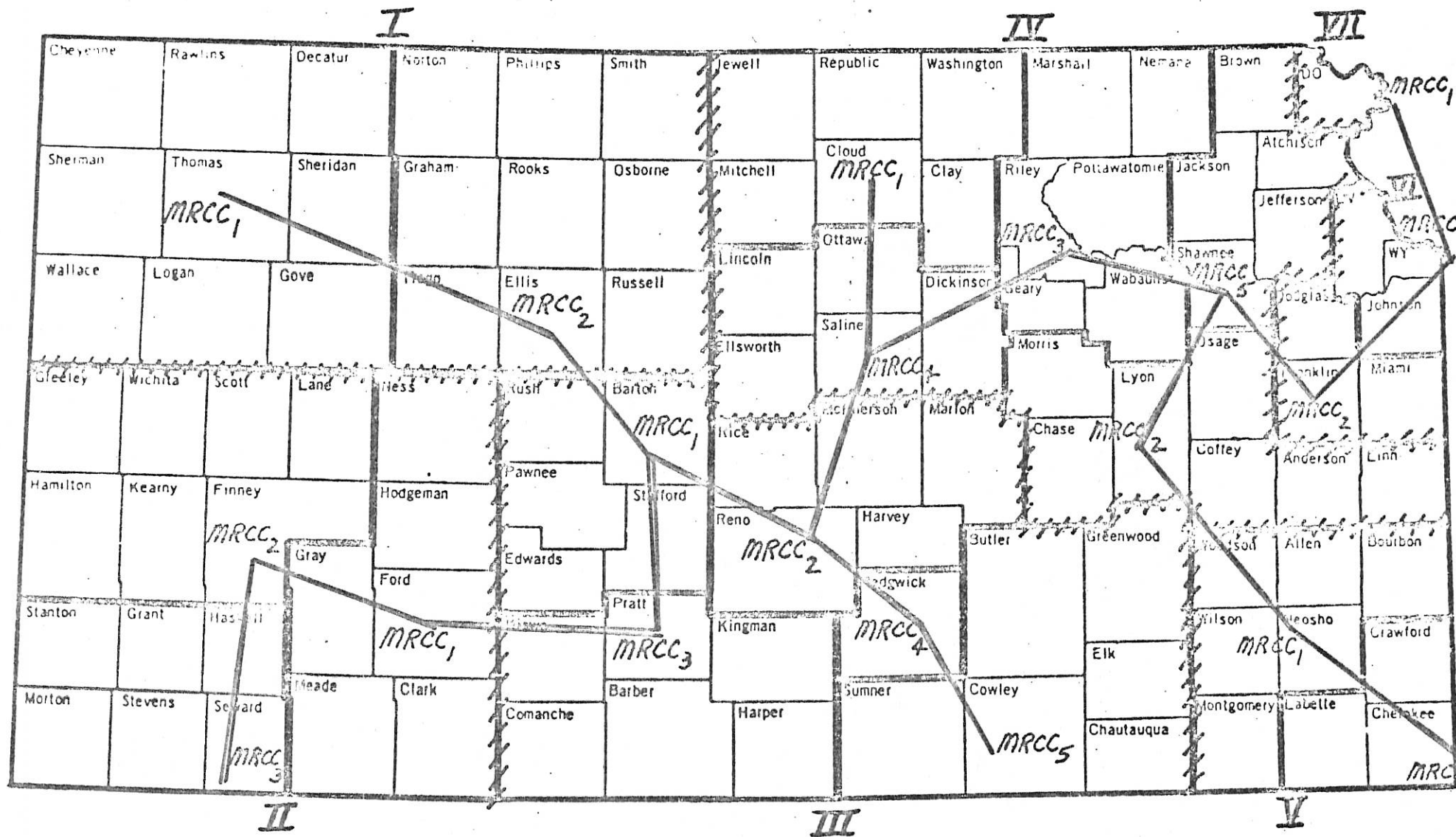


Figure 2. Minimal distance telephone network linking all Medical Resource Coordination Centers.

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES
EMS REGION II

	<u>LEVEL 1</u>	<u>LEVEL 2</u>	<u>LEVEL 3</u>
MRCC:	36,443x <u>3</u> = 107,329	55,878x <u>3</u> = 167,634	70,828x <u>3</u> = 212,484
Remote	32,762x <u>5</u> = 163,810	32,762x <u>5</u> = 163,810	39,662x <u>5</u> = 198,310
	TOTAL <u>273,139</u>	<u>331,444</u>	<u>410,794</u>

MRCC-to-Remote Link Options

1. 960 MHz Link	22,200x <u>5</u> = 111,000	111,000	111,000
2. 460 MHz Link	6,725x <u>5</u> = 33,625	33,625	33,625
3. Leased Line*	11,700/yr	11,700/yr	11,700/yr

Cost Estimates on Per Unit Basis

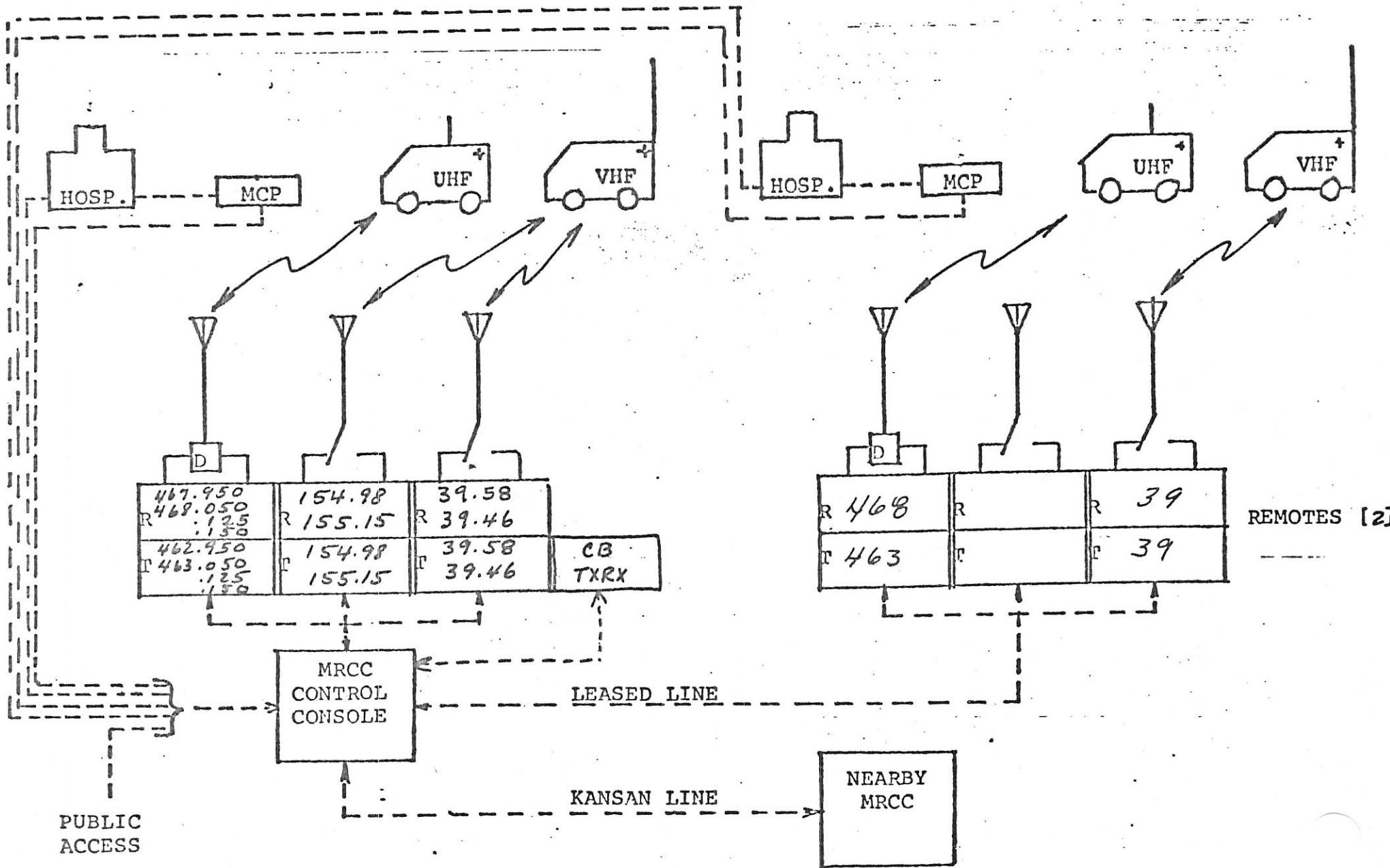
Ambulance:	2,700	4,975	17,625
MCP:	--	--	25,230 (14,530)
Ambulance Base:	--	--	3,000
Hospital:	--	--	20,400 (9,700)
Pager, tone plus 1-way voice	360		

* Leased lines from MRCC to remotes and KANS-A-N network between MRCC's.

** Costs in parentheses are for installations with 100 ft. self-supporting towers instead of 300 ft. guyed towers.

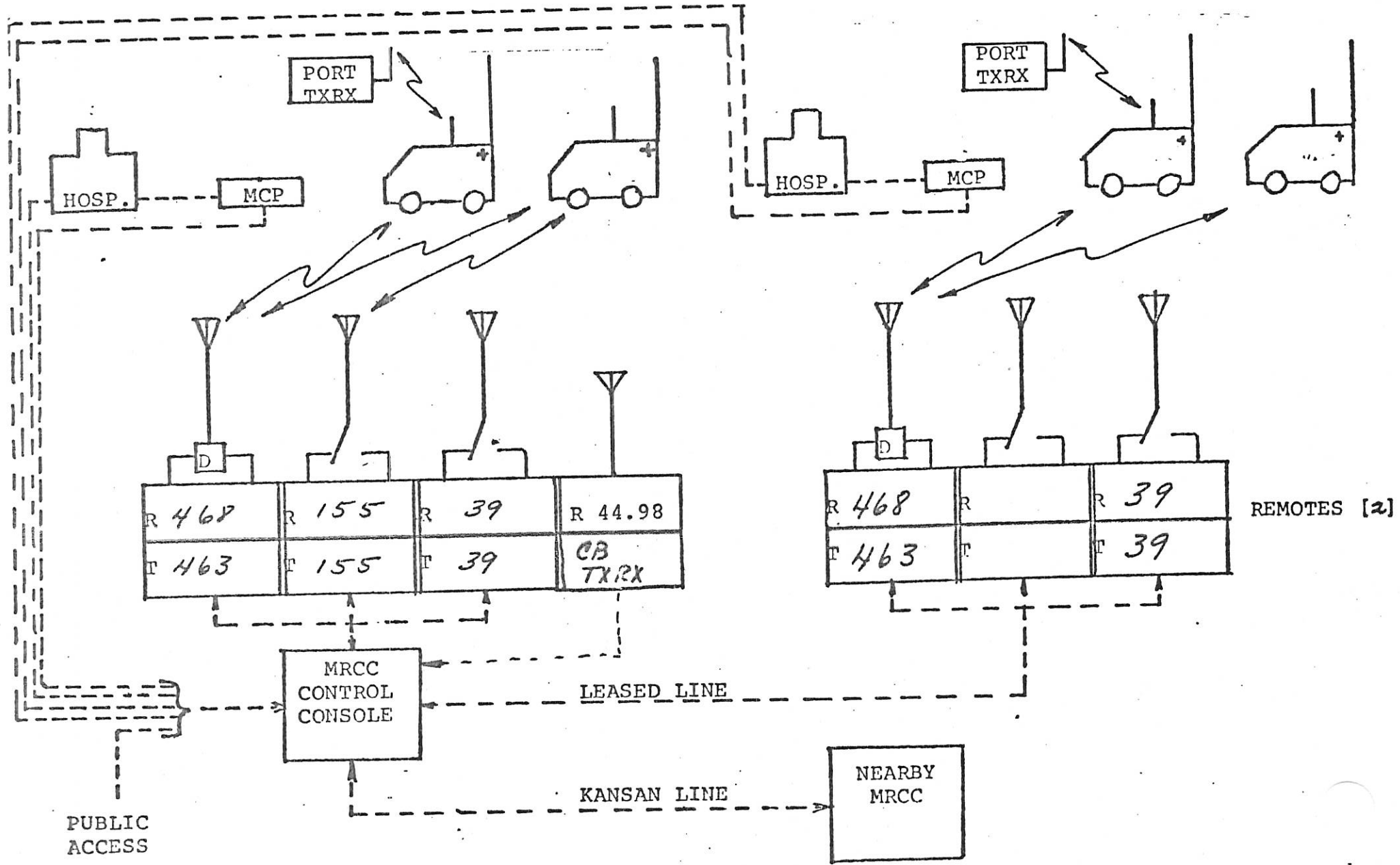
REGION II DISTRICT 1 LOCATION Wodge City

LEVEL 1



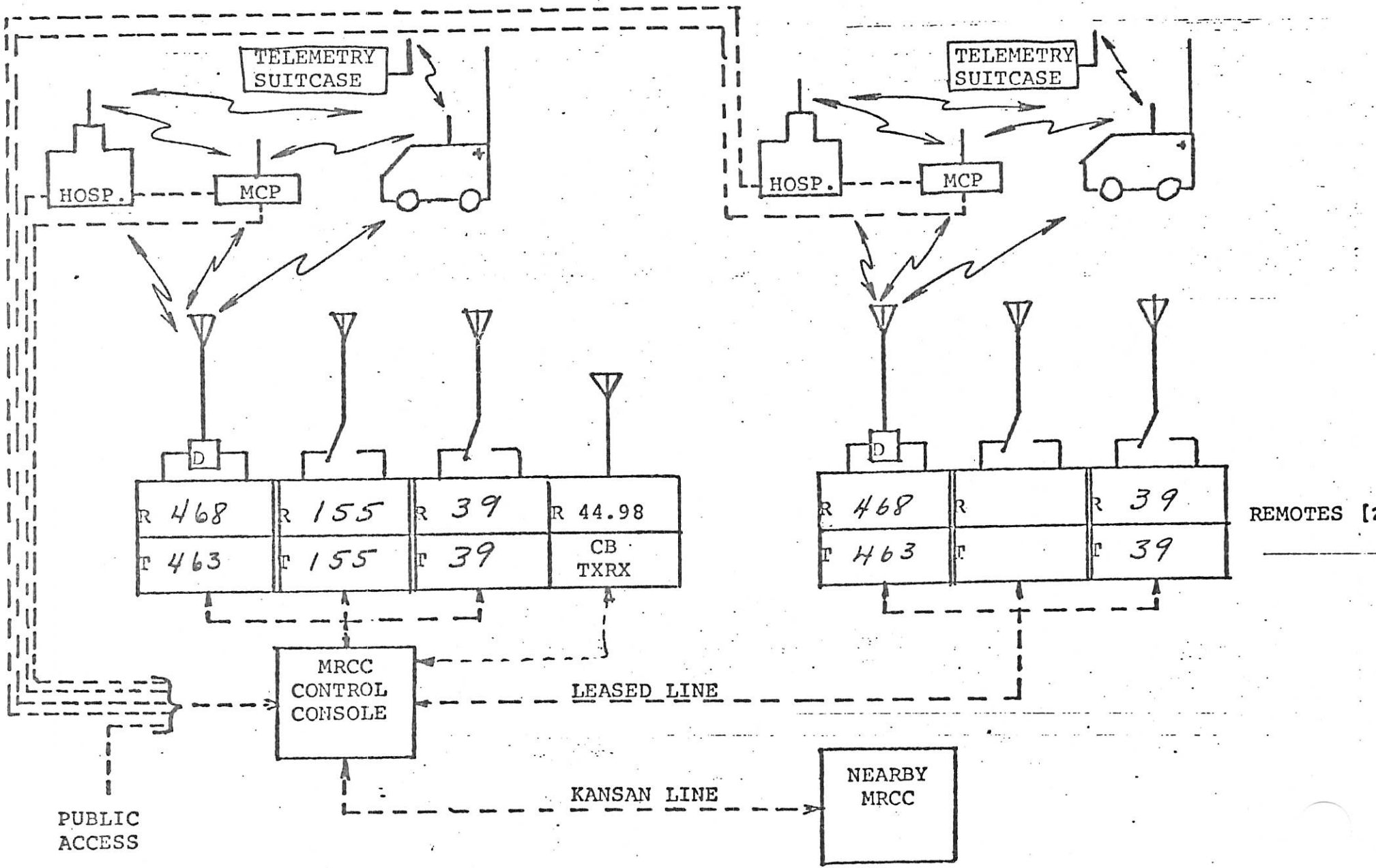
REGION II DISTRICT 1 LOCATION Rodge City

LEVEL 2

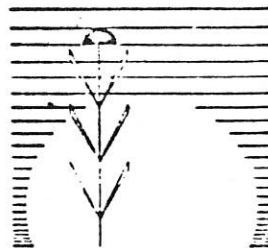


REGION II DISTRICT 1 LOCATION Wodge City

LEVEL 3



Greater Southwest
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION



Gerald Cooper, 9/21/76
Chairman
KEN MINTER
Vice-Chairman, Local
ELMER TAYLOR
Vice-Chairman, State, Federal, Regional
CARLYLE KIEHNE
Secretary-Treasurer
ED LEWIS
Director
GERALD COOPER

Phone 316 275-9176

P. O. Box 893

(Attachment VII)
GARDEN CITY, KANSAS 67846

September 21, 1976

GSRPC Report to House Special Committee on Selected Studies

Gentlemen,

I'm sure you will receive many ideas on the general problems of rural Kansas and local governments in general. Southwest Kansas, also, has these general problems and would probably endorse any recommended solutions.

Rather than re-emphasizing these common problems, however I would like to bring one matter to your attention. Over the last year GSRPC has been working to improve the public safety capabilities of our local units of government, principally law enforcement and emergency medical services. The primary problems involve time, distance, enough trained manpower and adequate funding.

Providing adequate service over such a large area and dispersed population is precluded by our available resources. The only realistic financial alternative is to provide a higher level of communication to compensate for the shortage of manpower. We have deputy sheriff's who must patrol regions of counties beyond the reach of their radios. We also have ambulances which have traveled from town to town trying to find a doctor. To provide adequate communications lessens the need for more manpower, makes our existing manpower more cost effective, and increases the chance to save lives.

We have developed a communications plan through the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services which would serve the above purposes. However, to develop the system in the most economical manner would require state assistance. There are certain aspects best handled on the local level, such as, base stations and mobile units, while certain portions are best handled by the State, such as, remote repeaters and interconnecting phone lines.


The system would provide emergency support for both law enforcement and medical personnel. By relieving emergency pressures from our rural doctors we increase their capabilities. In essence, by applying technology we can ease the social demand for more rural doctors.

I have enclosed technical information on the proposed communications plan for your information. GSRPC is working in a number of other areas such as, airport development, housing, rural mass transportation, tourism and industrial development, Aging services, traffic safety, and environmental analyses, in addition to EMS and law enforcement planning.

This one project however serves as our most immediate need for State assistance. If we identify others, I would appreciate the opportunity to bring them to your attention.

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss this with you, and I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Respectfully,



Gerald Cooper, Executive Director

GC/rd

Statement to the Special Committee on
Selected Studies - House
by Kenneth F. Glover, Executive Director
Mid-State Regional Planning Commission
September 22, 1976

Kenneth Glover
9/22/76
Attachment VIII

I would like to address two areas which impact "Rural Revitalization." First, housing is an important factor in development. Second, the ability of local governments to deal with the opportunities and problems of development needs to be improved.

Safe, decent housing must be available if any area is going to attract new business and industry and new people. In rural areas in Kansas there probably exists sufficient numbers of housing units for the present population and for some population growth. Many of the units are old and, to varying degrees, run down. A large portion of basically sound family units are occupied by single elderly persons, many of whom are unable to maintain a house. The state's housing stock is old but in good condition presently. It may, however, be ripe for a dramatic decline in quality.

Public and private efforts are being made to develop multifamily elderly housing in many areas of the state. In the Mid-State Region, Rice County has established a county wide housing authority to develop housing for the elderly which will in turn open up existing family units. The countywide housing authority will, hopefully, allow units to be developed in all interested cities in Rice County while reducing costs through central management. These efforts can help preserve the present housing stock at the least public cost.

The state must recognize that housing is an important element of rational, orderly, development and provide communities with information on housing programs and strategies whenever contact is made on economic development.

The ability of local governments to understand and deal with the effects of development is critical. Many of the smaller units of government do not have the resources to acquire the services necessary to encourage and direct development as they would like. However small units of government could carry on many activities jointly.

The present regional planning commissions serve this purpose to some extent. Local governments would be better served, however, with a less restricted type of organization. These new regional councils should follow the outline suggested in the 1975-1976 Statement of Municipal Policy of the League of Kansas Municipalities. Such regional councils would give cities and counties the opportunity to operate joint functions, reducing costs to each unit and creating a positive climate for rural development with respect to governmental services.

POLICY STATEMENTS AS TO REGIONALISM

Excerpts from 1975-1976 Statement of Municipal
Policy of the League of Kansas Municipalities

1-1a. Statewide Planning. - We support the continuation and adequate state funding of the division of state planning and research, which has been charged with the responsibility of preparing comprehensive, long-range plans and policy recommendations for the orderly and coordinated development of the state. We recommend that such an agency should also be required to advise and assist local governments in the preparation of consistent local and regional development plans, to secure the effective development of both the state and its communities; provided, that such a state agency should be advisory only as to local plans and programs. Such an agency should provide technical assistance to local units and to such regional agencies as may be established by local units. It should be provided with sufficient state funds and staff to effectively promote such comprehensive state, regional and community planning as is essential for the orderly, physical, economic, and social development of the state and its communities. There is a serious need in Kansas for a recognized process by which local governments and agencies established by such local units can have effective influence in the development of plans by state agencies.

1-1b. Regional Agencies. (1) We urge local governments to form and operate effective multicounty regional agencies, with governing councils substantially representative of the general governments therein. Such regional councils should serve as a comprehensive and functional planning and coordinating agency for the area, empowered to provide technical and other staff services to its constituent units, and charged with the responsibility of assisting in the development of areawide and joint functions through interlocal cooperative agreements. Such councils should serve as the region's A-95 review agency. To the maximum extent possible, all functional or single purpose planning activities should be under the general, umbrella jurisdiction of such regional agencies.

1-1b(2). Substate service and planning areas of Kansas state government should be geographically and functionally coordinated with such regional councils. The state should expand its financial assistance to such councils on a permanent basis.

1-1b(3) We support legislation specifically providing for such regional councils, which should be separate from the present joint planning law, broadly written to permit maximum local variations, and provide for the determination of council membership and voting power by mutual agreement of the participating counties and cities. We oppose granting to regional councils the authority to levy taxes; neither should they provide direct services to the public unless authorized to do so by the member unit or units of government receiving the service. The legislature should authorize existing regional planning commissions to serve as councils of government and permit such councils to serve as joint planning commissions under the provisions of K.S.A. Supp. 12-716.

1-3c. Regional planning agencies should survey housing needs and promote areawide approaches, using private resources and intergovernmental agreements. County governments should also become involved, and are urged to establish housing programs, especially in smaller communities. Cities, separately or in cooperation with regional agencies, should undertake housing resource and need studies and should prepare and adopt a housing element and action plan as part of their comprehensive plans, in recognition of their responsibility to insure adequate housing for all segments of their population. Cities should use their home rule powers to seek innovative approaches to housing problems.

John Edward ORC

9/22/76

Attachment II

APPENDIX A

PROJECTS FUNDED DURING FY 1976 AND
THE FEDERAL INTERIM QUARTER

FY 1976 GRANT-IN-AID PROJECT SUMMARY

The ORC Program utilizes three tools to accomplish its economic development objectives. These are grant funds for development of essential community facilities, staff technical assistance to local communities in planning and financing their development efforts and grant funds for technical assistance studies, demonstrations or projects requiring the procurement of expertise not readily available from the Commission staff. This latter category obviously includes engineering design and feasibility studies required prior to construction of community facilities.

The following pages present a review of projects which have utilized the resources available through the ORC Grant-in-Aid Program. Presented first are the Public Facility Development Projects which were funded in FY 1976. The Technical Assistance and Demonstration Projects funded in FY 1976 and all of the projects funded during the Federal interim period will also be presented for review.

PUBLIC FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Project: Denton Industrial Park
Arkansas City, Kansas

Description: The purpose of this project is to provide the community and adjacent counties with an urgently needed fully developed industrial site to accommodate expanding and prospective industry. Six existing industries and three commercial businesses plan to expand personnel by 259 persons by 1978.

Basic Grant (EDA)	\$126,500
ORC Grant	75,900
Local Funds	<u>50,600</u>
Total Project Cost	\$253,000

Project: Industrial Park Improvements
El Dorado, Kansas

Description: The project involves paving, drainage and water line improvements which will make possible the use of 30 additional acres of land for industrial development, completing public works improvements to the 64-acre park. It includes an access road for truck and commuter traffic to and from the industrial park.

Basic Grant (FmHA)	\$ 45,000
ORC Grant	110,000
Local Funds	<u>43,000</u>
Total Project Cost	\$198,000

Project: Water Supply Lines to Industrial Park
Fort Scott, Kansas

Description: This water line will serve as a water transmission line to the several new industries attracted to the area by Fort Scott Industries in the last two years, will serve the industrial park's future industries and will also serve to connect the present seriously deficient water supply for the rural water district water tank.

Basic Grant (FmHA)	\$119,400
ORC Grant	71,000
Local Funds	<u>47,600</u>
Total Project Cost	\$238,000

Project: Industrial Park Improvements
Hillsboro, Kansas

Description: The project consists of water, sewer, drainage and road improvements, which will provide services and access to the middle 75 acres of the industrial park. It will serve Hillsboro as well as Marion County in the development of new industries and expansion of existing ones now located in the park.

ORC Grant	\$194,000
Local Funds	<u>49,000</u>
Total Project Cost	\$243,000

Project: Industrial Park Improvements
Junction City, Kansas

Description: This two-phased project is for the extension of utilities, access roads and easements necessary to serve two additional industrial sites in the Junction City Industrial Park. Phase I covers extension of utilities and construction of the access road for an industrial site to be located west of the existing North Central Foundry site. Phase II covers extension of utilities and a road entrance for an industrial site north of old U.S. Highway 81.

Basic Grant (FmHA)	\$ 30,000
ORC Grant	36,488
Local Funds	<u>16,622</u>
Total Project Cost	\$ 83,110

Project: Kansas Coliseum
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Description: This will be a multi-purpose agricultural and industrial exhibit complex measuring 269' x 391' with 150,000 square feet of floor space. It will seat 12,500 people, have an exhibition arena measuring 135' x 350' and outdoor display pads. It will be located on a 270-acre tract adjoining I-35 West in northern Sedgwick County.

Basic Grant (EDA)	\$2,001,015
ORC Grant	275,000
Local Funds	<u>5,313,790</u>
Total Project Cost	\$7,589,805

Project: Twin Rivers Industrial Park
Neodesha, Kansas

Description: The project will provide roads, water lines, industrial sewers and waste treatment improvements at the 150-acre industrial park located on the west edge of Neodesha. These improvements will provide basic needs for five new industrial sites as well as the five existing industries.

Basic Grant (FmHA)	\$ 91,300
ORC Grant	217,500
Local Funds	<u>77,200</u>
Total Project Cost	\$386,000

Project: City-County Airpark Improvements
Harvey County, Kansas

Description: Located three miles east of the city of Newton, this project will provide urgently needed sanitary sewers and access roads to meet the expansion of the eight existing industries and to allow for the projected future industrial development which will result because of this project. Once constructed it will allow expansion of 160 acres east of the runway. Conservative employment projection indicates an expansion of 525 jobs and up to 1,500 jobs within twenty years.

Basic Grant (EDA)	\$250,000
ORC Grant	126,000
Local Funds	<u>124,000</u>
Total Project Cost	\$500,000

Project: Port Authority Airport and Railway Industrial Park Protection, Kansas

Description: The project provides for extension of water, sewer lines, drainage, side grading and construction of streets that will permit the accelerated development of the Protection Airport and Railway Industrial Park Complex. Water lines and sewer mains will serve one new and two potential industries within the complex.

ORC Grant	\$153,600
Local Funds	<u>38,400</u>
Total Project Cost	\$192,000

Project: Industrial Park Winfield, Kansas

Description: This project will provide the community with a greatly needed industrial site with adequate utility services and thereby jobs and potential employment. Current efforts to attract industry and expand existing industry have been highly successful and new locations are required if present success is to continue. The economic growth is expected to increase at a rapid rate with these improvements.

Basic Grant (EDA)	\$243,100
ORC Grant	136,428
Local Funds	<u>106,672</u>
Total Project Cost	\$486,200

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Project: State Development Plan

Description: This project is for the funding of two assistants to work with the liaison officer in the overall ORC program. One works directly on the development of potential projects and the other is responsible for the federal excess property program in the state. The total project cost is \$50,000.

Project: Amendments to FY 1976 State Development Plan

Description: These additional funds will enable the Commission to support state development planning during the "Transition Quarter," July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976. The changes proposed have the effect of requiring each state to submit a supplemental report to its 1976 State Development Plan update and of amending the consideration and method of payment to allow for the "Transition Quarter." The Ozarks Regional Commission will provide \$12,500.

Project: Park Development Feasibility Study for Castle Rock Near Quinter, Kansas

Description: The study will determine the potential for a major park development at the site of approximately 400 acres of geological formations known as Castle Rock near Quinter, Kansas. The study will specifically determine the type of lodging, camping and other amenities such as would be beneficial to a well-rounded recreational facility; the most feasible boundaries; cost and financing or road development to and in the park; market potential; financing-- whether public or private; utility requirements and availability; land acquisition. The total project cost is \$35,000 which will be funded by the Ozarks Regional Commission.

Project: Economic Development Program Coffey County, Kansas

Description: This is to supplement present county staff planning activities and allow for specific efforts to aid existing industries and seek new ones. It is also to prepare an economic development plan for attracting recommended new industries and expanding and retaining those now in existence. The total cost of the project is \$31,000. The Ozarks Regional Commission's participation is \$20,000 and local funds are \$11,000.

Project: Community Development Assistance State of Kansas

Description: This is an effort to incorporate more technical assistance to communities as part of the PRIDE Program. In working with them it was found that many needed help beyond the basic planning stages, especially cities under 20,000 population, as they

planned their community development. The total cost is \$100,000 with the Economic Development Administration providing \$50,000 and the Ozarks Regional Commission also providing \$50,000.

Project: District Energy Balance Assessment for the 14-county area comprising the South Central Kansas Economic Development District.

Description: This is a proposal for establishing an energy accounting of sources and usages in south central Kansas and methods of continual update of such information. It will provide a base for determining the sufficiency of current energy sources, a key to evaluating the stability of business and industry throughout the region in preparing for energy imbalance in the future. This is in keeping with the Ozarks Regional Commission's efforts to diversify and stabilize area economy and promote balanced growth. The total project cost is \$40,000 with the Ozarks Regional Commission supplying \$35,000 and local funds making up the remaining \$5,000.

Project: Industrial Park
Erie, Kansas

Description: The project is to develop a plan for an industrial park in an economically efficient manner which would improve and enhance the city of Erie and provide the citizens of the area with continued economic progress. The Ozarks Regional Commission will contribute \$17,540, the total cost of the project.

Project: North Industrial Site
Garnett, Kansas

Description: This is to provide basic land planning and preliminary engineering analysis which is required for the preparation of a preliminary and then final plat for the proposed industrial park. The Ozarks Regional Commission will provide \$22,550 which is the total cost of the project.

Project: Industrial Park
Girard, Kansas

Description: The project will involve preliminary engineering and surveying of the two industrial sites available for development in Girard. A determination will be made of the access roads needed to each site as well as the utilities presently available and otherwise needed for each one. Then a decision will be made as to the best site for the park. The total cost of the project is \$9,245. The Ozarks Regional Commission will supply \$7,245 and the remaining \$2,000 will be local funds.

Project: Mid-America All-Indian Center
Wichita, Kansas

Description: These funds will support three staff persons at the Center for a period of one year. They are: Museum Director, Curator of Education, and Preparator. (This includes only one half of the Museum Director's salary.) The total cost is \$35,000 which the Ozarks Regional Commission will provide.

Project: Port Feasibility Study in the Kansas City Metro area: Cass, Clay, Jackson, Platte and Ray Counties in Missouri; Johnson, Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas.

Description: The purpose of the study is to evaluate the present and potential economic role of waterways on the regional economy and to determine the optimum means of realizing this potential. The Ozarks Regional Commission will supply \$56,250 for the Kansas half of the project.

Project: Energy Forest at the University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Description: This is an applied research project to determine the feasibility of production of wood fuel as a supplement to the peak-load demands of a solid waste fueled steam-generating plant for the University of Kansas central heating system. \$82,250 is the total cost of the project with the Ozarks Regional Commission contributing \$65,657 and local funds, \$16,613.

Project: Waste Residue for Energy
Pratt, Kansas

Description: To our knowledge this project is a first in the nation. It will utilize crop residue, feedlot wastes, and municipal wastes to support the generation of electricity and process steam or as fuel for direct combustion in gas turbines. The total cost of this project is \$50,080 with the Ozarks Regional Commission contributing \$41,295 and the remaining \$8,785, local funds.

Project: Kansas Economic Development Program
Rice County, Kansas

Description: This project is for technical assistance to prepare an economic development program for the eleven communities of Rice County. Because of an extreme decrease in population this project will develop plans and strategies for curbing population loss by stabilizing or increasing employment opportunities in the County. Therefore, the project's main objective will be the development of industry and business in the County, including tourism. The project total cost is \$50,000 of which the Ozarks Regional Commission will participate with \$35,000 and the remaining \$15,000 is local funding.

Project: Tourist Industry Study
State of Kansas

Description: The purpose of this study is to evaluate where Kansas is at the present time in tourism, who they are serving and attracting and how Kansas compares to other states. It will evaluate Kansas' present strengths and weaknesses and the success of attracting tourists to date. A definition will be made of the present market being served and its location, the ultimate potential market which might be reached through an effective program. Ideas will be suggested as to how to exploit present attractions, improve or add to the tourist industry in Kansas. A projection of economic benefits available through additional development of the tourism industry will also be made. The cost of the project is \$80,000 which the Ozarks Regional Commission will fund.

Project: Wastewater Recycling Feasibility Study
Lakin, Kansas

Description: The study will include an investigation into all alternative forms of wastewater used in the community, and a cost-benefit analysis for each proposed use. It will also investigate benefits to be accrued by the city using recycled wastewater and will show ways in which this type of activity can be adapted to other communities in western Kansas. The total project cost is \$18,000. The Ozarks Regional Commission will contribute \$15,000 and the remaining \$3,000 will be local funds.

Project: Weather Modification Plan (Muddy Road II)
Southwest Kansas

Description: The Western Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 1 was formed as a result of an urgent need to conserve and replenish the dwindling groundwater resources. The District is conducting a weather modification program in southwest Kansas during the period April 15 through September 15, 1976. The objectives are rain stimulation and hail suppression, with aircraft cloud seeding to be done at below cloud base levels and outside areas of precipitation. This project, unique in the High Plains of America, could serve as a model as we address the critical situation with regard to the growing shortage of water. \$153,500 is the total cost of the project. Local funds are \$113,778 and the remaining \$39,722 is being funded by the Ozarks Regional Commission.

Project: Industrial Park Feasibility Study
Yates Center, Kansas

Description: The objective of the study is to assist the city of Yates Center in assessing the feasibility of an industrial park by determining the availability of natural gas service to the park and the supply of labor which is available to make the park feasible. The labor pool will be considered for both short and long term periods. The study analysis will also consider the impacts of the construction and completion of the Wolf Creek Nuclear Power Plant and its impact on the labor force. In addition, it will address itself to the possibility of untapped natural gas resources in the area. The total cost of the project is \$35,000. The community's participation is \$5,250 and the remaining \$29,750 is being funded by the Ozarks Regional Commission.

PROJECT FUNDED DURING THE
FEDERAL INTERIM PERIOD
JULY 1, 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

Project: Aviation Education Center
Wichita, Kansas

Description: The project involves the construction of a multi-use facility which will provide laboratory, hanger, and instructional areas to accommodate the expansion of a FAA certified aviation program within the Area Vocational Technical School.

Basic Grant (HEW)	\$ 50,000
ORC Grant	492,000
Local Funds	<u>450,000</u>
Total Project Cost	\$992,000

Project: Groundwater Conservation Study
Western Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 1

Description: This is a comprehensive demonstration project to encourage local irrigators to participate in a district-wide conservation program. The data collection aspect of the project will involve a twelve square mile track of land in Wichita County. The Western Kansas Groundwater Management District will receive \$40,000 for the ORC to add to their \$10,000 for the purpose of matching these funds with those of the U. S. Geological Survey. The USGS will then provide services totaling \$100,000.

Project: A Demographic Analysis of Kansas Community Change
Kansas State University

Description: A study of Kansas counties by migration patterns and the characteristics and motivations of in-migrants and out-migrants to these counties. The study will assist those communities that want to realistically plan for future development and growth. The ORC will provide \$23,000 to the Kansas University Population Research Laboratory for purposes of conducting the survey research.

Project: Industrial Air Park Feasibility Study
Junction City, Kansas

Description: The project will enable Junction City to study the use of its municipal airport for industrial development purposes. Topography, soil analysis and other data collection of available land will be followed by an engineering preparation of a final plat. The total project cost is estimated to be \$10,000 with the ORC supplying \$8,000 towards the completion of this study.

Project: An Initial World Trade Data Survey
Kansas Department of Economic Development

Description: Survey of present and potential manufacturing firms exporting Kansas products. The total project cost of \$15,000 was provided by ORC in order to help the KDED initiate a world trade division within the department.

The Ozarks Regional Commission

Federal Cochairman
Bill H. Fribley

State Cochairman
Governor David Pryor

Governor of Arkansas
David Pryor

Governor of Kansas
Robert Bennett

Governor of Louisiana
Edwin Edwards

Governor of Missouri
Christopher S. Bond

Governor of Oklahoma
David L. Boren

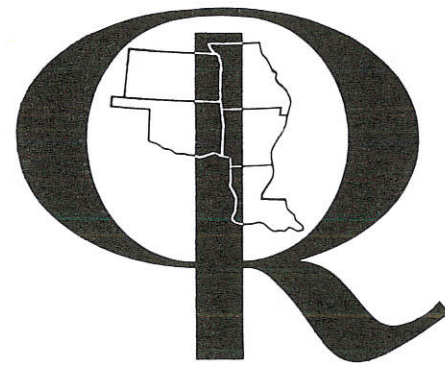
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Room 2099-B
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Claremore, Oklahoma 74017
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*John
Conrad
9/22/76*

THE OZARKS REGIONAL COMMISSION



A Partnership for Quality Growth

The Ozarks Regional Commission

... Design and Purpose

The Ozarks Regional Commission is a federal-state partnership concerned with planning, fostering, and accelerating orderly economic growth and development of the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma. Established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, the Commission is designed to bring the federal government into an effective alliance with state and local governments in a full scale effort to deal effectively with the Region's problems and potentials.

Commission membership is composed of a Federal Cochairman (appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate) and the governors of the respective states, one of whom serves as State Cochairman. By virtue of the Commission's unique structure—recognizing state governments as equal partners with the federal government—the governors are given an important role in planning for total regional development.

The resulting partnership builds upon the strong points of each level so that, with and through the forces of private institutions and business enterprises, a successful attack can be mounted on problems which are regional in nature and which impede orderly economic growth.

The State and Federal Cochairmen provide the overall management of Commission policies. Commission activities are managed by a Staff Director and professional staff with headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas. Administrative expenses of the Commission are shared equally by the federal government and the states. Program and project funds come from Congressional appropriations. Funds appropriated for fiscal 1976, the Commission's ninth year, were in excess of \$11,000,000.

... Development Goals

Commission goals center on a long range economic development program that is commensurate with the problems and potentials of the region. They aim not at quick, temporary gains but rather at the full development of the region's economic potential. Specific goals have been adopted by the Commission as a part of its long range economic development plan.

These goals are:

- Raise the income of the people in the region, especially in areas where current income is substantially below the average for the nation.
- Provide job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed in the region within the context of known resource potentials and constraints.
- Enhance the skill level of the labor force within the region.
- Provide adequate community services and facilities to maintain and strengthen the viability of the region's economy.
- Assess the distribution of population throughout the region so as to permit effective utilization of regional resources in the maintenance and development of viable subregional economies.
- Increase regional efficiencies in the use of natural resources and energy.
- Protect the environment from unreasonable and irresponsible damage, and improve the environment where there has been such damage.

... Action Program Areas

The Commission has selected specific program areas for concentration of its efforts and resources. These program areas reflect the major thrust of the Commission's strategy of improving the productivity of the region's human, natural and institutional resources.

In making these selections the Commission was aware that there are other program areas relating to the region's well being which need improvement. However, the Commission has specifically directed its major efforts towards those areas directly related to the economic development process. Through an ongoing planning process the program areas and priorities will be reviewed and changed as needs within the region change.

Human Resource Development — The Commission believes that the 15.5 million people living in the Region are its greatest resource. The objective of this program is to increase the productivity of the Region's labor force through the development of vocational and technical educational facilities and programs.

Employment Development — The need to provide job opportunities for the Region's unemployed and underemployed is considered equally as important as the development of occupational skills. The Commission seeks to develop employment opportunities to the extent that the labor force need not leave the Region in order to find employment commensurate with their skills and abilities.

Community Development — The Commission is committed to providing adequate community facilities and services so that the Region's communities can successfully compete for their share of the nation's economic activity. Whereas skills training increases productivity of the labor force, the provision of good community facilities and services provides a sound basis for economic growth.

Transportation Development — Transportation facilities provide a vital link between the Region's growth centers, rural areas and national and international markets. While the Region has considerable water, air, rail and highway facilities, substantial areas remain where services and facilities are inadequate. The Commission's transportation programs are designed to overcome the obstacles geography and history pose to the optimum utilization of the Region's resources.

Agricultural Resources — Ozarks agricultural land is the single most important natural resource of the Region and agricultural income and employment play a significant role in the Region's economy. The Commission is committed to improving all aspects of the agricultural activities of the Region.

Natural Resources and Energy — The Region has significant deposits of a wide range of natural resources, most notably in the energy related areas. The Commission is concerned with the optimum utilization of all its natural resources in general and has placed emphasis on the efficient use of its energy resources and the development of alternate energy supplies.

Recreation and Tourism Development — The five state area is blessed with an abundance of natural and man-made recreational facilities and tourism attractions. The Commission considers the job and income producing potential of these activities to be an integral part of the development process and in cooperation with state tourism officials is working to enhance and improve the competitive position of the Region's tourism industry.

Institutional Development and Government Services — The Region is fortunate to have numerous educational, planning, financial and governmental institutions providing services to its citizens. These institutions serve as the focal point of local initiative and provide the required leadership for growth. The Commission's programs are designed to permit maximum participation of these organizations.

... Action Tools

In addition to its planning functions, the Commission is responsible for assisting in implementing its programs. This is primarily achieved through the use of Technical Assistance Funds and Supplemental Grants.

Technical Assistance funds are available for planning and research purposes, training programs and demonstration projects. Supplemental Grants are utilized to assist local communities in providing matching funds for existing Federal Grant-in-Aid Programs. These Commission funds can be combined with grants from a Federal agency to provide up to 80% of the total cost of an eligible project. All projects selected and funded under these programs must be in support of the Regional Development Plan adopted by the Commission.

TITLE V COMMISSION PROGRAM

John Conroy
9/22/76
ORC
Attachment 12

MULTI-STATE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

The Ozarks Regional Commission is one of seven multi-state regional commissions established under Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. The Commission is a federal-state partnership designed to bring the federal government into an effective alliance with state and local governments in a full scale effort to deal effectively with the Region's problems and potentials. Together with a Federal Co-chairman appointed by the President, the governors of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma jointly decide on the use of funds appropriated to the Commission by the United States Congress. A State Co-chairman is selected on an annual basis from the five respective governors. The State and Federal Co-chairman provide the overall management of Commission policies and are assisted by a professional staff headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Ozarks Economic Development Region was originally designated on March 1, 1966 as a 125 county area in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. On September 20, 1967 the Secretary of Commerce approved the admission of nine southeastern Kansas counties to the ORC. Kansas was later admitted in its entirety to the Commission in March 1974. The ORC has subsequently also encompassed the whole-state areas of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The Commission's work and activities are expressly based on the congressional mandate set forth in Section 503(a). The policy established therein describes the functions of the Commission as follows:

1. Advise and assist the Secretary in the identification of optimum boundaries for multi-state economic development regions.
2. Initiate and coordinate the preparation of long-range overall economic development programs for such regions.
3. Foster surveys and studies to provide data required for the preparation of specific plans and programs for the development of such regions.
4. Advise and assist the Secretary and the States concerned in the initiation and coordination of economic development districts, in order to promote maximum benefits from the expenditure of Federal, State and local funds.
5. Promote increased private investment in such regions.

6. Prepare legislation and other recommendations with respect to both short-range and long-range programs and projects for Federal, State and local agencies.
7. Develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs and establish priorities thereunder, giving due consideration to other Federal, State and local planning in the region.
8. Conduct and sponsor investigations, research and studies, including an inventory and analysis of the resources of the region, and, in cooperation with Federal, State and local agencies, sponsor demonstration projects designed to foster regional productivity and growth.
9. Review and study, in cooperation with the agency involved, Federal, State and local public and private programs and, where appropriate, recommend modifications or additions which will increase their effectiveness in the region.
10. Formulate and recommend, where appropriate, interstate compacts and other forms of interstate cooperation, and work with State and local agencies in developing appropriate model legislation.
11. Provide a forum for consideration of problems of the region and proposed solutions and establish and utilize, as appropriate, citizens and special advisory councils and public conferences.

These functions and the other provisions of the Act have created a broad charter for the Title V Commissions to promote economic development and long-term growth in areas of the country which have lagged economically behind the aggregate growth of the national economy. Under the guidelines of the Public Works Act the funds which are yearly appropriated to the Commission are used to provide additional financial assistance to the Region for: (1) public facilities which will help in securing employment generating activities; (2) public facilities which will improve the areas generally; (3) technical assistance to help in the understanding of development problems; (4) demonstration projects; (5) analyses of the regional economy; and (6) assistance to the states in carrying out economic development planning programs.

ORC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

The Ozarks Regional Commission has recently prepared its second Economic Development Action Plan. The major reasons for preparing this new action plan stem from the enlarged geographic area now being served

by the Commission and the significant changes in the federal law which governs the activities of regional commissions. In addition to providing substantially increased authorizations for the programs of these commissions, the new legislation made it clear that substantial and significant attention should be given to new demonstration programs in transportation, energy, health and nutrition, education, and indigenous arts and crafts. It should be noted, however, that the expanded boundaries and program authorizations have yet to be met with any significant increases in the allocation of program funds.

In preparing the new regional plan, the Commission rejected their earlier planning approach which called for extensive data collection and complex economic model-building. Instead, it has developed a general understanding of the region's economy which is used to establish broad areas of agreement by the state and federal members on what the Commission should achieve, how it should operate, and what its priorities should be. It leaves to the states and localities the task of formulating specific plans and projects.

In order to develop the goals, objectives and strategy for its action plan, the Commission sponsored a number of meetings throughout the region with representatives of public agencies and the private sector. While there was general agreement on broad goals, many of the objectives have not yet been determined and agreed upon. The Commission is actively involved in several studies which it is believed will soon rectify this situation.

The ORC has adopted the following seven goals for its plan of action:

1. To raise the income of the people in the region, especially in areas where current income is substantially below the average.
2. To provide job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed in the region within the context of known resource potentials and constraints.
3. To enhance the skill level of the labor force within the region.
4. To provide adequate community services and facilities to maintain and strengthen the viability of the region's economy.
5. To assess the distribution of population throughout the region so as to better understand the utilization of regional resources in relation to maintaining or developing viable sub-regional economies.
6. To increase regional efficiencies in the use of natural resources and energy.

7. To protect the environment from unreasonable and irresponsible damage, and to improve the environment where there has been such damage in the past.

To accomplish its goals, the Commission's major strategic thrust will be toward the development of additional manufacturing jobs. Existing industries will be encouraged to stay in the region and expand. New industries will be encouraged to locate in the region. Attention will be given to the development of new industries oriented towards the region's agricultural, mineral and forest resources. The Commission will also support projects for the development of non-manufacturing resource-based industries, such as agriculture, tourism, forestry, mining and fishing. In carrying out these priorities, the Commission will advocate and support investments in human resources, industrial sites, transportation, energy, resource utilization, community services, environmental improvement, and institutional effectiveness.

The Commission considered a number of alternative strategies for the location of its funds and concluded that it will give priority to projects from areas which have high unemployment rates, low incomes and low labor force participation rates. Within those districts it will seek to channel a large proportion of its investments into non-metropolitan areas and centers having the greatest potential for growth.

To effectively transform its strategy into action the Commission has selected nine program categories for the implementation of its action plan. These are:

1. Employment development
2. Human resources development
3. Transportation development
4. Natural resources, environmental enhancement and energy development
5. Community development
6. Institutional development and government services
7. Agricultural development
8. Recreation and tourism development
9. Regional analysis and planning

Except for the program category, "regional analysis and planning," which encompasses aspects of all of the other program areas through its overall research and coordinating activity, an explanation of all other program categories can be found in APPENDIX B.

Murray Hines
9/22/76
Attachment X

T E S T I M O N Y

by
Murray Hines, Director
Community Development Services
Chikaskia, Golden Belt and Indian Hills
Associations of Local Governments

before the
Kansas Special Legislative Committee on
Selected Studies -- House -- Regarding
Rural Revitalization

on
September 22, 1976
At Room 510, Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas

* * * * *

My name is Murray Hines and I am appearing in behalf of Dennis Foltz, Executive Director, Chikaskia, Golden Belt and Indian Hills Associations of Local Governments. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you, to testify on this important subject.

In four years of serving as a planning and development organization, our agency has learned at least three things about rural revitalization. It is necessary, difficult and complex.

It is necessary to maintain economic vitality and a reasonable level of services to people in rural areas. It is also necessary to continue to provide an opportunity for a way of life other than metropolitan congestion.

It is difficult, because trends over the last thirty or forty years have established a cycle of personal and economic migration that is difficult to break. For example, an aging population is less willing to invest in the future and, because of fixed incomes of retired persons, perhaps less able to invest in the future than is a younger working population. Another

example is that agricultural-based communities have, for the most part, no diversity and, therefore, there is no existing industrial establishment to invest in diversified industrial development. Still another example is that service-based commercial establishments have tended to be family-owned and controlled by individuals that, in most cases, constitute a power structure unwilling to change and that is suspicious or afraid of new developments. I will list one more example, and there are many more. My final example is that there is little technical expertise in most small jurisdictions, primarily due to lack of financial capability to organize for development.

Rural revitalization is complex. Some of the examples I pointed out above have to do with attitudes that are very difficult to change. Unfortunately, those examples are but few of the many factors involved. Some of these other factors concern such diverse elements as local governmental capability, local, State and Federal government commitment, local financial attitudes, property values, tax structures, cultural and recreational facilities, public services, community acceptance ----- the list goes on and on. In other words, rural revitalization requires a comprehensive approach that involves careful analysis and a great deal of evaluation.

I would like to share with you a little of the approach that we have taken in the Chikaskia, Golden Belt and Indian Hills areas. Our basic approach has been a comprehensive program of planning and community development services. The planning has been conducted under the auspices of local elected officials,

but with the input of citizen and technical advisory groups working with a professional staff. We have carefully analyzed our areawide problems and opportunities, and have charted a course toward a course of development to reverse trends of population loss and achieve a slow and orderly future growth. Our plans have been directed toward identifying, both for local context as well as for Federal and State governments, what we need to achieve our desired course. As a part of our planning function each of our three regions is designated by the Governor as an areawide clearinghouse for the Federal Project Notification and Review System. This process allows us to ensure that Federal project proposals are consistent with areawide and local needs and provides us the opportunity to support strongly those activities that are vital to our orderly development.

In a rural area, however, plans alone are not sufficient. Therefore, our agency is attempting to provide a balanced program of community development services to enhance orderly development. At present these services include: a local planning assistance program, to aid cities and counties in decision-making for comprehensive planning and development; an economic development program that provides services ranging from community organization for development to industrial recruitment; a roving public management assistance program that provides training and direct services to enhance local governmental management capabilities; and a housing technical assistance program that is aiming at working with both the public and private sector to stimulate housing development. We also expect soon to initiate

a traffic safety technical assistance program that will provide problem-solving assistance to cities and counties, as regards vehicular traffic.

One aspect of our existence that I would not want to overlook is that of our ombudsman role. As an association covering twelve counties, with a population of 125,000, we carry more collective weight politically than we do as individual jurisdictions. Thus, we attempt to exercise our collective support, both for areawide projects as well as local projects of member jurisdictions.

I have given you a brief picture of our approach to rural revitalization. We realize, however, that our efforts, by themselves, are not sufficient. Within the region we must have the cooperation of many groups and organizations. For example, our community colleges must be willing to respond to cultural and vocational needs, and I am happy to report that they are doing so. There are many other examples within the region. At the State level we need your support in several areas. First, and perhaps most important, we would like to have your participation in our areawide efforts. In other words, we would like for our legislators to meet with and utilize our Associations of Local Governments as sounding boards and information sources for areawide needs. Secondly, we would ask your continued financial support of our areawide efforts. For the last three years the State of Kansas has provided \$15,000.00 annually in financial assistance to each staffed region. We feel that this money has been a wise investment by the State, not only because of the

help we have provided State agencies, such as the Department of Transportation, The Parks and Resources Authority, and others, but even more because we have been providing effective planning and community development services to local units that the State has not had to provide. Thirdly, we would ask your earliest consideration and support for local governmental financial needs. Many of our local governments are in serious financial condition. An important part of our planning program has been to identify public service systems that can be improved and remain under the control of local government rather than requiring statewide takeover. It is very difficult to recommend the improvement of local public services that may well require additional local expenditures when local units are barely subsisting financially. Fourth, we would ask that State planning activities, both comprehensive and functional, utilize the mechanism of areawide Associations of Local Governments in plan development. We feel that it is essential that accountable local input and determination be involved in State or Federal planning decisions. Individual large cities often have the political clout to ensure this. In rural areas, however, an accountable collective voice such as is provided by the Associations of Local Governments is necessary. Fifth, we need State attention to rural development requirements. We need your policy support as expressed in legislative expenditures for projects and services in rural areas. I mentioned earlier that trends are hard to change and this may be one of the hardest ones.

I appreciate the opportunity to have appeared before you today, and can assure you that this is a matter which is of considerable importance to our Associations of Local Governments and that I, or members of our Board, I believe would be happy to testify further at a later date, should you so desire.

Thank you.

* * * * *

John Stidley
9/22/76
Attachment XI

TESTIMONY
LAND USE COALITION OF KANSAS
TO
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SELECTED STUDIES

September 22, 1976
Room 510, Statehouse
Subject: Proposal 59

Topics Addressed

- 1) Land Use
- 2) Inheritance Tax
- 3) Corporate Farm Law
- 4) Energy Conservation
- 5) Rural Housing
- 6) Water

LAND USE

Committees of the legislature have been studying the problems involved in land use legislation for too many years without any concrete results.

No matter how much we decry the intrusion of government into our affairs, we must accept the fact that this country has finite resources and that we are using up our land, our water, our energy sources at a rate that will insure bankruptcy for our children unless something is done -- soon -- about the problem.

Unless the state move, necessity will force the Federal Government into action since the nation simply must consider the welfare of all of its citizens, and the resulting federal action may very well be far more unpopular than action taken by Kansas on its own state level.

NECESSITY FOR INHERITANCE TAX REVISION

One of the most substantial problems facing the owners of farm and small businesses in this state is how to pay taxes due the federal and state governments upon death of the owner of such farms or small businesses.

The Federal government in the Tax Reform Bill of 1976 attacked the problem directly by increasing the allowable exemption on estates subject to federal taxes from 60 thousand dollars to an eventual base of \$175,000, thus lightening the crushing burden upon small farmers or business owners who, by virtue of inflation of land values, etc., have seen their properties double or even quadruple in value, but provide no increase in cash available to meet huge estate and inheritance tax obligations. Often the only recourse in this situation is to sell properties, thus further eroding the traditional individual and family ownership that has been one of the strengths of this state and nation.

It is obvious that the State of Kansas must do something also in this respect. The Kansas Inheritance tax laws provide that a child is entitled to a \$15,000 exemption and on the balance of the property willed to him must pay a tax of from 1-5%. Often this will result in an estate being free of federal taxes but subject to a very large Kansas Inheritance tax.

Surely the state must address this situation. It might even be well for this committee and the legislature to actually propose the total elimination of the inheritance tax. In fiscal year 1975, the Inheritance Tax collected amounted to \$11,445,602, or approximately 5 1/2% of the revenues raised by direct taxes on the citizens of this state.

The economic benefits to be derived from the total elimination of the Inheritance Tax are obvious. Among them:

- 1) a greater attraction for out-of-state families seeking a home.
- 2) a substantial inducement for retired persons not to move from the state.
- 3) a powerful inducement for industries to locate in Kansas because of the obvious advantage to its employees.
- 4) elimination of expenditures by the Department of Revenue necessary to audit and collect Inheritances Taxes.

We respectfully urge this committee to recommend a serious, impartial analysis of the impediments to continued family ownership posed by inheritance tax rates that, although realistic when first adopted, are now destructive of our traditional ownership patterns.

CORPORATE FARMING IN KANSAS

According to 1973-74 data from annual corporation reports for Kansas, 36 percent of all land owned or leased by corporations is in holdings of 5,000 acres or more. This amounts to 537,000 acres. Only 25 percent of this land is held by one or more principal shareholders who live in the county where the land is or an adjacent county and who apparently manage the farm themselves. Kansas Farm Management Association data from 1964 suggests that efficient farms and ranches of over 5,000 acres use more than twice the amount of labor supplied by a single family. Hence, only a very small proportion of these large farms could conceivably be family farm corporations where the family performs the majority of the labor. Twenty-two percent of the acreage in corporate holdings of over 5,000 acres is held by corporations whose principal business is not farming; an additional 34 percent is held by corporations whose principal business is not farming; an additional 34 percent is held by absentee corporations, some of whom farm large amounts of land in other states.

Over three-fourths of the land in corporate holdings of over 5,000 acres is owned by the corporation itself. There has been substantial increase in recent years in the amount of land owned by corporations in holdings of 5,000 acres or greater. A comparison of the 1973-74 data from corporation reports and data compiled in the late sixties from county ownership maps shows a 23 percent increase in acres owned by corporations owning over 5,000 acres. Corporation agriculture is most significant in ranching; irrigated agriculture ranks second.

In order to maintain family farming as the dominant form of agriculture in Kansas, the corporation farming law must be strengthened. The following are recommendations for its improvement:

- 1) Include a flat prohibition on a corporation's owning or leasing 5,000 acres or more regardless of the type of farming or livestock raising practiced. Individuals should be prohibited from being stockholders in more than one corporation engaged in farming.

- 2) Limit corporations with more than 20-25% of assets or income from nonfarming sources in owning or leasing agricultural land. Only individuals should be stockholders of farming corporations

- 3) Provide penalties for violation of the corporate farming law including the reporting section, with provisions for speedy divestiture of land owned or leased in violation of that law. Presently there are no penalties.

- 4) The reporting law should be clarified. Agricultural versus non-agricultural assets should be more clearly defined.

Corporations owning land should be required to specify whether they farm it or lease it out. Corporations owning and leasing agricultural land outside Kansas should be required to report acreage and location of such land along with their Kansas holdings. It should be made clear on the reporting form that "land used or usable for agricultural purposes" include grazing land.

5) The corporate farming law should be amended to require all corporations to file reports on land holdings identical to those furnished to the Secretary of State.

ENERGY

It is all too apparent that one of the contributing factors to the declining rural scene is the ever-rising cost of farming as a way of life. Increasingly, the biggest portion of these costs goes for energy in the form of fuels, fertilizer, pesticides, etc. The historical movement toward this highly mechanized, energy-intensive agriculture has been generally disastrous for the small, family-farmer and the vitality and diversity he brought to the community. It is at least partly responsible for the mass migration of small farmers from the country to the urban centers. That trend must be reversed if we are serious about revitalizing our rural areas. Means must be found to reduce the enormous costs of farming and we are convinced that the key lies in energy conservation and alternative forms of energy.

Energy Conservation: More than half of our entire energy "budget" in this country is waste. Recapturing that waste, then, represents one of the most readily available means of stretching out our dwindling fossil fuel supplies. Some of the means of achieving waste reduction lie in improved efficiency of farm machines, more efficient use of fertilizer (including farm practices that require less fertilizer), more efficient use of farm machinery, the use of natural gas only where it is most directly (efficiently) applied, etc. Conservation and efficient use of existing fuel supplies must become a priority commitment of our state and local governments. All incentives in that direction should be explored and pursued.

Alternative Energy Sources: As fossil fuel costs continue to soar, alternative modes of energy will become more attractive and more necessary. Wind power for grain drying and pumping; direct solar power for heating buildings and drying grain; on-the-spot conversion of agricultural wastes to fuel (methane digesters, and other bioconversion techniques); greater use of manure for fertilizer (reducing the dependence on chemicals); etc... These are not futuristic energy forms, but are available as applicable technologies now, to be refined and improved as their use increases. We are not advocating a return to the past, but rather a realistic appraisal of the need for quick development of appropriate, renewable forms of energy, as the end of our fossil fuel supplies looms nearer every day.

Finally, a word should be said about the relationship between the continued urbanization of the state and the decline of the rural areas. Not only do the cities draw people away from the countryside; but, increasingly, the rural sector and its resources are depended upon (and even being sacrificed) to support that urbanizing process. In particular, we deplore the conversion of large amounts of agricultural land to power-generating facilities for the benefit of urban markets that often are miles away from the site. We urge the committee to authorize a detailed study of the projected, total energy needs of the state, especially as to how the needs of one region may impact upon another region.



HOUSING

Last year the legislature saw several bills introduced which would have considered the state's proper role in the supply of housing for its citizens. Unfortunately, these bills did not receive what many considered to be proper attention.

It is our recommendation that this committee recommend to the legislature that serious attention be given to our housing situation. It is all very well to claim that the private sector has sufficient resources to care for the shelter needs of our people. The facts do not bear this out, as witness the deteriorating situation of our present housing stock and the failure of new housing to keep up with needs.

The private lender is in a true dilemma and no matter how great his concern he is not in a position to risk his depositors money in marginal and sub-marginal situations. There needs be some form of state guarantee or some revolving supply of state funds to institute building and rehabilitation of single and multiple occupancy housing.

The rural communities are particularly hard hit by this lack of resources to restore rapidly aging homes, or to replace sub-standard housing with places that will assure our citizens can live in at least the minimal requirements for human dignity.

We therefore recommend the introduction, the study and passage of legislation which would provide a supply of state funds -- on loan not on grants for the purpose of stimulating housing activity, particularly in rural areas of our state.



WATER IS OUR GREATEST RESOURCE, FOR WITHOUT USEABLE WATER, LIFE CANNOT BE SUSTAINED

The United States is a relatively young Nation--200 years old--yet here in the State of Kansas experts tell us that, given our present rate of water usage (and shameful waste of water) our supplies will be depleted in only 45 more years.

The laws of Kansas pertaining to the use and allocation of underground and stream-flow water are very vague and indefinite. The priorities of use of water have no real meaning and the definitions often conflict with one another.

As of now, a water right, especially as it applies to underground water, is of very little value. In many cases wells are drilled and the water used without ever obtaining a water right, and there is nothing in the Kansas law to prevent this.

There is nothing in Kansas water law nor in the State water Plan to encourage the preservation of existing underground water supplies. In fact the present laws do the very opposite, by encouraging and rewarding those who use the most water the fastest.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Kansas Water Laws should reflect the need for preservation of our existing underground water supplies.

Water rights should be carefully and fairly issued and enforced.

A climate of water conservation should be reflected in the water laws.

Underground water needed for irrigation of cropland should not be allowed to be siphoned off by Industry or Utilities as long as there is water in the many Reservoirs of Kansas designated for Industrial use. Priorities should be given to production of food.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION WATER POLICY STUDY COMMITTEE



KANSAS COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

September 23, 1976

Dear Fellow Kansan:

You recently received an announcement from the Kansas Department of Economic Development outlining this year's PRIDE program activities scheduled for Wichita on Tuesday, October 19.

It is befitting in this Bicentennial year that Kansas communities receive the encouragement and recognition they deserve from the total spectrum of both the public and private sectors.

The PRIDE program is intended to encourage all Kansas communities, regardless of their size, to initiate and carry out a program of total community development. It is through this type of unified effort that overall resource development will stimulate economic growth across the State and make Kansas a better place to live and work.

Won't you join us in Wichita on October 19th for this year's PRIDE program. If you are unable to attend the all-day workshop sessions, we would be delighted if you could attend the Awards Banquet that evening at 6:00 p.m. It will be an exciting program.

If you have not forwarded your reply card to KDED, please do so as soon as possible. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact KDED. Looking forward to seeing you on October 19th.

Sincerely,

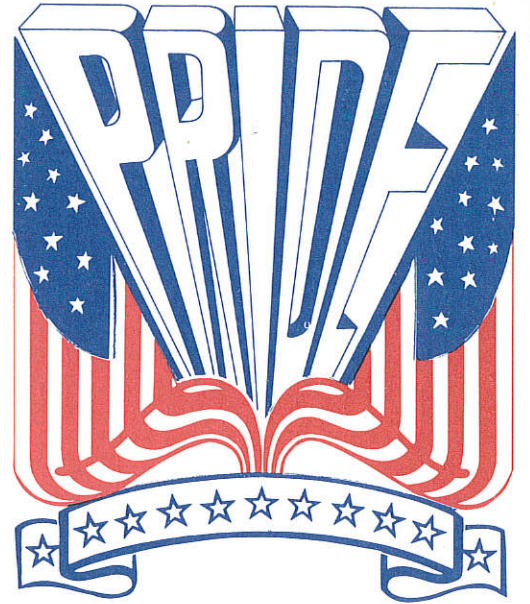
Robert F. Bennett
Governor of Kansas



**Sixth Annual
Kansas PRIDE
Awards Program**

October 19, 1976
10:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Century II
Wichita, Kansas



PRIDE AWARDS BANQUET PROGRAM

6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Master of Ceremonies – Mr. Thad Sandstrom

Banquet (Special Kansas Menu)

Invocation

W.S.U. Marching Band in Concert

Welcome and Introduction of Special Guests

Introduction of 1976 Pride Chairman

Introduction and Remarks by Governor Bennett

Crossroads USA

Presentation of PRIDE Awards

1975 Sweepstake Winner

Friends University Choir in Concert

Photography Session for Award Winners

WORKSHOP TOPICS

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

A1. Community Development is a Process

Panelists — CD Team
Dennis McKee
John Wilhm
Mike Vieux

Experiences of the Kansas Community Development Team working with four Kansas communities testing and refining a community development process

A2. Organizing for Community Development

Les Frazier, Moderator
Glenda Jahnke, Chairperson; Hoisington PRIDE Committee

Selecting a steering committee, writing bylaws, conducting meetings, getting volunteers

A3. Building Community Enthusiasm

Vicky Schmidt, Chairperson; McPherson PRIDE Committee

Use of news media, word of mouth, writing press releases, making public presentations

A4. Attitudinal Surveys as a Tool

Larry Hendrix, KSU, Moderator
Mel Kraemer, Mayor, Marysville

Use of surveys to build community awareness and enthusiasm; questionnaire design, preparing community for receiving questionnaire; distribution and collection of the questionnaire.

B. COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

B1. Developing Community Economy

Steve Bittel, Moderator
Richard Dykes, KDED, Director, Development
Roland Loveless, Ex. Dir., Mid America, Inc.,
Parsons

Reasons why a community needs to take a closer look at economic development in terms of industrial development; critical factors in persuading industrial growth; resources available to help communities

B2. Promoting your Community

Ken Albright, Moderator
Roland Loveless, Exec. Dir., Mid America, Inc.,
Parsons

Assistance to community leaders in planning projects necessary to successfully sell the community

B3. Improving Retail sales

Chuck Badrick, Moderator
John Fernstrom, Topeka Kaw Valley Bank
Gary Zook, ZOOK & Associates, Topeka

Improving overall sales in the central business district (conducting marketing research, determining product line sales potentials, developing optimum investment strategies, profitably employing business district advertising, combined use of printing strategies and other marketing approaches)

Financing Community Development

Vern Deines, KSU, Moderator

John Keller

Jack Alumba

Programs available for financing community development projects and methods of receiving funding

C. COMMUNITY PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT

C1. Downtown Renovation

Tom Kline, Moderator; Northern Natural Gas, Omaha

Ray Weisenberger

How to organize and implement a program for downtown improvement

C2. Improving Community Housing

Mary Tucker, KSU, Moderator

Bob Barnes, Newton

Lisa Drake, Richmond, Virginia

Alternatives (other than mobile homes) in resolving the housing dilemma facing Kansas communities; the need for revising local legislation which precludes industrialized housing

C3. Historic Restoration and Preservation

Dennis McKee, Moderator

John Wilhm, CD Team

John Mathews, KDED Mgr. of Tourism

Explanation of historic restoration and preservation programs in Kansas; examples of how programs are being implemented; sources for receiving technical and financial assistance.

C4. Beautifying Your Community

Gene Grey, KSU, Moderator

Alternative actions for community beautification projects

D. PROVIDING COMMUNITY SERVICES

D1. Getting a Doctor

Les Frazier, KSU, Moderator

Carol Perrier, Eureka

Dr. Dean Kortge, Wichita

Hints on obtaining a doctor for rural communities

D2. Cultural Arts Programs

Zoe Slinkman, KSU, Moderator

Romalyn Tilghman, Kansas Arts Commission

Alternative cultural art programs in which communities might get involved and a review (with slides) of several successful cultural art programs in Kansas

D3. Providing Services for the Elderly

Ralph Utermoehlen, KSU

Bill Lockett, Tabor College, Hillsboro

Programs and procedures for beginning and maintaining services for the elderly (transportation, recreation, nutrition, etc.)

D4. Youth Involvement

Larry Hendrix, KSU, Moderator

Neysa Eberhard, Ph.D., Newton Library

Examples of several successful programs of involving young people in community PRIDE activities

SIXTH ANNUAL PRIDE AWARDS BANQUET

(Registration — \$7.50 per person)

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$ _____ for _____ reservations
for the following persons:

NAME	TOWN
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Please attach sheet for additional names

Return this form to: Mr. Byron Wood
Kansas Department of Economic Development
503 Kansas Avenue, Sixth Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66603

Reservations must be received no later than noon, October 15, 1976

COME TO ANY OR ALL OF THE DAY'S ACTIVITIES!

To help us better plan for your attendance, please check the activities you plan to attend. If you are registering for others, please place the number attending each activity in the box. (See the enclosed sheet for a description of the various workshops.)

General Assembly

Luncheon

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

COMMUNITY PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT

Workshop A1

Workshop C1

Workshop A2

Workshop C2

Workshop A3

Workshop C3

Workshop A4

Workshop C4

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROVIDING COMMUNITY SERVICES

Workshop B1

Workshop D1

Workshop B2

Workshop D2

Workshop B3

Workshop D3

Workshop B4

Workshop D4

Evening Pride Awards Banquet

Mary Terrence
9/23/74

Attachment VIII

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

Draft Outline

I. Definitions (65-3402)

- A. "Solid Waste": Redefine to include semi-solid and contained gas waste materials.
- B. "Hazardous waste": Define as solid waste which, due to quantity, concentration or chemical characteristics, is determined by the secretary to be dangerous to human health or the environment.
- C. "Manifest": Define as the form approved by the secretary for identifying hazardous wastes during storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal.

II. Duties of secretary; rules and regulations (65-3406)

- A. Require the secretary to adopt, by rule and regulation, standards for the disposal of hazardous wastes and for the location of disposal sites for such wastes.
- B. Require the secretary to adopt, by rule and regulation, appropriate measures for monitoring the operation of hazardous waste disposal sites.
- C. Require the secretary to develop a manifest which must accompany all hazardous wastes received at a disposal site and to require, by rule and regulation, the proper description of hazardous waste in the manifest and the maintenance of records of all hazardous wastes processed or disposed of.

III. Permits (65-3407)

- A. Require imposition of certain permit conditions.
 - 1. Approval by the secretary of transportation routes and equipment used for transporting hazardous wastes to disposal sites.
 - 2. Approval by the secretary of the types and quantities of solid wastes allowable for disposal at the permit location.
 - 3. Financial responsibility of permittees for hazardous waste disposal sites in an amount determined by the secretary, up to ~~a~~ some maximum, for liability during operation, cost of closing the site and post-operation liability and site correction.

- a. Surety bond
- b. Cash bond
- c. Liability insurance
- d. Escrow account

B. Authorize the imposition of such other permit conditions as the secretary deems necessary to protect human health and the environment.

C. Require publication of notice of each application for a permit.

IV. Unlawful acts (65-3409)

A. Violation of any condition of a permit.

B. Penalty

1. Civil: Fine up to \$500 per day, to be imposed by the director of environment, with right to appeal to the secretary.

2. Criminal: Class A misdemeanor.

V. Title to land used as disposal site for hazardous wastes (new)

A. Require the fee title to be in the name of the permittee.

B. Require a notation on the abstract of title that the land is being used for disposal of hazardous wastes.

VI. Strict liability (new) *title*

③ Mike Keem 9/
attachment III

MEMORANDUM

September 22, 1976

FROM: Legislative Research Department
TO: Special Committee On Selected Studies -- House
RE: The Unemployment Insurance Tax and Possible Rate
Variations

Background

The Kansas Employment Security Law provides an insurance program for protection against wages lost due to unemployment. Approximately three-fourths or 618,000 wage earners out of a Kansas wage earning force of 834,000 are covered by the unemployment insurance program.

The premiums or tax for this insurance program are paid solely by employers. Approximately 47,000 employers out of a total of approximately 56,000 Kansas employers pay this tax.

Reimbursing vs. Contributing Employers

There are two categories of employers -- reimbursing and contributing -- that pay the unemployment tax. With respect to the first category, 158 employers currently make payments in lieu of contributions called reimbursements. The Law provides that certain agencies of the State of Kansas and units of local governments that choose to be covered must become reimbursing employers. Nonprofit organizations may elect to become a reimbursing employer for a minimum of four years. Reimbursing employers pay for unemployment benefit payments chargeable to their reimbursing accounts on a quarterly basis. There is a special provision for the State of Kansas to make reimbursement payments quarterly based on a fiscal year rate determined by specified factors in the law.

All other employers covered by the law are categorized as contributing employers. Contributing employers are required to pay quarterly an unemployment tax on the first \$4,200 of wages paid to each worker during a calendar year. The tax rates vary from zero to 3.6 percent of the employer's taxable payroll. In addition, all contributing employers are required to pay a .5 percent tax (Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA)) against their taxable payroll that is used to defray the cost of administering the unemployment insurance program.

Tax Rate Determined by Reserves

In order to protect the financial integrity of the unemployment insurance program, adequate reserve funds must be maintained. Before an individual contributing employer's tax rate can be computed, it has to be determined how much money needs to be generated from all employers to meet benefit costs and maintain adequate reserves for a particular year. This amount is determined by a Fund Control Schedule contained in the law (K.S.A. 44-710a, as amended by L. 1976, Ch. 370, Schedule II).

Schedule II provides fund control ratios to total wages paid by Kansas employers covered by the law. There are nine different steps in the schedule.

SCHEDULE II—Fund Control Ratios to Total Wages

Column A	Column B
Reserve Fund Ratio	Planned Yield
5.0% and over	0.40%
4.5 but less than 5.0% .....	.60
4.0 but less than 4.5 .....	.80
3.5 but less than 4.0 .....	.90
3.0 but less than 3.5	1.00
2.5 but less than 3.0	1.10
2.0 but less than 2.5	1.20
1.5 but less than 2.0	1.40
Less than 1.5	1.60

Using the bottom step as an example, if the Kansas Unemployment Reserve Fund has a balance that is less than 1.5 percent of the total payrolls of covered employment for that fiscal year, then the fund requirement or planned yield for the next year will be 1.6 percent of total wages. If the Reserve Fund balance produced a ratio of 5.0 percent or more to total covered wages, then the fund requirement or planned yield would be only .40 percent of total wages for the next year.

The computation of the employer contribution rates for 1976 can be used as an example. The Unemployment Reserve Fund had a balance of \$138.8 million as of July 31, 1975. Total covered payrolls for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975 were \$4.9 billion.

$$\begin{array}{r} \$138.8 \text{ million} \div \$4.9 \text{ billion} = 2.83 \text{ percent} \\ \text{Reserve Fund Ratio} \end{array}$$

A 2.83 percent Reserve Fund ratio (Column A, Schedule II) requires a planned yield of 1.10 percent of total payrolls for the next taxable year - 1976.

Since the rate is imposed on taxable wages a further adjustment needs to be made. Taxable wages for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, were about half of total wages (\$2.4 billion taxable wages compared to \$4.9 billion total wages). The fund requirement or planned yield when applied to taxable wages conversely is approximately double (2.23 percent) than what it was when applied to total wages (1.10 percent).

In terms of a dollar amount, 2.23 percent of \$2.4 billion will produce approximately \$54.1 million. This \$54.1 million, called the required yield, is thus determined to be the

amount needed to fund the unemployment insurance program for calendar year 1976.

Experience Ratings

Further computations could cease at this point and all contributing employers could be charged a rate of 2.23 percent on their taxable payroll if the Kansas law did not specify that an employer's unemployment experience must be a factor in determining individual employer rates.

Within the category of contributing employers there are two groups -- those eligible for a rate computation and those not eligible for a rate computation. Employers are not eligible for a rate computation unless they have had two consecutive years of payrolls subject to the unemployment tax. Approximately 9,400 employer's fell into the group of contributing employers not eligible for a rate computation for the 1976 tax year. The rates for these employers are based on the latest actual benefit cost experience for the industry division (there are 11 industrial divisions) in which the employer's principal activity is coded, but in no case can the tax be less than the average for all contributing employers and in no case can it be less than 1 percent.

The estimated yield from these ineligible accounts for 1976 is \$2.4 million. This leaves an estimated \$51.7 million (\$54.1 million - \$2.4 million = \$51.7 million) to be raised by employers eligible for a rate computation.

The procedure used to determine rates for the 38,526 eligible employers is based on their reserve ratio. Each eligible employer has a separate account for the purpose of rate computation. An employer's average annual payroll is the average

taxable payroll the past three years or past two years for employers who have completed only two years of liability. All benefits that have ever been charged against an employer's experience rating account are subtracted from the total of all the contributions (taxes) that an employer has paid in all past years including the first and second quarters of the computation year. This subtraction results in an account balance. An employer's account balance is then divided by the employer's reserve ratio.

$$\text{Total Contributions} - \text{Total Benefits} = \text{Account Balance}$$

$$\text{Account Balance} \div \text{Average Annual Payroll} = \text{Reserve Ratio}$$

The reserve ratios of all eligible employers are then placed in numerical order from high to low. Schedule I (K.S.A. 44-710a, as amended by L. 1976, Ch. 370) provides that these employers be assigned one of 21 different rate groups. Employers who have 1/21 or 4.76 percent of the total taxable payrolls which reflect the best or highest reserve ratios are assigned a zero percentage experience factor. This grouping continues until those eligible employers who represent 1/21 of the total taxable payrolls with the least favorable or lowest reserve ratios are assigned an experience factor of 2 percent.

SCHEDULE I—Eligible Employers		
Column A	Column B	Column C
Rate group	Cumulative taxable payroll	Experience factor (Ratio to total wages)
1	Less than 4.76%	0%
2	4.76% but less than 9.52	.1
3	9.52 but less than 14.28	.2
4	14.28 but less than 19.04	.3
5	19.04 but less than 23.80	.4
6	23.80 but less than 28.56	.5
7	28.56 but less than 33.32	.6
8	33.32 but less than 38.08	.7
9	38.08 but less than 42.84	.8
10	42.84 but less than 47.60	.9
11	47.60 but less than 52.36	1.0
12	52.36 but less than 57.12	1.1
13	57.12 but less than 61.88	1.2
14	61.88 but less than 66.64	1.3
15	66.64 but less than 71.40	1.4
16	71.40 but less than 76.16	1.5
17	76.16 but less than 80.92	1.6
18	80.92 but less than 85.68	1.7
19	85.68 but less than 90.44	1.8
20	90.44 but less than 95.20	1.9
21	95.20 but less than 100.00	2.0

Eligible employer contribution rates to be effective for the ensuing calendar year are computed by adjusting proportionately the experience factors from Schedule I to the required yield on taxable wages. Rates computed must range from zero to 3.6 percent of taxable wages. As noted earlier, \$51.7 million must be generated from these 21 different rate groups for 1976. Actually there are only 20 rate groups since the law requires that there be a zero percentage rate which must be assigned to the first rate group.*

Adjustments are made within these 20 remaining rate groups in order to generate the required dollar amount. Since 3.6 percent is the maximum rate that can be assigned any rate group this is an important factor in determining rates for employers in other rate groups. This year it was necessary to assign the maximum rate (3.6 percent) to six rate groups (16-21), or employers representing approximately 30 percent of all taxable payrolls. In terms of the number of employers, more than one-half of those employers eligible for a rate computation (20,340 eligible employers out of a total of 38,526 eligible employers) are paying the maximum rate in 1976.

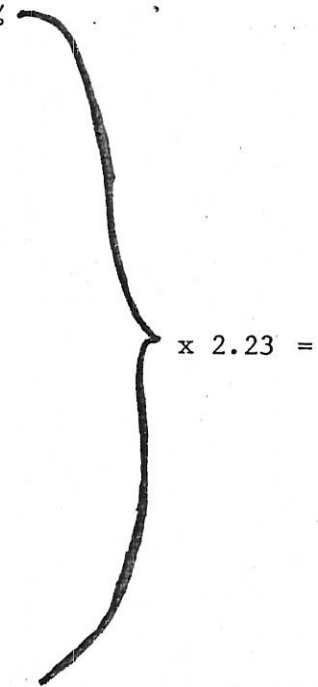
Possible Rate Variations

The Kansas Employment Security Law requires that employer contribution rates be computed by adjusting proportionately the experience factors from Schedule I to the required yield on taxable wages. (See table on next page).

* For the 1976 tax year there are 4,043 employers in the zero percentage rate group. The combined taxable payroll is approximately \$112 million or 1/21 of the total taxable payroll for eligible employers.

SCHEDULE I - ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS

Column A Rate Group	Column B Cumulative Taxable Payroll	Column C Experience Factor (Ratio to total wages)	Proportionate Rate Adjustment
1	Less than 4.76%	0%	.0%
2	4.76% but less than 9.52. . . . .	.1	.2
3	9.52 but less than 14.28. . . . .	.2	.4
4	14.28 but less than 19.04 . . . . .	.3	.7
5	19.04 but less than 23.80 . . . . .	.4	.9
6	23.80 but less than 28.56 . . . . .	.5	1.1
7	28.56 but less than 33.32 . . . . .	.6	1.3
8	33.32 but less than 38.08 . . . . .	.7	1.5
9	38.08 but less than 42.84 . . . . .	.8	1.8
10	42.84 but less than 47.60 . . . . .	.9	2.0
11	47.60 but less than 52.36	1.0	2.2
12	52.36 but less than 57.12	1.1	2.4
13	57.12 but less than 61.88	1.2	2.7
14	61.88 but less than 66.64	1.3	2.9
15	66.64 but less than 71.40	1.4	3.1
16	71.40 but less than 76.16	1.5	3.3
17	76.16 but less than 80.92	1.6	3.5
18	80.92 but less than 85.68	1.7	3.8
19	85.68 but less than 90.44	1.8	4.0
20	90.44 but less than 95.20	1.9	4.2
21	95.20 and over.	2.0	4.4 *



The computation above would result in employers in each rate group paying a proportionate share of the unemployment tax based on their experience factor with the exception of the zero rate group.

The Kansas law, however, limits the unemployment tax rate to a maximum of 3.6 percent. As a result of the 3.6 percent maximum, adjustments have to be made to the rate structure to insure the required yield on taxable wages is obtained. A proportionate rate adjustment is not possible for employers in Rate Groups 16-21 that have the 3.6 percent maximum rate for calendar year 1976. The zero percent rate for Rate Group 1, likewise does not constitute a proportionate share of the tax load either.

* Rates are rounded to the nearest .1 percent.

Attached are copies of three tables showing three possible unemployment tax rate changes prepared by the Research and Analysis section of the Department of Human Resources. Table I shows the impact of eliminating the maximum 3.6 percent rate on the 1976 rate computation. The effect is to raise the rates of Rate Groups 18-21 up to a maximum of 4.4 percent in Rate Group 21. The rates of 13 other rate groups are lowered.

In Table II, the impact of eliminating the zero percentage on the 1976 rate computation is shown. The rates are raised in Rate Groups 1-7 and lowered in Rate Groups 11-16.

Table III shows the impact of eliminating both the zero percentage and the maximum rate on the 1976 rate computation. The result is to raise the rates for Rate Groups 1-5 and 19-21 and lower the rates for Rate Groups 8-17.

KANSAS
 Effect of Eliminating 3.6 Per Cent Maximum
 Upon Active Eligible Employer Contribution Rates
 Based Upon CY 1976 Rate Computation

Table

Rate Group	Reserve Ratio Lower Limit	Experience Factor	Number of Employers	Adjusted Rate		Rate Change		Estimated Annual Yield		Amount Redistributed - Current Law	
				Current Law	No Maximum	Difference	Per Cent	Current Law	No Maximum	From Rate Gps 18-21	To Rate Gps 2-17
								\$51,692,504	\$51,651,149	a/ -\$2,236,564	a/ \$2,277,919
1	.12769	0%	4,043	0%	0%	0	0	0	0		0
2	.12051	1	2,010	.2	.2	0	0	222,983	222,983		0
3	.11656	2	1,603	.5	.4	-.1	-20	559,183	447,347		111,836
4	.11430	3	1,159	.7	.7	0	0	780,915	780,915		0
5	.11263	4	964	.9	.9	0	0	1,014,805	1,014,805		0
6	.11140	5	702	1.2	1.1	-.1	- 8	1,330,201	1,219,351		110,850
7	.10993	6	842	1.4	1.3	-.1	- 7	1,559,447	1,448,058		111,389
8	.10875	7	675	1.7	1.5	-.2	-12	1,898,231	1,674,910		223,321
9	.10754	8	590	1.9	1.8	-.1	- 5	2,120,339	2,008,742		111,597
10	.10574	9	835	2.1	2.0	-.1	- 5	2,373,627	2,260,597		113,030
11	.10345	1.0	770	2.4	2.2	-.2	- 8	2,649,893	2,429,069		220,824
12	.10124	1.1	702	2.6	2.4	-.2	- 8	4,235,189	3,909,377		325,812
13	.09972	1.2	434	2.8	2.7	-.1	- 4	1,689,765	1,629,416		60,349
14	.09546	1.3	1,108	3.1	2.9	-.2	- 6	3,577,606	3,346,792		230,814
15	.09003	1.4	1,749	3.3	3.1	-.2	- 6	3,701,237	3,476,919		224,318
16	.08350	1.5	2,726	3.6	3.3	-.3	- 8	3,864,104	3,542,095		322,009
17	.07710	1.6	3,960	3.6	3.5	-.1	- 3	4,023,722	3,911,952		111,770
18	.6148	1.7	6,448	3.6	3.8	.2	6	4,015,817	4,238,918	-223,101	
19	.03945	1.8	2,951	3.6	4.0	.4	11	4,019,681	4,466,312	-446,631	
20	-.02951	1.9	1,343	3.6	4.2	.6	17	4,020,066	4,690,077	-670,011	
21	-.99999	2.0	2,912	3.6	4.4	.8	22	4,035,693	4,932,514	-896,821	

a/ Difference of \$41,355 due to adjustment computation

Research and Analysis Section
 Division of Staff Services
 Department of Human Resources

Table 11

KANSAS
 Effect of Eliminating the 0 (Zero) Per Cent Rate
 Upon Active Eligible Employer Contribution Rates
 Based Upon CY 1976

Rate Group	Reserve Ratio Lower Limit	Experience Factor		Number of Employers	Adjusted Rate		Rate Change		Estimated Annual Yield		Amounts of Redistributi
		Current Law	No Zero Rate		Current Law	No Zero Rate	Difference	Per Cent Change	Current Law	No Zero Rate	
1	.12769	0%	.1%	4,043	0%	.2	.2%	--	\$51,692,504	\$51,694,179	a/\$ 1,675
2	.12051	.1	.2	2,010	.2	.4	.2	100.0	\$ 0	\$ 223,788	\$223,788
3	.11656	.2	.3	1,603	.5	.6	.1	20.0	222,983	445,966	222,983
4	.11430	.3	.4	1,159	.7	.8	.1	14.3	559,183	671,020	111,837
5	.11263	.4	.5	964	.9	1.0	.1	11.1	780,915	892,474	111,559
6	.11140	.5	.6	702	1.2	1.3	.1	8.3	1,014,805	1,127,561	112,756
7	.10930	.6	.7	842	1.4	1.5	.1	7.1	1,330,201	1,441,051	110,850
8	.10875	.7	.8	675	1.7	1.7	0	0	1,559,447	1,670,836	111,389
9	.10754	.8	.9	590	1.9	1.9	0	0	1,898,231	1,898,231	0
10	.10574	.9	1.0	835	2.1	2.1	0	0	2,120,339	2,120,339	0
11	.10345	1.0	1.1	770	2.4	2.3	-.1	- 4.3	2,373,627	2,373,627	0
12	.10124	1.1	1.2	702	2.6	2.5	-.1	- 4.0	2,649,893	2,539,481	-110,412
13	.09972	1.2	1.3	434	2.8	2.7	-.1	- 3.7	4,235,189	4,072,268	-162,921
14	.09546	1.3	1.4	1,108	3.1	2.9	-.2	- 6.9	1,689,765	1,629,416	- 60,349
15	.09003	1.4	1.5	1,749	3.3	3.1	-.2	- 6.5	3,577,606	3,346,792	-230,814
16	.08350	1.5	1.6	2,726	3.6	3.4	-.2	- 5.9	3,701,237	3,476,919	-224,318
17	.07710	1.6	1.7	3,960	3.6	3.6	0	0	3,864,104	3,649,431	-214,673
18	.06148	1.7	1.8	6,448	3.6	3.6	0	0	4,023,722	4,023,722	0
19	.03945	1.8	1.9	2,951	3.6	3.6	0	0	4,015,817	4,015,817	0
20	-.02951	1.9	2.0	1,343	3.6	3.6	0	0	4,019,681	4,019,681	0
21	-.99999	2.0	2.1	2,912	3.6	3.6	0	0	4,020,066	4,020,066	0
									4,035,693	4,035,693	0

a/ Difference due to adjustment computation

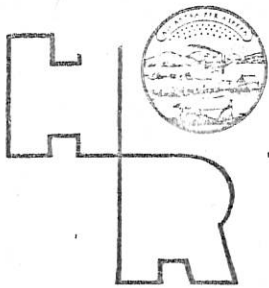
Research and Analysis Section
 Division of Staff Services
 Department of Human Resources

Effect of Eliminating Zero Rate and Maximum Rate
Upon Active Eligible Employer Contribution Rates
Based Upon CY 1976

Rate Group	Reserve Ratio Lower Limit	Experience Factor		Number of Employers	Adjusted Rate		Rate Change		Estimated Annual Yield		Amounts of Redistribution
		Current Law	No Zero Rate		Current Law	No Zero or Max Rate	Difference	Per Cent Change	Current Law	No Zero or Max Rate	
1	.12769	0%	.1%	4,043	0%	.2%	.2%	--	\$51,692,504	\$51,478,827	a/\$213,677
2	.12051	.1	.2	2,010	.2	.4	.2	100.0	\$ 0	\$ 223,788	\$223,778
3	.11656	.2	.3	1,603	.5	.6	.1	20.0	222,983	445,966	222,983
4	.11430	.3	.4	1,159	.7	.8	.1	14.3	559,183	671,020	111,837
5	.11263	.4	.5	964	.9	1.0	.1	11.1	780,915	892,474	111,559
6	.11140	.5	.6	702	1.2	1.2	0	0	1,014,805	1,127,561	112,756
7	.10930	.6	.7	842	1.4	1.4	0	0	1,330,201	1,330,201	0
8	.10875	.7	.8	675	1.7	1.6	0	0	1,559,447	1,559,447	0
9	.10754	.8	.9	590	1.9	1.8	-.1	- 5.9	1,898,231	1,786,570	-111,661
10	.10574	.9	1.0	835	2.1	2.0	-.1	- 5.3	2,120,339	2,008,742	-111,597
11	.10345	1.0	1.1	770	2.4	2.2	-.1	- 4.8	2,373,627	2,260,597	-113,030
12	.10124	1.1	1.2	702	2.4	2.2	-.2	- 8.3	2,649,893	2,429,069	-220,824
13	.09972	1.2	1.3	434	2.6	2.4	-.2	- 7.7	4,235,189	3,909,377	-325,812
14	.09546	1.3	1.4	1,108	2.8	2.6	-.2	- 7.1	1,689,765	1,569,067	-120,698
15	.09003	1.4	1.5	1,749	3.1	2.8	-.3	- 9.7	3,577,606	3,231,386	-346,220
16	.08350	1.5	1.6	2,726	3.3	3.0	-.3	- 9.1	3,701,237	3,364,761	-336,466
17	.07710	1.6	1.7	3,960	3.6	3.2	-.4	-11.1	3,864,104	3,434,759	-429,345
18	.06148	1.7	1.8	6,448	3.6	3.4	-.2	- 5.6	4,023,722	3,800,181	-223,541
19	.03945	1.8	1.9	2,951	3.6	3.6	0	0	4,015,817	4,015,817	0
20	-.02951	1.9	2.0	1,343	3.6	4.0	.2	5.6	4,019,681	4,242,996	223,315
21	-.99999	2.0	2.1	2,912	3.6	4.2	.4	11.1	4,020,066	4,466,740	446,674
							.6	16.7	4,035,693	4,708,308	672,615

a/ Difference due to adjustment computation

Research and Analysis Section
Division of Staff Services
Department of Human Resources



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF
② Mike Heim
9/23
Human Resources
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT

401 TOPEKA AVENUE TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603
913-296-5000

Attachment 816

September 14, 1976

Mike Heim
Legislative Research Department
Room 545-IV
Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Mr. Heim:

Your letter of August 30, 1976, setting forth suggested changes in the Employment Security Law that had been brought to the attention of the Special Committee on Selected Studies - House, was included on the agenda at the September 8 meeting of the Employment Security Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council has asked me to request that you convey to members of the Special Committee the Council's interest in all nine items. Each of the items was discussed by the Council, however, it was decided that each was of such substantive nature that careful and studied attention must be given to each item before recommendations can be made by the Council.

Items one through four would have significant impact on employers, consequently, these items were referred to a sub-committee of the Council for research and immediate study. A report on these deliberations will not be available until the next Advisory Council meeting on October 26.

Items five through eight have already been considered in some detail by the full Council. Proposed language changes in the Law are being prepared by Mr. Joseph Payne, Chief Appeals Section, which reflect the Council's thinking on items five through eight. Again, the Council will take action on the proposed language changes at their October 26 meeting.

Item nine, again because of the potential impact on employers, has been assigned to a sub-committee of the Council for special consideration. A report on this item will also be presented at the next meeting.

As you can see, the Advisory Council will not be prepared to appear before the Special Committee on September 23 and 24. It was the unified opinion of the Council that the nine items are of such importance that very careful study must be given each before a recommendation can be made.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Patrick Brazil
Patrick Brazil
Director of Employment

STATE OF KANSAS



P E. JONES,
DIRECTOR
RICHARD W. RYAN,
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
MARLIN L. REIN,
CHIEF FISCAL ANALYST

① Mike Keem
9/23
STAFF—
LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COUNCIL
INTERIM COMMITTEES
STANDING COMMITTEES
LEGISLATIVE INQUIRIES
Attachment 210

THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

ROOM 545-N, STATEHOUSE
PHONE: (913) 296-3181
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612

August 30, 1976

Mr. Patrick Brazil
Director of Employment
Department of Human Resources
401 Topeka Boulevard
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Brazil:

A number of amendments to the Kansas Employment Security Law have been suggested by various conferees this summer before the Special Committee on Selected Studies - House.

The Committee has asked that we summarize these recommendations and submit them to you as chairman of the Employment Security Advisory Council prior to the Council's meeting on September 8. The Committee is aware that traditionally the Legislature has relied upon the Advisory Council for advice when considering amendments to the Employment Security Law. The Committee would like to be briefed on the Advisory Council's reaction to these proposed amendments at the Committee's meeting on September 23 and 24.


The following list of proposals are not endorsed by the Committee, but only represent recommendations that have been made to the Committee. The proposals are:

1. Provide a minimum and a maximum percentage that an employer's contribution rate could be altered in any one year to protect against undue rate fluctuations.
2. Raise the employer's contribution rate from 3.6 percent to 4.5 percent.
3. Eliminate the 0 percent employer contribution rate.
4. Consider continuing the 10 industrial rate groups for contributing employers even after an experience rating has been established for such employers.

5. Eliminate from benefit eligibility persons who desire only seasonal work, e.g., school cafeteria employees.
6. Indefinitely disqualify from benefit eligibility persons who voluntarily quit without good cause.
7. Tighten reporting requirements and record keeping to insure an unemployed worker actually is searching for a job and his continued unemployment is involuntary.
8. Eliminate the provision in K.S.A. 44-706 as amended by L. 1976, ch. 370 which provides that certain claimants may be disqualified from benefits until they have earned at least eight times their weekly benefit amount. Provide instead that such claimants be disqualified for a period of six weeks and be required to seek a job during this period of time. (This recommendation appears on page 5 of a statement made by Mr. George Trombold, vice-chairman of the Board of Review, before the Committee on August 19. A copy of the statement is enclosed.)
9. Provide that the State of Kansas and other reimbursing employers share in the administrative costs of the unemployment insurance program.

If you have any questions or I can be of any assistance please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,


Mike Heim
Principal Analyst

MH/bd
Enclosure
cc: Jack Pierson
Jim Yount

HUBERT FATZER Chairman of Board

BOYD L. MILLS Exec. Vice President

Boyd Mills
9/23/76

W. A. CROSS
President

JAMES H. CROSS
Vice President

THE HOME STATE BANK

JACK L. ORR
Cashier

DALE E. BEISER
Asst. Cashier

LEWIS, KANSAS 67552
Sept. 21, 1976

Attachment XV

Rep. Lynn Whiteside, Chairman
Special Comm. on Selected Studies
Topeka, Kansas

Re: Regarding Consideration on Rural Revitalization

Dear Rep. Whiteside:

My apologies for not being able to appear before your committee on this vital subject.

As a background, we are located in Edwards County in the Arkansas River Valley. Our area has had a tremendous development in irrigation the past few years. As of Jan. 1, 1976, there were 475 circle irrigation in Edwards County. Also, Lewis is the headquarters for Cross Manufacturing, Inc., manufacturer of quality hydraulic products. Approximately 160 to 220 people are employed in the Lewis plant.

I feel the number one problem in rural development today is acquiring adequate housing. In the past, we have tried almost every program available, including FHA, FmHA, HUD and other local and regional programs. The majority of the programs developed in Washington are aimed at rehabilitation of larger downtown areas, minority and low income areas and the suburbs. No matter what program we approached, it inevitably came down to the fact that our community was too small to qualify for any kind of assistance.

Another problem that we are encountering relates to agriculture. Because of the tremendous increase in farming costs, many smaller community banks are having difficulty in handling the needs of their communities. At the present time, our bank is servicing over fourteen million dollars in loans, while our deposit base is in the range of nine million dollars. Up to the present time, we have been able to place our overlingses with correspondent banks, but if we were in a tight money situation, as in 1970 or 1974, I hate to think of the position we would be in. I wonder if some vehicle could not be developed to laterally transfer funds to a central clearing house, in order that Kansas funds could be used to develop Kansas communities.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours very truly,

Boyd Mills
Boyd L. Mills