

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENT AND TAXATIONThe meeting was called to order by Representative Jim Braden at
Chairperson9:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on February 15, 1983 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Robert Frey who was excused.

Committee staff present:

Wayne Morris, Research Department
Tom Severn, Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Nancy Wolff, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Fred Weaver
Representative Jessie Branson
Mona McCoy, Executive Director of Independence, Inc.
Mitch Cooper, Executive Director, Handicapped Resource Center
David Lykens, The Whole Person, Kansas City (Johnson County)
Sharaine Rice, Chairperson, Kansas Commission on the Disabled
Michael Lechner, Kansas Advisory Committee on Employment of Handicapped
Michael Byington, Kansas Association of Blind and Visually Impaired
Gabe Faimon, Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services
Joan Oliver, Secretary of Board, Topeka Independent Living Resource Center
Robert Tabor, Attorney at Law, Topeka
Lee Ann Pepperd, Student at Capper Foundation
Richard Charlton, Chairman, ADAPTA Consumer Advocacy Group
Mary Adams, Topeka Association of Visually Impaired
Sylvia Hoagland, Kansas Department of Aging

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman. Hearings were held on House Bill 2207 which would authorize counties to levy up to 1/2 mill for services for the physically handicapped, subject to a protest petition.

Representative Jessie Branson, sponsor of House Bill 2207 appeared in support of House Bill 2207. (Attachment II) She proposed an amendment which would be limiting in nature for the specific services that could be funded by the revenues derived from the legislation. (Attachment III)

Mona McCoy, Executive Director of Independence, Inc., appeared in support of House Bill 2207 and stated that this bill will allow an option for boards of county commissions whereby they may choose to implement support for independent living programs or to begin such programs. She stated that federal funds cannot be relied upon in the future and were never intended to be a permanent source of revenue for these programs. (Attachment IV)

Topeka Resource Center Executive Director, Mitch Cooper, appeared as a proponent of House Bill 2207 and stated that this legislation represents an effort to enhance county participation in the support of services designed to provide options for persons with physically handicapping conditions to live as independently as possible. (Attachment V)

David Lykens, representing The Whole Person, appeared in support of House Bill 2207 and gave a brief outline of the services provided by The Whole Persons which is located in Kansas City. (Attachment VI)

Sharaine Rice, President of the Kansas Council of Disabled Persons, Inc., appeared in support of House Bill 2207 and stated that this legislation would make it possible for more disabled citizens of Kansas to partake in the activities offered in the State. Att. VII

Michael Lechner, Executive Secretary of the Kansas Advisory Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, stated that with the enactment of House Bill 2207, the State Legislature attempts to endorse and encourage continued successful programs which enhance the fullest possible independence of disabled persons. For these and a number of other reasons, he supports House Bill 2207. (Attachment VIII)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION,
room 519S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on February 15, 1983.

Michael Byington, Lobbyist for the Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, appeared in support of House Bill 2207. (Attachment IX)

Gabriel Faimon, Commissioner for the State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, appeared with a list of possible amendments to House Bill 2207 and stated that SRS/Rehabilitation Services neither advocates nor opposes the revenue generating considerations of House Bill 2207. He did state that SRS/Rehabilitation Services ascribes to administrative effectiveness regarding the delivery of community-based comprehensive independent living services to adults with handicapping conditions. (Attachment X)

Several of the committee members expressed concern that these funds could possibly be used to make residences and businesses accessible to the handicapped and it was the feeling of these members that this was not the intent of the bill.

Joan Oliver, Board Member of Topeka Independent Living Resource Center, Inc., appeared in support of House Bill 2207. (Attachment XI)

Robert Tabor, an attorney in Topeka, and also a member of the Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, appeared in support of House Bill 2207. (Attachment XII)

Lee Ann Pepperd, student at Capper Foundation, appeared in favor of House Bill 2207. (Attachment XIII)

Richard Charlton, Chairman of ADAPTA Consumer Advocacy Group, appeared to strongly support House Bill 2207. He did state that he felt the funds should not be used for remodeling buildings and that funds for that purpose can be obtained from other sources. It was his feeling that this bill should earmark the funds to help people to become independent.

Mary Adams, Topeka Association of Visually Impaired, appeared in support of House Bill 2207. It was her feeling that the funds should not be limited as to which independent services should be given the funds. She stated that the need in one city or county may be different than the needs of another and it should be left up to each governing entity.

Several individuals submitted testimony on House Bill 2207, but did not appear before the committee. They were: Ron Welch, board member for the Topeka Independent Living Resource Center, Inc., who supported the legislation; Mary and William Reyer, Citizens with disabilities, proponents of the bill; and Howard Moses, District Aide to Congressman Jim Slattery, who was also a supporter of the legislation. (Attachments XIV-XVI)

Representative Weaver, sponsor of House Bill 2159, appeared to explain the legislation. He stated that at the current time, any city or county can levy up to one mill for the purpose of creating or continuing a service program for the elderly. House Bill 2159 is permissive legislation to raise the maximum mill levy amount to 1.5 mills. (Attachment I)

Sylvia Hoagland, Kansas Department of Aging, appeared to explain the provision of House Bill 2159. (Attachment XVII)

The Committee then held discussion on House Bill 2106 which would raise the cigarette tax by two cents (2¢) to thirteen cents (13¢) a package.

Representative Rolfs made a motion to delete New Section 5 from House Bill 2106. Representative Vancrum seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative V. Miller made a motion to conceptually amend House Bill 2106 by including the contents of House Bill 2277 in the bill. This would allow the State to pick up the federal tax on cigarettes that went into effect on January 1, 1983, should the federal government ever decide to drop it. Representative Crowell seconded the motion.

Representative Leach made a substitute conceptual motion to amend House Bill 2106 by including the contents of House Bill 2277 but to change the two cent (2¢) increase on the cigarette tax to a one cent (1¢) increase. The motion died for lack of a second.

Representative Rolfs made a substitute conceptual motion to amend House Bill 2106 to increase the rate of the tax from two cents (2¢) to four cents (4¢) and include the contents of House Bill 2277 and to reduce the percentage of the discount rate corres-

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION,
room 519S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./~~a.m.~~^{p.m.} on February 15, 1983.

pondingly so that the discount is not increased monetarily. Representative Lowther seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Rolfs made a motion to report HB 2106 favorable for passage as amended and Representative Frey seconded the motion.

Representative Ott made a substitute motion that House Bill 2277 be amended out of House Bill 2106 and Representative Vancrum seconded the motion. The motion failed.

Representative Barkis made a substitute motion that the amount on House Bill 2106 be raised from two cents (2¢) to five cents (5¢) per package of cigarettes. Representative King seconded the motion. The motion failed.

The Chairman then called for the vote on the motion to report House Bill 2106 favorable for passage as amended. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned.

DATE: 2-15-83

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

ASSESSMENT & TAXATION
COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Joan Oliver	Private Citizen	1612 Collins ^{Topeka}
DAVID LYKENS	WHOLE PERSON INC	NK 7546 FROST KCMO HM 10751 OAKMONT OPRC
MIKE LIECHER	KACEN	1430 S. TOPEKA ST.
Bill Reyer	Private Citizen	553 4 th St. Terr Carbondale, KS
Mary Reyer	Private Citizen	553 4 th St. Terr Carbondale, KS
Mitch Cooper	Topeka Resource Center for the Handicapped	
Laura McGuire	University of Kansas (Student)	1114 Louisiana Lawrence
Cindy Suter	University of Kansas - student	1815 Naismith Drive Lawrence
Lois Anne Peppard	Private Citizen	9235 Orleans
Alice Stoland	League of Women Voters Also TRA	1650 W. 28 Terr
R.S. Carata, Sr.	KS. IND. LIVING ADVISORY COMMITTEE. KRA, K.P.C. & A.D.A.P.T., INC.	RT 1, Box 348 WAMEGO,
Mona McCary	Independence Inc 1910 Marshall, Lawrence	1910 Haskell, Lawrence
John R. Fanning	SRS/Rehabilitation Services	2700 W. 6th, Topeka
Robin O'Dell	SRS/Rehabilitation Services	2700 W. 6, Topeka
Mare Gyzewski	MHR	State office Bldg 5 th floor 2205 S. HOMER Pittsburg, Mo 66760
James Lee Cox	CPA	
Howard Hasler	Cottonwood, Inc.	Lawrence, KS
Bette Wilkie	Girl Scouts	Topeka
Bob Armstrong	The Menninger Found. PWI	Topeka
Cynthia Jones	Speaker's office	" "
Mad M. Markham		Lawrence

DATE: _____

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

ASSESSMENT & TAXATION
COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Sheri Mintz	Dept. of Admin	503 Kansas Ave.
Peggy F. Fisher	CWA	Junction City
Jean Hunter	CWA	Topeka, Kansas
Paul M. Klotz	Assoc. of CMHCs of Kansas	Topeka, Kansas -
Mary Lou Warren	citizen	5925 Rosewood St Bend
Teri Jones	Lawrence, Inc. LAURENCE	533 Charles
Anita Siler	Independence, Inc. LAURENCE	1910 HASKELL LAURENCE
Margaret Walker	" "	" "
Patricia L. Doria	Independence, Inc. Lawrence	1910 Haskell, Lawrence
Marsha	H. U. H. R.	440 S.E. Winfield
Michael J. Brington	No. Assn. of the Blind and visually impaired etc.	706 Buchanan Top
Mary Adams	" " "	114 S. Buchanan Top
Robert L. Tabor	" " "	2509 W. 10th Top.
Bill Fenster	KANSAS Assoc. of the Deaf	1940 Bowman Ct. Topeka 66604
Sharaine Rice	Kansas Council of Disabled Persons	12512 W. 97th Terr. #300 Lenexa, KS 66215
Alvin O'Connor	Pres. Topeka Assn of Deaf	1340 NW Daisy Dr. top. 66618
Bobby Gene Fisher	Topeka Assoc. ^{OF} the DEAF	218 E. 9th St, Top. 66612
Eugene Ash	Topeka Assn of the Deaf	1111 Western, Topeka #6659
Ron Gaches	KACI	TOPEKA

FRED L. WEAVER
MINORITY LEADER
ROOM 327-S, CAPITOL BLDG.
TOPEKA, KS 66612
(913) 296-7651



TOPEKA

ATTACHMENT I
REPRESENTATIVE FIRST DISTRICT
CHEROKEE COUNTY
RR NO. 1
BAXTER SPRINGS, KS 66713

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES
February 15, 1983

TESTIMONY ON HB 2159 AT 9:00 A.M. BEFORE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on HB 2159.

Currently, any city or county can, by a vote of the people, levy up to one mill for the purpose of creating or continuing a service program for the elderly. HB 2159 is permissive legislation to raise the maximum mill levy amount to 1.5 mills.

As you know several counties successfully passed an aging mill levy at the last election. Because of differences in city and county valuations and inflationary costs, it would appear that some more flexibility may be needed.

SB 118 by Senator Ehrlich is identical to HB 2159. This bill was reported favorably out of the Senate Assessment and Taxation committee yesterday. I have no pride in authorship and will leave it to the wisdom of this committee to handle this issue in whichever bill you choose.

STATE OF KANSAS

JESSIE M. BRANSON
REPRESENTATIVE, FORTY FOURTH DISTRICT
800 BROADVIEW DRIVE
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

February 15, 1983

ATTACHMENT II
COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

MEMBER COMMUNICATION, COMPUTERS AND
TECHNOLOGY
PENSIONS, INVESTMENTS AND BENEFITS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

TO: Chairman James Braden and Members
House Committee on Assessment and Taxation

FROM: Representative Jessie Branson

Re: House Bill 2207

It is a pleasure to appear before you as one of the
sponsors of H.B. 2207.

Each of you should have before you a copy of the
bill with proposed amendments (balloon Copy).

Basically, the bill provides the following:

Sec 1. (a) would allow the board of county
commissioners of any county within the state to levy up
to 1/2 mill on all taxable tangible property within the
county - for the purpose of assisting community-based
independent living programs in the provision and/or the
coordination of services for persons with physically
handicapping conditions.

Lines 0025-27 of the bill state that such a tax
cannot be used for purposes for which a tax is already
authorized for mental retardation/mental health services
and centers, or for services for aging (K.S.A. 12-1680, etc.).

ATTACHMENT II

(2-15-83)

Beginning in line 0027, the bill states that the board of county commissioners could adopt a resolution stating the intent and purpose, and the resolution would be published weekly for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper for general circulation.

Lines 30-34 provide for a protest provision by 5% of the qualified voters. Upon filing of such protest provision, the proposition would be put on the ballot and voted on by the people.

Sub (b), (line 0036) would exempt the mill levy from the tax lid limit.

Sub (c) (1), defines physically handicapping conditions.

Sub (c) (2) (balloon) defines services which may be rendered directly or through coordinated referral by community-based independent living programs.

Sub (d) (balloon) states that no such program may be established without the approval of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

Sec. 2 states that the effective date of this act will be after publication in the statute book.

* * *

Page three

Present Mona McCoy - speaking for the directors
of community-based independent living centers.

* * * *

Closing:

Due to the real and anticipated loss of federal funds, community-based independent living centers would like to have the option of obtaining support from a small local mill levy. The Legislature has made the local option possible for mental retardation/ mental health services and for services for aging, and I have certainly supported and worked for these measures. However, I would submit to you that we are long overdue in closing the gap to help persons with physical handicaps in achieving the same opportunity.

HOUSE BILL No. 2207

By Representatives Branson, Blumenthal, Charlton, Cloud, Douville, Duncan, Francisco, W. Fuller, Hassler, M. Johnson, Littlejohn, Love, Lowther, D. Miller, V. Miller, Moore, Schmidt and Wagnon

2-4

0018 AN ACT concerning services for persons with physically handi-
0019 capping conditions; authorizing an optional tax levy therefor.

0020 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

0021 Section 1. (a) The board of county commissioners of any
0022 county may levy a tax not to exceed 1/2 mill on all taxable tangible
0023 property within the county for the purpose of assisting in the
0024 provision of services for persons with physically handicapping
0025 conditions, but such tax shall not be used for the purposes for
0026 which a tax is authorized under K.S.A. 12-1680, 19-4004, 19-4011,
0027 65-212 and 65-215. The board shall adopt a resolution stating its
0028 intent to levy the tax and the purpose therefor. The resolution
0029 shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in
0030 a newspaper of general circulation in the county. If a petition
0031 signed by at least 5% of the qualified voters of the county is filed
0032 with the county election officer, the board shall submit the
0033 proposition for approval by a majority of the qualified voters of
0034 the county voting at an election thereon. The election shall be
0035 called and held in the manner provided by the general bond law.

0036 (b) The tax levy authorized by this section shall be in addi-
0037 tion to all other tax levies authorized or limited by law and shall
0038 not be subject to or within the limitations prescribed by K.S.A.
0039 79-5001 to 79-5016, inclusive, and amendments thereto.

0040 (c) As used in this section, "physically handicapping condi-
0041 tion" means the physical condition of a person, whether con-
0042 genital or acquired by accident, injury or disease which consti-
0043 tutes a substantial disability, including but not limited to
0044 blindness and hearing impairments.

community-based independent living programs

: (1)

; and (2) "community-based independent living programs" means the rendering of services directly or coordinated through referral including the following: Housing; employment; transportation; attendant-homemaker services; adaptive equipment loan and referral; peer and professional counseling; individual, community and rights advocacy; independent living skills training; architectural accessibility; resource library; information and referral; outreach; financial assistance; socialization-recreation, and technical assistance

(d) No community-based independent living program shall be established in the community after the effective date of this act unless and until the establishment of the same has been approved by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

(2-15-83)

ATTACHMENT III

0045 Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and
0046 after its publication in the statute book.

Background

The Independent Living movement is a relatively new concept, with Federal funding first being available in 1979 through the 1978 Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The Division of Rehabilitation Programs has been a recipient of \$1,319,413 in Federal funding for Centers for Independent Living since 1979. State dollars in the amount of \$142,700 have been used as a match to these Federal funds.

Independent Living Programs are community-based programs which have substantial consumer involvement, provide services necessary to assist severely handicapped individuals to increase self-determination and to minimize dependence on others and remain within the community. Services provided directly or coordinated through referral include: attendant/homemaker care, housing, employment, peer and professional counseling, individual, community and rights advocacy, independent living skills training, architectural accessibility, resource library, transportation, information and referral, financial assistance, socialization/recreation, and technical assistance. The kinds of features a community independent living program has depend on the needs of the consumers served, the availability of existing community resources, and the physical and social make-up of the community.

Acting upon a mandate of the 1978 Kansas Legislature to establish independent living services, the State of Kansas developed three independent living centers. Currently, four centers serve 13 urban and rural Kansas counties. These projects have placed Kansas in a strong leadership role in this important field. In order to continue this leadership role and quality service delivery, the issue of local funding must be addressed.

Need

Independence Inc. has served 385 unduplicated persons since it began providing services to Douglas County in November of 1979. An average of 145 persons use one or more of the Center's services every month.

Physically disabled adults are not a new constituency, but until the advent of independent living programs they have been a largely invisible segment of our population due to the lack of accessible transportation and housing, non-medical personal care attendant services, and attitudinal and architectural barriers. The severely disabled frequently are forced into inappropriate or premature institutionalization or become an enormous burden to their families due to a lack of direct and support services which would enable them to participate in employment, recreation, and everyday activities of their community.

The types of disabilities served by independent living centers include: Multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, spinal cord injured paraplegics and quadriplegics, arthritis, cardiac conditions, stroke, diabetes, respiratory diseases, cancer, visual/hearing impaired, orthopedic conditions and post-polio.

A well-established network of services to serve individuals who are mentally retarded or have mental health problems exists throughout the state and these services are funded in part by previously enacted legislation which provided

funding through county mill levy. This bill will close the gap which has always existed for the physically disabled. With advances in medical technology and rehabilitation engineering the number of severely disabled persons who can lead productive and satisfying lives is increasing dramatically. Equally dramatic are the ever-increasing costs of institutional care for the severely disabled. These range from \$20,000 - 24,000 or more per individual per year.

HB 2207 is an option that boards of county commissions may choose to implement to support independent living programs or to begin such programs. Federal funds cannot be relied upon in the future and were never intended to be a permanent source of revenue for these programs. Kansas counties should be in a position to support these cost effective services if a county perceives that the need exists in their community for such services.

We urge your favorable action on this bill.

Mona McCoy
Executive Director
Independence Inc.
1910 Haskell Avenue
Lawrence, KS 66044
(913) 841-0333

Kansas CILs

Name: The Whole Person Center For Independent Living
Executive Director, Maggie Shreve

Location: 7546 Troost Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64131; phone 816-361-0304

Organizational
Structure:

The Whole Person Center For Independent Living is a project of Whole Person, Inc., a private non-profit corporation organized in 1978 for persons with disabilities, and, able-bodied advocates and organizations serving persons with disabilities to eliminate architectural and attitudinal barriers and expand opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Center Goals: The primary aim is to assist individuals with disabilities to live in the communities of their choice and to reach self-defined goals of independence. The secondary aim is to assist communities in the six county area of greater Kansas City in making themselves accessible to their residents who have disabilities.

Area Served: The Whole Person CIL serves Jackson, Cass, Clay, and Platte Counties in Missouri, and Johnson and Wyandotte counties in Kansas.

Eligibility: Services are available to any person with physical or multiple disability.

Services: Areas of independence include: Advocacy/law, architectural accessibility, communication skills, education, employment, equipment, finances, household management, housing, human relations, medical management, personal care, recreation, and understanding disabilities. The Center assists consumers on a long and short-term basis with the areas listed above and also provides information and referral services and limited financial assistance.

Name: Operation LINK - Living Independently in Northwest Kansas
Executive Director, Bob Mikesic

Location: P.O. Box 154
Stockton, Kansas 67669 - Mailing address

317 West 13th
Hays, Kansas 67601 - Phone: 913-625-2521

517 Main
Stockton, Kansas - Phone: 913-425-6766

112 West Kansas Avenue
Smith Center, KS 66967 - 913-282-3894

Organizational
Structure:

Organized in 1980, Operation LINK is a branch of developmental services of Northwest Kansas, a nationally accredited private agency serving the developmentally disabled, physically handicapped and mentally retarded citizens in western Kansas. It is dedicated to helping people with some type of disability exercise self-determination and participate in all aspects of society.

Center Goals:

The fundamental goals are to help the consumers assume responsibility for directing their own lives and to participate in the day-to-day life of the community.

Area Served:

Operation LINK serves the counties of Ellis, Graham, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Russell, Smith and Trego.

Eligibility:

Services are available to any individual who has a physical, mental or emotional impairment.

Services:

Services provided or coordinated through referral are: Attendant care, counseling, housing, independent living skill training, job development/placement, peer counseling, advocacy, transportation, equipment maintenance and repair, and socialization/recreation.

Name:

Topeka Resource Center for the Handicapped
Executive Director, Mitch Cooper

Location:

421 S.E. Winfield
Topeka, Kansas 66607 - Phone: 913-233-6323

Organizational
Structure:

This Center is a project of the Topeka Resource Center for Independent living for the Handicapped, Inc. It was organized in 1980 as a non-profit Center for Independent Living individuals with all types of disabilities.

Center Goals:

The goals of this Center are to help the handicapped individual to live as independently and freely as he/she would like.

Area Served:

The city of Topeka, and Shawnee County.

Eligibility:

Services are available to individuals with any type of disability.

Services:

Training in self-advocacy assistance in securing financial aid as well as social services, help in finding accessible housing and home adaptation, counseling, aid in finding and training attendants and homemakers, recreational and leisure activities and support groups. The Center also provides transportation, signing, braille, reading services and has a TTY.

Name: Independence Inc.
Executive Director, Mona McCoy

Location: 1910 Haskell
Lawrence, Kansas 66044; phone (913) 841-0333

Organizational Structure: The Lawrence Independent Living Resource Center (LILRC) was founded by Independence Inc., a private non-profit corporation in 1979. LILRC was a pilot project for the state of Kansas and was one of only ten grants of its kind awarded nationally in 1979.

Current funding is provided by a 75% federal share, through Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, with a 25% state match from Kansas Vocational Rehabilitation.

Center Goals: The LILRC serves physically, developmentally, and emotionally disabled residents of Lawrence and Douglas County with an emphasis on the severely handicapped in order to enable them to live more independently. The objectives of Independence Inc. are:

1. To coordinate existing community services and assist in the development of services not otherwise available for severely handicapped consumers.
2. To facilitate independent living through direct and support services to the consumers.
3. To create a project that provides for direct consumer involvement and management of independent living services.

Area Served: Lawrence, Douglas County and adjacent counties not served by an independent living center.

Eligibility: Services are available to any individual who has a physical, mental or emotional impairment.

Services: Counseling, peer counseling, advocacy/benefits assistance, attendant/homemaker assistance, adaptive equipment loan, housing assistance, transportation, resource library, community education, information, and referral, outreach, loan program for adaptive equipment and housing modification for accessibility.

TESTIMONY
to
HOUSE COMMITTEE on ASSESSMENT & TAXATION

February 15, 1983

By: Mitch Cooper
Representing: Topeka Resource Center for the Handicapped
Re: HB 2207

HB 2207 represents an effort to enhance county participation in the support of services designed to provide options for persons with physically handicapping conditions to live as independently as possible.

In the four years since the initiation of the first Center for Independent Living, residents of at least thirteen (13) Kansas counties have benefitted from the valuable services that these programs have had to offer. In addition, families residing in neighboring counties have experienced the positive residual effects.

In addition to private donations from citizens, several of the local governments have demonstrated their support via the allocation of a limited precious resource; that is, some of the funds derived from the General Revenue Sharing program.

It has been troubling that requests from other areas around the state cannot be dealt with adequately. The nature and intensity of independent living services as community based resources dictates that active programs be closely available in terms of their geographic location.

HB 2207, if passed, would assist in furthering that goal.

(Note: Attached please find some information relating to the estimated cost effectiveness of one center located in Shawnee County.)

Attachment to Testimony to House Committee on Assessment & Taxation
February 15, 1983 - by Mitch Cooper, representing the Topeka Resource Center
for the Handicapped

COST EFFECTIVENESS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TOPEKA RESOURCE CENTER FOR THE
HANDICAPPED

During its first one and one half years of operation, the Topeka Resource Center of the Handicapped has served 377 disabled persons directly and has provided systems advocacy services benefitting many others. Of the 377, 87 are multiply disabled, having two to four disabling conditions. These individuals are at greater risk of costly institutionalization simply by virtue of the severity of restriction brought on to their basic life activity functioning due to the combination of disabilities.

Out of the total population being served by the Topeka Resource Center for the Handicapped, there are 26 individuals living in the Shawnee County area who, by their own perceptions as well as those of center staff, would be institutionalized if the Topeka Resource Center for Handicapped were not available to them. These individuals are all living on a total public benefit package costing state and/or federal taxpayers less than \$10,000 per person per year. Most of these consumers are living on benefit packages costing less than \$5,000 per person per year. Institutionalization in Kansas per person runs between \$10,800 and \$22,400 per year. Thus, if the lowest and highest institutionalization cost figures are averaged, it can be assumed that the average institutional cost per person would be approximately \$16,600. Even if the rather high current community cost figure of \$10,000 per year per person is used, an average savings of at least \$6,600 per person per year can be shown. This amount multiplied by 26 individuals equals \$171,600 total savings through operation of the program.

The 26 individuals cited above will not always be dependent on the Center's services. The Center's goal is to make all disabled individuals with whom it works as independent as their maximum potential allows. The number of 26 individuals at any given time who would be institutionalized without Center services is fairly consistent. This is due to new persons coming into the program as others progress.

Additional to the 26 described, an average of 5.38 disabled persons are assisted each month in locating appropriate housing. Although figures are not available as to exactly how many, it is certainly safe to assume that some of these individuals would have been forced back into more costly institutionalization if such housing location services had not been available.

(OVER)

The Topeka Resource Center for the Handicapped is further working with the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to help implement the Home and Community Based Services, Title XIX Waivered Services Program. This is programming administered for the specific purpose of deinstitutionalizing disabled and elderly people in order to save money. For this concept to work, the community based services must be available. Although a relatively new program, a number of individuals have already been assisted in finding community based services through the Center. Many more are expected to follow.

Yet another area where money is being saved for the State by the Topeka Resource Center for the Handicapped is that of Social Security representations. The Federal Administration has stepped up the Continuing Disability Investigation processes. This has translated into many Kansans who are truly too disabled to hold employment losing their Social Security Disability or Supplemental Security Income benefits. When such benefits are lost, usually the only survival recourse the individual has is to seek State General Assistance benefits. The Topeka Resource Center for the Handicapped offers the service of Social Security representation in order to try to get such terminated benefits reinstated or to assure that new benefit requests are approved. This involves assisting the handicapped consumer through the Reconsideration process, and when necessary, the Administrative Hearing. Seventy per cent of initial cases handled by the Center have resulted in benefits being granted. Had this service not been available, State General Assistance would have paid each individual at least \$180.00 per month, and this figure does not even include state supported medical benefits. For each seven out of ten individuals annual cash payments would total \$15,120.00. Again, these figures reflect only direct cash savings to the state. Significant savings in medical benefits not expended would also accrue.

Presented to Kansas House Committee on Assessment and Taxation (2/15/83).

The WHOLE PERSON provides services to physically disabled adults in the greater Kansas City area, including Johnson and Wyandotte counties. These services assist disabled people in achieving their goals of obtaining or maintaining independent lifestyles. The WHOLE PERSON has provided Independent Living Assistance (similar to case management and service planning) to 433 people since opening in January of 1981. 2,060 information and referral requests have also been handled by WHOLE PERSON staff. Approximately one-third of the persons served are Kansans.

The following is a list of services provided by the WHOLE PERSON and currently available in Johnson and Wyandotte counties.

1. Accessibility Directories which list accessible entertainment establishments in KCMO, Johnson and Wyandotte Counties.
2. Accessibility Evaluations.
3. Case Management services for deaf and blind individuals in Wyandotte County.
4. Close Encounters Panel which is a speakers bureau of disabled persons who make presentations designed to reduce attitudinal barriers.
5. Financial Assistance which is a loan program and pays for Personal Care Assistance services for 5 Missourians and 1 Kansan.
6. Group Advocacy which covers a wide range of activities on behalf of the disabled persons such as housing, transportation, personal care, etc.
7. Housing Assistance and Referral.
8. Independent Living Assistance which is a one-on-one "counseling" and planning service.
9. Interpreter Services for consumers receiving Independent Living Assistance.
10. Information and Referral.
11. Newsletter (bi-monthly).
12. Outreach including presentations, brochures, media releases and public service announcements.
13. Peer Counseling which is para-professional counseling by a person with a similar disability.
14. Personal Care Assistance Training and Evaluation (training provided to consumer, evaluation performed under contract with Rehabilitation Institute).

15. Student Guide to Area Colleges and Universities.
16. Technical Assistance and Training (usually to professionals, students, and organizations).
17. Trauma Line which is a hot-line telephone counseling service.
18. Volunteer Programming which offers disabled persons an alternative to other types of employment.

The WHOLE PERSON is nearing the end of a three year Federal grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration. Continued Federal funding may be available, however, the level of this funding is likely to be greatly reduced. The WHOLE PERSON is looking at all possible sources of funding in order to maintain services at their present level. This legislation would enable Johnson or Wyandotte County to decide whether they wish to fund services such as those offered by the WHOLE PERSON for their disabled citizens.

For more information, contact:

David Lykens, Independent Living Specialist
WHOLE PERSON, Inc.
7546 Troost Suite 105
Kansas City, MO 64131

or at home

10751 Oakmont
Overland Park, KS 66210



kansas council of disabled persons, inc.

reply to:

Sharaine J. Rice, President
12512 W. 97th Terrace
Apt. #300
Lenexa, Kansas 66215

TO: KS. House of Representatives,
Assessment and Taxation Committee

Date: February 15, 1983

Subject: House Bill 2207

The Kansas Council of Disabled Persons would like to go on record in support of House Bill 2207 that is before the Assessment and Taxation Committee at this time.

Kansas has seen a tremendous growth in the involvement of disabled citizens of Kansas in the mainstream of society over the last five years. Much of this has been a result of the Independent Living movement and the establishment of the four Centers for Independent Living in Kansas (three of the Centers are in Kansas, and one is in Kansas City, Missouri, but it serves Johnson and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas). Over the last year, severe budget cuts have been made in the Federal Budget. These cuts have affected Centers for Independent Living in Kansas. With cuts in Independent Living funds, Centers are having a harder time providing top-notch services to the disabled citizens of Kansas. Thus, to make up for the loss of Federal funds, a mill levy tax is proposed that would assist Centers for Independent Living in the continued provision of services to Kansans who have physical disabilities.

The Kansas Council of Disabled Persons supports this levy and urges the 1983 Kansas Legislature to pass this mill and show its support for House Bill 2207, thus making it possible for more disabled citizens of Kansas to partake in the mainstream of activities in our State.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharaine J. Rice
Sharaine J. Rice
President

ATTACHMENT VIII
TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 2207

Prepared and presented by Michael Lechner, Executive Secretary,
Kansas Advisory Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 2-15-83.

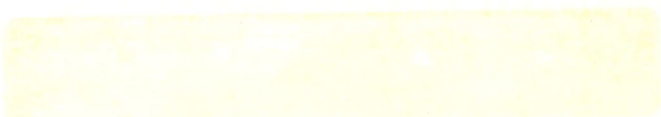
Over the past 15 years, there has been an increasing trend to release physically and mentally disabled Americans from institutions and to facilitate these persons' capability to live in the community. This movement has gained such momentum that it is rapidly becoming the norm, rather than the exception.

In consonance with this movement, the U.S. Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act in 1978 to provide funding to Independent Living Centers. These centers assist disabled individuals who are not eligible for traditional rehabilitation programs, but who are capable of leading a better life in the community.

Since 1980, these programs have been in constant jeopardy of defunding due to federal budgetary cuts. It is unlikely that the jeopardy will be soon alleviated.

HB 2207 reflects an attempt by the State Legislature to endorse and encourage continued successful programs which enhance the fullest possible independence of disabled persons. Additionally, HB 2207 would be an affirmative response to the President's call for a New Federalism, as counties would enjoy the option of levying the tax at their discretion.

For these reasons, I am supporting favorable action by the House Committee on Assessment and Taxation regarding HB 2207. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.



ATTACHMENT IX

Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc.

February 15, 1983

TO: The Assessment and Taxation Committee, Kansas House of Representatives

FROM: Legislative Committee, Mary Adams: Chairperson
Susan Tabor: Member
Michael J. Byington: Lobby
Ardonna Pohl: Advisor
Sam Wilson: Advisor
William Lewis: Advisor

RE: House Bill 2207

The Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired Inc., a statewide advocacy organization for the blind and visually impaired, active in Kansas for over 60 years, and having a current membership of 350 plus, strongly supports HB 2207.

This legislation calls for a county option. It does not force the State Government or any local government to spend money. It simply gives the local governments the right to tax and thereby spend money to assist the physically handicapped if it is the desire of local citizens for this to occur.

The Bill is well conceived in its present form as it provides necessary flexibility to derive maximum benefit from any monies which might be collected. County governments would be able to target funding to fill service gaps which are created due to federal and/or state cutbacks, or which have always existed.

Currently, State Government is by far the most major provider of services to the physically handicapped. Certainly all services the State offers are essential, but it seems time the for the State to give the counties the opportunity to also do their part.

Currently, only 14 Kansas counties are served by programming specifically targeted to serve all physically handicapped populations. A few other counties have single disability related programs. Such programming, where it exists, is usually either private in funding, or is funded by monies which, however administrated, flow indirectly from federal sources. HB 2207 would allow for programming in the other 91 counties of the state still in need, and would help assure the potential for financial stability of programming already in operation.

Kansas can no longer afford to waste human potential by by allowing a large segment of its physically handicapped population to be custodially warehoused at great expense to the tax payer. Service delivery at the county level can mean more disabled individuals living in the community as productive contributors into the local economy.

ATTACHMENT IX

(2-15-83)



STATE OF KANSAS

JOHN CARLIN, GOVERNOR

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

REHABILITATION SERVICES

ROBERT C. HARDER, SECRETARY

2700 WEST 6TH STREET
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66606
(913) 296-3911
KANS-A-N 561-3911

STATEMENT REGARDING HOUSE BILL No. 2207

Concerning services for persons with
physically handicapping conditions;
authorizing an optional tax levy therefor.


I. BACKGROUND

Currently, comprehensive community-based independent living services for adults with physically handicapping conditions are very limited, relying almost exclusively on grant resources of State or Federal government. A case in point is the uncertain status of centers for independent living, funded by the Federal Rehabilitation Services Administration and matching State General Revenues through Kansas Rehabilitation Services. Although four such centers exist, serving 13 Kansas counties, their future lies virtually in the hands of the Congress. Present National policy emphasizes local services.

Four years' experience administering a grant program for independent living indicates that if handicapped persons cannot obtain services to promote independence, such persons often have to become more dependent, placing more burden on taxpayers by relying heavily upon institutional or entitlement resources, or diverting family assets for support, thereby making the family less self-reliant. A long-standing gap in services exists for persons whose handicapping condition is deemed to be too severe under eligibility guidelines of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. By developing independent living skills, such persons may then have a better chance to become eligible for services under the Rehabilitation Act, eventually entering the workforce and becoming taxpayers.

II. COMMENTS

The Bill, as introduced, provides for a broad range of services. The following comments are not intended to support or oppose funding issues relevant to the Bill. From the viewpoint of Rehabilitation Services' experience administering independent living grants to community-based organizations for four years, the following recommendations are offered for clarifying and strengthening administrative aspects of the Bill:

- a. The purpose (line 0023) should reflect the idea of creating or continuing a program of comprehensive independent living services operated by a municipality, county or nonprofit organization, pursuant to standards established by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.
 - b. Any nonprofit corporation may receive public funds raised through taxation and/or public solicitation only after such corporation has been approved by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.
 - c. Any nonprofit corporation providing community-based independent living services should annually provide the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the board or boards of county commissioners with a complete annual financial report indicating the amount of fees collected, the amount of tax money received under contract with the board or boards, and any other income, plus disbursements, including salaries paid to each person employed by the nonprofit corporation. The governing board of all such nonprofit corporations should report to the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the board or boards of county commissioners in such form as may be required to accurately and clearly reflect the activities of a center for independent living.
 - d. Only services which are non-residential in nature should be provided, designed to promote the independence of adults with physically handicapping conditions to live and participate within the community.
 - e. A program of comprehensive independent living services may include plans to improve public building and service accessibility, including but not limited to architectural barrier removal, TTY/TDD equipment for police and fire departments, hospitals, etc.; training for personal care attendants; Braille directories in public buildings; interpreters for hearing impaired persons in municipal and county government proceedings; coordination and referral of housing, transportation and attendant care services; and other related activities.
 - f. A program of comprehensive independent living services may not include activities which make private property (dwellings, vehicles, etc.) accessible.
 - g. A program of comprehensive independent living services may include establishment and sustainment of comprehensive community-based centers for independent living, serving persons of all disabilities, by coordinating resources and services provided by this and other similar mill levy authority.
- 

III. SRS/REHABILITATION SERVICES POSITION

SRS/Rehabilitation Services neither advocates nor opposes the revenue generating considerations of House Bill No. 2207. SRS/Rehabilitation Services ascribes to administrative effectiveness regarding the delivery of community-based comprehensive independent living services to adults with handicapping conditions and offers the foregoing comments only for such consideration.

Gabriel R. Faimon, Commissioner
Rehabilitation Services

February 15, 1983

2700 West 6th Street
Biddle Building, Second Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66606

(913) 296-3911

HOUSE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

HOUSE BILL NO. 2207

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am Joan Oliver, Private Citizen and Board Member of Topeka Independent Living Resource Center, Inc.

I am in support of House Bill #2207 as it would be instrumental in augmenting recently reduced State and Federal resources for the physically handicapped. By providing this means for counties to subsidize services for the physically handicapped, the tax levy would logically promote further independence among your physically handicapped constituents.


Joan Oliver 2/15/83

Testimony of Robert L. Tabor, J.D.
Regarding House Bill #2207

The House Committee on Assessment and Taxation
Kansas House of Representatives
15 February 1983

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to present my views in support of House Bill #2207. I am in support of House Bill #2207 for the following reasons:

- 1) This bill will provide local communities the option for fund raising to support programs for the physically handicapped, which have been traditionally left to the states to provide. If bill #2207 is adopted, counties will for the first time in Kansas history be able to provide programs for the physically handicapped; thus reducing the burden on the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, traditionally the provider of such service programs.
- 2) I believe that House Bill #2207 would provide greater accountability for the management of service programs for the physically handicapped. This would operate by calling for direct participation from the handicapped recipients of these service programs, by giving them the opportunity to express input at the county level with regard to the nature and form of programs provided through these new Mill Levy funds. Furthermore, House Bill #2207 does not call for a tax increase at the state level. Rather it gives counties the option to raise funds to be earmarked for specific programs formerly provided at the state level.

For these reasons your support of House Bill #2207 would be sincerely appreciated.

ATTACHMENT XIII

TO: Assessment and Taxation Committee; House of Representatives, Kansas
Legislative

FROM: LeeAnne Pepperd; 905 Orleans, Topeka, Kansas 66606

As I am a severely disabled quadriplegic, I am in favor of the HR 2207 being passed. I feel that it would better benefit all those concerned if the severely disabled were kept in the community where they would be tax paying citizens, verses placing them in a Nursing Home where they would be a tax payers burden.

LeeAnne Pepperd
LeeAnne Pepperd

ATTACHMENT XIII

(2-15-83)

HOUSE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

HOUSE BILL NO. 2207

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Due to previous commitments I am unable to attend your committee meeting and give oral testimony regarding House Bill No. 2207.

However, as a lobbyist for the AAA Automobile Club of Kansas, but acting as a private citizen and board member of Topeka Independent Living Resource Center, Inc., I urge you to act on House Bill No. 2207 favorably.

This bill permits counties to act independently, to improve services within their boundaries, for the physically handicapped and is a very viable alternative to a statewide mandate concerning this matter. It would promote more independent living among the physically handicapped of this state.



Ron Welch

2/15/83

ATTACHMENT XV

Citizens with disabilities across the state are very concerned about what has been happening to many organizations that provide services to help disabled individuals. Monies to fund many programs have been so severely reduced that essential services have been stopped.

In order to lessen the impact of the reduction of funds, the legislature is being asked to consider and pass a ½ mill tax levy to be carried out on the county level. Monies collected would be provided to eligible agencies and organizations for the continuation of services.

We realize that this is a difficult time to ask for a tax increase. But the benefits can not be ignored. This opportunity to better the life of a substantial number of citizens. For many persons, the services offered by these organizations are necessary for survival. For others, these services mean a more independent and richer life.

As two disabled citizens who work and pay taxes, we feel this proposal is vital to the well-being of many people and urge you to pass the ½ mill levy tax.

Mary Reyer

Mary Reyer
William Reyer

William J. Reyer

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION
COMMITTEE REGARDING HB 2207

I am Howard Moses, District Aide to Congressman Jim Slattery. I have administered the development of independent living services for the severely disabled through the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Prior to my present position, I was a Research Associate for the Research and Training Center on Independent Living at the University of Kansas.

Funding of long-term services for severely disabled individuals to enable them to live and participate in the community has received a substantial amount of my attention over the past five years. The State of Kansas has made progress in establishing such services during this period of time. Of course, vocational rehabilitation services have provided a wide range of services to disabled individuals for nearly a half century. But it must be kept in mind that these services are vocationally oriented and must relate to a vocational goal.

The establishment of Home and Community Based Services under the Title XIX Medical Services Program has also expanded opportunities for long term care. As required by Federal and State legislation, these services must be medically oriented and under the supervision of qualified medical personnel.

The third link in the continuum of services developed is the independent living centers. These centers have provided the necessary services of transportation, attendant care management, advocacy, adaptive equipment repair, interpreter, daily living skills training, and various other services necessary for full independence of severely disabled individuals. Without this third link, the risk of institution-

alization substantially increases.

Funding for this third link has rested primarily on the Federal government. The State of Kansas has made substantial efforts to preserve the funding base of these services in light of cuts in support by the Federal government over the last two years. Implementation of HB 2207 would provide the additional funding foundation for continuation of these services by establishing a method for both local and State support.

The local programs must, and have, establish their credibility to serve severely disabled individuals before the local funding source will be provided. This same partnership of State and local funding has proven to be a beneficial method of service delivery to developmentally disabled, mentally disabled, and aged individuals. HB 2207 will establish the same potential for long term, community based services for severely disabled individuals.

HB-2159 TESTIMONY
KANSAS DEPARTMENT ON AGINGBill Brief:

HB-2159 authorizes cities and counties to levy up to 1.500 mill for elderly service programs. The present authorization limits is 1.000 mill for all cities and counties, with counties having population of more than 15,500 and less than 16,000 be allowed to levy up to 1.500 mill.

Bill Provision:

The bill provides for the following:

1. Raises allowable maximum aging mill levy from 1.000 to 1.500 mills upon voter approval.
2. Requires petition of 5% of registered voters for the election of the tax.
3. Annual county tax rate determined by the Board of County Commissioners or the governing body of any city.
4. Insures existing aging mill authority, if the increase is rejected, is retained.

amends K.S.A. 12-1680 by:

1. Eliminates the provision of 1.500 mill levy for those counties having a population of more than 15,500 and less than 16,000; and
2. Establishes the tax levy of not more than 1.5 mill for all cities and counties, upon voter approval.

Testimony:

The Kansas Department on Aging strongly supports HB-2159 "Elderly Service Mill Increase", as a proponent for local units of government to better service the needs of Kansas' older community. K.S.A. 12-1680 et seq., presently allows cities and counties to levy, upon voter approval, a tax levy up to 1.000 mill for elderly services. Local elected officials establish the rate. For those counties with population of more than 15,500 and less than 16,000, a tax levy up to 1.500 mill may be established. Of the 105 Kansas counties, 60 have such a property tax levy, for the creation or continuation of a service program for the elderly. The levies range from .210 in Ellsworth County to 1.000 in 13 counties. (See attachment.)

Of these sixty counties, who have voter approval to levy for such elderly services, twenty-one are levying at the rate of .800 or above to the maximum limit of 1.000 mill, reaching the maximum amount that can be authorized. With the present authorization limit at 1.000 mill, those cities and counties who do wish to raise additional funds for elderly services, are restricted due to the present statute limitation. Additionally, according to the 1980 Census, only two Kansas counties, would fall into the population provision, of 15,500 to 16,000 and be allowed to levy up to 1.500 mill.

The Kansas Department on Aging has no jurisdiction or authority over the distribution or enactment of tax levy funds. These funds are generated from the tax levy, as approved, by the registered voters, on taxable, tangible property in the city or county for either local municipalities or non-profit organizations to provide elderly service programs. The County Commissions or governing body of a city may levy, a specified rate, not to exceed the mill authority as approved upon by the voters. KDOA being an advocate for elderly persons, encourages local units of government to maximize its service benefits through local control. The Aging mill levy is one way to achieve it.

The services provided from the allocation of these funds incorporates a wide spectrum of aging service programs. Funds are locally appropriated for the program operation and maintenance of local senior centers, city and county transportation systems, and for non-federal matches for various federal grant programs. Counties who have such tax authority have the opportunity to provide direct program services to the elderly and respond to the local needs of such persons in carrying out the activities of daily living, enabling many Older Kansans to remain in their homes.

Local units of government and various non-profit organizations will be experiencing federal support cutbacks in numerous social service program areas. The 1984 Federal Budget proposes to reduce the federal budgets to ACTION volunteer programs, Social Service Block Grants, and proposes the elimination of Community Service Program funds, all effecting local program dollars, available to agencies in maintaining its elderly service programs. Additionally, other Social Service and Community Grants are being categorized together under fewer grant programs, making the supporting options for elderly programs difficult to ascertain.

The Kansas Department of Transportation has further speculated that local transportation programs, supported through the Section 18 and Section 16 B-2 programs will undergo major fiscal revisions. Local units of government can anticipate an increase in the amount of required, non-federal match, for purchase and operation of the vehicles, in the Section 16 B-2 program, from 20% to 25%, under the recently enacted Federal Highway Administration regulations.

Even in this era of nationwide fiscal disparity and resource uncertainty, Kansas voters have still recognized the need for additional program support for local elderly services. In November 1982, four new counties passed referendums for aging services with tax authority up to 1.000 mill. This again emphasizes the public support and awareness of the need for elderly services at the local level. This mill levy authority allows cities and counties more flexibility in responding to the needs of the elderly.

Local service providers in Kansans have a significant number of older persons to serve. According to the 1980 census, Kansas has the eighth highest proportion of elderly, persons 60 years and over, residents among the states. Of the total population 2,363,679 persons, 412,296 or 17.4% are age 60+, compared to 15.7% nationally. Of the 105 counties, 71 or 67.2% have 20.0% or more of its population being 60 years or more in age.

The Kansas population is also getting older. Between 1970 and 1980, the 75+ population in Kansas grew 46.7%, with a 40% growth value for those 85+. This high growth is significant, in that these groups, are most likely to require services to assist them in carrying out the activities of daily living, avoiding inappropriate institutionalization.

Aging service mill levies are expected to generate over \$3.56 million in FY 83-84 in Kansas. The fact remains that as cities and counties are faced with the reduction of federal support for elderly service programs, they need to have the increased latitude, based on voter approval, to generate additional aging service funds, especially for those counties who are near or presently at their levy limit. With the anticipation of reduced federal funds and a growing elderly population, there needs to be some provision in our system, for these governmental entities, at their choice, to effectively service the needs of Older Kansans.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT ON AGING

KANSAS COUNTIES WITH MILL LEVY FOR AGING SERVICES

FEBRUARY 1983

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ASSESSED VALUATION</u>	<u>MILL LEVY</u>	<u>AMOUNT GENERATED</u>
Allen	\$ 56,685,477	.500	\$ 28,342
Atchison	49,915,510	1.000	49,915
Bourbon	50,143,320	1.000	50,143
Brown	50,656,853	.880	44,578
Butler	207,039,253	.579	119,875
Chase	29,090,253	.490	14,254
Chautauqua	28,743,194	1.000	28,743
Cherokee	60,426,486	.330	19,940
Clay	43,949,094	.800	34,795
Cloud	54,983,868	1.000	54,983
Cowley	154,229,066	.710	109,502
Crawford	81,628,064	1.000	81,628
Dickinson	77,476,772	.660	51,134
Doniphan	32,008,765	1.000	32,008
Douglas	195,807,240	.927	181,513
Elk	24,509,038	1.000	24,509
Ellsworth	69,320,643	.210	14,557
Finney	261,960,670	.690	180,752
Franklin	67,927,381	.470	31,925
Geary	58,238,489	.500	29,119
Greeley	50,387,036	.501	20,233
Greenwood	53,597,914	.750	40,198
Hamilton	42,605,259	.330	14,059
Harper	72,506,259	.850	61,630
Harvey	120,927,215	.360	43,533

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ASSESSED VALUATION</u>	<u>MILL LEVY</u>	<u>AMOUNT GENERATED</u>
Hodgeman	\$ 41,737,911	.370	\$ 15,443
Jackson	33,210,837	.870	28,893
Jefferson	43,248,158	.500	21,629
Kearny	160,099,947	.250	40,024
Kingman	102,071,211	1.000 (1)	n/a
Leavenworth	103,842,025	.497	51,690
Marion	67,358,405	.590	39,741
Marshall	57,452,010	.600	34,471
McPherson	170,020,702	.910	154,718
Miami	73,949,443	.700	51,764
Mitchell	41,238,748	.500	20,619
Montgomery	129,334,528	.486	62,856
Morris	36,052,890	.500	18,026
Morton	122,451,612	.420	51,429
Neosho	66,906,841	.500	33,453
Ness	78,100,021	1.000 (1)	n/a
Norton	33,385,817	.500	16,692
Osage	50,415,117	.910	45,877
Ottawa	40,843,106	.870	35,533
Rawlins	36,696,512	.250	9,174
Reno	245,061,228	1.000	245,061
Rice	105,637,199	.570	60,213
Riley	114,642,939	1.000	114,542
Saline	162,765,530	.807	131,351
Shawnee	437,096,467	.650	284,112
Sedgwick	1,297,592,690	1.000 (1)	n/a
Sherman	46,219,471	1.000 (1)	n/a
Sumner	111,887,374	.690	77,202

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ASSESSED VALUATION</u>	<u>MILL LEVY</u>	<u>AMOUNT GENERATED</u>
Thomas	\$ 61,315,057	.790	\$ 42,920
Waubuansee	32,894,188	.920	30,262
Wallace	24,078,296	.750	18,058
Wichita	36,467,997	.480	17,504
Wilson	47,379,268	.500	23,689
Woodson	37,193,302	.900	33,473
Wyandotte	382,143,758	1.000	382,143

Explanations:

- (1) Mill levy authorization passed in November, 1982. Annual tax levy has yet to be set by the County Commission.
- (2) Mill levy authorization passed in November, 1982. Will not become effective until April, 1984. Annual tax levy has yet to be set by the County Commission.