

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Federal and State Affairs

The meeting was called to order by Rep. Neal D. Whitaker at _____
Chairperson

1:30 ~~xxx~~ a.m./p.m. on _____ February 23, 1983 in room _____ of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Rep. Roe, who was excused.

Committee staff present:
Russ Mills, Legislative Research
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statute's Office
Nora Crouch, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

- Bob West, National Electrical Contractors Association
- Ron Trembley, Building Inspector, City of Salina
- Bob Giles, Plumber, Salina, Kansas
- Robert Feldner, Central Inspection Division, City of Wichita
- Jim Kaup, League of Kansas Municipalities
- Janet Stubbs, Home Builders Association of Kansas
- Gerald Jones, Code Administrator, City of Overland Park
- James Power, Department of Health & Environment

Chairman Whitaker called the meeting to order and announced that HB 2388 and HB 2389 were on hearing status.

Rep. Bob Ott appeared to explain the provisions of both bills stating that the bills pertain to the state licensing of plumbers and electricians. The bills were introduced because the Inspector of the City of Salina thought there were problems. The problem is if someone is a licensed plumber in the City of Salina they cannot operate anywhere else without getting licensed there. The state licensing would enable plumbers and electricians to operate anywhere in the state. (See Attachment A & B)

Bob West, National Electrical Contractors Association, appeared on HB 2388 and HB 2389 stating they have had a standing policy supporting the concept of licensing as addressed by the bill. We feel the trade deals with the installation of products that are connected to a very dangerous item in a home and we want to avoid any tragedy that could happen. (See Attachment C)

Ron Trembley, Building Inspector, City of Salina, appeared on HB 2388 and HB 2389 stating these bills have been kicked around in Kansas for a number of years. One of our problems is with reciprocity. If you want to go to work in another city you have to take a test. Salina reciprocates with about 13 other cities and this generates a lot of paperwork. There should be central testing and certification of qualifications.

Bob Giles, Plumbing Contractor, City of Salina, appeared on HB 2389 stating that in Salina there is a uniform code to follow, however, if he works in Junction City he has two codes to follow. He would like to see one statewide code so that when a person travels around the work would be the same and would be inspected the same.

Robert B. Feldner, Superintendent of the Central Inspection Division of the City of Wichita, Kansas, appeared on HB 2388 and HB 2389 stating that the licensing ought to remain a prerogative of the local unit of government. This has worked well. They would support statewide testing and a certification program that would state minimum qualifications of an individual to perform the work. They proposed some additional amendments to the proposed legislation. (See Attachment D)

Gerald H. Jones, Code Administrator, City of Overland Park, appeared on HB 2388 and HB 2389 expressing concerns about the extend and detail of the administration of the rules governing the licensing of plumbers and electricians. He suggested an exemption be added to Sec. 15 on personnel certified by one of the nationally recognized model code organizations. (See Attachment E)

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Federal and State Affairs,
room 526-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 P.M. on February 23, 1983

Janet Stubbs, Executive Director of Home Builders Association of Kansas, appeared to express concerns on HB 2388 and HB 2389 opposing statewide licensing of plumbers and electricians as another layer of bureaucracy. Mrs. Stubbs expressed further concerns about who will inspect a completed job, education required to obtain a license, and the grandfather clause. (See Attachment F)

Jim Kaup, League of Kansas Municipalities, appeared on HB 2388 and HB 2389 stating that they have in the past been opposed the intent of any legislation that restricts the licensing functions of any governing body. This bill should be cleaned up to specifically provide that there is no attempt to preempt any local jurisdictional requirement. The state should develop and administer a competency test that would be on a voluntary basis for both the individual and the city involved.

James Power, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, appeared on HB 2388 and HB 2389 presenting testimony from Jim Aiken, Director, of the Agency. (See Attachment G) Mr. Power advised that they would be willing to create a task force to look at both bills, work with the League, various contractors, and others in the state to come up with a workable solution. There are a number of questions with both bills which need to be resolved.

The Chairman advised Committee members there was a proposed change in language presented by the Ombudsman for Committee consideration. (See Attachment H), also further information on the raising of the drinking age from Reverend Richard Taylor (See Attachment I), and information from Nancy Brown, Trustee, Oxford Township, on the creation of townships (See Attachment J).

Rep. Barr moved, Rep. Ediger seconding, that the minutes for the February 17, 1983, meeting be approved. The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned.

GUEST LIST

FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

DATE 2-23-83

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME	ADDRESS	WHO YOU REPRESENT
Ronald R. Tremblay	112 N. DOUGLAS SALINA	City of Salina
Robert M Gile	Rt 2 Salina	Robert Gile Contracting P.H.B.
Herbert Whitlow	Topeka	Ks Phbg Htg Cooling contractors
Mary Ellen Gmlee	Wichita	City of Wichita
Robert B Faldner	"	" " "
Wade Russell	"	" " "
James Stubbs	Topeka	Home Builders of Ks.
Jim Aiken	Topeka	KDHE
James Pucci	"	KDHE
Jim Kaup	"	League of Municipalities
Owen Rosenberg	Overland	Chas. H. Karam
Burt Wolf	Overland	Chas. H. Karam
Gerald Jones	Overland Park	City of Overland Park
SCOTT LAMBERS	OVERLAND PARK	CITY OF OVERLAND PARK
Myrna H.E. Ottaway	Dodge City	Self
Seldon E Tucker	Topeka	NECA
DONALD E. VOLLE	TOPEKA	IBEW Lu 226
CHARLES P. KELLY	WICHITA	WICHITA CHAPTER NAT'L ELEC. CONTR. ASSN.
Allen Inlow	320 LAURA Wichita, Ks	Kansas Plumbing, Heating, Cooling Contractors Assn.
Keith Brewer	1015 E. DOUGLAS Wichita, Ks 67211	" " "

DEFINITIONS TO BE ADDED TO HOUSE BILL 2389, SECTION 2.

MASTER PLUMBER.

A "Master Plumber" is any person skilled in the planning, superintending, and the practical installation of plumbing and otherwise legally qualified to contract for plumbing and installations, and to conduct the business of plumbing and who is familiar with the laws, rules and regulations governing the same.

JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER.

A "Journeyman Plumber" is any person other than a Master Plumber, who, as his principal occupation, is engaged as an employee of, or otherwise working under the direction of, a Master Plumber in the practical installation of plumbing.

APPRENTICE PLUMBER.

An "Apprentice Plumber" is any person other than a Journeyman Plumber or Master Plumber, who, as his principal occupation, is engaged in working as an employee of a Master Plumber, under the immediate and personal supervision of either a Journeyman Plumber or Master Plumber, in learning and assisting in, the installation of plumbing.

Atch. A

ADD A NEW SECTION 18 to House Bill 2389, and renumber the remaining sections.

Sec. 19.

Nothing in this act shall preclude cities or counties within the state from issuing and requiring possession of a license from such cities or counties, to engage in the business of plumbing within its jurisdiction. No city or county shall require of a certified plumber any additional examinations as a prerequisite to licensure. Cities or counties may charge such fees as are reasonable and proper for the issuance of a license to engage in the business of plumbing within its jurisdiction.

Delete Line 0045 and that portion of line 0046 up to and including the word "specifications"

Section 3 (j)

Line 0109 add, after the word "conduct" codes and standards

Where the word "LICENSE" appears anywhere in the act, the word "CERTIFICATE" should be used.

Atch. B

TESTIMONY
BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE OF FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS
FEBRUARY 23, 1983
ROBERT A. WEST
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My testimony here today represents the position of the members of the Kansas Chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association, a trade association which represents approximately sixty electrical contractors in the state of Kansas. Those sixty electrical contracting firms employ as many as 1,500 to 2,000 electricians throughout the state. We consequently have vivid interest in any type of legislation which would effect the licensing of electrical contractors and the electricians which our firms employ.

Our association has long had a standing policy supporting the concept of licensing for electricians and electrical contractors as is being address by HB 2388. We do feel that the trade in which we are engaged, the electrical contracting industry, deals with the installation of products which are associated with a very dangerous and hazardous power source: that being electrical energy. It should, therefore, be in the public interest that these electrical products are installed in a safe and workman like manner by licensed and qualified personel to avoid tragedies that result in the lose of life or limb.

Atch. C

Even though we do support the concept of licensing as is being promoted by HB 2388 we would like to address the current format of HB 2388 and point out four subject areas which we feel are either not presently addressed by the bill or which might need some revision in the current language.

1. Most of the major cities in the state of Kansas currently have licensing and inspection provisions for electrical contractors and their electricians. If a state licensing law were to be passed such as HB 2388, we would assume that the localities would no longer have their licensing provisions which we would be in agreement with but this is not clarified at this time in the bill. As I mentioned localities also have inspection authority, which is carried out by local electrical inspectors through the building inspection departments. HB 2388 does not provide for a state inspection authority nor does it provide for the localities to continue their current inspection of electrical installations and the enforcement of the proper use of electrical licenses.
2. The act does not make a clear distinction between the "electrical contractor" in HB 2388, the two terms are used virtually interchangeably and put under a single definition as "professional electricians". In the various localities having licensing ordinances and other state electrical laws, there are provisions set up for the licensing of the electrical contractor, who engages in the business, and the electrician, who carries out the work and who does the installations. Section 16 (c) of the bill is a good example of how no clear distinction is being made. It states that the professional electrician or electrical contractor shall be responsible for all work performed by an employee.

There is no question that the contracting firm will and should be held accountable for its work. But the distinction between the contractor and the electrician needs to be more clearly defined. The contractor will have certain licensure stipulations and whoever is installing the work - the electrician - should have separate licensure stipulations.

Again the purpose of a licensing act should be to have the electrical work installed in a safe manner by qualified individuals.

3. One of our greatest concerns with the act is found in Section 17, which is the act's "Grandfather Clause". We would certainly support the idea of a "Grandfather Clause" if it applied to those persons who currently hold local licenses and have held those licenses as a contractor or as an electrician for a certain period of time. Section 17, however, makes for some very liberal terms for entering the electrical construction profession. It states simply that a person need only state under oath that he has been "practicing as an electrician" on the effective date of this act. We would not be in favor of that language, and we do not feel it would promote the purpose of the bill.
4. In Section 8, the bill does not make any reference to the National Electrical Code in its provisions for examinations. The National Electric Code is a national recognized code sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association and is adhered to by virtually all states and localities which have licensing and inspection authority. The licensing localities in Kansas adopt the code as do three adjacent states which have state licensing: Colorado, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

These four subjects would be our major concerns with the bill.

Again we certainly support the basic concepts found in the bill. We do want to point out that the problem areas in the bill need to be spoken too before further consideration is given. We would support further study of HB 2388.

We appreciate the Committee's consideration of our position.

THE CITY OF WICHITA

OFFICE OF CENTRAL INSPECTION DIVISION

DATE February 22, 1983



TO Federal and State Affairs Committee of the Kansas House of Representatives

FROM Robert B. Feldner, Superintendent of the Central Inspection Division of the City of Wichita, Kansas

SUBJECT City of Wichita Position on House Bills No. 2388 and 2389 on Statewide Licensing of the Electrical and Plumbing Professions

The City of Wichita wishes to express its concern in regard to the drafts of the captioned bills as written.

Our concerns are on two fronts.

The first of these is that we believe that licensing (the granting of the right to practice) of these professions is and ought to remain a prerogative of the local jurisdiction. Presently Wichita grants licenses through technical review boards appointed by the governing body. Individual citizens may petition these technical boards to call a hearing on the suspension or revocation of the licenses of individual contractors. This local regulatory mechanism has worked well. We note that there is no specific provision in the proposed legislation vis a vis preemption of local regulations already in effect. There is a need for legal clarification as to whether or not such State preemption would follow from passage of the legislation. If local regulations were preempted, we feel that the potential would be for the creation of a more cumbersome, less effective set of State regulations in their stead. Conversely, if local provisions are not preempted, the result will be the creation of another layer of regulation on top of existing regulatory provisions which are at present wholly adequate in many jurisdictions.

Having said this, we would, however, perhaps be supportive of some kind of State-wide testing and certification program which would attest to the minimum qualifications of an individual to perform the work. Such a program would be helpful in the cases of reciprocal recognition of qualifications among jurisdictions. The absence of a uniform Statewide code is a major obstacle to such a testing program.

Our second concern is in regard to Section 2(d) of No. 2389 and Section 2(c) of No. 2388 as regards reference to the need for those engaged in "inspection of construction" to be licensed by the boards created by the legislation. This reference is objectionable in that the determination of qualifications as inspectors should remain with the local jurisdiction. In Wichita's case, employees inspecting plumbing or electrical installations are required to have passed a certification test administered by a national model codes organization.

In summary, our basic concerns would be addressed by the insertion of the following

Rel. 0

February 22, 1983

House Bills No. 2388 and 2389

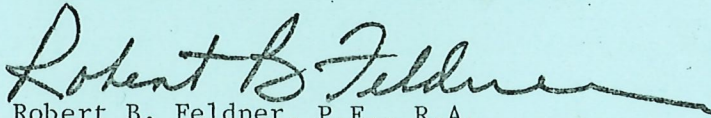
Page 2

three amendments into the proposed legislation:

1. Specifically state that nothing in the statute shall be construed as preempting local licensing and testing provisions already in effect. State provisions therefore would apply in the absence of local regulation.
2. Specifically provide for the recognition by the State boards of the licensing and testing programs of local jurisdictions determined by the boards to have standards comparable to State standards. Holders of licenses from such recognized local jurisdictions would not be required to obtain a State license.
3. Delete any reference to "inspection of construction" as being included among those activities requiring a State license.

We believe that the professional qualifications of both boards would be enhanced by adding a licensed mechanical engineer to the proposed Kansas plumbers' examining board and a licensed electrical engineer to the proposed Kansas electricians' examining board.

We believe also that the proposed creation of regulations in the plumbing and electrical areas is a complex undertaking deserving further study in all its ramifications prior to final passage.



Robert B. Feldner, P.E., R.A.
Superintendent of Central Inspection

RBF:pmml

COMMENTS TO THE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FEBRUARY 23, 1983

By: Gerald H. Jones, P.E.
Code Administrator
City of Overland Park

RE: HB2388 - AN ACT CREATING THE PROFESSIONAL ELECTRICIAN'S
LICENSE ACT.
HB2389 - AN ACT CREATING THE PROFESSIONAL PLUMBERS
LICENSE ACT.

Mr. Chairman,

I sincerely hope my comments will assist you and your committee as you deliberate these two important bills.

Since the language and purpose of both bills seems to be virtually identical, my comments will apply equally to both.

Licensing of crafts, at any level of government, has been done extremely well and it has been done very poorly.

Generally, the successful projects have professionally measured the knowledge and skill of the applicant, and have provided for more than one class of craftsman, each requiring more supervision than the Master craftsman, but requiring demonstration of certain levels of skills before performing any responsible work.

Since the acts before you are enabling acts setting up the board and providing authorization for the promulgation of rules and regulations, no indication is given to the extent nor detail of the administration of these rules.

However, Section 16, subsection C, exempts the employees or subordinates of a person holding a license. This indicates to me that only one license will be required for a corporation, regardless of the number of craftsmen working for the corporation. I doubt that this does much to guarantee the competence of any of the craftsmen.

Section 2, paragraph d, defines the practice of "Plumber" or "Electrician" and includes the phrase "..., and the inspection of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with drawings and specifications, ...etc."

Atch. E

Since Section 1 provides that any person, either public or private, practicing as a plumber or electrician as defined in Section 2 must be licensed, all government inspection agencies must become licensed and provide bonds of \$10,000 as required by Section 10.

I strongly suggest that an exemption be added to Section 15 providing that governmental inspection agencies, staffed by personnel certified by one of the nationally recognized model code organizations such as the Council of American Building Officials or its three member organizations, Building Officials and Code Administrators International, International Conference of Building Officials, or the Southern Building Code Congress be exempt from the provisions of these acts.

I submit to you, after thirty-three years in construction and thirteen years as a Code Administrator, that the techniques of inspection are far different than the techniques of installation or design.

We train our inspectors to first learn the codes, second to read and interpret the plans and specifications, then to recognize the materials and methods of installation set forth in the national standards such as the American Society of Testing Materials, Underwriters' Laboratories, etc., and to understand the test methods used to verify air or water tightness.

I guarantee you that my young, college trained inspectors will find more faulty installations with these techniques than most journeymen with many years in the trade.

Please note that I am not asking for a blanket exemption - merely recognition of a different nationally accepted method of assuring a high quality of inspection service that all of the professional organizations I described are capable of furnishing.

Thank you for your attention and please be assured that we stand ready to assist or provide whatever advice you may desire.

TESTIMONY BEFORE
HOUSE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS

FEBRUARY 23, 1983

BY

JANET J. STUBBS

HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

MY NAME IS JANET J. STUBBS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS, APPEARING TO ADVISE THE COMMITTEE OF OUR CONCERNS ON HB2388 & HB 2389.

THE HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS OPPOSES STATE-WIDE LICENSURE OF PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS AS ANOTHER LAYER OF BUREAUCRACY, AN ADDED EXPENSE TO THE INDIVIDUAL SEEKING TO PRACTICE HIS TRADE, UNWORKABLE AS WRITTEN AND UNENFORCEABLE.

FIRST OF ALL, PROPONENTS OF THE BILLS REASON THAT THEY ARE DESIRABLE AS A MEANS OF ALLOWING A PLUMBER OR ELECTRICIAN THE ABILITY TO WORK IN ALL KANSAS CITIES WITHOUT OBTAINING A LICENSE FROM THAT CITY. WHERE IS THIS PROVISION CONTAINED IN THE BILL? IS IT INTENDED TO PREVENT A CITY FROM REQUIRING A LICENSE? IF NOT, THEN THE PURPOSE HAS NOT BEEN ACHIEVED BY THIS LEGISLATION AND ANOTHER EXPENSE HAS BEEN ADDED.

IF SO, THEN WHO WILL DO THE INSPECTION OF THE JOB? ARE WE TO THEN HAVE A STATE INSPECTOR? IF THAT IS THE INTENT, WHAT WOULD BE THE EXPENSE AND WAITING TIME FOR AN INSPECTION? IF NO STATE INSPECTOR, AND NO CITY LICENSURE, THEN WHO WILL PAY THE COST OF THE INSPECTION?

Atch. F

SECTION 9 REFERS TO THE APPLICANT'S EDUCATION, BUT DOES THE BILL ESTABLISH THE REQUIRED EDUCATION TO OBTAIN A LICENSE OR WILL THE BOARD ESTABLISH THE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS? DOES SECTION 11 ALLOW THE BOARD TOTAL DISGRESSION IN THIS AREA?

SECTION 17 APPEARS TO GRANDFATHER CURRENT CONTRACTORS WITHOUT ORAL OR WRITTEN EXAMS WHO SUBMIT EVIDENCE UNDER OATH THAT SUCH PERSON IS OF GOOD CHARACTER, A RESIDENT OF KANSAS FOR 1 YEAR IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE DATE OF APPLICATION AND WAS "PRACTICING PLUMBING OR AS AN ELECTRICIAN AT THE TIME THIS ACT BECAME EFFECTIVE". THE DEFINITION FOR "PRACTICING" IN THE PROFESSION IS CONTAINED IN LINES 50-58 OF 2389 AND 45-53 OF 2388 AND WOULD ALLOW ANYONE NOW "PRACTICING" THE CHOSEN TRADE TO BECOME LICENSED.

SUPPORTERS PROPOSE THIS AS A MEANS OF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC FROM INCOMPETENT WORKMANSHIP. CAN THIS BE DONE OR IS THIS A MEANS OF RESTRICTING COMPETITION?

SECTION 15 LIMITS AN OWNER EXEMPTION TO ONLY THAT OF A SINGLE FAMILY STRUCTURE.

SECTION 16 STATES "THE ACT SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO PREVENT OR AFFECT "(B) THE PRACTICE OF A PERSON NOT A RESIDENT OF AND HAVING NO ESTABLISHED PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THIS STATE;" WOULD KANSAS PERMIT CONTRACTORS IN BORDERING STATES TO PRACTICE WITHOUT REGULATION AND WITHOUT THE \$10,000 SURETY BOND REQUIRED OF OUR KANSAS CONTRACTORS?

LOCATION OF THE MEETING PLACE OF THE BOARD DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE SPECIFIED. HOWEVER, SECTION 3 ALLOWS THE BOARD TO PETITION THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH IT IS MEETING IF A SUBPOENA IS REFUSED. WILL THE CONTRACTOR BE REQUIRED TO APPEAR IN SHAWNEE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT?

ADDITIONAL REGULATION MEANS ADDITIONAL HOUSING COSTS AND WE WOULD URGE THE COMMITTEE TO CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE COST AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE 2 MEASURES.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

TESTIMONY

HOUSE BILL 2388

Jim Aiken, Director
Division of Environment
February 23, 1983

House Bill 2388 proposes a statute to license and regulate electricians statewide. Cities under the home rule provisions currently license, inspect, and enforce city codes. In a recent court case filed against the City of Wellington, the plaintiff alleges the city ordinance dealing with licensing electricians is too restrictive and constitutes a monopoly.

House Bill 2388 creates a state board of electrician examiners to examine, license, and regulate persons -- either public or private -- providing installation, repair, and operation of electrical equipment and circuitry. The board would be created within the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Fees generated from the examinations and licenses would be deposited in a professional electricians fund and used to pay the expenses and compensation of the board. The cost of administration and enforcement would be done by Kansas Department of Health and Environment staff with state general funds. All enforcement actions would be before the board.

There are many aspects of the bill which are not clear and are conflicting. The bill needs extensive review before this agency can give its support to this new program that it would administer.

The Department of Health and Environment recommends to the Federal and State Affairs Committee that the bill be held over until next session. Further, we suggest a committee be created by the Department of Health and Environment from the League of Municipalities and independent electrical contractors' groups, and appropriate electrical unions to study the issue and submit a report to the Legislature next session. There are a number of questions which need to be resolved, including the nonuniformity of existing city electrical codes, the need to adopt a statewide uniform building code, the question of the constitutionality of the state licensing electricians which are currently being licensed under the home rule provisions of the state constitution, and can and should the entire program be fee funded.

Aiken G

PROPOSED BILL NO. _____

By

AN ACT concerning the corrections ombudsman board and the ombudsman of corrections; relating to certain records, correspondence and information.

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

Section 1. (a) Records of the office of the ombudsman of corrections or of the corrections ombudsman board which relate to the functions of such office or board shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to any person except as authorized by the ombudsman of corrections or by a majority vote of the corrections ombudsman board.

Atch. H



21-Year National Drinking-Age Law Backed By Large Majority Of Public

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J. — If the American people were voting today in a nationwide referendum on a law making 21 the national minimum drinking age, the large majority, including young people, would vote "yes."

Adults of all ages express support for a uniform national drinking age. Even 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds vote for the proposed legislation, by a 3-to-2 ratio. These young men and women would not be able to legally buy or drink alcoholic beverages if such a law were enacted. At present, 34 states and the District of Columbia permit adults under 21 to drink all or some forms of alcoholic beverage.

The strongest (6-to-1) backing for the proposal comes from persons 50 and older, with proportionately less support as age decreases. Thus, 83% of those 50 and older favor a national minimum-age law, compared to 77% of 30-to-49-year-olds, 72% of 21-to-29-year-olds, and 58% of 18-to-20-year-olds. Also, men and persons who attended college — population groups in which there is a high incidence of drinking — express somewhat greater opposition to the proposed law.

Accidents Decline

When the 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1971, giving 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds the right to vote in national elections, many states lowered their minimum legal drinking age. This reflected the belief that if young people were old enough to vote, marry, and serve in the armed forces, they were mature enough to drink responsibly. However, with teen-agers disproportionately involved in alcohol-related auto accidents, state legislators have been reassessing their drinking-age laws. As recently as 1979, 12 states permitted 18-year-olds to drink; today only five do.

Spurred by parents of children killed in accidents involving drunk drivers, President Reagan last year named a 32-member commission to study the drunk-driving problem. One of the commission's key recommendations urged states to raise the legal age for buying or consuming alcoholic beverages to 21.

Drunk driving reportedly causes 25,000 auto fatalities and costs the nation some \$24 billion each year. Some states which have taken tough measures to deal with drunk driving, including raising their legal drinking age, report sharp reductions in alcohol-related accidents.

One of the principal arguments for raising the legal age is that it would help prevent high-school seniors, many of whom are now of legal age, from buying alcoholic beverages for their younger schoolmates.

Gallup surveys have shown strong public support for raising the minimum drinking age in states where it is legal to drink at ages 18 or 19. However, a 1981 Gallup Youth Survey of 13-to-18-year-olds found that far fewer teen-agers living in states with lower drinking ages favored raising the legal age, while in states with higher limits, many more teen-agers expressed a preference for lowering the drinking age.

Following is the question asked of adults in the latest survey and the key findings:

Do you favor or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all states to 21?

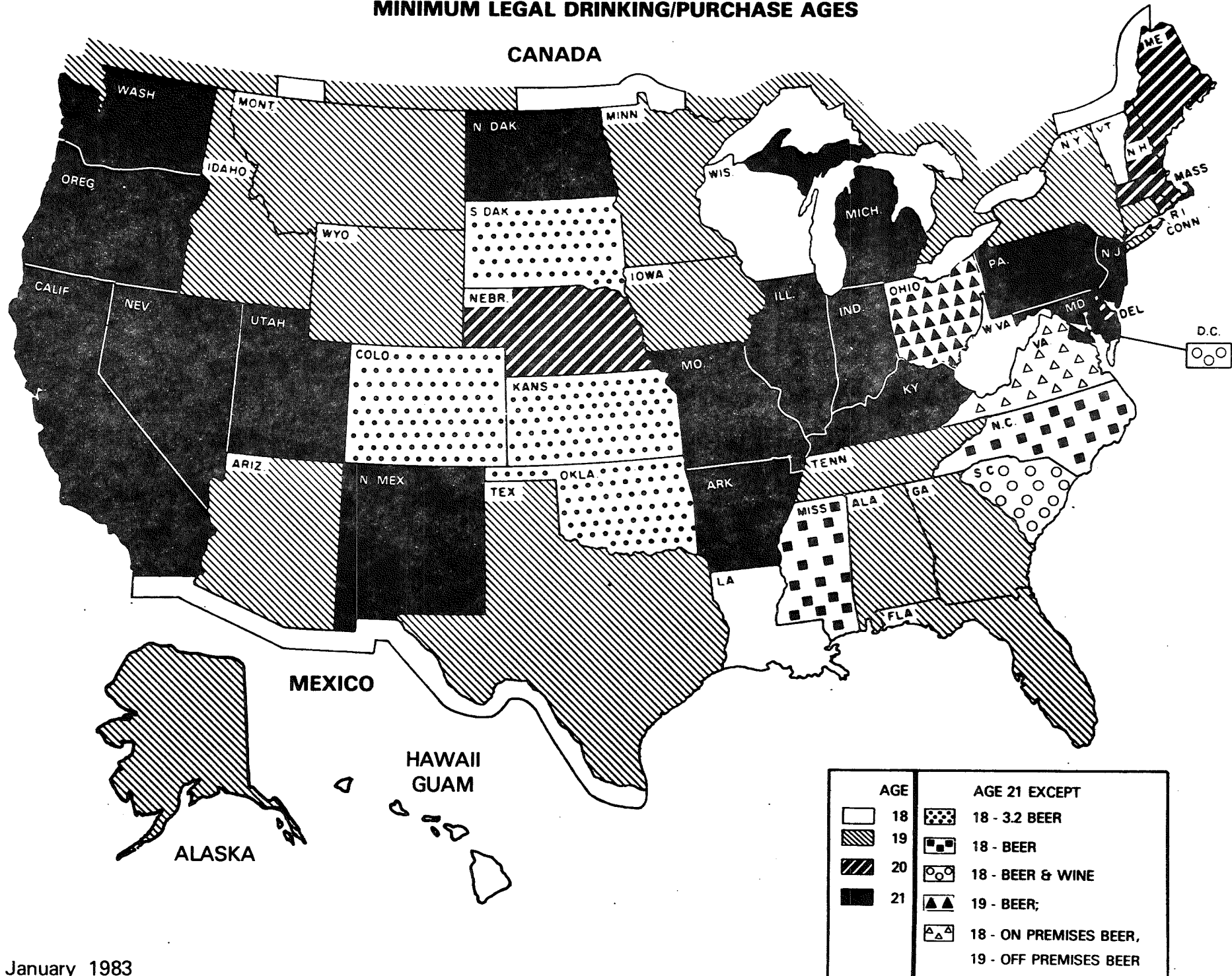
National Drinking-Age Law

	Favor %	Oppose %	No opinion %
NATIONAL	77	20	3
Men	74	23	3
Women	79	17	4
18-20 years	58	38	4
21-29 years	72	24	4
30-49 years	77	20	3
50 and over	83	14	3
College education	70	28	2
High school	80	17	3
Grade school	78	14	8
East	82	16	2
Midwest	78	18	4
South	70	24	6
West	76	21	3

THE ABOVE IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20594.

Attch. I

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
MINIMUM LEGAL DRINKING/PURCHASE AGES**





National Transportation Safety Board

Washington, D.C. 20594

Facts on Youthful Drinking and Driving

- . On an average weekend evening in the U.S. 13 percent of the drivers will have a BAC of 0.05 or higher, but in Sweden it is 2 percent of the drivers with a BAC of 0.05 or higher. 1/
- . In 1981, approximately 25,000 died from alcohol related highway accidents. That amounts to seventy lives a day, one every 23 minutes.
- . In 1981, 4,884 persons died in alcohol-related highway accidents in which the driver was under 21. This represents 23.6 percent of all alcohol related fatalities.
- . Drivers under 21 represent about 10 percent of the licensed drivers.
- . Drivers under 21 drive about 9 percent of the vehicle miles driven.
- . Of 650,000 injuries due to drunken driving, 130,000 are teenagers.
- . The insurance industry estimates that teenage drunk driving costs the United States 6 billion dollars a year.
- . Accidents are the number 1 cause of loss of potential life - 2.6 million years of life each year - according to the Center of Disease Control.
- . Sixteen states comprising 42 percent of the U.S. population have 21 as their legal minimum drinking age for all alcoholic beverages.
- . Six states have 20 years of age as their legal minimum drinking age for all alcoholic beverages.
- . Fourteen states have 19 years of age as their legal minimum drinking age for all alcoholic beverages.
- . Five states have 18 years of age as their legal minimum drinking age for all alcoholic beverages.
- . Nine states and the District of Columbia have a split age of 18 or 19 for beer or beer and wine and 21 for distilled spirits.
- . The Federal law in Mexico is 18.

(OVER)

- . Of the 10 bordering Canadian provinces, four have a minimum age of 18 and 6 have a minimum age of 19 years.
- . The U.S. Customs Law is 21 years of age to bring alcoholic beverages into the country.
- . The results of a recent Gallup Poll indicate that 77 percent of the population favor a national law to raise the legal drinking age to 21 in all states. Even the affected age groups, those in the 18 to 20 year old group favored 21 in 58 percent of the individuals polled.
- . Thirty-five states lowered their legal minimum drinking age during the early 70's from 21 to 18 or 19.
- . Fourteen states have raised their legal minimum drinking age since 1976.
- . Michigan experienced a 31 percent reduction in alcohol-related accidents in the affected age range during 1979, the first year after it raised its back to 21 from 19. 2/
- . Illinois experienced an 8.8 percent reduction comparing 1980 to 1979 single vehicle nighttime male accidents. 3/
- . The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety found an average annual reduction of 28 percent in 8 of 9 states that were studied that had raised the drinking age. 4/
- . In New York during 1979, 26 percent of the alcohol involved accidents involved drivers under 21. 5/
- . In New York during 1979 the rate of involvement in alcohol-related crashes of drivers in the 16 to 20 year old group was 4.2 times the licensed drivers 21 years and older. 5/
- . In the 10 New York counties that are contiguous to Pennsylvania (where the legal drinking age is 21) 10 percent of the alcohol-related accidents involving an 18 to 20 year old driver involved a driver who was licensed in Pennsylvania. 6/
- . In Maine where the minimum age was raised to 20 from 18, a study found a nearly 17 percent drop in non-injury, alcohol-related crashes. 7/

Note: Figures enclosed thus: / refer to footnotes, which will be supplied upon request.

Alcoholism council launches awareness campaign

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) — The National Council on Alcoholism will push to have health warnings placed on bottles and cans and will try to eliminate broadcast liquor ads in order to heighten the public's awareness of alcohol's health risks, officials said Wednesday.

Similar drives in the 1960s and 1970s helped the public understand the harmfulness of cigarette smoking, officials said at a press conference that launched a lobbying and advertising

campaign.

Officials said the group will put pressure on government and industry officials to implement the measures, which are aimed at preventing alcohol-related deaths and illnesses.

The United States chalks up some 200,000 alcohol-related deaths annually and is home to about 10 million alcoholics, said Ernest Noble, former director of the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

The group's proposals include:

—Requiring that alcoholic beverage containers carry a rotating series of warnings about alcohol's relation to traffic accidents, pregnancy problems and diseases.

—Voluntary elimination of radio and television alcohol advertising, with establishment of national standards for all types of alcohol advertising.

—Establishing 21 as the national legal drinking age.

Hike Drinking Age

Attour Herald - 7-73-82
 increase its drinking age from only 18 to 19 — a move he termed inadequate — attracted "great debate" and controversy.

Citing a government study, Burnett said that among nine states that recently raised their minimum drinking age, eight have shown "a significant decrease in accident rates at night among young people."

The safety board, which investigates major transportation accidents from airline crashes to highway and rail accidents, has no enforcement power and under the law can only make recommendations.

The government said there were about 25,000 deaths involving alcohol-related accidents last year. Of those victims, 3,750 were between 16 and 19 years of age and another 4,760 were between 20 and 24.

The board's recommendation to raise the drinking ages were sent to: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire.

New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming and well as to officials of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal safety officials urged 35 states Friday to raise their drinking age to 21, saying that a third of the people killed in alcohol-related auto accidents are between the ages of 16 and 24.

"This is a national tragedy and a national scandal," declared James Burnett, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, which called for uniform minimum drinking ages of 21 nationwide.

The board, in letters to governors and state legislatures, said surveys of accident reports show a direct relationship between the drinking age and the number of young people that are killed in traffic accidents involving alcohol.

The safety panel said its recommendation was prompted by a number of recent alcohol-related auto crashes in which there were a large number of young people killed, including one crash on Long Island, N.Y., that claimed nine lives.

There has been a move recently toward higher drinking ages, reversing a trend in the early 1970s when 24 states lowered theirs to 18 and another six to 19. Fifteen states today have 21-year minimum age requirements for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.

"The board realizes this recommendation will not be popular," Burnett acknowledged. He noted a recent decision by New York State to

Nancy Brown, Trustee
15429 Overbrook Lane
Stanley, Kansas 66224
(913) 897-3121

Stan Buss, Ci
Ron Svec, Treasurer

Oxford Township

JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS

February 22, 1983

The Honorable Neal D. Whitaker
Chairman, House Committee on
Federal and State Affairs
House of Representatives
The State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

Thank you for allowing me to present my support for House Bill 2258 regarding urban class townships. As mentioned in the hearing, the only county affected is Johnson, and the township which can benefit the most from such a bill is Oxford.

Johnson County, as stated many times, is considered "different" from the rest of the state for a variety of reasons. Likewise, Oxford Township is unique from the other eight townships in Johnson County. Oxford's past and present level of development, together with the potential growth opportunities existing in the area, dictate the demand for careful planning of its future. The rural-urban mixture is unlike any other in the county, as are our problems and concerns. Special consideration must be paid to this area, and the urban bill can provide it.

We are not yet ready to become a city, as was suggested, just as Overland Park was not ready to be one twenty or so years ago. Yet we are a distinct separate community with an identity, heritage and culture all of our own. The community does not identify with surrounding cities such as Olathe, Leawood or Overland Park, but calls itself Blue Valley.

Blue Valley has its own community organizations, a PRIDE program, many churches, a shopping center, school system, rural fire department, with a county multi-service center, library and police service. While it does definitely have its own identity, a shopping area, some businesses and industry, it does not yet have sufficient tax base to become an incorporated city. The urban class township bill would permit Blue Valley to begin to function in a capacity whereby it can begin to do things for itself, i.e., work on desperately needed economic development, purchase sites for a museum and youth center at the appropriate time, work on zoning and planning together with the county and surrounding municipalities, with the ultimate goal of becoming a self-supporting city in the future.

We are not requesting a fourth layer of government as mentioned in the hearing. Township government, with the urban class designation, has been in Kansas

Member, Kansas Association of Townships

Alch. J

February 22, 1983

Page 2.

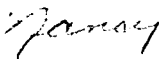
statutes for over twenty years. Likewise, many other states have similar statutes, the most recent passed by Minnesota last year. (Enclosed is an analysis of their Urban Town Powers law, which includes townships, granting them the power to vote whether to exercise such urban town powers by the townships with 1,000 residents. We are merely asking for the same rights - the right to vote.)

I urge you to carefully consider our request. Our community is currently in a decline due to the \$10 million sewer assessment burdening very few people, primarily the elderly living in the small town of Stanley. We need to work on saving our community by planning a proper blend of residences, businesses, and industry. There is little incentive to begin this task if we have no way to exercise the plans. House Bill 2258 would allow the township to be responsive to the needs and responsible for the future.

The intent of this bill is not to limit the annexation authority of cities. The intent is to merely do for ourselves what the county cannot do, and which the people who live in Blue Valley can do better and more responsibly for the benefit of their own future and, ultimately, the future of the surrounding cities.

We urge you to consider the passage of the urban class township bill, #2258. Thank you.

Sincerely,

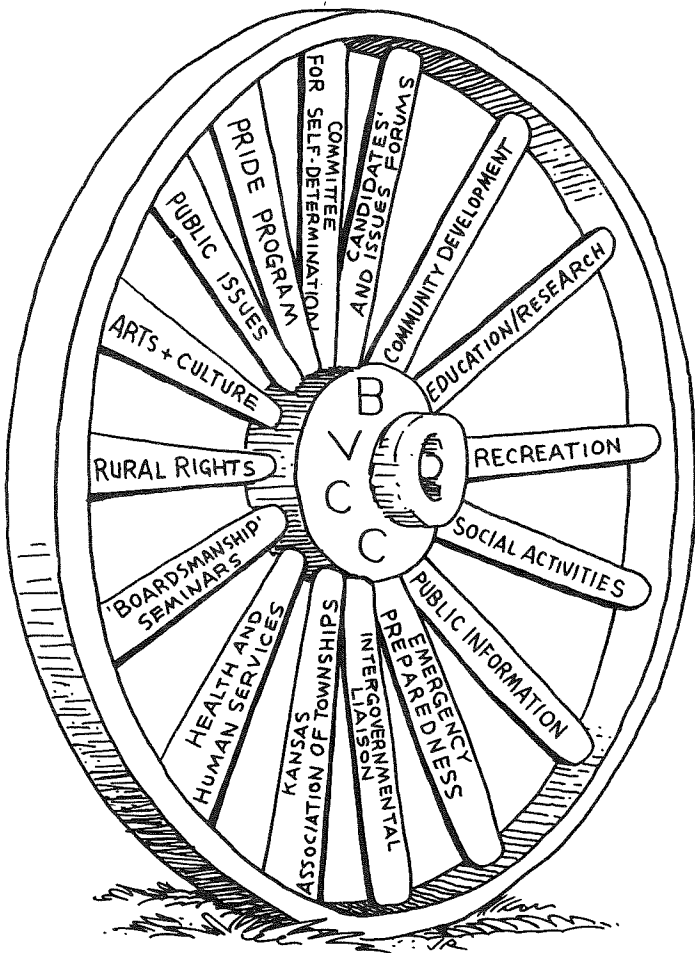


Nancy Brown
Trustee, Oxford Township

enclosure

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of "Living in Blue Valley", a recent publication which will help familiarize you with our community, and with the people who are dedicated and proud to serve the community.

Living in Blue Valley



Published by the
Blue Valley Community Council
January, 1983

Rich. K.

Working since 1905
to make living
in Blue Valley
the pleasure it is...



STATE BANK *of* STANLEY
SINCE 1905
STANLEY, KANSAS 66223

Living in Blue Valley

Though informative booklets for residents of the Blue Valley community have preceded this one, none has been quite so broadly based in information.

In preparing and publishing *Living in Blue Valley*, the Blue Valley Community Council intends it as a guide to people moving into the area and as a handy reference for those who have lived here for some time.

The Community Council acknowledges the generosity of Jack Sharp, Stilwell dairy farmer, who initially contributed to preparation of this booklet; of the State Bank of Stanley and Jegen's United Super, which shared most of the cost; of *The Gazette*, which contributed much of the production, and of contributing writers and information gatherers, many of whom go unnamed in these pages but are not forgotten.

In reading through this first effort, if you find errors or feel some topics were not developed adequately, please give your comments to one of the officers of the Council (see next page) for improvement of future editions.

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*Cover and center spread illustrations
by Jay Reinhardt, Blue Valley artist*

Blue Valley Community Council

The Blue Valley Community Council evolved in a short period from separate efforts and interests.

Originally called the Aubry-Oxford Development Council when it was formed in the fall of 1980, the BVCC has continued to fill the void represented by the absence of meaningful local government in the rural part of Blue Valley.

Citizens of Leawood, Overland Park, and Olathe—parts of which make up the northern one-third of Blue Valley—are served by their respective cities.

It was felt a balance was necessary by forming an organization to speak for citizens of the *unincorporated* area.

In the spring of 1982 what was then the Blue Valley Development Council merged with the Blue Valley Multi-Service Center Advisory Board to become the Blue Valley Community Council.

The merger resulted in expanded resources and programming interests, all serving the following purpose as stated in the BVCC by-laws:

The Blue Valley Community Council is established to serve as the citizens' advocacy organization for Aubry and Oxford Townships. In that capacity, it will be the liaison and networking body for citizens, special interest groups and community organizations, and the liaison with various divisions of governments of and within Johnson County.

Officers are Nancy Brown, chairman (897-3121); Andrea Presson, vice-chairman (897-2968); Cindy Campbell, recording secretary (681-8476); Norm Ledgin, corresponding secretary (897-2090), and Pat Meckert, treasurer (897-9574).

At the time of publication of *Living in Blue Valley*, committees were being formed, with by-laws provisions for units on Arts and Culture, Community Development, Education/Research, Finance, Health and Human Services, Membership, Public Issues (Government), Public Relations, Recreation, and Social.

To join the Council one need only live in or own property in Aubry or Oxford Township to become a voting member or, if neither is the case, one may join as a non-voting member. Dues are \$5 a year.

The Council meets the fourth Tuesday every month, 7:30 p.m., generally in the Community Room of the State Bank of Stanley. For more information, anyone interested is invited to call one of the officers or come to a meeting.

Some Council Gains

Though barely more than two years old and having undergone reorganization and name changes, the BVCC looks back upon significant achievements. But they are dwarfed by the possibilities that lie ahead.

Before the group was six months old it established public forums as a medium for serious discussion of rural needs and relationships with Johnson County govern-

ment. That programming medium was applied in a more formal manner when, a year later, the Council arranged a forum on the pros and cons of a school bond issue proposal. And, broadening its interest in school matters, the Council initiated and co-sponsored "boardsmanship" seminars at the end of 1982, in anticipation of a 1983 school board election.

Through these forums and seminars, and additional ones planned early in 1983, the Council has formed working relationships with such agencies and organizations as Blue Valley Unified School District #229, the Blue Valley Teachers' Association, the Blue Valley Patrons' Advisory Council, and the League of Women Voters.

Though still a small organization in 1981, the Council succeeded in reversing a County charter resolution that would have weakened local zoning powers. That was done through a countywide petition drive to establish a referendum. The referendum became unnecessary when the Board of County Commissioners repealed its resolution. Early in 1982 the Council succeeded also in reversing a legislative proposal authorizing service-tax districts in unincorporated areas without the consent of residents.

Also in 1981 the Council formed a countywide counterpart organization—the Committee for Self-Determination. Though primarily a rural rights group on such issues as avoiding unwanted annexation, the CS-D has also fostered establishment of the Kansas Association of Townships and a Johnson County Unit of KAT. The Kansas Association of Townships is now a full member of the National Association of Towns and Townships, and the BVCC chairman, Nancy Brown, serves on the NATaT Board.

Through their activities, the BVCC and the CS-D have won the attention of Gov. John Carlin of Kansas, who has attended local events held in behalf of rural citizens, and Mrs. Brown has met with President Reagan on "New Federalism" proposals to increase the meaningfulness of township governments.

Programs currently on the BVCC agenda include—

- Support for the Stanley Citizens' Committee, which is protesting assessments for oversized sewer facilities.
- Co-founding of and support for Blue Valley PRIDE, which is working on tangible projects that so far reflect broad interest in the area's rich history.
- Cooperation in "A Rural Welcome" for new County Commissioners, the County's governing body having recently expanded from three to five members.
- Arrangements for a meeting on teen drinking problems, a frank discussion that will include cereal malt beverage license holders, parents, ministers, and school and law enforcement officials.
- An emergency preparedness seminar for the public, using Johnson County resource officials, to discuss hazardous spills and other potential problems—and solutions—for Blue Valley.

A History in Brief

By ANITA TEBBE, History Instructor, Blue Valley High School

Farmland barns dotting the countryside—a panorama interrupted occasionally by a tiny schoolhouse—all surrounding a small town, where a church dominates the scene...

That pattern was typical for Kansas communities over a century ago.

If the barn was the Round Barn, if the church was the Community Church of Stanley (now Pryde's), and if the schoolhouses were from a number surviving throughout this area, then the scenes were those of the Stilwell and Stanley communities.

During the mid-19th Century, many Irish and German farmers emigrated to Southeast Johnson County. They found others already on the Kansas plains—Native Americans—who had been forced west of the Mississippi River by the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

Within a generation, the Shawnees were ordered again to relocate so the rich farmland here could be tilled by farmers.

In 1854 Shawnee chiefs assembled in Washington, D.C., and concluded a treaty returning most Shawnee land to the United States. But under that treaty the Black Bob Shawnee tribe accepted a land grant as communal property.

Numbering 167 members, those Shawnees were given 33,000 acres covering the entire northern half of Aubry Township (Stilwell area) and the southern portion of Oxford Township (Stanley area).

In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed. Popular sovereignty guaranteed by the Act encouraged both abolitionists and slavery advocates to populate Kansas Territory quickly.

Clashes became inevitable, leading to a prolonged "Border War" between Free Staters of Kansas Territory and pro-slavers, most of the latter from Missouri.

The first formal land claim in Aubry Township was made by William H. Brady on Feb. 22, 1857, on the site of present-day Aubry Acres (east side of Metcalf at approximately 194th).

With settlement of the Aubry area, a town company was organized in March, 1858. The name of the town was chosen after the famous trader, Francis X. Aubry, who rode the Santa Fe Trail through this area, back and forth from New Mexico to Independence, Mo.

Though federal census records of 1860 list 286 people in Aubry Township, there were less than half that number by 1861. Many Southeast Johnson County dwellers including Black Bob Indians left the area because of border strife and a severe drought as well as the start of the Civil War.

The Stanley community began in 1866 when several Irish families arrived in covered wagons and staked claims—on July 4 as a matter of fact. In 1871 the town charter was drawn. The area was named in honor of Henry Stanley, the international journalist.

Religion was significant in Stanley history. A church built in 1882 and still standing (Pryde's at 151st and Oak) was used by both Methodists and Presbyterians. Each used the church alternately Sundays for several years, then a Presbyterian

church was constructed nearby. The two congregations later joined their buildings physically, reorganizing in 1925 to form the Community Church of Stanley.

A railroad through Stanley to Olathe spurred establishment of Morse (155th and Quivira) in 1884. Known commonly as the "Leaky Roof" railroad, the line was for most of its time (the rails were taken up in the Great Depression) part of the Kansas City, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad.

With the arrival of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in the late 1880s, Stilwell was established. The plat for Mt. Auburn, original name of the town, was filed Nov. 30, 1886, by Michael O'Keefe, John Larkin, William A. Kelly, and A.J. Norman. The name of the town was later changed to Stilwell for the conductor of the first train to arrive.

Within 15 years Stilwell and Aubry, half a mile apart, merged into one community. Numerous businesses, homes, churches, and schools were positioned near the tracks and depot.

A priority for Aubry-Stilwell pioneers was school establishment. Rural schools mushroomed—about one every two miles. Families helped by donating land, supplies, and labor.

To this day, emphasis on education persists strongly. It has to an extent triggered unity of the Stanley-Stilwell areas, often referred to now as the "Blue Valley community" and taking the name of its school district as well as that of its principal river.

Is This Where the Civil War Began?

By NORM LEDGIN, Editor, *The Gazette*

Some say the Blue Valley community was where the Civil War began—three and a half years before the firing on Ft. Sumter, S.C.

The issue whether Kansas Territory would become a free state or slave state dominated an election Oct. 5-6, 1857.

In the village of Oxford (approximately 123rd Street, west of State Line) 1,628 ballots were cast, nearly all in favor of slavery. At the time, however, the village contained only a handful of qualified voters.

Territorial Gov. Robert J. Walker investigated personally. He found fraudulent voting by Missouri residents had occurred on a grand scale. A barrel of whisky had helped turn the election into the outing historians refer to as "the Oxford fraud."

Because Walker then voided the returns, throwing the vote to free statehood, President James Buchanan fired him.

That firing caused a division in the Democratic Party that paved the way for Republican victory in 1860. And it was Abraham Lincoln's election in that year that inspired Southern state secessions, the trigger to the Civil War.

A Community in Transition

By JOE HUCKABY, Reporter, The Gazette

Blue Valley can be seen as a community in transition, an area historically involved with agriculture, coping with a rapid process of affluent "suburbanization."

Not only has a line of expensive homes spread south from Blue Valley's northern border, I-435, but housing developments have also leap-frogged south to the area's southernmost reaches, near the Miami County line.

Farmers can now be seen tilling fields adjacent to homes built for executives and professionals, who work on College Boulevard or in Kansas City.

Many newcomers have moved to Blue Valley for "a piece of land," to raise horses, dogs, or simply because they like the "feel of country life."

With the influx of new housing have come many of the trappings of suburbia, yet they blend with the area's agricultural tradition.

Leawood Park, Heritage Park, and Indian Valley Park have been established as a result (and in anticipation) of urban spread and suburban growth. These include baseball fields, softball fields, soccer fields, tennis courts, fishing ponds (Heritage), and jogging trails.

Blue Valley derives its name from the Blue River, for which most of the creeks in the area are tributaries, and includes 87 square miles when the name is used to describe the school district serving the area. Most of Blue Valley is unincorporated, but some of it lies inside three well-established cities—Overland Park, Leawood, and Olathe.

In Blue Valley, wildlife enthusiasts can still observe beavers, deer, raccoons, and coyotes.

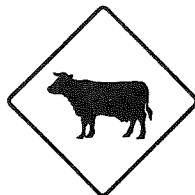
The northern copperhead is the most common poisonous snake, but timber rattlesnakes have been found in the area as well.

Many farm ponds (with the owner's permission) can be fished for perch, bluegill, crappie, and bass.

The region is known for hot, humid summers. Record high temperature was 113 (1936). Record low, 22 below (1889).

The annual mean temperature is 55.6 degrees, with an annual winter mean of 31.8 and an annual summer mean of 77.4.

The annual mean precipitation is 36.5 inches.



Government in Blue Valley

Three levels of government serve the Blue Valley community most directly — county, city, and township.

The city governments of Leawood, Overland Park, and Olathe all maintain means of communication with their citizens, and anyone living in those cities who is uncertain about services should contact—

Leawood City Hall, 9615 Lee Blvd., 642-5555

Overland Park City Hall, 8500 Santa Fe Dr., 381-5252

Olathe City Hall, 100 W. Santa Fe, 782-2600

Many of the services formerly performed by townships are now operated by Johnson County government, so that in the major portion of Blue Valley it is the County that is the main governing authority and the level of government that provides most service.

Johnson County operates under a commission-administrator form of government. Redistricting of commission seats went into effect in January, 1983, so that there are now five instead of only three members of the Board of County Commissioners.

Redistricting resulted in Aubry Township's being placed in the new Fifth District, while Oxford Township remained in the Third District.

Commissioners are—

- First District WILLIAM FRANKLIN
- Second District JOHNNA LINGLE
- Third District ROBERT BACON
- Fourth District JANET LEICK
- Fifth District BRUCE CRAIG

The Board of County Commissioners meets Mondays and Thursdays at 10:30 a.m. in the Courthouse, Olathe.

The Courthouse telephone number is 782-5000. Depending on the nature of the inquiry, a caller will either be put through to an extension or given another number to call.

County government has responsibility for operation of such services as roads, public safety, health, environment, parks and recreation, planning and zoning, airports, libraries, and emergency preparedness.

Because ultimate planning and zoning responsibility rests with the Board of County Commissioners for the unincorporated area, the zoning boards that operate within each of Johnson County's nine townships are advisory in nature. Members are appointed by the commissioners of the districts in which the townships are located.

The Oxford Township Zoning Board meets the third Thursday each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Board Room of the Blue Valley School District administration building. Chairman of the Oxford Township Zoning Board is John Fifield. Members are Del Morgan, Terry Johnson, Lew McNaughton, and Nancy Hanahan. Ex-officio members are Nancy Brown, Oxford Township trustee, and Virgil Holdredge, Johnson County engineer.

The Aubry Township Zoning Board meets the fourth Thursday each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Stilwell Elementary School. Chairman of the Aubry Township Zoning Board is Jon C. Christlieb. Members are Randy Downing, Judy White, Lee Rudolph and Gary Swagerty. Ex-officio members are John Gagel, Aubry Township trustee, and Virgil Holdredge, Johnson County engineer.

To initiate an application for which a zoning board recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners is to be made, contact the Johnson County Planning Department, 782-5000, extension 546 or 566.

Townships

Not to be confused with township zoning boards are *Township Boards*.

Township Boards are, traditionally, the principal form of rural government in Kansas and are currently enjoying new attention because of recent population shifts.

An outward migration from cities and suburbs, including the start of a rural distribution of industry and commerce, has placed Township Boards in new positions of responsibility.

As an example of growth between the most recent U.S. censuses, Oxford Township contained 961 people in 1970 and 2,504 in 1980. The population of Aubry Township was measured at 1,246 in 1970 and 2,895 in 1980.

Most other townships in Johnson County have shown similarly dramatic gains.

While the main role of township government in recent years has been to provide support for fire and rescue services, there is new interest in restoring some of the statutory service roles that townships have in past years surrendered to county governments.

President Reagan's "New Federalism" proposals underscore a strengthening of government at the closest possible level to the people. At the same time, however, factors of economic policy in the Reagan administration may deny townships continued federal revenue sharing, a source on which dependency grew during the 1970s, the period of greatest township population increases.

Through meetings of the Johnson County Unit of the Kansas Association of Townships, officials are exploring their present and future roles. The purposes and objectives in their by-laws read as follows:

The purpose of the Johnson County Unit of the Kansas Association of Townships shall be to organize the townships in Johnson County for the cooperative exercise of the power, duties, prerogatives and activities authorized by state statutes, including the following:

1] *To work toward the preservation and restoration of those powers, duties, and responsibilities originally invested in the townships, and to bring the responsibilities of local government back to the people on a "grass-roots" level.*

2] *To acquaint the officials of the townships of Johnson County with their powers, duties, and rights according to the State Statutes of Kansas.*

3] *To provide a support system and to assist all township officials in Johnson County in the performance of their respective duties which are required by law to be performed.*

4] *To promulgate, furnish and dispense to townships in Johnson County informative materials relating to any matter of importance to townships and to provide a*

communication system throughout the County and the State.

5] *To provide a means whereby the interests of townships in Johnson County can be presented before the various governmental boards and agencies, such as the Board of County Commissioners, the State Legislature, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other state, county, and federal agencies and departments.*

6] *To promote and encourage county, state and federal legislation which would be beneficial to the townships in Johnson County and the State of Kansas, and which will be supportive of local governmental endeavors.*

7] *To work closely with the Association of Counties, the League of Municipalities and other organized bodies within the State of Kansas to promote and aid in the future development of the unincorporated areas for the mutual benefit of township residents and the State of Kansas.*

8] *To promote multi-township programs when single programs prove inadequate and to coordinate and provide a means for joint action between townships covering matters which involve two or more townships.*

9] *To support and help promote and perpetuate the policies adopted by the state association.*

Officers of Oxford Township are Nancy Brown, trustee; Stan Buss, clerk; Ron Svec, treasurer. The Oxford Township Board meets the last Monday of March, June, September, and December. Place and time may vary. The Board may be contacted through Mrs. Brown at 897-3121.

Officers of Aubry Township are John Gagel, trustee; Carolyn Parker, clerk; John Heffernon, treasurer.

THE BLUE VALLEY COMMUNITY PARTICIPATES IN —



Utilities and Special Services

Telephone

Two telephone companies serve the Blue Valley community—Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and Continental Telephone Company of Kansas.

The portion of Blue Valley served by Continental is irregularly shaped, but generally it is the southwest and south area of the district. If you live just either side of Quivira Road below 179th Street, your area *may* be covered by Continental. If you live within two miles of the Miami County line, again portions of that area *may* be covered by Continental.

Southwestern Bell serves the remainder of Blue Valley.

To arrange residential service with Southwestern Bell, call 676-1616.

To arrange residential service with Continental, call its office in Gardner, 884-7000.

Gas

Two natural gas utilities serve the Blue Valley community—Gas Service Company and Union Gas System.

A simple north-south dividing line between the two runs one-quarter mile west of Antioch, with Gas Service hooked to everything *east* of that line and Union Gas serving everything *west* of the line.

To arrange service with Gas Service Company, call 432-3600.

To arrange service with Union Gas System, call 764-0530.

Electrical Service

All electrical service in the Blue Valley community is made available by Kansas City Power & Light Co.

The power company can be reached by calling 471-7000, whether for service or emergencies.

Water

Three separate water districts serve the Blue Valley community—Water District #1 of Johnson County, Rural Water District #2, and Rural Water District #5.

District #1 serves everything north of 135th Street (K-150) except a two-square-mile area between Quivira and Antioch Roads running north to 127th Street.

Rural Water District #2 serves everything generally east of Quivira, but from 155th Street south its service is to all properties east of Switzer.

Rural Water District #5 serves everything in Blue Valley to the west of Rural Water District #2's area.

To order service from Water District #1 of Johnson County, call 722-1800. The general office number is 722-3000.

To order service from Rural Water District #2, call 681-2417.

To order service from Rural Water District #5, call 782-1122.

Trash Collection

A number of private firms are in the business of making regular trash pickups. The yellow pages of your telephone directory—or inquiry among neighbors—should lead you to reliable trash pickup operators.

Sewer and Septic Systems

Sewage treatment is provided to some portions of Blue Valley through special districts, formed upon the petition of landowners to the Board of County Commissioners. The districts are created on the basis of natural drainage areas and are governed by the Johnson County Wastewater District Board which is composed of the five County Commissioners.

Construction of sewer facilities is financed by special assessments and bonds for the area served (benefit districts). The Johnson County Wastewater Districts are combined for tax levies for maintenance and operating budgets. If you would like to know whether a particular piece of property is located in a sewer district, or if you have questions about assessments, contact the main sewer district office at 384-1100. For emergency calls after normal office hours, call 432-3820.

In most areas of Blue Valley, septic tank systems are still in operation. A well-designed, properly constructed, and adequately maintained septic tank can serve a home as satisfactorily as a city sewer. On the other hand, a system which does not drain well, or does not receive the care and attention it requires, can become a burdensome expense to a homeowner and a potential neighborhood health hazard.

The building code section of the Johnson County Planning Department (782-5000, extension 546) must inspect all new septic systems and should be contacted prior to construction. The Johnson County Health Department (384-1100) should be contacted if there is a problem with an existing tank.

The function of a septic tank is to break down, digest, and liquify waste solids so they will not clog the drain field (particularly difficult in clay soil). The solids settle to the bottom of the tank and through bacterial processes undergo some decomposition. The liquid passes into the leaching system where it seeps out and is absorbed into the soil. Bacteria in the soil then removes some of the impurities from the liquid wastes.

When the tank is neglected or abused by an overabundance of paper or other materials such as disposable diapers, solids fill it up and pass into the leaching system where they can stop the flow of the liquid waste. The system must then be uncovered, cleaned, and relocated—a costly undertaking.

It is recommended the tank be inspected at least once a year to determine whether the system is functioning properly or if the solids should be removed by a company specializing in septic systems. For further information about septic tanks and their care, contact the Health Department at 384-1100.

It is further recommended that you contact the Health Department for brochures and information about care of septic systems if you have never owned a home where they are used.

Homeowners' Associations

If you're moving into a neighborhood that's identifiable by name, chances are there's a homeowners' association you'll be required to join by virtue of the property purchase. Each association will have a set of rules affecting you, so be sure to read them thoroughly.

A number of homeowners' associations in the Blue Valley community serve positive social and service roles and reflect the highest goals of residents for the preservation and improvement of their community.

Please look into the value of devoting active service to your homeowners' association for the satisfaction it can bring and the contribution it can make to the whole community.

Fire and Rescue Services

The unincorporated part of Blue Valley is served by two highly-regarded, well-staffed volunteer fire departments — Stanley and Aubry.

Rescue service is headquartered at Aubry. Many volunteers at Stanley have become qualified for rescue work as well.

Aubry operates a Type II rescue service. (Type I is Med Act, also quickly available in the area.)

The Fire Boards of the two departments and the Aubry and Oxford Township Boards work to upgrade equipment and facilities of the departments repeatedly.

Meanwhile, department officers schedule frequent training and retraining sessions in firefighting and rescue work, and they oversee the careful maintenance and readiness of all equipment.

The Stanley Fire Department dates back to 1936, while the Aubry Fire and Rescue Service is of much more recent origin, having received its start in 1975.

The Stanley fire station is located at Metcalf and 159th Street.

The Aubry fire station is located at Metcalf and 195th Street.

**For Fire Fighting
and Rescue Service 432-2121**



Emergency Telephone Numbers

**Fire and
Rescue Service432-2121**

**Johnson County
Sheriff's Department782-0720**

Leawood Police642-7700

**Overland Park
Police648-6200**

Olathe Police782-4455

Park and Recreation

The Johnson County Park and Recreation District offers a wide variety of recreational activities for all ages within the Blue Valley area.

Activities currently offered include a progressive learn-to-swim program (for ages six months to adults), family swims, several fine arts classes for youths, dance classes for both youths and adults, tumbling and beginning gymnastics for youths, and fitness classes for adults (both rhythmic aerobics and in swimming).

Future plans include water safety courses, scuba diving, synchronized swimming, pre-school fun, competitive gymnastics, equestrian activities, and a senior adult program.

Any suggestions for expansion or improvement are welcome. For more information about any part of the total program, call 831-3355.

Heritage Park

The second largest park in Johnson County—the 1,160-acre Heritage Park—lies partly in the Blue Valley community.

The entrance to Heritage Park is on Pflumm Road, just south of 159th Street.

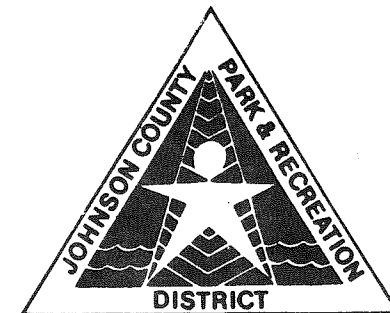
Of relatively recent acquisition and development, Heritage Park is undergoing constant improvement.

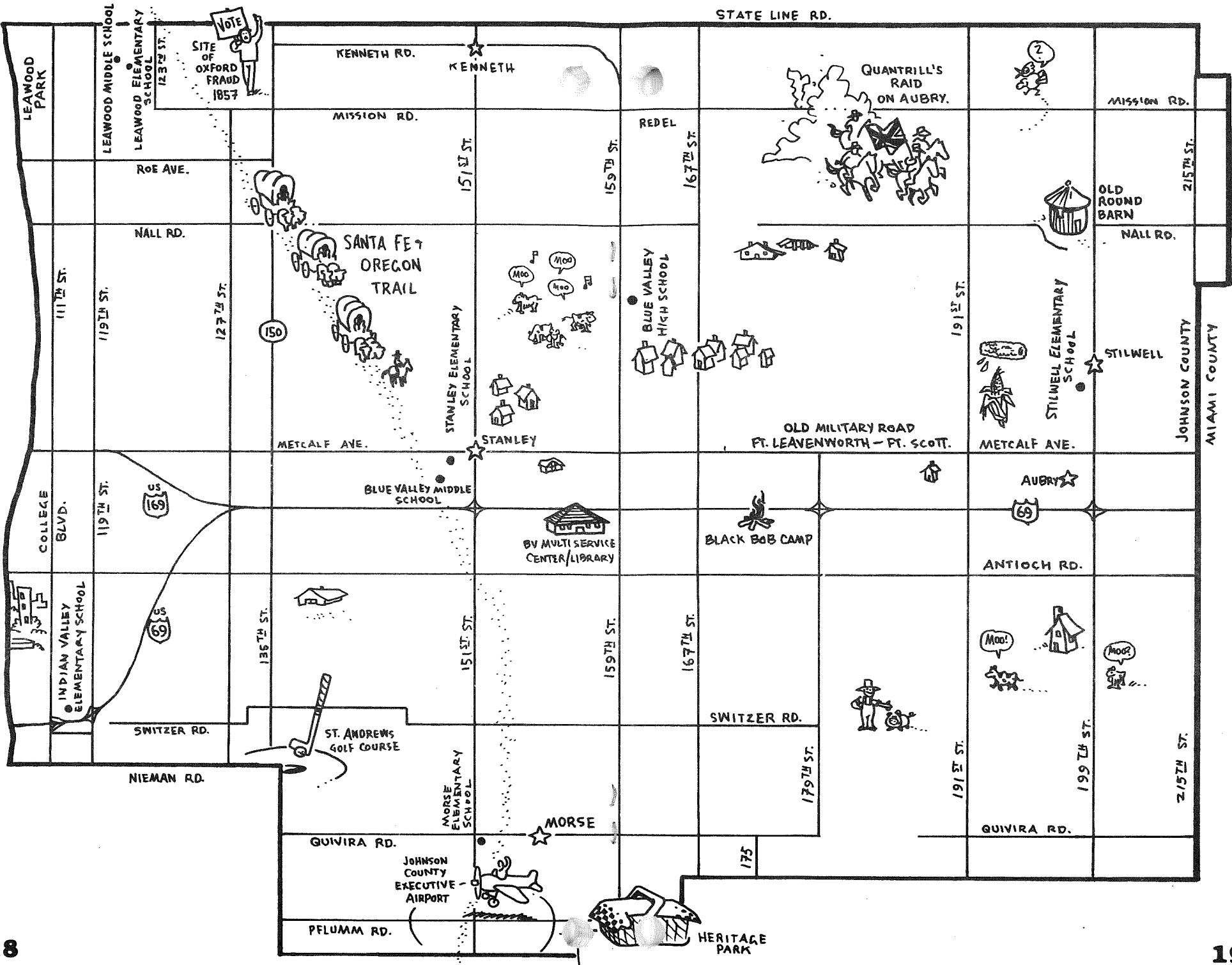
Available facilities at present include six shelterhouses, picnic areas, four softball fields, a 45-acre lake, a marina, boat rental, concessions, and horseback riding (for which a permit is required).

Restrooms are located conveniently near the park's other facilities.

The park is open from 7:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. year-around and is patrolled for everyone's protection.

For further information about Heritage Park, call 831-3355.





Voting and Elections

To be eligible to vote, you must be a citizen of the United States, at least 18 on election day, a Kansas resident at least 20 days, and a registered voter.

Johnson County residents may register with the Johnson County Election Office, 135 S. Fir, Olathe, or at the Northeast Office, 6000 Lamar, Mission.

Registration for Blue Valley residents is also available at the City Halls of Leawood, Overland Park, and Olathe; the State Bank of Stanley, and the Blue Valley Multi-Service Center.

Kansas law provides for registration by mail on special forms available from the Election Office by written or telephone request. The telephone number of the Election Office is 782-3441.

Registration is permanent unless you change your name, change your address, or fail to vote in two consecutive general elections.

General elections are held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even numbered years. Primary elections are held the first Tuesday in August in even numbered years.

School and city elections are held the first Tuesday in April in odd numbered years. Primary elections for those, if necessary, are held five weeks prior.

In order to vote in the primary election preceding a partisan general election (or the partisan city election of Overland Park), political affiliation must be indicated.

A voter requests a party ballot when first voting in a primary election. He is then registered as a member of that political party unless he changes his affiliation with the Election Office at least 20 days before a primary election. Party preference may also be declared upon registration.

No party memberships are required for voting in a general election or other local election.

Voting places may change because of occasional redrawing of precinct lines or other considerations, so be sure to watch local newspaper announcements of voting places or call the Election Office, 782-3441.

Board of Education

Voting for members of the Blue Valley Board of Education will take place in the spring of 1983 and again in odd numbered years thereafter. In 1983 there are four positions on the ballot, one representing each of three geographical parts of the Blue Valley School District (north, central, and south) and one at large.

If a primary election is necessary in any of the geographical areas of the School

District (because of the filing by more than two candidates), only the residents of the affected area will vote.

In the final school election held in April, however, all registered voters throughout the School District may vote for all positions, regardless of the geographical areas in which voters live or for which candidates seek election.

Township Officers

In the last presidential election year, 1980, elections held for trustee, clerk, and treasurer of Aubry and Oxford Townships went virtually unnoticed.

In some instances, township officers were elected by a handful of write-in votes.

Because of new interest in township government, that is expected to change in 1984, when the terms of current township officers are scheduled to expire.

For further information about township elections, call the Election Office, 782-3441.

**your
vote
counts**

Multi-Service Center

The Blue Valley Multi-Service Center—off 151st Street and U.S. 69 highway, and south of the State Bank of Stanley—provides a site for many Johnson County services.

The Multi-Service Center hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Ursula Blowey is Center coordinator. The Center phone number is 897-3991.

Following are some of the services available through the Center, all subject to change:

- Johnson County Mental Health Center consultation — Wednesdays, 1 to 5 p.m.
- Motor Vehicle Department renewals — license renewals the second Wednesday each month, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.
- Emergency Assistance program — help with food, clothing, and utility bills.
- Voter registration.
- Notary Public.
- Johnson County information room — brochures, enrollment forms, and information about what's happening in Johnson County.
- Johnson County Community College — enrollments taken, and some classes are held in the Center.
- Johnson County Health Department — immunizations and blood pressure tests at minimal cost, the second and fourth Wednesday each month, 1 to 4 p.m.
- Johnson County Park and Recreation District — registrations accepted in the Center for programs.
- Johnson County TAPline — the County's information and referral service, which can be called either at 897-3991 or 764-7007.
- Johnson County Weatherization — aid to those qualifying, as well as workshops on energy.
- Parents Anonymous — meets Wednesdays at 6 p.m. in the Center.

Johnson County Library

The Johnson County Library system now includes a facility in Blue Valley—just south of the State Bank of Stanley.

The Blue Valley Library is in the Multi-Service Center/Library building that opened in June, 1982. It occupies approximately half the building.

Library hours are as follows:

Tuesdays and Wednesdays, noon to 8 p.m.

Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Library is closed on Sundays and Mondays.

An experienced librarian is available at all times during the hours listed above to help patrons fill their information needs.

The collection in-house includes 13,000 books, 96 current magazine and newspaper subscriptions, and nine magazine titles on microfiche covering a three-year period.

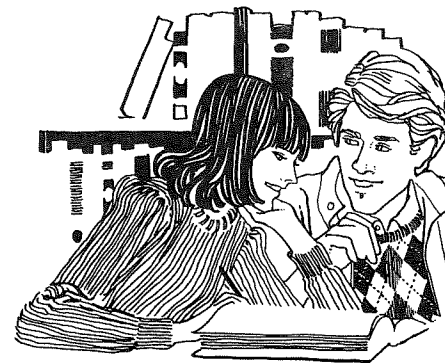
The Blue Valley Library also participates in an inter-library loan system with other Johnson County Library facilities as well as libraries statewide and throughout the United States.

A courier service from other libraries is in operation, so that arrival of a requested book or other resource material may be expected in a relatively short period, often overnight.

Other services include investment information, city directory and out-of-area telephone directory assistance, and a magazine index—as well as the standard Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

A Learning Center is operated in the Blue Valley Library for preschool children and their parents.

Beverly Swanson is the librarian. The Library telephone is 897-2669.



Organizations

Alcoholics Anonymous

Meets in the Stanley Community Church Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at 8 p.m. in *closed* sessions, Saturdays at 8:30 p.m. in *open* sessions. For information, call the church, 897-2051.

Aubry Fire Fighters Auxiliary

Meets in the Aubry Fire Station the fourth Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., every other month starting February. For information, call Gabriele Fidanza, 681-2631.

Blue Valley Association for Children with Learning Disabilities

Holds a monthly coffee meeting. For information, call Lois Robb, 681-2233.

Blue Valley Association for the Gifted

For information, call Pam Myerson, 642-7585, or Nancy Mackle, 897-2974.

Blue Valley Community Council

Meets in the State Bank of Stanley Community Room the fourth Tuesday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Nancy Brown, 897-3121.

Blue Valley Junior Athletic Association

Meets in the Board Room of the Blue Valley School District administration building the first Sunday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Bob Austin, 681-2759.

Blue Valley Merchants' Association

Meets in Humphry Klinkers, Stanley Station Shopping Center, the second Thursday each month, 7 p.m. For information, call Loretta Gifford, 897-3048.

Blue Valley Ministers' Association

Meets in the Stanley Cafe the first Tuesday each month, 8 a.m. For information, call Phil Hollis, 897-2490.

Blue Valley Optimist Club

Meets in the State Bank of Stanley Community Room Fridays, 6:30 a.m., for breakfast. For information, call Stan Buss, 681-2511.

Blue Valley Patrons' Advisory Council

Meets in various school locations the second Wednesday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call the School District, 681-2866.

Blue Valley PRIDE

Meets in the State Bank of Stanley Community Room the first Tuesday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Nancy Brown, 897-3121.

Blue Valley Senior Adults

Meets in the Blue Valley Multi-Service Center the second Tuesday each month, 1 p.m. For information, call Thelma Hays, 681-2407.

Blue Valley Soccer Club

Watch for announcements of activities. For information, call Darrell Kisse, 681-8510.

Boy Scouts

Scout troops and Cub packs serve various parts of the Blue Valley community. For current information, call the Heart of America Council, 321-5151.

Breakfast Optimist Club of Leawood

Meets in CoCo's, 8800 State Line Rd., Fridays, 7 a.m., for breakfast.

Camp Fire

For current information, call the Sunflower Council, 831-1944.

Committee for Self-Determination

Meets in various townships of Johnson County the third Wednesday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Nancy Brown, 897-3121.

Extension Homemaker Units

Clubs serve various parts of the Blue Valley community. For current information, call Florence Biehl, Johnson County Extension Office, 764-6300.

Girl Scouts

Scout and Brownie troops serve various parts of the Blue Valley community. For current information, call the Santa Fe Trail Council, 287-8136.

Job's Daughters

Meets in the Masonic Lodge, Stanley, second and fourth Mondays each month, 7:15 p.m.

Junior Grange

Meets in the Grange Hall (191st Street near Clare Road), third Saturday each month, 7 p.m.

League of Women Voters, Blue Valley Unit

Meets in the Blue Valley Multi-Service Center the second and fourth Wednesdays each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Mary Koenig, 897-3728.

Morning Grange

Meets in the Grange Hall (191st Street near Clare Road), first Saturday each month, 7:30 p.m., and third Saturday each month, 8 p.m.

Note: Morning Grange and Junior Grange times change during observance of Daylight Savings Time.

New Neighbor League

For information, call Ann Nooteboom, 897-2133.

Order of the Eastern Star

Meets in the Masonic Lodge, Stanley, the first and third Thursdays each month, 8 p.m.

Oxford Hustlers 4-H

Meets in the Bauers' Schoolhouse, 117th and Pflumm, the second Thursday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Lynne Matile, 764-6300.

Parents Anonymous

Meets in the Blue Valley Multi-Service Center Wednesdays, 6 p.m. For information, call the Rev. Richard Ramsey, 681-8180.

Parent-Teacher Organizations

Units serve each school in the Blue Valley community. For current information, call the School District, 681-2866.

PTO Bowling League

Meets to bowl Tuesdays, 9:15 a.m., in King Louie College Lanes and Thursdays, 9:15 a.m., in Olathe Lanes East. For information, call Fran Muller, 681-2316.

Quilters' Guild

Meets in Humphry Klinkers, Stanley Station Shopping Center, the first Tuesday each month, 10 a.m. For information, call Marguerite Brenner, 897-2472.

Stanley Buccaneers 4-H

Meets in Blue Valley Middle School the second Monday each month, 7 p.m. For information, call Lynne Matile, 764-6300.

Stanley Citizens' Committee

Meets in the State Bank of Stanley Community Room the second Thursday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Carol O'Keefe, 681-8100.

Stanley Fire Auxiliary

For current information, call Pat Boyd, 681-2713, or Kay Kuntz, 897-2070.

Stanley Lodge 444, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

Meets in the Lodge Hall, Stanley, the second and fourth Thursdays each month, 7:30 p.m.

Stanley-Stilwell Lions Club

Meets in Joe's Barn, Stanley, the first and third Thursdays each month, 7 p.m., for dinner. For information, call Bill Warren, 642-2356.

Stilwell Community Organization

Meets in Stilwell Elementary School the second Tuesday each month, 7:30 p.m. For information, call Don Shapley, 897-2561.



CHURCHES

Advent Lutheran Church —

Meets in Morse Elementary School, 151st and Quivira. Sunday School, 9:15 am; worship, 10:30 am. *Robert Hulse*, Pastor. Office, 9111 W. 116th Ter., 341-8995.

American Baptist Fellowship — Valley Baptist Church —

Meets in Indian Valley Elementary School, 116th and Knox. Learning, 9:30 am; Sunday worship, 10:45 am. Acting Pastor, *Dr. Jacob Zimmerman*, 782-1325.

Blue Valley Baptist Church —

Affiliated with Southern Baptist Convention. 151st Street, between Antioch and England. Sunday—Bible study, 9:45 am; worship, 11 am and 7 pm. Nursery provided. Wednesday—mid-week study and prayer, 7:30 pm. For more information, please call the church, 897-9669, or 681-2932.

The Blue Valley Christian Church — Disciples of Christ —

Meets in Stanley Elementary School, 150th and Metcalf. Sunday worship, 10:30 am. *The Rev. Roy Sanders*, Minister, 361-7771.

Church of the Pilgrimage United Church of Christ —

13001 Quivira Rd. Church School, including adult classes, 9:30 am; Sunday Worship, 10:30 am. Nursery provided. *Dale Parson*, Pastor, 897-3191. Home phone, 829-2138.

Faith Chapel — Assembly of God —

15000 Newton, Stanley. Sunday School, 9:30 am; worship hour, 10:30 am; evening "Praise Celebration," 6:30 pm. Nursery provided. Wednesday, "Hour of Power," Youth Alive, 7:30-8:30 pm. *Phil Hollis*, Pastor, 897-2490. Home phone, 681-2356.

First Baptist Church of Stilwell —

Park and Main Streets. 10 am, Church School for all ages; 11 am and 6:45 pm, Sunday worship services; 7:30 pm, Sunday evening Bible study and prayer. Nursery provided on Sunday morning. *The Rev. Harry Fink*, Pastor, 897-2261.

Holy Rosary Church —

224th at Metcalf, in the Wea community. Mass: Saturday, 5 pm; Sunday, 8 and 10 am; daily mass (Monday-Friday) 8 am. *The Rev. Frank Schepers*, Pastor, 1-879-2285.

Morse Union Church —

15435 Quivira. Sunday School, 10 am; worship, 11 am; evening service Sunday, 7 pm. *Gerald McQuitty*, Pastor, 897-3576.

The Presbyterian Church of Stanley —

Worship at 149th and Antioch, Stanley. Sunday School for all ages, 9:45 am. Worship service, 11 am. Nursery provided. Junior Hi and Senior Hi youth meeting, Sunday, 7 pm. *Richard J. Ramsey*, Pastor, 681-8180. Home, 764-6281.

St. Francis Episcopal Church —

179th and Metcalf. 10 am, Church School and coffee class; 8 am and 11 am, Sunday worship. Nursery provided 10 am to noon. *The Rev. Dr. Robert Cavitt*, 831-0070. Sundays, 897-2588.

Stanley Community Church —

All denominational. Coffee perking for the entire Sunday morning, 9 am; Sunday Bible School, 9:30 am; worship, 10:45 am. Nursery provided. Jr. Church Invaders, Sr. CYF, 6 pm, Sundays; Jr./Sr. Koinonia, 7 pm, Wednesdays; Adult Choir, 7 pm, Wednesdays. Minister, *Derril Peabody*; Associate Minister, Ron Kreinbrook; Youth Minister, G. Ken Palmer; youth leaders, Doug and Connie Vogelsberg, Sharon and Don Albert. 897-2051. 148th and Metcalf.

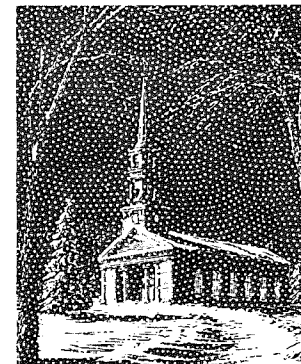
The United Methodist Church, Stilwell —

Park and Main Streets, Stilwell. Sunday Worship service, 9:30 am. Nursery provided. Fellowship time, 10:30 am. Church School, 10:45 am for all ages. *The Rev. William Hemmen, Jr.*, Minister, 897-3630. Church office is in Dr. Harville's dental building, 897-2101.

Note —

Church schedules shown are subject to change, particularly during summer months.

For faiths and denominations not shown, please consult your telephone directories.



Special Events

By JAN THOMAS, of the State Bank of Stanley

The Blue Valley area offers numerous community activities both for cultural enrichment and entertainment throughout the year.

These events are designed to appeal to residents of all ages in the area and to encourage those living outside Blue Valley to visit here and enjoy some of the things the community has to offer.

The "Stanley Stampede" is held in early summer and has enjoyed great success since it began in 1979. Sponsored by the Blue Valley Merchants' Association, this event is actually a community-wide celebration in which local citizens participate and people living in other areas come to enjoy.

Stampede day begins early Saturday morning and continues until late evening. There are numerous arts and crafts booths, food of all kinds, live bands to entertain throughout the afternoon and evening, contests, games, dancing, and a large parade in early afternoon.

In the event the Stampede does not continue as such in future years, which was believed the plan at deadline for *Living in Blue Valley*, another similar event is expected to be arranged.

The Blue Valley Merchants' Association also has an "Octoberfest" in the Stanley Station Shopping Center, featuring bingo, prizes, and a barbecue. Plans include making the "Octoberfest" more like a "Fall Festival," with a wider variety of activities.

The Stilwell Community Organization sponsors several community activities throughout the year. There is a Fourth of July parade starting at 6 p.m., games for all, and a large fireworks display later in the evening.

This group also sponsors a Craft Day and pancake breakfast on a Saturday in early November, featuring arts and crafts booths of all types. The event is held in the Stilwell Elementary School.

The Stilwell Community Organization has other activities appealing to the younger set. Santa arrives by fire truck at the Stilwell School in early December, and children have an opportunity to visit with him. There is also an Easter egg hunt for pre-school through fifth grade children the Saturday before Easter.

Other groups in the Blue Valley area continue to sponsor events throughout the year. There have been senior citizen meetings every other month sponsored by the State Bank of Stanley, providing fun, fellowship, and helpful information for those who attend. Some of the meetings have been held in the bank's Community Room, others as field trips.

Other annual events enjoyed by the community include the Blue Valley Optimist Club pig roast in summer. The Stanley-Stilwell Lions Club chicken barbecue in summer replenishes the Lions' scholarship fund for local high school students. In late summer the Stanley Fellowship Club and the Masonic Lodge hold a barbecue as a major fund-raising project.

Many civic-oriented organizations, a number of churches, and dedicated individuals work together within the Blue Valley community to provide activities that will benefit residents of all ages.

PRIDE

Something brand new in Blue Valley is the PRIDE program—(Programming Resources with Initiative for Development Effectiveness).

Despite the obscure meaning of the phrase for which PRIDE is the acronym, the program is simply a local effort to coordinate tangible community improvement projects.

As a first-year emphasis, the steering committee of Blue Valley PRIDE has selected the area's rich history for dramatization and preservation.

Carolyn Marsh is in charge of the historical projects phase of PRIDE, which will include the placement of permanent metal signs to mark the sites of the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails through Blue Valley, of Quantrill's raid on Aubry, of the Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Scott military road, and the area of the Black Bob Shawnee camp.

Another project of PRIDE will be to give assistance to the village of Morse in organizing to celebrate its centennial during 1984.

Anyone may take part in PRIDE activities, whether as an individual or as a representative of a community organization.

Leaders of PRIDE hope to capture the imagination of people of all ages in the community—senior citizens, many of whom are descendants of Blue Valley pioneer families; children who seem to enjoy dealing with the historical backgrounds of the places where they live and play and go to school, and the parents who provide leadership and who can make many good things happen.

The State Bank of Stanley and the Blue Valley Community Council were responsible for organizing PRIDE in Blue Valley, with advice from the Kansas Department of Economic Development and the Kansas State University Cooperative Extension Service.

For more information about PRIDE, call Nancy Brown, 897-3121.



Blue Valley Schools

Often said to be the reason people move to Blue Valley, the public school system is unquestionably an excellent one.

Its excellence stems from the high expectation given it by patrons, many of whom are achievers in their own fields, whether the professions, business, industry, or agriculture.

School administrators have responded to that expectation with programs challenging pupils to apply the best that's in them, yet allowing for a wide range of differences through special education.

Blue Valley Unified School District #229 operates five elementary schools (K-5), two middle schools (6-8), and a four-year high school, all shown in their approximate locations on the map appearing on pages 18-19. The map boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the School District.

In 1981 the Blue Valley School District was chosen by Encyclopaedia Britannica Company and the American Association of School Librarians to receive the School Library Media Program of the Year Award. The library program was selected for the outstanding role it plays in the instructional program.

Annually the School District publishes a calendar outlining key information for parents and students. No attempt has been made in this booklet to duplicate any of that.

Dr. James C. Thompson is superintendent of schools. Larry Dwyer is assistant superintendent for management services. Dr. William J. Majors is assistant superintendent for the instructional program. Dr. Mary Garcia is director of elementary curriculum. Mrs. Ruth Bell is director of library media services. Dr. Timothy R. Hardin is coordinator of special services.

Members of the Board of Education are Richard A. Fancher and L.D. McDonald, Jr., representing the north area of the District, Bruce Robb and Dr. Kenneth G. Huggins representing the central area, Dale Holt and Jay Templin representing the south area, and Phil Hendrickson serving as member at large.

The Board of Education meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Board Room, District office building, 15020 Metcalf.

Inquiries about all school matters may be directed to the District office at 681-2866.

Preschools

Preschool centers have been established throughout Blue Valley and operate meaningful programs through caring and skilled management.

Inquire through neighbors which preschools might be nearest you.

Plan to visit the schools you are interested in to talk with the people who operate preschools.

Private Schools

Private and parochial schools are located both in and near the Blue Valley community.

Inquire through your church or synagogue about religious-based educational facilities.

Check yellow pages information for other private learning centers.

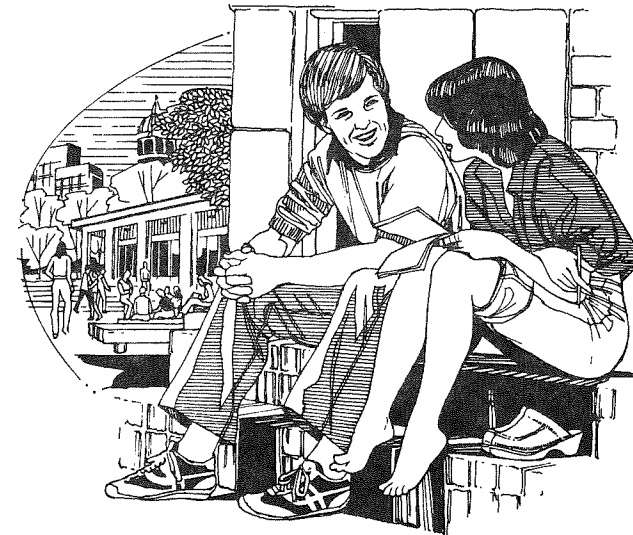
Again, plan to visit the schools to talk with their administrators before making a decision.

Higher Education

If you want to enroll in a college or university program, Blue Valley is fortunate to have several opportunities very close by and even *in* the community.

They include Johnson County Community College, at the northwest edge of Blue Valley, with some of its courses available *in* the community; the University of Kansas Regents Center, just a mile north of Interstate 435; Baker University, with a branch on College Boulevard, Leawood, and others within a short driving distance.

Call the College Information Service, 361-4146.



'Our Man' in Topeka

Many people can live in a place for years and never know who their representative is in the state legislature.

Just so you'll know for unincorporated Blue Valley, he's State Rep. Dave Webb, Stilwell, whose telephone number is 681-8600.

Living in Blue Valley is not just for anyone. —It is for everyone!

If you like to be surrounded by warm, friendly people, you will be.

If you prefer the solitude of open fields or woods, they are here.

If you want to roam where the buffalo roamed, or look down to see a toad wink at you, or up to see a bird soar by, you can.

If you want to watch children run and play, surrounded by love and laughter in happy settings, you will.

If you want to share yourself with others through churches, schools, community organizations, they are here to welcome you.

Living in Blue Valley is for you if you want to look up into beautiful clear skies, see beautiful sunsets, enjoy the wind on your face and a song in your heart!

Come join us!

This book is dedicated to all those in the past who made Blue Valley the special place it is, to those in the present who work to keep it that way, and to those who will join us in the future and help preserve the good of the past and present!

Nancy Brown



US

OPEN 24 HOURS

**JEGEN'S
UNITED SUPER**

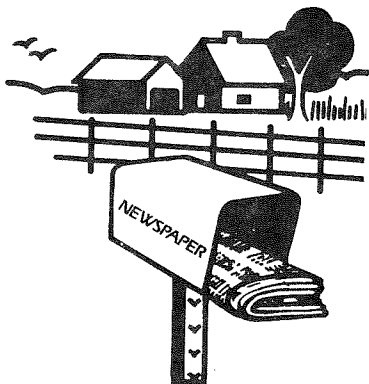
**Stanley Station
Shopping Center,
151st Street & U.S. 69
897-2117**

Your only
full-service store
in Blue Valley - with
**EVERYDAY
LOW
PRICES.**

**Double Coupons
Every Day**

The advertisement features a black and white photograph of a man and a woman standing next to a shopping cart filled with groceries. The man is holding a newspaper or magazine, and both are smiling. The background is a simple, light-colored wall.

*We make living
in Blue Valley
an INFORMED
experience...*



Your Blue Valley community newspaper.

The Gazette

Call 897-2090 about subscribing.