

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The meeting was called to order by Senator August "Gus" Bogina at
Chairperson

11:00 a.m./p.m./on March 25, 1985 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Senator Harder

Committee staff present:

Research Department: Ed Ahrens, Lynne Holt, Robin Hunn, Ray Hauke,
Gloria Timmer
Revisor's Office: Norman Furse
Committee Office: Judy Bromich, Doris Fager

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Dr. Robert Harder, Secretary, Social and Rehabilitation Services
Paul Johnson, Public Assistance Coalition
Barbara Sabol, Secretary, Health and Environment

KANSAS SOCIAL SERVICE BLOCK GRANTS, PUBLIC HEARING

The Chairman explained that a notice of this hearing has been published in the Kansas Register and in committee agenda for the required length of time. He declared the hearing open for the purpose of hearing from the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and from anyone else who wishes to speak on the subject.

Dr. Harder distributed the following documents:

1. Summary, Kansas Social Service Block Grant, July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986 (Attachment A)
2. Community Services Block Grant Program for Kansas (Attachment B)
3. Low Income Energy Assistance Program (Attachment C)
4. Mental Health Services (Attachment D)
5. Report on the proposed use of Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Service Block Grant Funds (Attachment E)

Dr. Harder reviewed each of the above attachments. He added that all of the dollar information is in the budget which has been reviewed or will be reviewed later in this meeting. There were no questions from committee members.

Mr. Johnson noted that the low income energy assistance program has been frozen for the last two years, and there is a cut planned for this year. In addition, there are planned cuts for city and county revenue sharing. He indicated these will indirectly affect the low income energy assistance program. He further indicated that private individuals are not donating as much toward helping with energy assistance, because it is felt the crisis is over. He said that the Kansas Corporation Commission estimated that there were over 10,000 householders in Kansas without utility service last summer.

Mr. Johnson continued by stating that there are more instances of child abuse because of lack of utility service. He reminded the committee that there are already increased costs of utilities from the Sunflower plant, and that Wolf Creek will start furnishing utilities this summer. Wolf Creek utility costs will be higher than those presently charged in that area.

When asked for suggestions for improving the low income energy assistance program, Mr. Johnson suggested an immediate 10% grant increase. He also suggested the need for a package of services for short and long term answers to helping with utility service. He noted that the State of Kansas has put none of its own money into the program.

Mr. Johnson said there is need for discussion about rental weatherization. He said that 80% of the requests come from people in rental situations and there is no code about weatherization of rentals.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

room 123-S, Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m./p.m./ on March 25, 1985

KANSAS SOCIAL SERVICE BLOCK GRANTS HEARING - Continued

Mr. Johnson indicated that he would like to do a better job in the future of showing the need for this program. He said there should be more stress placed upon tying in a client contribution, and added that if several components are fed into a formula it would be possible to make the funds stretch farther. Mr. Johnson said twice as much money could be used for weatherization; and there is no need for the social service component. He said the cooling program may also be debatable.

In answer to a question from Senator Bogina, Mr. Johnson said he would favor a reduction of half for money allotted for cooling and have that money programed into the heating side of the block grant.

There were additional questions from committee members. Mr. Johnson answered all questions to the satisfaction of the committee.

Motion was made by Senator Werts and seconded by Senator Gaines that the report of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services be accepted, and that the hearing be closed. The motion carried by voice vote.

Chairman Bogina declared the hearing on the Block Grant Program to be adjourned.

HB 2102 - Appropriations, FY 1986, Public Health and Welfare Agencies and Homestead Property Tax Refunds

HB 2154 - Appropriations, FY 1985, Public Health and Welfare Agencies, etc.

Written testimony of the Community Resources Council (Attachment F) and Cheryl L. Jernigan, Kansas Hospital Association (Attachment G) was presented to be made part of these minutes.

HB 2154, Section 5 - Department of Revenue - Homestead Property Tax Refunds

In answer to questions from committee members, Senator Bogina indicated that the FY 1985 funding is depleted in the area of Homestead Property Tax Refunds, and there is need for a supplemental appropriation.

HB 2102, Section 2 - Department of Revenue - Homestead Property Tax Refunds

There were no questions from committee members following Senator Bogina's presentation of the subcommittee report on this section.

HB 2154, Section 6 - Social and Rehabilitation Services

Senator Bogina explained the subcommittee report, and committee members were given the opportunity to question him.

HB 2102, Section 3 - Social and Rehabilitation Services

Senators Bogina and Doyen presented the subcommittee report on Section 3.

Senator Feleciano questioned Senate recommendation No. 2, asking for the rationale for changing the statute. During the discussion, it was noted that under present law, many cities receive such small amounts for Parks and Recreation that there are not enough funds for reasonable programs. According to members of the subcommittee, this is also true of the amounts received for drug abuse programs. Senator Talkington explained that the subcommittee felt it would be better to route the funds through SRS and also have that department approve local programs.

Senator Gaines said there was information given to the subcommittee which revealed that there is a need in Kansas for a juvenile residential treatment facility. He added that there are no programs for poor people at this time. Senator Doyen added that the funds will go back to local communities but for a different purpose. According to him, the subcommittee felt the greater need for drug abuse programs rather than additional swings, etc.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

room 123-S, Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m./p.m. on March 25, 1985

HB 2102 - Continued

HB 2154 - Continued

HB 2102, Section 3 - Continued

Senator Feleciano questioned Senate Recommendations No. 6 and No. 11. Subcommittee members clarified the recommendations to his satisfaction.

There were questions from Senator Winter concerning Senate Subcommittee recommendation No. 1. Dr. Harder indicated that the adjustments in this funding are related to timing more than anything else.

Senator Kerr expressed concern about the need for additional funding for foster care. He suggested it might be less expensive for the state to provide more foster care homes funding and less for institutions.

Motion was made by Senator Kerr and seconded by Senator Werts to increase family foster care rates by 20%, and to decrease institutional funding by that amount of dollars; but to leave total dollar funding as provided in HB 2102.

There was discussion concerning the above motion, during which staff stressed that the institutions involved are not state hospitals. They are group boarding homes and residential centers.

Dr. Harder discussed the motion, and pointed out that it may look like group homes have a better deal but have not had substantial increases over the past few years. He said there are some group homes which must close each year because there is not enough reimbursement from the state. He explained that children in group homes often cannot be served in a family home. Senator Winter said he is in favor of increasing the family foster care rates, but hesitates to do this at the expense of group homes. He suggested that it is the small group homes that are an alternative for kids going to jail.

A substitute motion was made by Senator Doyen and seconded by Senator Feleciano to add \$200,000 of State General Funds to family foster care and leave the group homes at the same level now stated in HB 2102.
The motion carried by voice vote.

HB 2154 - Department of Health and Environment

There were no questions following Senator Bogina's presentation of the subcommittee report for FY 1985.

HB 2102, Section 4 - Department of Health and Environment

The subcommittee report on this section was explained by Senator Bogina. Senator Feleciano asked about the deletion of funds for Asbestos Control program. (House Recommendation No. 1) Members of the subcommittee said it was discussed thoroughly and felt that the Department of Health and Environment had enough staff to handle this problem. It was noted that the Department needs to develop a manual or some guidelines, and the position that was granted could be used for that purpose.

Senator Werts asked about the increase in the Hazardous Waste Cleanup Fund. Subcommittee members said they did not discuss that item specifically. Secretary Sabol and Ms. Timmer explained the background for action taken by the House, and Mrs. Sabol further explained the work which has been done and is now being done to clean up priority sites. (See Attachment H)

Motion was made by Senator Werts and seconded by Senator Doyen to amend the subcommittee report to delete \$200,000 in State General Fund moneys from the Hazardous Waste Cleanup Fund, and to delete \$100,000 in expenditures from the Sponsored Project Overhead Fund. The motion carried by voice vote.

It was noted that the vote on the above motion does not bind any of the committee during Senate floor debate. Senator Bogina asked Secretary Sabol to tabulate projected FY 1986 expenditures.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

room 123-S Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m./p.m. on March 25, 1985.

HB 2154 - Continued

HB 2102 - Continued

HB 2154 - Department on Aging

There were no questions from members of the committee following Senator Bogina's presentation of the subcommittee report on the Department on Aging.

HB 2102, Section 5 - Department on Aging

Senator Bogina presented the subcommittee report on Section 5, and committee members were given the opportunity to question him.

Motion was made by Senator Doyen and seconded by Senator Kerr to adopt the subcommittee reports for HB 2102 and HB 2154 as amended, and to report HB 2102 as amended favorably for passage. The motion carried by roll call vote.

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: SENATE WAYS AND MEANS

DATE: MARCH 25, 1985

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
Lois Jelco	Topeka	Ks. Action for Children
Jim 170 Bridge	Topeka	Invited Way
Robert Harde	St. Off Bldg.	SRS
Charles Stevenson	st of Bldg	SRS
Cullen Whitfield	S.O.B	SRS
Paul Johnson	Topeka	Public Asst
Marilyn Bracht	Lawrence	KINH
PAT SCHAFER	TOPEKA	DIVISION OF BUDGET
Dick Kwerth	Topeka	Budget
Ethel May Miller	Topeka	Res. for Extended Care
R. J. Sabol	TOPEKA	KDH+E
Robert E. ...	Topeka	KDH+E
Arthur Schumann	Topeka	KDH+E
Nancy Sargent	Topeka	HWUK
Lynn Barclay	Topeka	Ks Children's Service League
John E. ...	Newton	Ks. Assn of ...
Sharon Leatherman	Topeka	Ks. Health Care Assn.
Sylvia Langford	Topeka	KDOA
Mlice Knatt	TOPEKA	KDOA
Bill Henry	Topeka	Ks Engineering Soc.
John Peter	Topeka	Ks Assn Prof Psychologists
Pamela Patterson	Topeka	Assoc of CMHC of Ks
David Klatz	"	" " " "
Tom Bell	Topeka	Ks Hosp. Assn
Annamare Tashash	Topeka	Meminger Foundation
Richard Hinkley	South City	USD 466
George Barber	Topeka	Ks Consulting Engin
Becky Duldner	Syracuse	Leg. wife
Joyce Ramsey	Scott City	
Kitty Hinkley	"	page
Jacquie Wheeler	"	page
Thomas ...	North City	page
Brad Ramsey	"	"
Richard Ramsey	"	Former Stickman

Summary
Kansas Social Service Block Grant
July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986

Social and Rehabilitation Services views as its goal the formulating and carrying out of a program of social services designed to promote the welfare of targeted needy people by enhancing the opportunity to develop his/her capacities to the greatest extent possible.

Historical Perspective

This is the fifth year of the social service block grant program. The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 replaced Title XX social services funding with the social service block grant. Along with the block grant system came a severe reduction in the amount of social service funds available. Consequently most social service programs funded under Title XX were carried forward under the social service block grant, but with reduced federal funding. The transfer of funds from the low-income energy assistance program helped to offset the loss of federal funds, and the state general funds have increased in these programs over the last three years.

Probably the biggest change in funding concepts has been the switch from purchase of services for the mentally handicapped to a grant program. This new system provides the same high caliber service to the recipients with a significant reduction in paperwork and bureaucratic red tape.

Eligibility and Requirements

Individual eligibility for social service block grant funding is based on two criteria: 1) There must be a need for the service; and 2) income levels must be met. A single individual may not have a gross income exceeding \$637 per month. This scale is graduated upward. For example, for a family of four the gross income may not exceed \$1,225 per month. (State Commissioner's Letter 266 dated September 2, 1982.)

All services must relate to one of the five national goals: 1) helping individuals to become self-supporting; 2) helping individuals to become self-sufficient; 3) providing protective services for those in need (regardless of income); 4) providing services to help persons to remain in their own homes; 5) when no other alternatives exist, providing services to help persons receive the most appropriate institutional setting (i.e., adult care home, state institution, private institution, etc.).

Social service block grant funds will continue to be used on a statewide basis to purchase services where appropriate, to give direct grants where appropriate, and to provide direct services by Social and Rehabilitation Services employees where appropriate.

The attached chart shows an estimate of funds to be spent by social service category and the current expenditure rate projected to the end of the state fiscal year. Additionally, there is a projection of the spending by social service category for the next fiscal year.

Social Service Block Grant Summary
July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986

This plan will be presented at the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services public open meeting on the first Tuesday in May and a thirty-day public comment period will be allowed.

This summary and the proposed plan include both federal and state funds. The social services block grant funds available for the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985, are estimated to be \$41,307,529. This figure was arrived at by taking three-fourths of the estimated block grant funds to be received in federal fiscal year 1986, and one-fourth of the funds projected to be received in federal fiscal year 1985. This is done because the federal fiscal year is October 1st through September 30th.

The service breakdown shown includes both direct and indirect services. The new services shown for the first time this year are taken from the Social and Rehabilitation Services' social service information system which was developed in order that better data could be gathered on the social service delivery system. Definitions of services can be found in the proposed plan, which will be available prior to May 1, 1985.

Department of Social and
Rehabilitation Services
Office of the Secretary
March 15, 1985

(1697B)

State of Kansas
Proposed Block Grant for Social Services
Estimated Expenditure Report for FY 1985
Projections for FY 1986

Services	Actual Expenditures 07/01/83 to 06/30/84	Estimated Expenditures In Block Grant Proposal For 07/01/84 to 06/30/85	Actual Expenditures* 07/01/84 to 06/30/85	Estimated Expenditures 07-01-85 to 06-30-86
Abuse/Neglect	\$ 2,397,388	\$ 2,920,293	\$ 2,586,345	\$ 2,537,298
Adoption	644,806	569,442	695,628	682,436
Adult Day and Community Living	9,533,199	11,119,067	11,629,684	11,268,971
Alternate Care	180,887	149,149	195,144	191,444
CINC Inquiry	545,271	458,836	588,247	577,092
Custody Supervision	2,891,587	3,301,295	3,119,494	3,060,337
Day Care	2,524,214	2,930,472	2,818,339	4,063,459
Divorce Custody Assess. Evaluation	126,863	83,595	136,863	134,267
	102,513	105,610	110,593	108,496
Family Services	1,544,709	1,747,301	1,666,459	1,634,857
Family Support	441,808	659,429	476,631	467,592
Guardian/Conservator	110,801	127,552	119,534	117,268
Home Community Based Serv.	649,655	548,220	700,859	687,568
Homemaker	6,020,653	7,091,595	7,039,274	6,822,649
Information/Referral	571,004	607,957	616,009	604,328
Interstate Compact	274,691	304,561	296,341	290,722
Residential: Child	4,071,220	4,500,000	4,295,931	4,850,584
Specialized Social Adjustment	171,071	136,234	184,554	181,054
Resource Development	1,218,116	1,174,864	1,314,125	1,289,205
Administration/Training	844,343	1,573,799	1,410,678	1,737,902
Total	34,864,799	40,109,271	40,000,732	41,307,529

*Projected to twelve months from eight months data. Estimates are conservative because July payments are historically lower than average, and workers salaries are not included in July payments.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR 1985

Community Services Block Grant Program for Kansas

The President's recommendation regarding Community Service Block Grants has remained static since his original 1985 Budget proposal which calls for the elimination of the program and for its activities to be subsumed under Social Service Block Grants. Though at this time Congress has no specific proposal regarding Community Service Block Grant, there is strong consideration of a continuous proposal freezing FY 86 funding at the FY 85 allocation.

As in fiscal year 1984, the department's proposed plan will be based upon a \$2.7 million appropriation for Kansas. Of that amount 5 percent will be used for Administration. The department proposes to use the remaining 95 percent in the following manner: 90 percent to existing community action agencies and seasonal farmworker organizations as prescribed by law, and 5 percent for discretionary grants. Funds under this program will be used in the following manner as set by law:

1. secure and retain employment
2. attain an adequate education
3. make better use of available income
4. obtain emergency assistance
5. obtain and maintain adequate housing
6. remove obstacles to self-sufficiency
7. achieve greater participation in the community
8. make use of other poverty programs

It is anticipated that 100,000 low income Kansans will be served by this program in 1985.

Throughout the fiscal year the administering agency will monitor delegate agencies' progress toward meeting the program's purposes. This will include on-site visits with agency personnel, observations of program sites, interviews with clients and reviews of monthly financial and quarterly program reports.

The Community Services Block Grant Program was passed in 1981 as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. In Fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984 the state received \$8.126 million dollars. These funds were used in the 73 counties across the state covered by community action agencies and Harvest America, a migrant and seasonal farmworker organization, to carryout the activities listed above. More that 250,000 Kansans received services under this program during this time. Client eligibility is based upon poverty guidelines set by the Office of Management and Budget.

March 1985

SUMMARY
LOW INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Low Income Energy Assistance Program is authorized under Title III of the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980, which established the block grant funding for LIEAP. The Governor designated the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services as the state administering agency. The first LIEAP program began in Fiscal Year 1981.

Initially a great number of federal requirements were attached to the funding, but in subsequent years the limiting stipulations have been relaxed allowing states more flexibility with the use of funds including, size of benefits, populations to be served, income requirements, heating vs. cooling programs, and set-asides.

A primary problem associated with this block grant program is that the final amount of funding to be allocated is normally not known until December, well after most states have submitted their required State Plans and initiated their winter heating assistance programs. Program planning, including the setting of benefit levels, populations to be served, income requirements, and many other decisions, must therefore be made many months before states know the level of their funding for the applicable fiscal year.

As a result of the necessary development of programs prior to knowledge of funding, the benefit matrix and the eligibility requirements must occasionally be altered, creating inconsistencies in spending patterns between fiscal years and numbers of households served. For instance in FY-1983, it was anticipated that Congress would cut funding by 30%. The State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services for approval, and the program was implemented with restrictive eligibility guidelines designed to fit the anticipated level of funding. After the FY 1983 program was in full operation, Congress appropriated the block grant funding at an even higher level than in the previous year. The original income eligibility requirements were reinstated in FY 1984 creating a larger eligible population and raising potential expenditures.

Direct energy assistance is the primary purpose of the program. Three types of assistance are available to eligible households with the benefit issued in the form of a two-party check to the household and the designated energy supplier(s):

I. Winter Heating Phase

A. Requirements

1. Income eligible
2. Self payment on own obligation in 2 of prior 3 months
3. Responsible for payment of fuel costs either directly, or indirectly as a part of the rent

B. Benefit determination factors

1. Thermal area of state
2. Type and cost of fuel
3. Attached/detached house
4. Income level

C. Other Information

1. Benefit may be split between two fuel providers (75% to primary supplier and 25% to a secondary supplier)
2. Applications are mailed to past recipients, all GA, ADC and certain SSI households
3. Approximately 43% of winter recipients have elderly household member

II. Summer Cooling Phase

A. Requirements

1. Income eligible
2. Self payment on own cooling energy bill in two of prior three months
3. Energy vulnerable to costs of cooling bill
4. One household member must be at least 65 years old or have received a disability determination from Social Security, Veteran's Administration, Department of Labor, or railroad organizations

B. Benefit determination factors

1. Area of State (Includes thermal factors as well as cost of electricity)
2. Attached/detached house
3. Income level

C. Other information

1. Applications are mailed to winter recipients having elderly member, and to current SSI households
2. 89% of recipient households have an elderly member
3. Many elderly would not use cooling unless they had the assistance

III. Medical Emergency Cooling Assistance Phase

A. Requirements

1. Income eligible
2. Doctor or nurse's written statement of medical need for cooling
3. Self payment on own energy obligation in 2 of prior 3 months
4. Disconnect notice of cooling energy or lack of cooling appliance

B. Benefit determination factors

1. Amount of delinquent portion of the energy bill, up to \$150 (for energy assistance) or
2. Cost of fan (up to \$50) or cost of air conditioner (up to \$150); cost of rental or repair of existing appliance
3. Households are eligible for purchase of cooling appliance only once

The following table recaps the numbers of households served by LIEAP and average benefits in each of the types of assistance:

	<u>Winter Heating</u>	<u>Average Benefit</u>	<u>Summer Cooling</u>	<u>Average Benefit</u>	<u>Medical Emerg.</u>	<u>Average Benefit</u>
FY-1983	43,253	(\$186)	18,204	(\$114)	552	(\$96)
FY-1984	48,662	(\$186)	20,832	(\$111)	592	(\$113)
FY-1985*	49,393	(\$215)	20,894	(\$111)	885	(\$113)
FY-1986*	49,393	(\$215)	20,894	(\$138)	885	(\$113)

*Estimated

While the primary purpose of the LIEAP block grant funding is for direct home energy assistance, set-asides to weatherization and social service activities are allowed to provide states some flexibility in addressing their unique needs.

The following chart provides comparative expenditure information relative to LIEAP funding:

	<u>Actual FY 1984</u>	<u>Projections FY 1985</u>	<u>Projections FY 1986***</u>
Carryover	2,597,044	3,124,112	2,194,942
Allotment	17,703,677	18,210,982	18,270,034
Heating benefits	-9,029,637	-10,619,530*	-10,619,530
Cooling benefits	-2,319,943	-2,319,943	-2,395,816**
Medical EA benefits	-67,265	-100,000	-100,000
Social Services	-1,770,367	-1,821,098	-1,827,003
Administration	-1,599,401	-1,821,098	-1,827,003
Weatherization	-2,389,996	-2,458,483	-2,466,454
Balance	<u>3,124,112</u>	<u>2,194,942</u>	<u>729,170</u>

* Includes an increase in winter benefits over FY 1984.

** Includes a planned increase in cooling benefits targeted to Wolf Creek users of electricity.

*** At President Reagan's Proposed Budget Levels.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health part of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant Funds allocated to Kansas for Federal Fiscal Year 1985 under the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act are projected to be utilized by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Service, Mental Health and Retardation Services in the following manner:

A. Goals and Objectives

The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Mental Health and Retardation Services will make grants to Community Mental Health Centers to provide comprehensive services:

1. principally to individuals residing in a defined geographic area with special attention to individuals who are chronically mentally ill; children, elderly and individuals discharged from inpatient facilities,
2. within limits of centers' capacity, regardless of ability to pay,
3. that are readily accessible and assure continuity of care in a manner which preserves human dignity,
4. that prevent unnecessary institutionalization of the mentally ill,
5. that provide effective and efficient mental health services in the least restrictive environment to the maximum degree feasible for each individual.

B. Types of Activities to be Supported

1. The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Mental Health Services will make grants to Community Mental Health Centers to identify, assess and serve:
 - a) the chronically mentally ill,
 - b) the severely mentally disturbed children and adolescents,
 - c) the mentally ill elderly,
 - d) those that are currently underserved.
2. The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Mental Health Services cannot use block grant funds for:
 - a) inpatient services,
 - b) cash payments to service recipients,
 - c) purchase of land, construction or major renovations,
 - d) the state match to federal funds,
 - e) financial assistance to other than a public or non-profit private entity.

C. Geographic Areas to be Served

1. The State will be considered as a single geographic area although funds will be allocated to centers serving particular areas within the eleven mental health service planning areas. (See attached map.)
2. A recap of Federal Funds awarded from Federal years 1983, 1984, 1985 are attached as Exhibits A, B, C, and D.

D. Overview of Services and Funds Provided by Block Grant

Since the beginning of the Block Grant program five new partial hospital programs have begun in Kansas and two have been expanded serving approximately 730 clients. Five specialized Community Support Programs were funded by the Mental Health Block Grant which serve approximately 815 clients. Four outpatient programs were expanded for adults & children serving approximately 4,000 clients. Two screening programs were expanded serving approximately 621 clients. Two expanded 24 hour emergency services programs serving approximately 4,914 clients and one consultation/education program serving approximately 848 clients. Lastly, four residential alternative and case management programs were begun and expanded serving approximately 2,315 clients.

1. Use of Federal 1985 Funds

In accordance with Section 1915(e)(2) of the 1981 Budget Reconciliation Act, we have funded the Pawnee Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center (eighth year of an eight year Operations Grant) and the Bert Nash Community Mental Health . The remaining Block Grant Funds will be used to fund centers who provide the five basic services (Outpatient, 24-Hour Emergency, Partial Care/Hospitalization, Consultation and Education, Psychosocial and Screening). These grants will be used to expand these services to the Chronically Mentally Ill, the Severely Mentally Disturbed Children and Adolescents, the Mentally Ill - Elderly and those that are currently underserved. Centers which provide four of the five basic services will be considered for funding to add the missing services and provide those services to the population areas set out above.

2. Plan for Use of Federal 1986 Funds

In accordance with Section 1915(e)(2) of 1981 Budget Reconciliation Act, we anticipate awarding continuation funding to Bert Nash Center and Pawnee Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center.

The remaining centers that received 1985 Block Grants will be considered for funding with 1986 funds if their program and financial reporting reflects continual accountability and need. These centers will have opportunity to re-apply and will be strongly considered. Again, selected services will be to expand services to the chronically mentally ill, the severely mentally disturbed children and adolescents, the mentally ill elderly and those that are currently underserved Centers which provide four out of five basic services will be considered for funding. In 1986 special emphasis will be placed on serving mentally ill children. We anticipate a Federal fiscal year 1986 Award of approximately \$2,283,646. Approximately \$228,365 will go to the childrens programs during State fiscal year 1986.

G. Exhibits Attached as Follows

- Exhibit A - Federal 1983 Grants
- Exhibit B - Federal 1984 Grants
- Exhibit C - Federal 1985 Grants
- Exhibit D - Federal 1986 Grants
- Exhibit E - Geographic Service Areas

EXHIBIT A

ANALYSIS OF MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT FUNDING
 FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1982
 10/1/81--9/30/83

GRANT NO.	CENTER NAME	TITLE	GRANT PERIOD		STATE	STATE	STATE	TOTAL
					FY 1982	FY 1983	FY1984	FEDERAL FY1982
BG 81-01	PAWNEE	OPERATIONS	1/1/82	12/31/82	525732			525732
BG 82-02	WYANDOT	CHILDRENS STAFFING	5/1/82	4/30/82	60652			60652
BG 82-03	JOHNSON	COMMUNITY SUPPORT	7/1/82	6/30/82		124000		124000
BG 82-04	WYANDOT	COMMUNITY SUPPORT	8/1/82	7/31/83		47122		47122
BG 82-05	NORTHEAST	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	10/1/82	12/31/83		64473		64473
BG 82-06	NORTHEAST	CHILDRENS OUTPATIENT	1/1/83	12/31/83		27827		27827
BG 82-07	BERT NASH	OUTPATIENT	7/1/82	6/30/83		54887		54887
BG 82-08	BERT NASH	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	7/1/82	6/30/83		53772		53772
BG 82-09	BERT NASH	SCREENING	7/1/82	6/30/83		50112		50112
BG 82-10	BERT NASH	C. & E.	7/1/82	6/30/83		59145		59145
BG 82-11	PRARIE VIEW	COMMUNITY SUPPORT	7/1/82	6/30/83		60091		60091
BG 82-12	SHAWNEE	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	1/1/83	12/31/83		135000		135000
BG 82-13	IROQUOIS	DAY TRMT./P.H. CASE MANGT.	8/1/82	7/31/83		47000		47000
BG 82-14	ASSN. OF CMHC'S	TECHNICAL ASSIST.(ADMIN.)	9/1/82	8/31/83		35359		35359
BG 82-15	MHC OF E.C. KS.	OUTPATIENT	1/1/83	12/31/83		138638		138638
BG 82-16	MHC OF E.C. KS.	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	1/1/83	12/31/83		43362		43362
BG 82-17	SHAWNEE	24 HR. EMERGENCY	12/1/82	11/30/83		50000		50000
BG 82-18	AREA M.H.	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	6/27/83	6/30/84		37268		37268
BG 82-18B	WYANDOT	P.H./C.S.P.	8/1/83	7/31/84			10860	10860
	LEG. POST AUDITS	AUDIT OF BLOCK GRANT				580.16		580.16
TOTALS					586384	1028636	10860	1625880

EXHIBIT B

ANALYSIS OF MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT FUNDING
 FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1983
 10/1/82--9/30/84

GRANT NO.	CENTER NAME	TITLE	GRANT PERIOD		TOTAL		
					STATE 1983	STATE 1984	FEDERAL FY 1983
BG 83-19	AREA M. H.	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	6/27/83	6/30/84	2342		2342
BG 83-20	PAWNEE	OUTPATIENT	1/1/83	12/31/83	213800		213800
BG 83-21	PAWNEE	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	1/1/83	12/31/83	78176		78176
BG 83-22	PAWNEE	C. & E.	1/1/83	12/31/83	92532		92532
BG 83-23	PAWNEE	COMMUNITY SUPPORT	1/1/83	12/31/83	95468		95468
BG 83-24	WYANDOT	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	6/1/83	6/30/84	18630		18630
BG 83-25	SHAWNEE	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	6/30/83	6/30/84	24000		24000
BG 83-26	JOHNSON	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	6/1/83	6/30/84	25000		25000
BG 83-27	PAWNEE	24 HR EMERGENCY	1/1/83	12/31/83	20024		20024
BG 83-28	SEDGWICK	P.H. / RES. ALTER.	6/15/83	7/14/84	10000		10000
BG 83-28	SEDGWICK	P.H. / RES. ALTER.	6/15/83	7/14/84		1282	1282
BG 83-29	SEDGWICK	P.H. / CASE MANGT.	6/15/83	6/14/84	18718		18718
BG 83-30	SHAWNEE	P.H. / RES. ALTER.	7/1/83	9/30/83		20984	20984
BG 83-31	IROQUOIS	P.H. / C.S.P.	8/1/83	7/31/84		79572	79572
BG 83-32	JOHNSON	P.H. / C.S.	7/1/83	6/30/84		149000	149000
BG 83-33	WYANDOT	P.H. / C.S.	8/1/83	7/31/84		55000	55000
BG 83-34	ASSN OF CMHC'S	TECHNICAL ASSIST.(ADMIN.)	9/1/83	8/31/84		50809	50809
BG 83-35	SHAWNEE	24 HR EMERG. / C.S.	1/1/84	12/31/84	135000		135000
BG 83-36	SHAWNEE	P.H. / C.S.	1/1/84	12/31/84	65000		65000
BG 83-37	WYANDOT	P.H./C.S.P.	8/1/83	7/31/84		4140	4140
BG 83-38	NORTHEAST	O.P./CHILDREN SERVICES	1/1/84	12/31/84		29895	29895
BG 83-39	NORTHEAST	P.H./C.S.P.	1/1/84	12/31/84		70920	70920
BG 83-40	SEDGWICK	RES./C.S.P.	11/1/84	10/31/84		181661	181661
BG 83-41	BERT NASH	C. & E.	7/1/83	6/30/84		85000	85000
BG 83-42	BERT NASH	OUTPATIENT	7/1/83	6/30/84		68000	68000
BG 83-43	BERT NASH	P.H.	7/1/83	6/30/84		50000	50000
BG 83-44	BERT NASH	SCREENING & EMGR.	7/1/83	6/30/84		50000	50000
BG 83-45	MHC OF E.C KS.	OUTPATIENT	1/1/84	12/31/84		106638	106638
BG 83-46	IROQUOIS	P.H./RES. ALT.	1/1/84	12/31/84		10000	10000
BG 83-47	PRARIE VIEW	P.H./C.S.P.	7/1/83	6/30/84		53400	53400
BG 83-48	SEDGWICK	OUTPATIENT-JOBS BILL	3/1/84	9/30/84		69877	69877
BG 83-49	JOHNSON	OUTPATIENT-JOBS BILL	3/1/84	9/30/84		28331	28331
BG 83-50	SHAWNEE	C.S.P.	1/1/84	3/31/84		7877	7877
BG 83-51	WYANDOT	OUTPATIENT-JOBS BILL	3/1/84	9/30/84		31958	31958
BG 84-55	KANZA	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	1/1/84	12/31/84		14221	14221
BG 84-62	SHAWNEE	RES./C.S.P.	12/1/83	6/30/84		6123	6123
		ADMIN.-PART TIME SALARY				1693.76	1693.76
		ADMIN.-PART TIME SALARY			928.98		928.98
	POST AUDITS	AUDIT OF BLOCK GRANT			688		688
TOTALS					600307	1426382	2026689

EXHIBIT C

ANALYSIS OF MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT FUNDING
 FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1984
 10/1/83--9/30/85

GRANT NO.	CENTER NAME	TITLE	GRANT PERIOD		STATE	STATE	TOTAL
					FY 1984	FY 1985	FEDERAL AMOUNT
BG 84-53	HUTCHINSON HOSP.	P.H./C.S.P.	1/1/84	12/31/84	17000		17000
BG 84-54	MHC OF E.C. KS.	P. H.	1/1/84	12/31/84	43362		43362
BG 84-55	KANZA	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	1/1/84	12/31/84	145299		145299
BG 84-56	PALMEE	C. & E.	1/1/84	12/31/84	48716	48715	97431
BG 84-57	PALMEE	24 HR. EMGR.	1/1/84	12/31/84	16623	5671	22294
BG 84-58	PALMEE	SCREENING	1/1/84	12/31/84	14946	14945	29891
BG 84-59	PALMEE	OUTPATIENT	1/1/84	12/31/84	191797		191797
BG 84-60	PALMEE	PARTIAL HOSPITAL	1/1/84	12/31/84	26797	26797	53594
BG 84-61	PALMEE	C.S.P.	1/1/84	12/31/84	52497	52496	104993
BG 84-62	SHAWNEE	RES./C.S.P.	12/1/83	6/30/84	33344		33344
BG 84-63	AREA MHC	P.H./RES.	7/1/84	6/30/85		39610	39610
BG 84-64	WYANDOT	P.H./C.S.P.	8/1/84	7/31/85		64042	64042
BG 84-65	ASSOC. OF CMHC	TECH. ASST.	9/1/84	8/31/85		65985	65985
BG 84-66	BERT NASH	SCREENING & EMERG.	7/1/84	6/30/85		37077	37077
BG 84-67	BERT NASH	PARTIAL HOSP.	7/1/84	6/30/85		55737	55737
BG 84-68	BERT NASH	CONS. & EDUC.	7/1/84	6/30/85		86501	86501
BG 84-69	BERT NASH	OUTPATIENT	7/1/84	6/30/85		121317	121317
BG 84-70	PRAIRIE VIEW	P.H./C.S.P.	7/1/84	6/30/85		56604	56604
BG 84-71	JOHNSON	P.H./C.S.P.	7/1/84	6/30/85		173753	173753
BG 84-72	WYANDOT	P.H./ RES.	7/1/84	6/30/85		40958	40958
BG 84-73	IROQUOIS	P.H./C.S.P.	8/1/84	7/31/85		99596	99596
BG 84-74	SHAWNEE	P.H./ RES.	7/1/84	6/30/85		49628	49628
BG 84-75	SEDGWICK	RES./C.S.P.	1/1/85	12/31/85		192561	192561
	JOHNSON	P.H./C.S.P.	7/1/84	6/30/85		26500	26500
BG 84-77	KANZA	P.H.	1/16/85	1/15/86		81244	81244
BG 85-99	SHAWNEE	EMERGENCY	1/1/85	12/31/85		62386	62386
BG 85-100	MHC E.CENTRAL	P.H./C.S.P.	1/1/85	12/31/85		7977	7977
	ADMINISTRATIVE SALARY				3198.89		3198.89
	ADMINISTRATIVE SALARY	(ACTUAL -10/31/84)				1695.34	1695.34
TOTALS					593579.9	1411795	2005375

EXHIBIT D

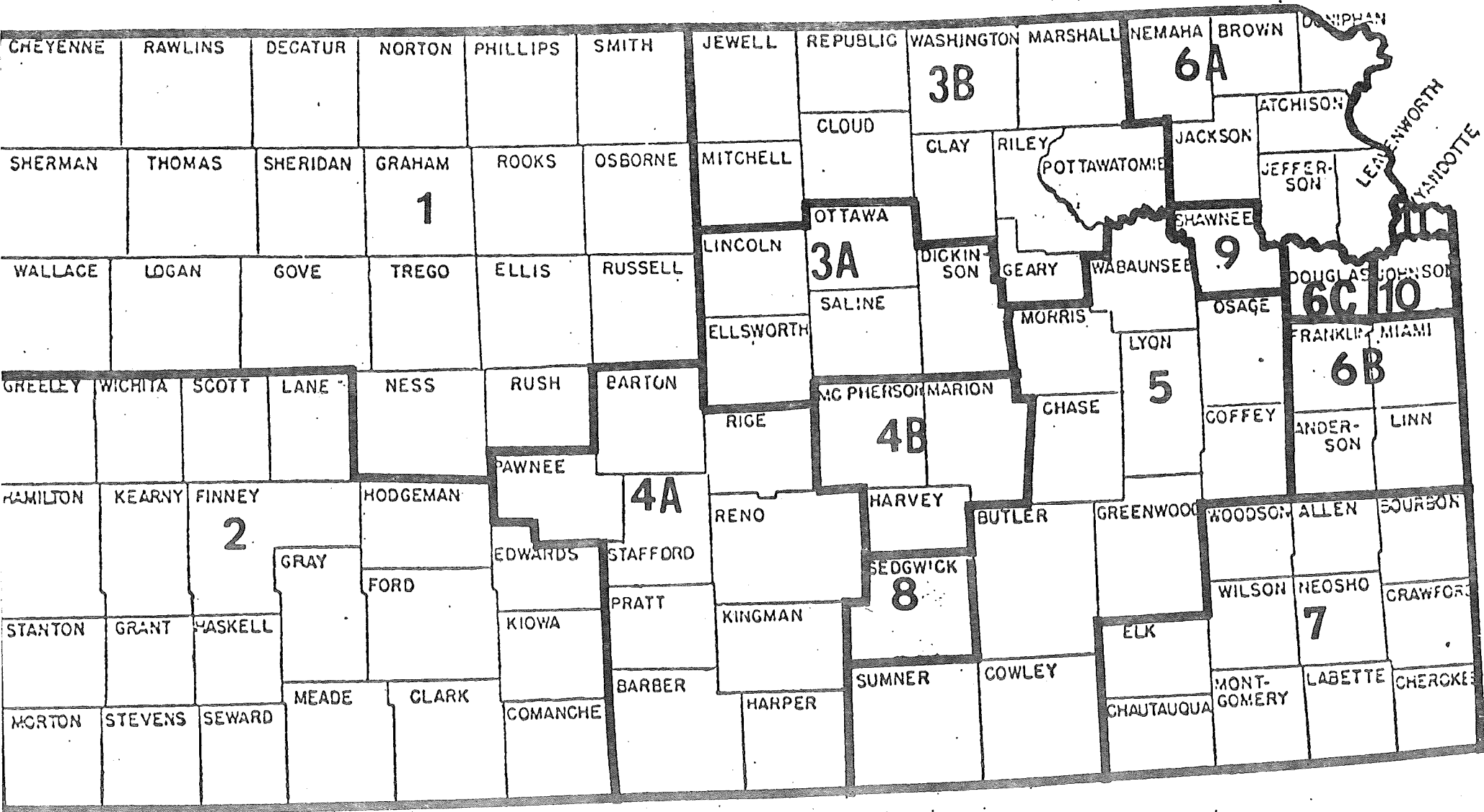
ANALYSIS OF MENTAL BLOCK GRANT FUNDING
 FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1985
 10/1/84--9/30/86

GRANT NO	CENTER NAME	TITLE	GRANT PERIOD	STATE FY 1985	STATE FY 1986	TOTAL FEDERAL AMOUNT
BG 85-90	PALNEE	C.S.P.	1/1/85 12/31/85	55678		55678
BG 85-91	PALNEE	P.H.	1/1/85 12/31/85	86784		86784
BG 85-92	PALNEE	SCREENING	1/1/85 12/31/85	16653		16653
BG 85-93	PALNEE	EMERGENCY	1/1/85 12/31/85	10826		10826
BG 85-94	PALNEE	OUTPATIENT	1/1/85 12/31/85	93238	11821	105059
BG 85-95	MHC E.CENTRAL	OUTPATIENT/CHLID.	1/1/85 12/31/85	53319		53319
BG 85-96	HORIZONS MHC	P.H./C.S.P.	1/1/85 12/31/85	18020		18020
BG 84-78	N.E. KS.	OUTPATIENT/CHILD.	1/1/85 12/31/85	31689		31689
BG 85-97	N.E. KS.	P.H./C.S.P.	1/1/85 12/31/85	75175		75175
BG 85-98	SHAWNEE	P.H./C.S.P.	1/1/85 12/31/85	141887		141887
BG 85-100	MHC E.CENTRAL	P.H./C.S.P.	1/1/85 12/31/85	20623		20623
	K.U.-SCH.OF S.W.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		3000		3000
	ADMINISTRATIVE SALARY	ACTUAL THRU.	1/31/85	1834.47		1834.47
	ADMINISTRATIVE SALARY	(EST. PTT)		4822.29		4822.29
	ADMINISTRATIVE SALARY	(EST.1/2F)		9950		9950
TOTALS				623498.8	11821	635319.8

EXHIBIT D

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

SERVICE PLANNING AREAS



REPORT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE,
AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services is in the process of developing the fifth year (FFY 1986) federal application for funding under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Pub. Law 97-35.

Federal rules and regulation governing the application process (45CFR Parts 16, 74, and 96) require states to conduct public hearings on the proposed use and distribution of block grant funds. These hearings must be conducted by the State Legislature.

Attached is the report on the proposed use and distribution of block grant funds for the period beginning October 1, 1985 and ending September 30, 1986.

SECTION III

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES

A. Goals and Objectives

1. Ensure that effective treatment services are provided to individuals and families experiencing alcohol and/or other drug problems;
2. Ensure that effective prevention services are provided to general and target populations to prevent the development of alcohol and/or other drug abuse problems;

B. Types of Activities to be Supported

1. Block grant funds will be utilized to provide financial support to community based treatment and prevention programs.
2. Not less than 35 percent of the amount made available shall be used for programs relating to alcoholism and alcohol abuse.
3. Not less than 35 percent of the amount made available shall be used for programs and activities relating to drug abuse.
4. At least 20 percent of the amount made available shall be used for prevention and early intervention programs designed to discourage the abuse and misuse of alcohol and other drugs.

C. Geographic Areas to be Served.

1. The State will be considered as a single geographic area and a continuum of services will be maintained on a statewide basis.

D. Categories of Individuals to be Served

1. Youth
2. Women
3. Blacks
4. Elderly
5. Hispanics
6. Native American Indians
7. Parents
8. Teachers/Educators

E. Criteria and method for the distribution of funds

The State's criteria for the distribution of funds will be guided by its commitment to maintain existing levels of alcohol and other drug prevention and treatment services. If additional revenue does become available, ADAS priorities would be as follows:

- 1) In recognition of the lack of residential treatment programs tailored to the specific needs of youth in Kansas, and increased caseloads resulting from recently enacted DWI and DUI legislation, move to strengthen treatment services with special emphasis upon a residential treatment program for indigent youth. Coupled with this initiative, move to enhance proven prevention/education strategies and programs targeted to youth, parents, elderly and teachers/educators.
- 2) In response to evidence of increasing numbers of minority populations entering the treatment system, move to strengthen both prevention and treatment programs demonstrating a proven capability to deal effectively with minority clients and populations.

F. Progress in meeting goals for FFY 1985

1. Goal number 1 as stated in the FY 1985 block grant application was to "Insure that effective treatment services are provided to individuals and families experiencing alcohol and/or other drug problems."

To address this goal, the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, implemented a treatment outcome evaluation system that was placed in effect on January 1, 1982. This system measures thirteen (13) separate variables on each client admitted to a treatment program, and the same thirteen variables upon completion of the program for each client. The evaluation system is designed to demonstrate to the State Agency and the treatment program the areas of services which are strong and those that need improvement. Staff of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services are assigned the task of providing technical assistance to those programs where problem areas are detected.

A follow-up questionnaire is sent to clients six months after completion of their treatment process to determine their status at that time. The results of the follow-up data provide additional information to the State to determine whether effective treatment services are being provided throughout the State. Follow-up data on treatment completors through July, 1984 is showing significant gains in all areas being measured. (See attachment #1.)

2. Goal number 2 as stated in the FY 1985 block grant application was to "Insure that effective prevention services are provided to general and target populations to prevent the development of alcohol and/or other drug problems."

To address this goal the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, implemented a prevention outcome evaluation system that was placed in effect on January 1, 1982. Three separate questionnaires were developed for various target populations. The system utilizes a pre/post test concept which measures knowledge levels prior to prevention services delivery, and knowledge levels after completion of the program. The system also measures the participants intent to use alcohol and/or other drugs both before and after service delivery.

This pre/post test data is forwarded by the service providers to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, Department of SRS, where the results are compiled and analyzed. Through this process programs can be evaluated on their effectiveness and problem areas can be corrected. Outcome data is showing a 40.7% pre to post test gain. (See attachment #2.)

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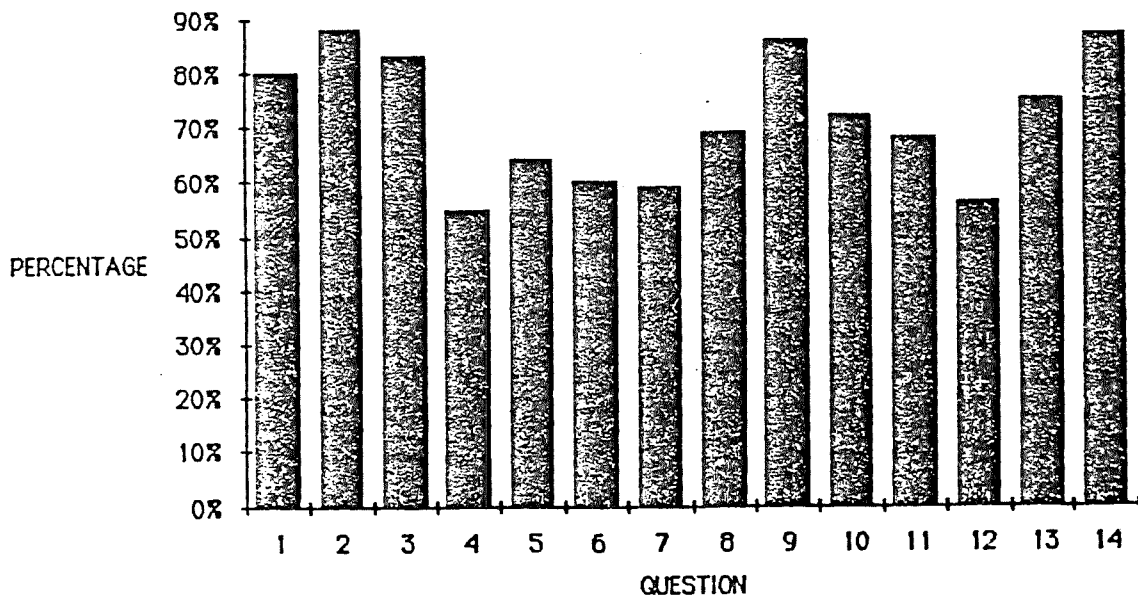
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF FY 1986

ADAMH BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

Mirror, Inc., Newton	\$ 16,665
I-CARE Recovery Home, Topeka	12,000
Sunrise, Inc., Larned	12,700
Pawnee Mental Health Center, Manhattan	22,755
Sedgwick County Drug Treatment, Wichita	90,625
Central Kansas Foundation, Salina	50,643
Northwest Kansas Council on Substance Abuse, Colby	30,000
Topeka Youth Project	23,207
Kansas State University, Manhattan	21,057
Shawnee County Mental Health Center, Topeka	154,000
Douglas County Citizens Committee, Lawrence	46,705
Shawnee Mission U.S.D. #512, Mission	16,970
Kansas City Community College	27,064
Cowley County Special Services	29,156
Shawnee County Community Assistance and Action, Topeka	43,000
Drug/Alcohol Abuse Prevention Center, Wichita	30,450
Neighborhood House, Leavenworth	15,700
Recovery Services Council, Wichita	213,222
DRAG, Inc., Kansas City	<u>176,372</u>
Sub-Total	\$1,032,291
Proposed new projects for expanded services for women (grantees to be selected)	<u>200,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,232,291

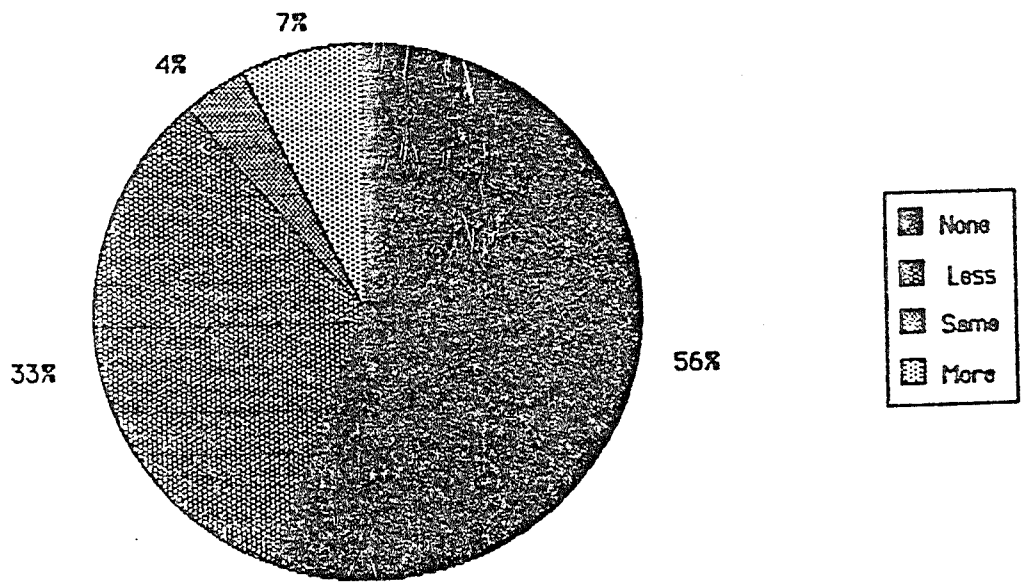
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CLIENTS REPORTING IMPROVEMENT FROM ADMISSION TO FOLLOWUP

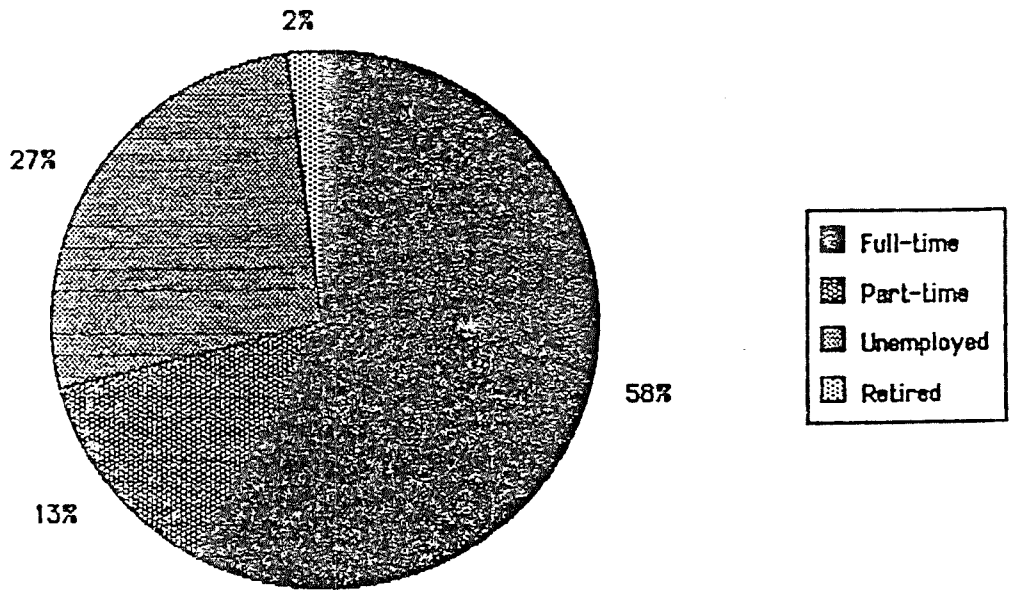


1. Alcohol consumption reduced.
2. Other drug consumption reduced.
3. Job satisfaction increased.
4. Physical health improved.
5. Relationships with others you care about improved.
6. Participation in self-help groups improved.
7. Belief in a higher power strengthened.
8. Legal involvements reduced.
9. Hospitalizations reduced.
10. Feelings of self-value increased.
11. Family support increased.
12. Close relationships improved.
13. Feelings of self-importance increased.
14. Composite evaluation score improved.

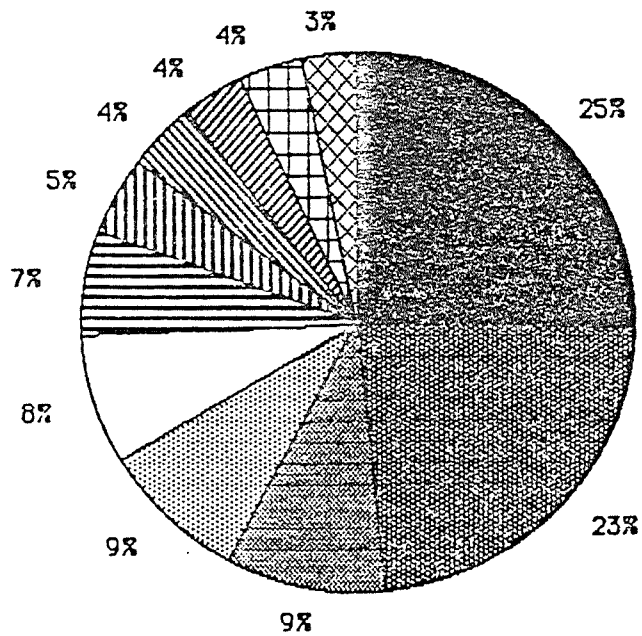
QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL/DRUG USE AT FOLLOWUP



EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT FOLLOWUP

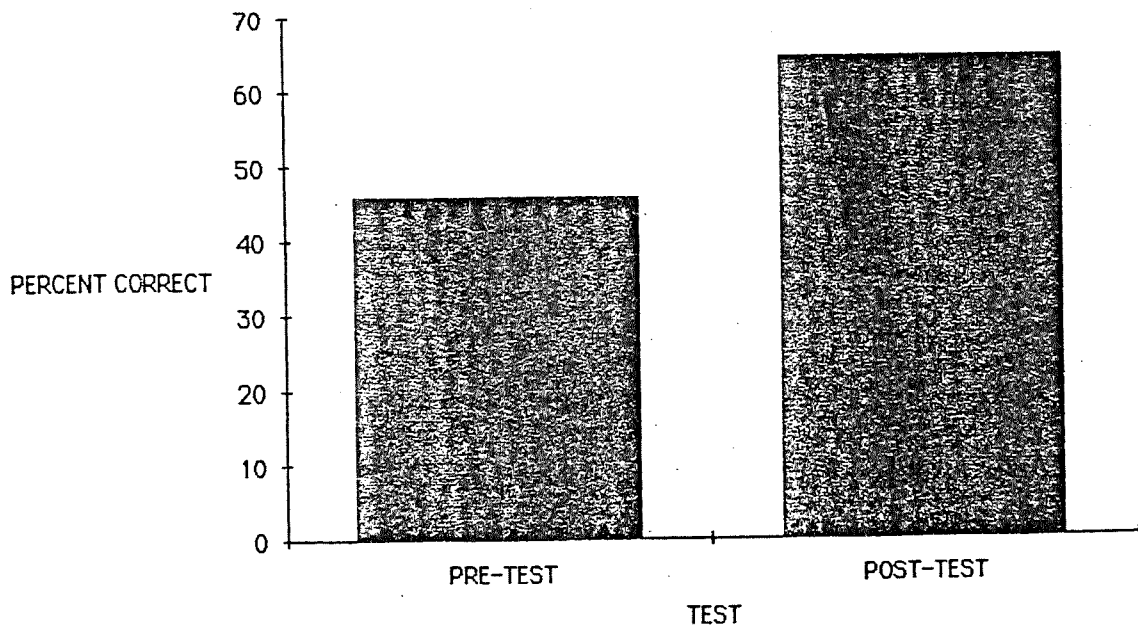


OCCUPATION

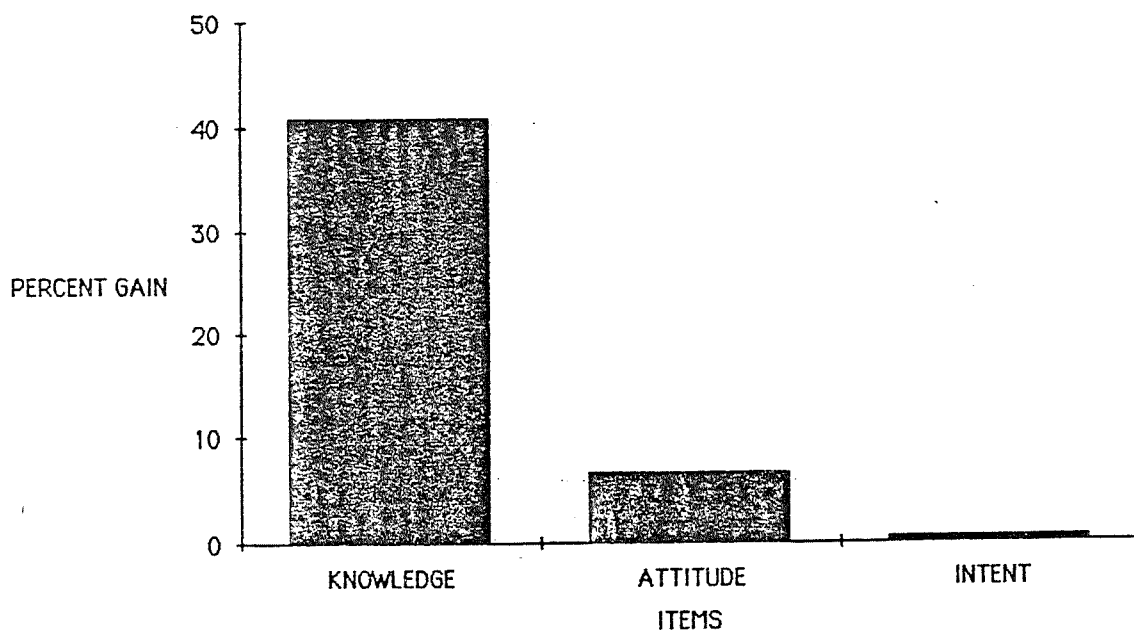


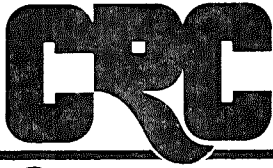
- Laborer
- Craft or Trade
- Professional
- Student
- Homemaker
- Sales
- Transportation
- Clerical
- Manager/Admin
- Pri/Pub Service
- Farm Worker

FY84 ALCOHOL AND DRUG QUESTIONNAIRE KNOWLEDGE ITEMS



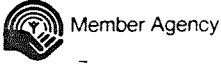
FY84 ALCOHOL / DRUG QUESTIONNAIRE PRE TO POST TEST GAIN





COMMUNITY RESOURCES COUNCIL

121 EAST 6TH, SUITE 4, TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603 PHONE 913/233-1365



United Way
of Greater Topeka

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE IN TOPEKA/SHAWNEE COUNTY 1/23/85

Emergency food assistance for the poor in the Topeka area is largely provided through six emergency assistance agencies, four of which rely on paid staff to conduct intake, eligibility verification and counseling activities. The remaining two agencies operate with volunteers on a part-time, on-call basis through neighborhood church networks. The efforts of these six agencies are underwritten by donations from local religious congregations, individual donations, United Way funds, city and county Federal General Revenue Sharing funds and county Aging Services Mill Levy funds. Additionally, some local churches dispense food assistance directly to members (and occasionally non-members) of their congregations.

Distribution of food assistance is handled in two distinct ways, the most common being the distribution of food boxes (or food orders) consisting of perishable and non-perishable commodities from stock stored on-site at the service agency. The second method, used primarily by agencies lacking storage facilities, is that of dispensing food vouchers redeemable for specified food items from participating grocers.

In addition to the distribution of food boxes or food vouchers, two local agencies have established mass feeding programs along the lines of Depression-era soup kitchens. The first of these, a lunchroom program established by Let's Help, Inc. in April 1982, provides a free noon meal five days per week on a drop-in basis. Participation in the program has ranged from 200 to 450 clients per day. The program provided 68,499 lunches in 1984, thanks to the help of more than 32 local congregations and the use of Federal soup kitchen commodities.

The second soup kitchen, established by the Salvation Army in January 1984, provides a free evening meal three weeks per month, Monday through Friday. Supported by individual donors, United Way funds and Federal soup kitchen commodities, the Salvation Army served 9,562 meals in 1984.

As noted earlier, the start-up of soup kitchen operations, coupled with a somewhat improved local economy in 1983, resulted in a reduction in total households receiving emergency food assistance when compared to the prior year. Reports for 1984 indicate a seven percent increase in total emergency food assistance cases over 1983, based on reports from the four largest agencies.

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED</u>		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Doorstep, Inc.	2,552	2,609	2,814
Emergency Center	2,812	2,289	1,044
Let's Help, Inc.	6,265	4,410	5,394
The Salvation Army	<u>2,769</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>2,740</u>
	14,398	11,200	11,992
			Annual Total Households Served

Three of these agencies provided additional financial data, indicating the total value of food order/food vouchers issued for the year. In the case of the Salvation Army, financial data is reported on an October through September fiscal year and includes all services under their categorical heading "Material Assistance." Staff estimates indicate 85% of these expenditures consist of food orders. Consequently the totals shown here for the Salvation Army are 85% of reported expenditures for the Material Assistance category.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL EMERGENCY FOOD EXPENDITURES</u>		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Emergency Center	\$24,555	\$26,162	\$30,153
Let's Help, Inc.	62,999	141,292	233,336
The Salvation Army	<u>40,899</u>	<u>50,742</u>	<u>57,864</u>
	\$128,453	\$218,196	\$321,353

As indicated above, the decline in total households served in 1982 through 1984 was not accompanied by a decline in the dollar value of emergency food assistance. While there is no statistical data base available to explain this phenomenon, agency professionals have offered the following observations:

- 1.) Concurrent to the establishment of the lunchroom program in 1982, Let's Help began denying most food order requests from single persons, a change that apparently helped reduce the number of households served through food orders/food vouchers in 1983 and 1984. A similar change in policy was instituted by the Salvation Army in 1984 when its group feeding program was established. Together these agencies provided more than 78,000 meals in 1984 to supplement their food order/food voucher services.
- 2.) Cases in 1982 included a number of newly terminated or laid off workers who have not used the service system before or since. The economic upturn in 1983-84 resulted in the re-hire of these temporary "New Poor", and their absence from emergency food lines in 1983 and 1984.

- 3.) Those remaining in poverty during the economic upturn are largely unemployable, and some cases the untreated, undiagnosed chronically mentally ill. A portion of this group also suffers from alcohol or other drug addictions.

Living on total incomes sometimes as low as \$100 per month (the level for SRS Transitional General Assistance) there is little hope that their housing and food needs will be met by their available income, resulting in continued and frequent reliance on emergency food programs.

Comments by SRS case workers tend to parallel the observations of emergency assistance agency personnel regarding the Transitional General Assistance (TGA) clients, estimating that 10% of this caseload is affected by educational barriers, including illiteracy.

An additional 30% are estimated to suffer from health and/or mental health problems for which they are not receiving treatment. Thus, a significant portion of this TGA population may not fit the State's categorical label of "able-bodied and employable"; a label that has provided the rationale for a reduced benefit level for this population, which adds to the burden on local relief agencies that are feeding the poor.

In assessing the current and future capacity of the community to meet the nutrition needs of the poor, there are several issues of serious importance that deserve mention here:

- 1.) As indicated in a recent survey conducted by the Topeka "Mayor's Hunger Task Force", local churches have already shouldered a heavy burden in feeding the poor at a time when some congregations have already been hurt by rising utility costs coupled with a declining membership base.

Of the 76 local congregations responding to the survey, 64 (84%) support one or more of the emergency assistance agencies. The remaining 12 (16%) provided assistance directly through their congregations.

In light of this 100% participation by local congregations, it is unlikely that significant increases in charitable contributions for food can be gained by placing additional demands on area congregations.

- 2.) The local United Way has been striving to meet the growing need for life support programs for the poor (food, shelter and heat) at a time when many of its 26 funded agencies have not yet recovered from the inflationary pressures of prior years.

In view of the shortfall in its 1985 fund raising campaign, coupled with its increasing commitment to emergency aid

services and child care assistance, it appears that the United Way cannot shoulder additional burdens in feeding the poor without seriously damaging other important programs in the community that depend on the United Way's fundraising efforts.

- 3.) Local government's commitment to social services has increased, although there are some areas of concern. The level of county Aging Services Mill Levy funds allocated to emergency aid decreased by \$6,703 (8%) from 1984 to 1985, while the county's Federal General Revenue Sharing commitment to emergency aid increased by \$3,922 (5%)--an overall decrease of \$2,781.

The City of Topeka's financial commitment to community-based social service programs declined by \$25,000 from 1984 to 1985, due in large part to the reduction in Federal Community Development block grant funds, 5% of which have been allocated to social services since 1980. The City's commitment of Federal General Revenue Sharing funds for social services remained at \$200,000 from 1984 to 1985, with the portion of this earmarked for emergency aid declining from \$83,829 to \$80,794, a cut of \$3,035 (4%).

In light of diminishing Federal General Revenue Sharing and Community Development funds, local governments are hard-pressed in meeting the growing demands for life-support services historically thought to be the responsibility of our State and Federal governments.

- 4.) Compounding the difficulties faced by local funding sources in meeting the life-support needs of the poor, is the possibility that the State may eliminate the SRS Transitional General Assistance (TGA) program funded by State revenues. At our request the Topeka Area Office of SRS has provided information on the current TGA caseload. According to SRS figures, a total of 354 cases are currently served by the TGA program, including 28 couples and 326 single persons. Should the proposed elimination of TGA be adopted, these persons living on incomes far below subsistence levels already (\$100 for a single person; \$175 for a couple) would receive zero income, but may continue to receive roughly \$79 per month (\$2.59 per day) in Food Stamp benefits; approximately the cost of two home-prepared meals per day, presuming you have an address with cooking facilities as a pre-condition for receiving Food Stamp benefits. Food Stamp applications from "street people" are routinely denied.

In reviewing the data contained in this report, it seems clear that churches, the United Way, local governments and individual donors have made a significant effort to feed the hungry, as evidenced by the growing commitment of volunteer labor and financial resources to support food banks and soup kitchen operations in the community.

The greatest cause of concern among directors of food banks and soup kitchen operations is the threatened elimination of the State's SRS-Transitional General Assistance program which provides a meager income to those who have been labeled "able-bodied and employable", despite the fact that a sizeable number of these persons suffer from chronic emotional or physical disabilities, illiteracy and other barriers to gainful employment. As noted by one agency director, "These clients may be considered employable in the broadest sense, but when you look at them individually you realize that no one will hire them when one could just as easily hire a fresh high school graduate who doesn't have a history of mental illness, poverty or illiteracy."

THE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL IN TOPEKA

The chronically mentally ill have repeated hospitalizations, very poor interpersonal skills, and often manifest inappropriate behavior. They have extremely limited vocational skills and, more often than not, are alienated from their families. Many of these people require help with basic living skills and most will be on medication.

This segment of our population consumes a disproportionate amount of community human resources. They repeatedly show up in the judicial system and in the public and private assistance network. Topeka has more than the normal amount of chronically mentally ill citizens because of the treatment facilities located here. There are an estimated 1,000 to 2,000 residing here with different degrees of ability to function. Many people who come to Topeka from out of county for mental health treatment stay and use the support services. This impacts heavily on the community. There are approximately 190 group home beds available in Topeka. The Veterans Administration Hospital has 483 adult psychiatric beds available, Topeka State Hospital has 267 adult psychiatric beds, and the Menninger Foundation has 166 adult psychiatric beds.

There are two primary sources of community support available for those not able to purchase private care. These are the Mental Health Center and Breakthrough House, an affiliate of the Mental Health Center. A large percentage of this population cannot afford to purchase private care. In addition to psychiatric and medical treatment, these clients require general health assistance, financial support, housing assistance, peer support, vocational support and social support to direct the clients time toward productive activities. Case management is used to make sure all of the above goals are being observed. Sometimes as much as twenty to thirty hours a week are required to work with one client.

At the present time the Mental Health Center is negotiating to take over a greenhouse as a vocational training service. This service has potential for helping the client develop a useful vocational skill and positive work habits as well as having a therapeutic effect.

The Mental Health Center tries to get their clients into a local hospital when possible, so they can stabilize and get back into the community quickly. The State Hospital can sometimes keep these people for sixty days or longer. It is estimated that a large percentage of the street people in the country are chronically mentally ill.

Breakthrough House is a residential service conducted in a HUD financed facility. There are three buildings. One is a group home, and the other two are apartments. Breakthrough Clubhouse on Western serves as a social gathering point. Expansion of the clubhouse is needed. Clients are members of the club and are responsible for maintaining the project.

There are thirteen to fifteen other group homes in Topeka with, as mentioned above, 180 to 190 beds. The decision of the city to enforce city codes is impacting, which could force some of these facilities to close. In some instances the city may provide a waiver. The homes are not monitored frequently. The state provides inspection where state funds are being used.

Information provided by:

Mr. Dave Wiebe, Executive Director
Shawnee Community Mental Health Center

Information distributed by:

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Greater Topeka United Way

New Institutions for the Homeless

By JOSEPH PERKINS

Another Thursday night at New York's Grand Central Station. Armando Del-Moral begins his evening rounds. "Do you want to go to the shelter?" Mr. Del-Moral asks a haggard old man slumped over on a bench. George G., reeking of alcohol, draws his tattered overcoat closer to his body as if for protection, and shouts back indignantly, "No." Mr. Del-Moral looks down at George G.'s shoes—which have ripped apart at the seams—and notices that the homeless man's right foot is swollen to about twice its normal size. "You ought to let a doctor look at that," Mr. Del-Moral says. "I don't want to see a doctor," George G. replies, his right arm twitching by this time. Mr. Del-Moral shrugs and moves on to the next of New York's homeless.

New York City may have the most pronounced homeless problem in the U.S. Even as the city and New York state increase annual spending on emergency shelters and permanent lodging for the homeless (more than \$100 million for fiscal 1985), the homeless population swells. But this paradoxical development is seen as well in almost every other major city in the nation.

A Tough Job

Mr. Del-Moral is an "escort" for the Men's Shelter Care Center, an assignment center for New York City's 16 shelters for homeless men. The city sends escorts out nightly to various locations—subway stations, the city bus depot, train terminals (though the homeless were recently prohibited from huddling in Grand Central after many commuters complained), parks, etc.—to offer shelter to the homeless. Those who accept are transported by van to assignment centers (one for men, another for women), where they are processed and routed to shelters with available beds.

On this Thursday night, Mr. Del-Moral tries to coax some 200 to 250 homeless people at Grand Central to take a ride with him to the shelters, but only 36 are willing to go. His job might be easier if more of the men and women were mentally competent enough to understand what he is saying.

He need not waste his time on the hallucinating vagabond who goes by the name "Black Jesus." The street prophet preaches an unintelligible "sermon" to no one in particular from behind a trash receptacle that serves quite nicely as a pulpit. Then there is Edward C., back at Grand Central after three days at Bellevue Hospital following an alcoholic seizure. Edward C. will not stay in a shelter but is willing to accept an apartment in midtown Manhattan (preferably on the East Side).

Otherwise, he says, "I'd rather stay in the street."

Mr. Del-Moral doesn't have much luck with Mike either. Mike spent three years as a Green Beret paratrooper, he says, until his discharge from the service in 1969. "I've been through the flight deck," Mike admits. (Mike's homeless buddy explains that "flight deck" is shorthand for "mental hospital.") "I'm not a nut," Mike continues. "I'm an alcoholic." He becomes quite irritated when the shelters are mentioned. "I'd like to take an M-16 and wipe them all out," he says.

One of the reasons a good number of the Grand Central night residents don't want to go to the shelters is that the quarters remind them of institutions many of them

Edward C. won't stay in apartment in midtown Manhattan (preferably on the East Side). Otherwise he'd rather

have seen before and want to forget. Indeed, a 1984 survey by New York's Human Resources Administration, which oversees the city shelter system, suggests that the deinstitutionalized mentally ill of the past two decades are now reinstitutionalized in shelters.

The survey reported that 38% of sheltered women and 22% of sheltered men had psychiatric histories. Some 65% of the men and 40% of the women reported current or past alcohol abuse; 30% of the men and 23% of the women were current or past hard-drug users. If those pathologies were not enough to contend with, 44% of men and 21% of women in city shelters had jail or prison histories. And at least 35% of the men and 18% of the women with criminal records had felony convictions.

"Close to 100%" of the city's shelter residents suffer from at least a minor mental disability, says Richard Steinberg, a state-employed psychologist who regularly sets up shop in New York City's homeless shelters. "In almost every shelter resident, one can identify a 'characteristic . . . that interferes with . . . optimal functioning,'" the psychologist says, adding that the dysfunction usually contributes to the homelessness of the homeless person.

Mr. Steinberg's assertion jibes with a well-publicized study conducted last year by a group of Harvard researchers. The group interviewed residents of a representative Boston homeless shelter and found a 90% incidence of diagnosable mental illness, including psychoses, chronic alcoholism and character disorders. "Homelessness is more of a mental-health problem than we like to acknowledge," concludes

Dr. Ellen L. Bassuk, director of the study.

Time was when homelessness was not nearly as pronounced a problem as it is today, primarily because people with mental problems were kept in institutions. That began to change in the early 1960s as arguments for deinstitutionalization of mental patients started to gain currency. State mental institutions hold fewer than 150,000 people today, compared with 500,000 in the mid-1960s. New York state has about 22,000 mental patients today, compared with 85,000 in 1965. It seems, then, that a simple way to abate homelessness is to reinstitutionalize the mentally ill.

However, such a move undoubtedly would be challenged in the courts by civil

a shelter but will accept an apartment (preferably on the East Side). Otherwise he'd rather

libertarians. Mental institutions incarcerate only the most dangerous street dwellers because most city and state governments are wary of costly litigation. As a result, thousands of mentally-ill people end up in homeless shelters or on the streets.

"The system is pressured to discharge patients," says Dr. Luis Marcos, a vice president of New York's Health and Hospitals Corporation, a quasi-public agency that oversees the city's 11 acute-care psychiatric hospitals. "Of the mentally-ill homeless [admitted to hospitals], I would say the majority get discharged. We will release someone who still needs care."

Often, New York City's acute-care hospitals attempt to commit patients to state hospitals where they may receive necessary long-term psychiatric care, says Dr. Marcos. But it is difficult to do so, he adds, because "a lot of steps must be taken." The final step is a court hearing in which hospital psychiatrists and lawyers are pitted against patients and their legal counsel. The state pays the hospital's lawyers, which is appropriate, since the hospital psychiatrists pursue the state's defined interests. But the state also pays the lawyers representing the mental patients.

New York created the Mental Health Information Service in 1965 to represent psychiatric patients at commitment hearings. MHIS offices are in each of New York's four judicial districts; the service has a \$6 million annual budget and a staff of about 80 lawyers. Though state-funded, MHIS regularly and routinely advocates against the city and state. Even now, MHIS has a pending class-action suit against New

York. The two-year-old suit (*Joanne S. vs. Cuomo*) alleges that eight mental patients were needlessly held in a state mental hospital because New York was unable to release them to "less restrictive" community-based facilities. If the state loses the case, it may be forced to allocate several million dollars for additional outpatient facilities.

That New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, a self-proclaimed champion of the downtrodden, must defend his state's homeless policy in court suggests that the problem is far more complex than advocates let on. It's rather ironic that Mr. Cuomo's most vociferous critics on the homeless question are not the Social Darwinists he rebuked at the Democratic Convention in San Francisco, but organizations such as New York's Coalition for the Homeless. "If there is one persistent theme of the Cuomo administration's efforts on behalf of the homeless poor so far," said Coalition lawyer Robert M. Hayes at a panel discussion last year, "it has been the long, indeed the interminable, lag time between the trumpeting of a promise and the fulfillment of that promise."

Schizophrenic Spending

Advocates for the homeless such as Mr. Hayes believe that poverty and a dearth of housing are principal causes of homelessness. They also believe that the problem can be solved by creation of low-cost public housing for the able-bodied homeless and community-based residences for the deinstitutionalized mentally ill. Although a few privately run facilities in the New York area do fit the latter description (and in fact operate at much lower per-resident cost than the city shelters), they are so selective in their admission criteria that they cannot be held out as a large-scale remedy. Rather, the difficulty in coaxing so many of the homeless into any organized lodging (consider Armando Del-Moral's nightly travail) makes the expectations of Mr. Hayes et al. seem unreasonable.

If a solution to the homeless problem is to be found, states and cities must first figure out what to do about the deinstitutionalized mentally ill. It is not enough for state governments—such as New York's—to skirt the problem by schizophrenic spending, permitting lawyers for both mental institutions and mental patients to fight it out in courts while taxpayers foot the bill for both sides. Better to get the mentally-ill humanity off the streets and out of the shelters-cum-institutions and back in facilities designed for people in their condition.

Mr. Perkins is a writer for the Journal editorial page.

Behavior



Homeless in Grand Central Terminal before the station was closed at night

HUGH PATRICK BROWN

will be driven away if vagrants take over a block. Fort Lauderdale is considering a number of antihomeless measures, largely because street people are bad for tourism. "There is a perception that downtown is unsafe; even the mayor was robbed at gunpoint," says City Commissioner John Rodstrom. He proposes spending more money to help street people, "but we are caught between a rock and a hard place. We don't want to make it too attractive for vagrants to come here." In Yonkers, N.Y., the Calvary Center Church has run afoul of the city administration by sheltering the homeless, some of them minorities, in a largely white residential neighborhood. If the two parties cannot agree on a new location for the shelter, says the Rev. John Gould of Calvary, "it's going to be an all-out war."

Samuel Popkin, a political scientist at the University of California, San Diego, says the backlash "reflects a kind of deep-seated fear and anxiety; it's like lynching in the South, a way of purging fears through extreme action against scapegoats."

Some of those fears are justified. In Tucson last year, a drifter kidnaped an eight-year-old girl. She is still missing. After Manhattan's Grand Central Terminal was left open around the clock to accommodate the homeless on cold winter nights, commuters complained of being hassled and one man was found dead of head injuries. The terminal is now closed from 1:30 a.m. to 5:30 a.m. And in The Bronx two weeks ago, three men living at a shelter for the homeless were charged with kidnaping a doctor and torturing him for an hour before leaving him for dead along a parkway.

In crime-ridden cities, many residents see no need to add to their woes by allowing vagrants to establish themselves in train and bus terminals and residential areas that are otherwise generally safe. In his 1975 book, *Thinking About Crime*, Harvard Professor James Q. Wilson says that the acceptance of vagrants, panhandlers and sleeping drunks on the sidewalk is the traditional sign that the cycle of urban decay is under way: informal controls break down, muggers and burglars move in, and stable families begin to move out. "Arresting a single drunk or a single vagrant who has harmed no identifiable person seems unjust, and in a sense it is," writes Wilson. "But failing to do anything about a score of drunks or a hundred vagrants may destroy an entire community."

That traditional protectiveness of the community can come to look something like class warfare. As skid rows overflow with the homeless, residents of nearby middle-class neighborhoods who feel threatened will often push back. Says one Yonkers woman: "Why can't they improve the quality of their lives without taking away from mine?" —By John Leo. Reported by Robert I. Burger/New York and Dan Goodgame/Los Angeles

Harassing the Homeless

Growing numbers of street people bring a backlash

In New York City's Greenwich Village this winter, odd-shaped metal boxes and barbed wire were placed across hot-air exhaust grates to keep homeless people from sleeping in the neighborhood. A center helping the homeless in downtown San Diego burned in a fire classified as arson. And in Santa Cruz, Calif., where vagrants are called trolls, the police brass felt it necessary to warn their officers not to wear TROLL BUSTER T shirts while off duty.

As the number of street people grows, so does the backlash, raising disturbing questions about hostility to the poor and the use of the homeless as scapegoats. A Fort Lauderdale city commissioner suggested rat poison as a topping for local garbage, then retracted the statement and recommended the use of chlorine bleach instead. In Santa Barbara, Calif., a 35-year-old drifter was found shot to death in December, and a flyer was circulated threatening more violence to the homeless who camp there. Jerry Hill, an Episcopal priest in Dallas, says that people who camp at the outskirts of the city endure "tremendous abuse by young punks who prey on them and beat them, sometimes very sadistically."

Some of the worst behavior toward the homeless seems to have subsided since last fall, partly because of publicity and legal actions filed on behalf of victims. A flurry of civil suits in Winnemucca, Nev. charge

that the 20-member police force has been tossing "undesirables" into garbage pits or driving them deep into the desert and leaving them. Troll-busting attacks on the homeless in Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz are sharply down from 1984. But the intimidation appears to have taken its toll nonetheless. "After the attacks and the shooting into the bushes and cars where they sleep, a lot of the street people have left town and haven't come back," says Peter Carota, who runs the St. Francis Catholic Kitchen in Santa Cruz. "This hateful talk and terrorism have been very effective."



T shirt worn in Santa Cruz

Some offer a Darwinian explanation for the backlash. Katy Sears-Williams, 42, a stockbroker and city council member in Santa Cruz, says, rather clinically, "It's an understandable and common reaction for any animal society to rid itself of those who aren't productive." Part of the reaction seems to stem

from a common perception that the homeless of today are basically the crazies of the 1960s refurbished with a new name. "We called them the hippies, and the beatniks before that, and hoboes before that," says Sergeant Bill Aluffi of the Santa Cruz police. "Most of them, I think, are burned-out druggies who walk around in a daze, begging on the mall, eating out of garbage cans, urinating on storefronts."

Commercial interests are also involved. Store owners fear that customers

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

TESTIMONY

Cheryl L. Jernigan
Senior Vice President
Kansas Hospital Association

Our comments today are directed toward the hospital care component of the Medicaid budget. In this regard, the Kansas Hospital Association strongly supports the additional \$1.2 million recommended by Secretary Harder to recognize the higher intensity of services received on the first day of a hospital stay. We believe this additional increase is justified for a number of reasons.

The prospective payment system implemented by Medicaid on July 1, 1983 began paying hospitals based upon a prospectively set per-day rate. Each hospital's per-day rate was calculated using their 1981 Medicaid allowable costs divided by their 1981 days.

Since the 1981 base year, however, the hospital environment has changed dramatically. 1981 was a peak year in inpatient utilization of Kansas hospitals both in terms of the number of total discharges and the number of patient days. Since 1981, however, both discharges and patient days have decreased significantly. This has been the result of a number of factors including the increased availability of alternative services, increases in medical technology and knowledge permitting procedures and patients to be treated on an outpatient basis, increased consumer awareness and education on the appropriate use of health care services, and the introduction of incentives by third party payers for consumers and providers to minimize the use of inpatient services.

SRS has also taken dramatic steps during this time frame to reduce health care expenditures in the Medicaid program. Kansas hospitals have worked closely with Secretary Harder and his staff to implement a utilization review program, primary care networks (PCN) and a prospective payment system. The success of these efforts is evident not only in the level of total program costs, but in the amount of inpatient hospital payments in particular. For the State's fiscal year 1984, the approved budget for inpatient hospital care was \$65.7 million. The revised budget for fiscal year 1985 is \$49.8 million -- a 24% decrease in total Medicaid funding for inpatient hospital care.

The projected Medicaid inpatient days in 1983 were 240,000. For 1985 it is 166,000 days. This represents a dramatic decrease in the number of patient services which has resulted in an increase in the severity of the illnesses of the patients served. Only the very acutely ill, who cannot be treated in an alternative setting, are being admitted to the hospital. Advances in ambulatory care now allow us to perform a number of procedures on an outpatient basis that were formerly treated on an inpatient basis. So, the severity of the illnesses of the remaining patients treated has increased since the 1981 base year.

In addition to the severity of illness of the Medicaid patients served, the intensity of the services received on a per-day basis has also increased. In 1981, the average length of stay (LOS) for a Medicaid patient was 6.1 days. In 1984, it was 4.9 days. This is a 20% reduction in the average LOS which could equate to about a 25% increase in the intensity of the services received each day during a patient's stay because the treatment is being compressed into a shorter period of time. Thus, the intensity of the services received on a per-day basis has increased.

Both Medicare's and Blue Cross' prospective payment programs allow for this increase in intensity of services on a per-day basis because their payment rates are set on a per-stay basis. Secretary Harder, in an attempt to recognize this increase in intensity of services being received on a per-day basis by Medicaid patients from the 1981 base year, has recommended an additional \$1.2 million to recognize, in particular, the higher intensity of services received on the first day of a hospital stay. The recommendation is being made to adjust the first day's payment rate because it is typically during a patient's first day that the most services are received for diagnosis and treatment purposes.

An example from one of our member hospitals highlights the shortfall in the current Medicaid per-day rates. This hospital is slightly under 100 beds and is not located in a metropolitan area. For the State's fiscal year ending 1984, this hospital's Medicaid charges per day were \$348, their actual allowable costs per day were \$333, but their Medicaid per-day payment was \$231, or about a \$100 per day shortfall.

In summary, THE KANSAS HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL \$1.2 MILLION IN THE MEDICAID PROGRAM'S FUNDING FOR INPATIENT HOSPITAL CARE. WE BELIEVE THIS INCREASE IS JUSTIFIED TO REFLECT THE INCREASE FROM THE 1981 BASE YEAR IN BOTH THE SEVERITY OF ILLNESS AND THE INTENSITY OF SERVICES RECEIVED ON A PER-DAY BASIS BY THE MEDICAID PATIENT.

Again, thank you for your consideration of our comments.

LIST OF LOWER PRIORITY SITES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
1. American Walnut Company	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
2. Ashland Chemical Company	Kansas City	Industrial			
3. Barber County Solid Waste	Medicine Lodge	County Landfill			
4. Barton County Landfill	Great Bend	County Landfill			
5. Benedictine College	Atchison	College			
6. Berg Manufacturing Co. #5*	Iola	Industrial (Plt. Site)			
7. Board of Public Utilities	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
8. Boeing Military Airplane Landfill Site	Wichita	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under depts. direction.		
9. Bourbon County Landfill	Fort Scott	County Landfill	SI		
10. Butler County Landfill	El Dorado	County Landfill	SI		
11. C and W Rural Electric Coop	Clay Center	Industrial			
12. Caldwell Landfill	Pittsburg	Industrial	SI		
13. Chemical Commodities Inc.	Shawnee	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
14. Cherokee County Landfill	Scannon	County Landfill	SI		
15. Cities Services Company (Carbon Black Plant)	Ulysses	Industrial			

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LIST OF LOWER PRIORITY SITES (Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
16. Cities Service Helex #1	Santana	Industrial			
17. Colby Sanitary Landfill	Colby	County Landfill	SI		
18. Consolidated Mfg., Inc.	Hutchinson	Industrial			
19. Cowley County Sanitary Landfill	Winfield	County Landfill	SI		
20. Deffenbaugh Disposal AKA (Old Handi-Can)	Bonner Springs	County Landfill	SI, private party under directive to install monitoring wells.		
21. Deffenbaugh Disposal AKA (Handi-Can)	Holliday	County Landfill	SI		
22. Dickinson County Landfill #1	Abilene	County Landfill	SI		
23. Dickinson County Landfill #2	Hope	County Landfill	SI		
24. Doniphan County Sanitary Landfill	Wathena	County Landfill	SI		
25. Dowell Company	Kansas City	Industrial			
26. Dry Stream to Arkansas River	Wichita	Industrial			
27. DuPont	Tecumseh	Industrial	RCRA SI		
28. Edwards County Landfill	Kinsley	County Landfill	SI		
29. Ell-Kan Company, Inc.	Ellsworth	Industrial			
30. Ellis City	Ellis	City Landfill	SI, Community Development Block Grant approved by dept.		CDBG-\$30,650 Federal Funds

LIST OF LOWER PRIORITY SITES (Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
31. EPA Model Landfill	Kansas City	City Landfill	EPA Lead Site		
32. Farmland Industries	Lawrence	Industrial			
33. FMC Corporation	Lawrence	Industrial	Continued monitoring and Cleanup (groundwater withdraw wells) by private party under direction of dept.		
34. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Topeka	Industrial Lagoons			
35. Gray County Landfill	Engalls	County Landfill	SI		
36. Greeley County Landfill	Tribune	County Landfill	SI		
37. H & H Welders, Inc.	Wichita	Industrial			
38. Heathwood Oil Co. Dump	Kansas City	Industrial			
39. Hilliker Oil Company	Iuka	Industrial	SI, sampled waste sludge and gw		
40. I-635 and Missouri River Bluff Dump Site	Kansas City	Industrial			
41. Illegal Dump Site	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
42. International Paper Cabinet Division	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
43. Joe Wendell's Farm	Hutchinson	Industrial			
44. Kingman County Landfill	Kingman	County Landfill	SI		

LIST OF LOWER PRIORITY SITES (Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
45. Langston Labs	Leawood	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
46. Lone Star Industries, Inc.	Bonner Springs	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
47. Marshall Co. Landfill	Winifred	City Landfill	SI		
48. Marysville City Dump	Marysville	City Landfill	SI, Community development block grant approved by dept.	CDBG-\$20,000 Federal Funds	
49. McNally Pittsburg Foundry	Pittsburg	Industrial			
50. Miami County Sanitary Landfill	Paola	County Landfill	SI		
51. Midwest Energy, Inc.	Hays	Industrial			
52. Missouri River Disposal Area	Leavenworth	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
53. Mobil Oil Refinery	Augusta	Industrial	Private party cleanup under depts. direction.		
54. Mulvane Cooperative Union	Mulvane	Industrial			
55. N.R. Hamm	Perry	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
56. National Distillers & Chemical	DeSoto	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
57. Nemaha County Landfill	Seneca	County Landfill	SI		
58. Neosho County - Site 1	Chanute	Industrial			
59. Ness County Landfill	Ness City	County Landfill	SI		

LIST OF LOWER PRIORITY SITES (Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
60. Nickerson City Dump	Nickerson	City Landfill			
61. Minnescah Rural Electric Coop	Pratt	Industrial			
62. Old McDonald Oil Co.	Coffeyville	Industrial			
63. Old Springhill City Dump	Springhill	City Landfill			
64. Oswego Landfill	Oswego	City Landfill	SI, sampled surface water.		
65. Parking Lot (2925 Fairfax Road)	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
66. PBI Gordon, Inc.	Kansas City	Industrial			
67. Pester Refinery	El Dorado	Industrial	RCRA SI, EPA Lead Site		
68. Pratt City Dump	Pratt	City Landfill			
69. R and K Manufacturing	Hutchinson	Industrial			
70. Reno County Landfill	Hutchinson	County Landfill	SI, community development block grant approved by dept.	CDBG-\$35,200 Federal Funds	
71. Riley County Landfill	Riley	County Landfill	SI, sampled wells		
72. Rocky Mountain Bank Note	Lawrence	Industrial			
73. Rooks County Sanitary Landfill	Stockton	County Landfill	SI		

LIST OF LOWER PRIORITY SITES (Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
74. Russell County Sanitary Landfill	Russell	County Landfill	SI		
75. Russell Snyder Pitt	Dodge City	Industrial			
76. S and G Metals - Site 2	Kansas City	Industrial			
77. S and G Metals - Site 6	Kansas City	Industrial	Waste removed and properly disposed, samples collected under EPA/KDHE direction.		
78. S and G Metals - Site 3	Kansas City	Industrial			
79. S and G Metals - Site 4	Kansas City	Industrial			
80. S and G Metals - Site 5	Kansas City	Industrial			
81. S and G Metals - Site 1	Kansas City	Industrial			
82. S and G Metals - Site 7	Kansas City	Industrial			
83. S and G Metals - Site 8	Kansas City	Industrial			
84. Scott County Landfill	Scott	County Landfill	SI		
85. Sherman County Landfill	Goodland	County Landfill	SI		
86. Smith County Landfill	Smith Center	County Landfill	SI		

LIST OF LOWER PRIORITY SITES (Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
87. Square Deal Iron & Metal Co.	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
88. Texaco Terminal	Wichita	Industrial			
89. Turkey Creek Dumping Site	Kansas City	Industrial			
90. US Railway Mfg. Operation	Junction City	Industrial			
91. Western Oil Trans. Co.	Hays	Industrial			
92. Williams Pipeline	Independence	Industrial			
93. Williams Pipeline	Wathena	Industrial			

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
1. Sinclair Oil Refinery*	Coffeyville	Industrial	Directing private party to assess groundwater.		
2. Abbott Laboratories*	Wichita	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction.		
3. Ace Service*	Colby	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction.		
4. Aircraft Industries and Development	Wichita	Industrial	SI		
5. Architectural Metal Products*	Kansas City	Industrial	SI, SIF and sampled		
6. Arco Petroleum Products	Kansas City	Industrial	SI		
7. Arkansas City Dumping Site ¹ *	Arkansas City	Industrial	Continuing Phase II investigation report submitted to EPA.	RI/FS-\$350,000 Federal Funds (State Lead NPL Site)	Projected remedial actions to include groundwater removal, treatment and disposal. Total cost estimated at \$2,000,000 requiring a \$200,000 state match of funds.
8. ATSF Railroad	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA lead site.		
9. ATSF Railroad Derailment	Holliday	Industrial	EPA lead site.		
10. ATSF Railroad Shop & Yard	Topeka	Industrial	SI, monitoring wells installed by private party under Depts. direction.		

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
11. Bardsdal	Wichita	Industrial	SI		
12. Berg Manufacturing Co.* (Sites #1-4)	Humboldt	Industrial	SI		
13. Big River Sand Company ¹ *	Wichita	Industrial	SIF and sampled, continued monitoring by department.		
14. Brooks Landfill	Wichita	County Landfill	SI		
15. Buffalo Industry, Inc.	Garden City	Industrial	SI		
16. Carl McClintic Dump	Normal City	Industrial	EPA lead site		
17. Certainteed	Maize	Industrial	SI, SIF and sampled		
18. Certainteed Plant #7	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA lead site		
19. Cessna Aircraft #1*	Wichita	Industrial	Monitoring wells installed by private party under Depts. direction		
20. Chapin Landfill	Wichita	City Landfill	EPA lead site		
21. Chemical Comm., Inc.	Olathe	Industrial	Administrative Order sent to private party by EPA		
22. (City) Neodesha Lagoon*	Neodesha	Industrial	SI, private parties construction and monitoring plans reviewed by Dept.		
23. Colorado Interstate Gas	Lakin	Industrial	SI		
24. Columbia Industries*	Lindsborg	Industrial			

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
25. Coral Refining Corp.*	Kansas City	Industrial			
26. CRA, Inc.*	Phillipsburg	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction		
27. Cross Mfg. Company*	Hays	Industrial	RCRA SI		
28. Deffenbaugh Disposal AKA (Holliday Landfill)	Shawnee	Private Landfill			
29. Derby Oil Refining*	Wichita	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction.		
30. Doepke Disposal Service* (Doepke-Holliday)	Holliday	County Landfill	Monitoring wells installed, sampled by Dept.		Federal RI/FS -\$350,000
31. Dresser Industries*	Great Bend	Industrial	Monitoring wells installed by private party under Depts. direction.		
32. El Dorado Landfill	El Dorado	Landfill	SI, community development block grant approved by Dept.	CDBG-\$17,500 Federal Funds	
33. El Dorado Landfill (closed)	El Dorado	Landfill	SI, community development block grant approved by Dept.	CDBG-\$17,500 Federal Funds	
34. Exline	Salina	Industrial	SI, monitoring wells installed by private party under Depts. direction.		
35. Farmland Industries* Nitrogen Plant	Dodge City	Industrial	SI, monitoring wells installed by private party under Depts. direction		

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
36. Western Petrochemical* Refining company	Chanute	Industrial	SI		
37. Fort Scott Dump #1	Fort Scott	County Landfill	SI, community development block grant approved by Department	CDBG-\$20,110 Federal Funds	
38. Fort Scott Dump #2	Fort Scott	County Landfill	SI, community development block grant approved by Department	CDBG-\$20,110 Federal Funds	
39. Foundry Dump AKA (Krause Plow)	Hutchinson	Industrial	SI		
40. Full Vision, Inc.*	Newton	Industrial			
41. G and R Construction Co.	Kansas City	Industrial			
42. Geary County Landfill	Junction City	County Landfill	SI		
43. General Motors Corp. Delco	Olathe	Industrial	RCRA SI, EPA SI		
44. Getty Refining & Marketing Company	El Dorado	Industrial	SI, continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction		
45. GNB Batteries, Inc.	Leavenworth	Industrial	EPA lead site		
46. Golden Rule Refinery	Wichita	Industrial	SI, SIF and sampled		
47. Great Lakes Container Corp.	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA lead site		
48. Gulf Oil Chemical Jayhawk Plant	Crestline	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction		

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
49. Gulf Oil Chemical Co. Hallowell Plant (4 mi. west of plant)	Columbus	Industrial	SI		
50. Hi Plains Chemical Co. AKA (Schmitt Brothers)	Menlo	Industrial	SI, sampled, directive letter prepared by dept. ordering cleanup Dept. taking emergency actions to secure site.	\$60,000 State funds for immediate drum removal. \$35,000 State funds for remedial engineering and feasibility study	
51. Hillsboro Industries, Inc.	Hillsboro	Industrial			
52. Hutchinson City Dump AKA (Obee School)	Hitchinson	City Dump	SI, SIF and sampled		
53. Hydro Flex Corp., Inc.	Topeka	Industrial			
54. Indian Hills Landfill	Topeka	Private Landfill	SI		
55. Johns' Sludge Pond ¹	Wichita	Industrial	EPA lead site. EPA has conducted investigation, placed monitoring wells and sampled. Closure plans are being prepared by the City of Wichita.		
56. Kansas Army Ammo Plant*	Parsons	Industrial	RCRA SI		
57. Kansas City Post Office and Parking Lot	Kansas City	Industrial	Delisted: EPA lead		
58. (Kansas City Refinery) AKA* Philips Refinery and also Williams Pipeline	Kansas City	Industrial	Continued monitoring and remedial clean up by private party under Depts. direction.		

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
59. Kansas State Penitentiary*	Lansing	State Institution	SI, SIF		
60. Kansas State University	Manhattan	State Institution	SI		
61. Kansas University-Sunflower* Research Station	Eudora	State Institution	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction.		
62. Kaw Valley Disposal	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA lead site		
63. Kings Disposal Site*	Kansas City	Industrial	Barrels removed from site properly disposed of.		
64. Lead Zinc and Mine Smelter*	Baxter Springs	Industrial	EPA lead site		
65. Leavenworth Municipal* Garage Area	Leavenworth	Municipal	EPA lead site		
66. Leavenworth Sanitary Landfill #3	Leavenworth	City Landfill	EPA lead site		
67. Magnus Company, Inc.*	Topeka	Industrial			
68. Miltonvale Landfill	Miltonvale	City Landfill	SI, community developemnt block grant approved by the Dept.	CDBG-\$28,500 Federal Funds	
69. National Guard Armory and Parking Lot	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA lead site		
70. National Zinc Company*	Cherryvale	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction.		

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
71. Naval Air Station	Olathe	Industrial	EPA lead site		
72. Neosho County Site #2*	Chanute	Landfill	SI,		
73. NIES1*	Wichita	Industrial	Continued monitoring by private party under Depts. direction.		
74. NOVA Products	Kansas City	Industrial	Drum removal completed by private party under departments direction.		
75. Olathe City Landfill	Olathe	City Landfill	SI		
76. (Old) Callery Chemicals*	Lawrence	Industrial	SIF and sampled.		
77. (Old) Mobil Refinery Dump*	Augusta	Industrial			
78. (Old) Prime Western Smelter*	Gas City	Industrial	SI		
79. (Old) Vickers Refinery* aka (Potwin)	Potwin	Industrial	SI		
80. Oswalt Division Butler Mfg.	Garden City	Industrial	SI		
81. Overland Park Landfill (Closed)	Overland Park	City Landfill	EPA Lead Site		
82. Owens Corning Fiberglass	Kansas City	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
83. (Phillips Petro. Greenwood) Helium Sales, Inc.	Richfield	Industrial	SI		
84. Pioneer Electric Corp.	Olysses	Industrial	SI		
85. Radium Petroleum Co.	Wichita	Industrial	SI		

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
86. Reid Supply Company	Wichita	Industrial	SI		
87. Roof Farm*	Solomon	Industrial	SIF and sampled.		
88. Roxana Petro. Company	Arkansas City	Industrial	SI		
89. S and G Metals (Plt.)*	Kansas City	Industrial			
90. Saline County Landfill	Salina	County Landfill	SI		
91. Sammy Edwards Residence	Kansas City	Residence	EPA Lead Site		
92. Scott City Shop (Western Oil Trans. Company)	Scott City	Industrial	SI		
93. Shallow Water Refinery	Scott City	Industrial	SI		
94. Shawnee County Landfill (Active)	Topeka	County Landfill	SI		
95. Sherwin-Williams Company*	Coffeyville	Industrial	SI sampled		
96. Soda-Ash-Waste Disposal*	Hutchinson	Industrial	SIF and sampled		
97. Solomon Electric Company*	Solomon	Industrial	EPA Lead Site		
98. Sunflower Army Ammo.*	DeSoto	Industrial	EPA Lead, EPA SI		
99. Tar Creek ¹	Cherokee County	Industrial	Superfund site in cooperation with Oklahoma	\$2,000,000 Funds for plugging wells in both Kansas and Oklahoma	\$2,000,000 Federal Funds for stream channel diversions

LIST OF HIGHER PRIORITY SITES (CONT.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
100. Thompson-Hayward Chem.* (THCC)	Kansas City	Industrial	SIF, continued monitoring and remedial action clean-up by private party under dept's direction.		
101. Ulysses Gas Processing Co. aka (Amaco Prod. Co.)	Ulysses	Industrial	SI		
102. Victorian Marble Company*	Leawood	Industrial			
103. Vulcan Materials*	Wichita	Industrial	SI		
104. Wichita Brass and Alum.*	Wichita	Industrial	SIF and sampled		
105. Williams Pipeline	Olathe	Industrial	SI		
106. Williams Pipeline	Topeka	Industrial	SI		

ADDENDUM: KANSAS PROBLEM SITES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Site Description</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
A-1 Aero Sheet Metal (Westholt)	Wichita	Drum Site	SI, Sampled		
A-2 Andover Drum Site	Andover	Drum Site	SI, Sampled		
A-3 Ashgrove Acid Waste Site	Chanute	Acid Sludge Burial Site	Site discovery		
A-4 Brutus (Strip Mining Shovel)	West Mineral	PCB Contamination	SI, Sampled		
A-5 Cherokee County ¹	Cherokee Co.	Abandoned Lead & Zinc Mines	EPA contractor has submitted final Phase I remedial action report. Phase II work is being planned, will begin March, 1985.	\$300,000 Federal funds for RI/FS (EPA lead site)	\$3,700,000 Federal Funds, \$370,000 state matching funds for well plugging, some drainage diversions and mine shaft closures.
A-6 Diel Farm	Kiowa	Drum Site	SI, sampled	\$15,000 State Funds, includes excavation for possible buried drums.	
A-7 Drumco	Valley Center	Drum Site	SI, sampled, private party investigation and remediation under direction of the department.		
A-8 Industrial Chrome	Topeka	Electroplating Waste	SI, SIF	(State Lead) Construction and installation of 20 monitoring/recovery wells -\$20,000 State Funds	Removal and disposal of waste sludge plus groundwater withdrawal, treatment and disposal. Estimated total cost-\$2,100,000. If added to NPL list, State matching funds of \$210,000 would be required.

ADDENDUM: KANSAS PROBLEM SITES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Site Description</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
A-9 John's Refinery	Wichita	Refinery	EPA Lead		
A-10 Levee Plt. Road	Wichita	Oil Sludge	SI and sampled, EPA lead site.		
A-11 Mid America Refinery	Chantue	Petroleum Refinery	Site discovery		
A-12 Nelson's Machine Shop	Winfield	Drum Site	SI, sampled, directive letter prepared by dept. ordering clean-up	\$10,000 State funds for immediate drum removal	<i>in back process</i>
A-13 SDS	El Dorado	Drum Site	SI, sampled issued AO by department to clean-up.		
A-14 Stake Site (Airplane Crash)	Ford Co.-near Bloom	Parathion Contamination	SI, sample directed private party to initiate clean-up	\$15,000 State funds	
A-15 Strother Field ¹ <i>Report on site says with several electric lines on site</i>	Winfield	Industrial Park	SI, sampled, administrative orders issued by department for private party clean-up.	(State Lead NPL Site) State cost of \$10,400 for construction of 30 monitoring wells	Projected remedial action, ground-water withdrawal, treatment and disposal. Construction of water wells for alternate water supply-estimated total cost of \$2,000,000 of which \$200,000 would be state matching funds
A-16 27th and Strong AKA (Mac's)	Kansas City	Drum Site	SI, sampled.	\$10,000 state funds for immediate drum removal	<i>not for 1986</i>

ADDENDUM: KANSAS PROBLEM SITES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Site Description</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
A-17 City of Chanute Landfill	Chanute	Active Landfill	SI, community development block grant approved by department.	CDBG-\$27,000	
Federal Funds A-18 City of Topeka Landfill (Inactive)	W. 21st St., Topeka	Landfill	SI, sampled		
A-19 City of Topeka Landfill (Inactive)	E. 21st St., Topeka	Landfill			
A-20 City of Topeka Landfill (Inactive)	Oakland Site, Topeka	Landfill			
A-21 City of Topeka Landfill (Inactive)	I-70 & Gage Site, Topeka	Landfill			
A-22 City of Topeka Landfill (Inactive)	Brinkman Site, Topeka	Landfill			
A-23 Extrusions, Inc.	Fort Scott	Industrial Lagoon	Site discovery		
A-24 Thompson Hayward (THAN)	Kansas City	Industrial Lagoon			

SI - Site investigation

SIF - Site investigation follow-up, monitoring wells installed

1 - Kansas Superfund Sites

* - Priority sites ranked for investigative purposes.