

Approved March 18, 1986
Date

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization

The meeting was called to order by Senator Vidricksen at
Chairperson

1:48 ~~xxx~~/p.m. on March 17, 1986 in room 531 N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Bogina
Senator Gaines
Senator Johnston

Committee staff present:

Julian Efird - Research
Arden Ensley - Revisor

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Larry Wolgast - Secretary of the Department of Human Resources
Marc Marcano - Committee on Mexican American Affairs
Tony Augusto - Mexican American Affairs
Wanda Fuller - Representative
Robert Barnum - SRS Youth Services
Nancy Parrish - Senator
Susan Duffy - Budget Division

The Chairman called the meeting to order and introduced Larry Wolgast who briefly addressed the Committee on behalf of HB 2885 officially designating the Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs as the Kansas Advisory Committee on Hispanic Affairs. Marc Marcano also spoke in support of this bill stating that in recent years there had been an increase in South American immigrants and increased mobility of Cubans and Puerto Ricans and by changing the name of this Advisory Committee it was hoped that the measure would help in breaking down barriers among the Hispanics. (Exhibit A) A Profile on Kansas Hispanics and the 1985 Annual Report of the Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs was also distributed to the Committee. (Exhibits B and C) Tony Augusto concurred with Marc Marcano's comments and urged the Committee to support this legislation.

After some discussion Senator Francisco made the motion to recommend HB 2885 favorable for passage. This was seconded by Senator Hoferer. Motion carried.

Representative Wanda Fuller addressed the Committee in support of HB 2714 which affects the expiration date of the provision of the act establishing and providing for duties of the Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs. She explained why it was created and discussed some of the policies and programs that it provided. (Exhibit D) Robert Barnum discussed the Juvenile Offender Programs Section of Youth Services and pointed out that they strongly support the concept that juvenile offenders should be removed from adult jails and provided alternatives with other correctional programs. (Exhibit E) Senator Parrish also addressed the Committee on behalf of the Juvenile Offender Commission and recommended that it be continued.

Attention was then turned to HB 2928 which would establish a Kansas wildlife art series. Susan Duffy spoke in support of this bill stating that it was very nearly self supporting. There was some discussion as to whether this should be limited to just wildlife art but no action was taken.

A motion to approve the minutes of the March 10th minutes was made by Senator Winter. This was seconded by Senator Francisco and motion carried.

The meeting was then adjourned by the Chairman.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Senate Governmental Organization

DATE: Mar. 17, 1986

NAME ADDRESS COMPANY/ORGANIZATION

Nancy Pappas	3632 S.E. Tomahawk Dr.	Senate
Bob Kamm	Youth Ser SRS	TOPEKA
Paul August	503 Kansas	Topeka Mo. Office Minority Bus
Maria Alamean	512 W. 6 th	Ks. Advisory Comm. on Affairs
Steve Ramirez	512 W. 6 th	Ks Advisory " " "
Larry Wolpax		Dept. Human Resources
Patty Skalle	Topeka	SP

TESTIMONY TO THE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
CONCERNING H.B. 2885

by Marc Marcano
Executive Director
Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

The Kansas Hispanic population has experienced considerable growth and changes in composition, as has the entire nation during this decade. The influx of Central American political refugees; an increase of South American immigrants; and the increased mobility of Cuban Americans and Puerto Ricans have all added greatly to the changes experienced in Kansas. According to our figures 21% of the state's Hispanics are of non-Mexican heritage. The approximate number of individuals represented by this figure is 13,000.

In view of these demographic changes and the Advisory Committee's efforts to be more inclusive rather than exclusive we, at KACMAA, fully support this proposed change.

This measure will not substantially affect the operation of this office since we already strive to serve all Kansas Hispanics equally. Despite our efforts, our present limiting name discourages some Hispanics from seeking our services and fully participating in the governmental process. One of the principal functions of our office is to serve as liaison to the Hispanic Community and state government. Passage of this bill will encourage more participation in and thus support of Kansas state government by all Hispanics.

We also believe the change will have no affect on our budget. However, we are sure that the public base of support for our office will grow substantially.

The Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs fully recognizes the many contributions the Mexican American people have made to the development of Kansas and, in fact, the nation. In our support of this bill we in no way lose sensitivity to that fact, nor will we lose sight of our mission to address the concerns of a major segment of the population we serve. We hope this measure helps in breaking down barriers to harmony among Hispanics which are sometimes created inadvertently.

2-21-86

PROFILE ON KANSAS HISPANICS

The 1980's have been proclaimed by the news media and by national Hispanic leaders as "The Decade of the Hispanic". The Spanish origin proportion of the U.S. total population increased from 4.5 percent to 6.4 percent during the 1970's, reaching a 1980 total of 14.6 million Hispanics in the United States. Census reports attribute the sharply higher Hispanic count to a combination of natural increase, improved census-taking procedures, better designed questions on census forms, and effective public awareness campaigns by the Census Bureau. The census figures paint a portrait of a growing Hispanic Community, which is able to accept the challenges of shaping America in the 1980's.

Likewise, the Kansas Hispanic population is also on the move and growing. Census figures indicate that there are 62,656 Hispanics in Kansas, comprising 2.7 percent of the population. The following information and tables have been compiled from 1980 census reports to give a profile of the Hispanic Community in Kansas.

Of the total Hispanic population in Kansas, 79 percent designate themselves as coming from Mexican origins. The second largest segment of Kansas Hispanics designate themselves as other Spanish origin, which consists of Hispanics with ancestors from Spain, South America and Central America. This is 15 percent of the Hispanic population in Kansas. Of the Hispanic population, five percent designate themselves as Puerto Rican and one percent as Cuban. Table A indicates the Kansas Hispanic Population by type of origin.

TABLE A Kansas Hispanic Population By Type of Origin

	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Spanish
Population of Hispanic Origin Groups in Kansas	49,917	2,918	926	9,578
Percent of Kansas Hispanic Population	79%	5%	1%	15%
Percent of Total Population of Kansas	2.1%	0.1%	--	0.4%

Eighty-four (84) percent of Kansas Hispanics live in urban settings. Appendix I of this report breaks down the Hispanic population in places of 2,500 or more. (See page 6.) The cities with the greatest number of Hispanics are Wichita (9,445), Kansas City (7,681), Topeka (4,887), and Garden City (2,968). There are fourteen cities in Kansas with a Hispanic population of 1,000 or more, as shown in Table B.

TABLE B Cities With 1,000 Or More Hispanics

City	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Percent Hispanic
Dodge City	1,447	18,001	8.0%
Emporia	1,505	25,287	6.0%
Fort Riley	1,527	16,063	9.5%
Garden City	2,968	18,256	16.3%
Hutchinson	1,850	40,284	4.6%
Kansas City	7,681	161,093	4.8%
Lawrence	1,387	52,738	2.6%
Leavenworth	1,118	33,656	3.3%
Liberal	1,488	14,911	10.0%
Newton	1,065	16,332	6.5%
Overland Park	1,221	81,784	1.5%
Salina	1,156	41,843	2.8%
Topeka	4,887	115,266	4.2%
Wichita	9,455	279,272	3.4%

3/17/86
Sen. G.O.

Eleven Cities (population of 2,500 or more) in Kansas have a Hispanic concentration of five percent or more. Most of these cities are located in western Kansas. The eleven cities are indicated in Table C below.

TABLE C Cities with 5% or more Hispanic Concentration

<u>City</u>	<u>Hispanic Population</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Percent Hispanic</u>
Dodge City	1,447	18,001	8%
Emporia	1,505	25,287	6%
Fort Riley	1,527	16,063	9.5%
Garden City	2,968	18,256	16.3%
Goodland	343	5,708	6%
Hugoton	233	3,203	7.3%
Junction City	987	19,305	5.1%
Liberal	1,488	14,911	10%
Newton	1,065	16,332	6.5%
Ulysses	738	4,629	15.9%
Wellington	499	8,212	6.1%

The Spanish Origin population is a youthful one. The median age for Kansas Hispanics is 21.4, compared to a median age of 30.4 for Kansas residents who are not of Spanish Origin.

Eighty-four (84) percent of Kansas Hispanics are native of the United States, with 61 percent of the U.S. natives being born in Kansas. Approximately three-fourths of those born in a different state come from southwestern states. Sixteen percent of Kansas Hispanics are foreign born.

Fifty three (53) percent of all Hispanics 25 years old or older are high school graduates, compared to 61% for the black population and 74% for the white population. The median year of school completed for Kansas Hispanics is 12.1 years. Almost nine percent of Hispanics have finished four or more years of college. Ten percent have completed less than five years of elementary school. The following summary breaks the years of school completed by males and females, 25 years or older.

Years of School Completed

<u>Males, 25 years or older (13,203)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	1,308	9.9%
5 to 7 years	1,522	11.5%
8 years	1,129	8.6%
High School: 1 to 3 years	2,101	15.9%
4 years	4,000	54.1%
College: 1 to 3 years	1,725	13.1%
4 years	558	4.2%
5 or more years	860	6.5%

Summary for Females on next page

Years of School Completed

<u>Female, 25 years or older (12,589)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	1,334	10.6%
5 to 7 years	1,470	11.7%
8 years	1,128	9.0%
High School: 1 to 3 years	2,077	16.5%
4 years	4,318	52.3%
College: 1 to 3 years	1,427	11.3%
4 years	381	3.0%
5 or more years	454	3.6%

It is interesting to look at the education levels of Hispanic persons 16 to 19 years of age, 1,257 or 21.8 percent of this group are not in high school or have not graduated from high school. They can be designated as "drop outs". Of this group, 688, or 55 percent, are not in the labor force.

Hispanics in Kansas comprise 2.3 percent of the Kansas workforce. Most are employed as operators, fabricators, or laborers in the manufacturing industry. The following table demonstrates the occupations and industry of employed Hispanics in the workforce.

TABLE D Occupation of Employed Persons By Spanish Origin: 1980

	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Percent Hispanic</u>
Employed Persons (16 years +)	24,328	1,078,741	2.3%
Managerial & Professional Specialty Occupations	3,128	233,334	1.3%
Technical, Sales & Administrative Support Occupations	5,289	315,807	1.7%
Service Occupations	4,708	136,408	3.5%
Farming, forestry & fishing occupations	620	66,832	.9%
Precision production, craft & repair occupations	3,786	154,963	2.4%
Operators, fabricators & laborers	6,797	178,187	3.8%

TABLE E Industry Of Employed Persons By Spanish Origin: 1980

	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Percent Hispanic</u>
Employed Persons (16 years +)	24,328	1,078,741	2.3%
Agriculture	677	8,819	7.7%
Forestry & fisheries	5	80	6.3%
Mining	413	8,745	4.7%
Construction	1,176	39,854	3.0%
Manufacturing	6,681	152,209	4.4%
Transportation, Communications, and other Public Utilities	2,370	82,715	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	1,003	51,729	1.9%
Retail Trade	3,624	172,495	2.1%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	815	59,504	1.4%
Services	6,376	306,496	2.1%
Public Administration	1,188	47,776	2.5%

A further breakdown of public employees indicates that 10% of the Hispanic labor force are government workers. There are 4,138 government workers in Kansas, with 1,013 federal workers, 1,349 state workers, and 1,776 local government workers. Kansas Hispanics comprise 2 percent of the public employment labor force in Kansas.

Within the state, there are 17,079 Hispanic households with varying incomes. The median household income is \$15,164 annually. The following table indicates the income in 1979 for Hispanic households.

TABLE F 1979 Income of Hispanic Households in Kansas

	Number of Households	Percent of Hispanic Households
Less than \$5,000	2,107	12.3%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1,441	8.4%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1,557	9.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,339	19.6%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,876	16.8%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,397	14.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,269	13.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	804	4.7%
\$50,000 or more	289	1.7%
Total Number of Households	17,079	
Median Income	\$15,164	
Mean Income	\$17,032	

The 1979 median income for Hispanic Families in Kansas, \$16,895, is slightly higher than the median income for households. Of the 13,756 Hispanic Families in Kansas, 1,830 or 13.3 percent have an income below poverty level. Almost 20 percent of all Hispanic families lie below 125 percent of poverty level.

In Kansas, there are 1,923 Hispanic female households with no husband present and with children under 18 years of age. This type of household comprises 14 percent of all Hispanic families and 3 percent of all Kansas female households with no husband present.

The census figures reveal that Kansas Hispanics have played a major role in the United States armed forces. 5,422 Hispanic Civilian Veterans constitute 14.3 percent of all civilians 16 years and over. A summary of the Kansas Hispanic Civilian Veterans is below.

May 1975 or later	610
Vietnam era	2,085
February 1955 to July 1964	475
Korean Conflict	687
Korean Conflict & WWII	90
World War II	1,293
World War I	34
Other	89

APPENDIX I

Hispanic Population In Places of 2,500 Or More

<u>City</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>% Hispanic</u>
Abilene	149	6,572	2.3%
Arkansas City	315	13,201	2.3%
Atchison	263	11,407	2.3%
Bonner Springs	191	6,266	3.0%
Chanute	371	10,506	3.5%
Derby	200	9,786	2.0%
Dodge City	1,447	18,001	8.0%
El Dorado	234	10,510	2.2%
Emporia	1,505	25,287	6.0%
Fort Riley	1,527	16,063	9.5%
Fort Scott	100	8,893	1.1%
Fredonia	101	3,047	3.3%
Garden City	2,968	18,256	16.3%
Goodland	343	5,708	6.0%
Great Bend	246	16,608	1.5%
Haysville	184	8,006	2.3%
Hoisington	109	3,678	3.0%
Hugoton	233	3,203	7.3%
Hutchinson	1,850	40,284	4.6%
Independence	300	10,598	2.8%
Junction City	987	19,305	5.1%
Kansas City	7,681	161,093	4.8%
Lansing	129	5,307	2.4%
Larned	166	4,811	3.5%
Lawrence	1,387	52,738	2.6%
Lenexa	260	18,639	1.4%
Liberal	1,488	14,911	10.0%
Lyons	181	4,152	4.4%
McPherson	180	11,753	1.5%
Manhattan	716	32,645	2.2%
Merriam	262	10,794	2.4%
Mission	297	8,636	3.4%
Newton	1,065	16,332	6.5%
Olathe	472	37,258	1.3%
Osawotomie	106	4,459	2.4%
Ottawa	369	11,016	3.3%
Overland Park	1,221	81,784	1.5%
Parsons	439	12,898	3.4%
Pittsburg	174	18,770	.9%
Prairie Village	299	24,657	1.2%
Roeland Park	254	7,962	3.2%
Salina	1,156	41,843	2.8%
Scott City	112	4,154	2.7%
Shawnee	679	29,625	2.3%
Topeka	4,887	115,266	4.2%
Ulysses	738	4,629	15.9%
Wellington	499	8,212	6.1%
Wichita	9,455	279,272	3.4%
Winfield	403	10,736	3.8%

APPENDIX II

Kansas Hispanics, Hispanics, and the General Population

	<u>Kansas Hispanics</u>	<u>Hispanics Nationwide</u>	<u>Total v.s. Population</u>
Residence in Metropolitan Areas	79%	83%	73%
Median Age	21.4	23	30
Median Family Income	\$16,895	\$14,716	\$21,023
White Collar Employment	35%	35%	52%
High School Graduates	53%	45%	69%

List of Works Consulted

Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kansas. Issued June, 1983.

Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs. "Expanding Hispanic Population" La Voz Del Llano, August/September, 1982, page 6.

The National Hispanic University, The State of Hispanic America, Volume II, 1982.

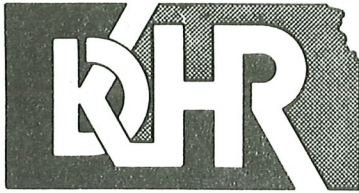
The National Hispanic University, The State of Hispanic America, Volume III, 1983.

Reeves, Gregory S. and Florestine Purnell, "Hispanic growth in U.S. echoed by local gains". The Kansas City Star, Wednesday, July 13, 1983, page 1A, 9A.

Skinner, Don. "Hispanic Population Shows Growth", Topeka Capitol-Journal, Friday, November 11, 1983, pg. 8.

KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES



ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
512 W. 6th Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603-3150
913-296-3465

John Carlin, Governor

Larry E. Wolgast, Secretary

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January, 1986

Marc Marcano

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE

Antonio Augusto
Topeka

Charlene Albert
Hutchinson

James P. Garcia
Wichita

Jeanne Chavez Martinez
Parsons

John J. Mendez
Kansas City

Raul Velasquez
Ulysses

Anna Gallardo
Garden City

The Honorable John Carlin
Governor of Kansas
State Capitol Building, 2nd Floor
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Governor Carlin:

The Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs is pleased to submit to you this Annual Report corresponding to calendar year 1985.

This report underlines some of KACMAA's accomplishments during this time period and also makes mention of some of the continuing needs of the ever growing Kansas Hispanic Community. Also included are recommendations on meeting these needs. These areas of accomplishment and continued focus for KACMAA fall under the following headings: education, housing, economic development, employment and labor, health and social welfare, aging, and administration of justice.

We appreciate the support you have given KACMAA during your term as governor and hope we can count on your continued personal endorsement of our efforts in making meaningful contributions to the growth of Kansas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marc Marcano". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light-colored background.

Marc Marcano
Executive Director

MM:jtb

EXHIBIT C

3-17-86
Sen. G.O.

KACMAA Annual Report
1985
Table of Contents

Introduction 1

KACMAA Activities in 1985 2

 Kansas Hispanic Information Network 2

 Monitoring of Legislation 3

 Government Liaison 4

 Fundraising Efforts 5

1985 Accomplishments 6

 Economic Development 6

 Education 7

 Housing 9

 Administration of Justice 9

 Aging10

 Health and Social Welfare11

 Employment and Labor13

Recommendations for the Future13

 Education13

 Economic Development14

 Employment14

Conclusion15

KACMAA Personnel16

KACMAA Annual Report
1985

The Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs (KACMAA) was established in 1974 to eliminate official neglect of the Hispanic Community and to provide opportunities for Hispanic advancement in Kansas. By 1974, Mexican immigrants who came to Kansas to escape poverty or their country's revolution had contributed immensely to the state's economy. The fact is, Mexican American labor was an invaluable asset to the railroad industry, one that was continually in need of manpower. Moreover, in the sugar beet industry, Mexican Americans had comprised almost the entire labor force, contributing to the livelihood of all Kansans. Yet, this significant segment of the Kansas population had received no recognition for their substantial contribution to the growth of the state's economy, and were often discriminated against by most Anglo Americans in the areas of employment and education. The forming of KACMAA in 1974 was a step in the right direction for the state of Kansas and for Kansas Hispanics. Both have made positive contributions to the other's development.

In 1976, Executive Reorganization Order No. 14 reaffirmed the state's commitment to Kansas Mexican Americans by maintaining KACMAA's existence and placing it under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Human Resources. The agency's statutory responsibilities were expanded by the 1979 Legislature to include KACMAA assisting the Kansas Department of Education in the bilingual state education program. In addition, KACMAA has expanded its mission to serve all Hispanics: Mexican American, Central Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, etc.

The U.S. Census Bureau has reported that the Hispanic population is the fastest growing segment of our population. Census figures show that between 1970 and 1980, the Hispanic population experienced an amazing growth. While the nation's population increased by 11.5 percent, the Hispanic population jumped by 61 percent. In Kansas, Hispanics experienced a 17 to 25 percent increase during the 1970s. Given the political unrest in Central America and the bad economic times in the border states, coupled with the projected industrial and economic growth in Kansas, it is reasonable to assume that the Kansas Hispanic population will continue to grow at an accelerated pace.

Although the Kansas Hispanic Community has been the fastest growing ethnic group in Kansas, the KACMAA staff had not increased in size since 1979. The calls for bilingual assistance and the agency's workload, however, had continued to increase. In 1985, KACMAA, under the direction of James M. Apodaca, pursued additional funding for the agency. With the assistance of Senator Paul Feleciano, other key legislators, and the Hispanic Community, the agency was successful in gaining two new staff positions, an intergroup education specialist and a clerk, from the Kansas Legislature. Beginning July 1985, the agency was able to increase the agency staff by 50 percent and hire two new employees.

Consequently, the agency was able to increase the services being provided on behalf of the Hispanic Community in 1985. The purpose of this report is to communicate the accomplishments of KACMAA during 1985. As in years before, KACMAA worked in seven areas: economic development, education, housing, administration of justice, aging, health and social welfare, and employment and labor. In working in these areas, KACMAA maintained a series of activities

during the year. These activities included the monitoring of legislation, continuing the Kansas Hispanic Information Network, acting as a government liaison, and researching grant and funding opportunities for community based organizations. Due to the increase in staff, the agency was able to place a greater emphasis on assisting community based organizations.

This report is divided into three sections: ongoing activities of the agency, 1985 accomplishments by topic, and recommendations for the future. The material in the report supports KACMAA's importance to both Kansas Hispanics and Kansas State Government.

KACMAA Activities in 1985

Kansas Hispanic Information Network

KACMAA disseminated information to a network of Hispanic individuals and organizations in an effort to provide the Hispanic population with a link to programs and activities concerning Kansas Hispanics. KACMAA disseminated information through the newsletter, KACMAA Board Meetings, the KACMAA Resource Directory, special informational mailings, and by assisting in the production of a public television show.

The agency's quarterly newsletter, La Voz del Llano, provided information on a variety of subjects to a statewide mailing list of 6,000 Hispanics and state officials. Articles included population data on Hispanics, legislative information at the national and state level, information on Hispanics in the political process, and notices on state and national conferences. Researched information included in La Voz del Llano is not provided to Kansas Hispanics through any other means.

Information was presented verbally through the quarterly meetings of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs, a seven-member board connected to KACMAA. The board, with members representing each congressional district, held three public meetings and one conference telephone call in 1985. Appointed by the Governor, the members reflected the strength of the Kansas Hispanic population and the agency's commitment to the state of Kansas and Hispanics. Serving voluntarily, each member added to the talent pool from which the agency drew support in 1985. Meetings of the committee allowed the agency to provide the members with relevant information to report to their own communities. Likewise, board members had the opportunity to respond to the agency's work, to direct the agency's future work, and to report on activities in their own communities. During each public meeting, time was provided for questions and comments from the public.

The second edition of the KACMAA Resource Directory was released in 1985. The 57-page directory listed by expertise and geographical area over 200 resource persons for the Kansas Hispanic Community. The directory was disseminated to over 200 Hispanic leaders and organizations. The directory is important to the Kansas Hispanic population, as well as the KACMAA staff, since it assists in finding the best resource person.

In an effort to disseminate information on Kansas Hispanics, KACMAA mailed out special information mailings. Bulk mailings to a list of over 200 Hispanic

leaders included information on legislation, up-coming conferences, and opportunities for Hispanics. In addition, KACMAA staff answered individual requests for information from the agency. For example, as part of its ongoing dissemination of information, KACMAA submitted two articles to the Spectrum newsletter published by the Office of Minority Affairs, University of Kansas. One article described KACMAA and ways in which it can be a valuable resource for Kansas Hispanics. The second article focused on proposed Immigration Reform with a summary of the National Council of La Raza's objections to SB 1200 and its recommendations for acceptable alternatives. KACMAA will continue to disseminate information to Spectrum and other organizations as requested, since it represents an additional means of informing people about the Hispanic population.

During 1985, KACMAA staff worked with Topeka's KTWU television in the planning of their program, "Su Comunidad", a 10-30 minute bilingual television program geared for the Hispanic Community of east Kansas. The weekly programs, which portray Hispanic culture and lifestyle in Kansas, are available to other public television stations, schools, and organizations throughout the state. Following is a list of video tapes produced by KTWU with the assistance of KACMAA.

- 1-06-85 Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe Celebration in Garden City
- 1-13-85 Juan Sepulveda, Rhodes Scholar from Topeka
- 1-20-85 The "Posadas" in Topeka
- 1-27-85 Garden City Community Junior College
- 2-03-85 Ed Marquez, Director LULAC Education Center, Kansas City
- 3-03-85 Susan Hall, Washburn University Law School, Topeka
- 3-31-85 Sal Romero, Topeka
- 4-07-85 League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
- 4-14-85 Veronica Callaezo, National President of MANA (Mexican American Women's Association), Washington, D.C.
- 4-21-85 Shamriquez the Magician, Manhattan, Kansas
- 4-28-85 Cinco de Mayo Fiesta in Newton, Kansas
- 5-05-85 The Mexican American History Museum, Newton, Kansas
- 5-12-85 Cinco de Mayo Fiesta, Parsons, Kansas
- 5-19-85 HALSA Law School Reception, Washburn University Law School, Topeka
- 6-02-85 Lynn Van Aalz, Congressman Jim Slattery's Office, Topeka
- 6-09-85 Five Panel Discussion: Hispanics in the media, the legal system, thru aging, economic development and employment
- 6-30-85
- 7-02-85 Al Rodriguez, Topeka
- 7-14-85 The Fiesta Mexicana Parade, Topeka
- 7-21-85 Highlights of the Fiesta Mexicana, Topeka
- 7-28-85 Highlights of the Fiesta Mexicana, Topeka
- 8-04-85 Juan Castillo, G.I. Forum/JTPA Partnership Program, Kansas City
- 8-11-85 Marc Marcano, KACMAA Executive Director, Topeka

Monitoring of Legislation

During 1985, KACMAA monitored proposed legislation for the Kansas Hispanic Community and provided legislators information on how certain bills will affect Kansas Hispanics.

To disseminate relevant legislative information to Hispanics, KACMAA produced four issues of the KACMAA Legislative Bulletin. Two of the bulletins updated the readers on particular bills and current legislative action during the 1985 Session. The third bulletin provided information on pertinent bills which were passed during the session. The fourth bulletin provided information on topics to be studied during the 1985 interim legislative session. The bulletins were mailed to a statewide list of 200 Hispanic individuals and organizations, requesting them to disseminate the information at the grass roots level.

In an effort to give legislators information on the effect of certain legislative proposals, KACMAA provided testimony before legislative committees. In 1985 KACMAA testified in support of bilingual education funding, programs for minority business, and an increase in agency funding.

Government Liaison

KACMAA served as a liaison between the Kansas Hispanic Community and the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government during 1985. KACMAA accomplished its liaison role through regular meetings with state officials, by participating on task forces and advisory boards, and by participating in Hispanic Community functions.

KACMAA's participation in Kansas community events was important to its liaison function between the government and Kansas Hispanics. Without the agency's participation, government would have become further removed from the Hispanic Community. During 1985 KACMAA participated in the LULAC State Convention, G.I. Forum State Convention, the Kansas Association of Hispanic Organizations (KAHO) meetings, National MANA Conference, LULAC Week, and Hispanic Heritage Week.

KACMAA played an important role in this year's Hispanic Heritage Week (September 16-20) by not only sponsoring the week's opening ceremony, but also in working with other Hispanic organizations in the Topeka area.

First, the Governor's Signing of the Hispanic Heritage Week Proclamation ceremony which officially opened the week long celebrations throughout the state, took place in the State Capitol Rotunda in Topeka on Monday, September 16, 1985. The ceremony included speeches by Governor John Carlin, Secretary of Human Resources Larry Wolgast, U.S. Representative James Slattery, and special keynote speaker Mrs. Frances Garcia, Mayor of Hutchinson. During the event KACMAA presented awards to Governor Carlin and James Apodaca, former KACMAA Executive Director, for their commitment and service to the Kansas Hispanic Community. A reception of typical Mexican music and cookies followed.

The event also marked the opening of an exhibit of Hispanic art work at the State Capitol Rotunda in Topeka. The Hispanic Arts Council of Topeka, Inc., in collaboration with KACMAA, brought together local artists to display their paintings, graphic artwork, and photographs for the duration of Hispanic Heritage Week.

KACMAA's second major effort for Hispanic Heritage Week was the assistance it provided the Kansas Association of Hispanic Organizations in hosting a reception at the Governor's Mansion, Cedar Crest, on Sunday, September 15. Approximately 130 Kansas Hispanic Leaders joined in an informal gathering with

Governor Carlin and members of the legislature. The event, which included a Mexican buffet, refreshments, and mariachi music, was such a success that plans have been made for a similar reception during next year's Hispanic Heritage Week. It is hoped that such an important gathering will become established as an annual event.

KACMAA's third important initiative for the week consisted of helping Hispanic organizations throughout the Topeka area coordinate and disseminate information about their various activities. A Hispanic Heritage Week Coordination meeting was held August 22 and a follow-up "memorandum/invitation" with a schedule of events was mailed to the Hispanic community. Activities throughout the week included: a dinner, dance and recognition ceremony by GRAPA (a group which recognizes active Hispanic community members) on September 14 at the Ramada Inn; various Hispanic displays and speakers at the Federal Building on September 15 and 16; various activities by the LULAC Senior Center including a Mexican Pot Luck Dinner and Dance; and a showing of two Mexican films by the Hispanic Arts Council of Topeka, Inc., at Washburn University on September 15.

As part of its liaison function between Kansas Hispanics and state government, KACMAA provided assistance to a number of Hispanics from various areas of the state. For many members of the Kansas Hispanic Community, KACMAA is the most approachable office in state government and, as a result, many begin their search for information and general support by contacting KACMAA staff. In 1985 KACMAA provided information on employment opportunities, services of various state agencies and local organizations, current issues in state and federal legislation, and statistics on Hispanics. KACMAA also provided support to community members through congratulation letters and letters of recommendation.

In addition to assisting individuals, KACMAA assists state agencies by providing them with information on or a link to Kansas Hispanics. For example, KACMAA in conjunction with the Hispanic Arts Council of Topeka, Inc., is assisting the Kansas Arts Commission (KAC) in its endeavor to encourage more participation by Kansas Hispanic artists in its various programs. One such program for which few Hispanics have applied is the Kansas Touring Program for capable musicians interested in performing throughout the state. With input from members of the Hispanic Arts Council, KACMAA was able to compile a list of talented Hispanic performers for the KAC as well as provide information to the individual musicians encouraging their application to the 1986-87 Touring Program. KACMAA plans to provide future assistance to the Hispanic Arts Council by disseminating more information on KAC's programs and application process to the Hispanic community through workshops and La Voz del Llano.

Fundraising Efforts

KACMAA committed a significant portion of its 1985 program to the development and utilization of its technical expertise in the area of fundraising in order to better assist interested community groups. To further develop its own fundraising expertise, KACMAA actively sought information on raising funds through both grants and community resources. KACMAA became a member of the Topeka Council on Philanthropy and staff attended two excellent workshops on Charitable Tax Planning Strategies and Fundraising in the '80s. KACMAA also acquired a substantial library of materials on fundraising through The Grantsmanship Center.

In 1985, KACMAA helped a number of community organizations raise funds by researching possible funding sources, disseminating grant information, assisting in proposal writing, and occasionally acting as a catalyst between organizations and prospective donors. Groups assisted include: El Centro, Harvest America, the Kansas Association of Hispanic Organizations, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (Topeka), The Topeka Chapter of the Mexican American Women's National Association (MANA), the Department of Education Conference on the Minority Gifted, the Head Start Program in Hutchinson, and the Ballet Folklorico Tarasco (Kansas City, Kansas). In addition, KACMAA served as the communication medium for equal distribution of Hallmark goods, services, and monetary donations among different community based organizations.

In the future, KACMAA will continue to expand its fundraising assistance capabilities by establishing data base access to Foundation Center information and by strengthening its grants information dissemination process.

1985 Accomplishments

Economic Development

The economic development of the Kansas Hispanic Community has always been an important activity of KACMAA. For the past three years, KACMAA has featured economic development articles on one to two pages of La Voz del Llano. In 1985 feature articles on economic development included: a policy statement on DB/WBE Utilization Programs, the development of a corporate minority purchasing program, forming a minority business network, and the first minority business exposition in Kansas. Furthermore, during 1985 KACMAA continued to print "Tony's Corner" in the economic development section of the newsletter. Written by Antonio "Tony" Augusto, Project Coordinator of the Kansas Division of Minority Business, the column brought up-to-date business information to the Hispanic Community.

KACMAA sponsored a major piece of legislation on the behalf of minority businesses in 1985. Through the assistance of KACMAA, Senate Bill 353, known as the Kansas Minority and Women Business Procurement Act, was introduced to the Kansas Legislature on Monday, March 18, 1985. The bill would have authorized a set-aside program for state agency purchases and contracts for letting to minority and women business. The bill would have insured that at least 3.5 percent of business be placed with minorities and women in a given fiscal year. The Senate Ways and Means Committee conducted a hearing on the proposed bill on Wednesday, April 10, 1985. James Apodaca, KACMAA, testified in support of the bill on the behalf of Kansas Hispanics. In his testimony, he reminded the Senators that the preservation and expansion of the American economic system of private enterprise is through free competition, and that the security and well-being brought about by such competition cannot be realized unless the actual potential of minority business is encouraged and developed. He urged the committee to accept the Kansas Minority and Women Business Procurement Act. The proposal was held over for further discussion during the 1986 Legislative Session.

Other minority and small business legislation supported by KACMAA during the 1985 session included:

1. H.B. 2273, which calls for the state to consider the Effect of Rules and Regulations on Small Business at the time of drafting the proposed rules and regulations:

2. S.B. 177, which reorganizes the Kansas Department of Economic Development in an effort to elevate the Division of Minority Business to a special office reporting directly to the Secretary of Economic Development; and

3. H.B. 2462, which allows the Secretary of Transportation to designate certain federally aided highway construction contracts to be set aside for bid solely by disadvantaged (minority and women) business enterprise. These three laws became effective on July 1, 1985.

KACMAA and the Kansas Department of Economic Development co-sponsored a conference on private and public programs for minority and women businesses in Garden City, Kansas. The conference was the first of its kind to be held in Western Kansas. It included a panel discussion, moderated by Tony Augusto, Office of Minority Business, on "Doing Business with the State of Kansas". Panelists were Hilton Kennedy and Steve White, Kansas Department of Administration (KDOA), and Keyton Barker and Elias Garcia, Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT). The panelists described the bidding process for doing business with state agencies, and the certification process for doing business with the KDOT. The conference also included an informational workshop on the Greater Southwest Certified Development Company (GSCDC), which packages SBA 503 loans for business owners in Western Kansas. R.R. Calvillo, Minority Business Coordinator for Spurs West in Denver, Colorado, was the guest speaker of the conference luncheon. Calvillo, a native of Hutchinson, Kansas, spoke on the making of a successful business. He suggested that businesses concentrate on marketing their product, practice a high degree of professionalism, and network with organizations operating programs for small business owners. The conference, one of a series of conferences being presented by the Kansas Division of Minority Business, was well-attended by the Hispanic Community of Southwest Kansas.

Other activities in the economic development area included referring Hispanic business persons to the Office of Minority Business, attending state conferences on minority business, working with the Kansas Small Business Centers, and participating in Minority Enterprise Development (MED) Week.

Education

In 1985 KACMAA advocated for equity in the Kansas educational system for Hispanics by supporting bilingual, migrant and minority education programs; by researching the condition of education for Hispanics; and by coordinating efforts with state education officials.

KACMAA participated in ASK's (Associated Students of Kansas) first minority youth and students issues conference, "Kansas Minority Students: Problems and Solutions", held October 18-19, 1985, at Washburn University in Topeka. According to Curtis Pitts, ASK Minority Student Caucus Director, the conference was held because of the need for direct information about Kansas minority students and their problems and concerns. Marc Marcano, KACMAA, was a speaker for one of the workshops of the conference.

KACMAA surveyed all Kansas regent institutions and community colleges in 1985. The purpose of the survey was to gain information about Hispanic students and employees on the Kansas college campus, as well as information on the types of programs and classes focusing on the Hispanic Community. In 1986 KACMAA will

publish a written report on the data collected through the survey. The information will be added to the limited data base on Kansas Hispanics and Education.

KACMAA supported H.B. 2143 during the 1985 Legislative Session. H.B. 2143 proposed to replace the phrase "educationally deprived pupils" in the Bilingual Education Act with "limited English proficient pupils", thus providing more positive language in the Act and identifying the true nature of the education barrier. James Apodaca, KACMAA, testified in support of the bill on February 11, 1985, before the House Committee on Education. Six others testified in support of the bill; none testified in opposition. Those testifying in support of the bill included the Governor's Office, Kansas Department of Education, Kansas National Education Association, Wichita State University, Topeka LULAC Council, and Topeka U.S.D. #501. During their testimonies, the Governor's Office and KACMAA requested that the Committee consider an increase in the amount allocated for each student in the Bilingual Education Program. They asked that the entitlement maximum be increased from \$150 per child to \$175 per child. The House Committee on Education supported the bill and the amendment of the entitlement maximum. However, before the House would vote on the bill, it was sent to the House Committee on Ways and Means for further consideration. The bill was still being studied by Ways and Means at the end of the Legislative Session.

KACMAA joined forces with the Equal Education Opportunities (EEO) Program of the Department of Education to accomplish two goals in the area of education which would make the education system more equitable for Hispanics. The first is the establishment of multicultural education requirements in teacher accreditation programs and inservice training. Toward this goal, KACMAA included two recommendations for the promotion of multicultural sensitivity in the 1985 Legislative recommendations it submitted to the Governor. In addition, KACMAA has involved the Kansas Association of Hispanic Organizations (KAHO) to increase statewide support for these recommendations.

The second objective relates to the EEO Program mission of developing a state data base which will provide accurate and current information on the barriers that limit educational attainment levels of minority populations. KACMAA staff conducted a survey of U.S.D. Bilingual Education (BE) programs to record enrollment and general program information from BE administrators and educators. In addition, KACMAA collected data on Hispanic students from Legislative Research records of enrollment and degrees conferred in all Kansas post-secondary institutions. In 1986, KACMAA will summarize these statistics to indicate at which stage Hispanic students are dropping out of higher education.

Finally, in 1985, KACMAA staff also met with Gene Chavez, president of the National Association of Bilingual Education (NABE), and Jeannie Chavez-Martinez, president of KAHO, to initiate the development of a Bilingual Education State plan for Kansas. A special task force including KACMAA, NABE, KAHO, and KABE (the Kansas Association of Bilingual Education) will officially begin the state plan's development in January 1986. In addition, KACMAA committed itself to working more closely with NABE in monitoring Federal Bilingual Education policy changes to better inform state citizens and representatives of potential impacts on programs for limited English proficient students.

Housing

KACMAA continued to facilitate fair housing for the Kansas Hispanic population during 1985. Through contact with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), KACMAA included articles on fair housing opportunity in La Voz del Llano. Articles included information on an affordable housing site in Topeka, a conference held to increase minority participation in housing programs, and HUD minority contractors utilization awards.

KACMAA worked on solving one particular housing problem, migrant housing in Western Kansas and Kansas City. KACMAA did preliminary research on the possibility of doing a Migrant Housing Survey in Western Kansas. In addition, through work on the State Migrant Coordinating Council, KACMAA started to review the rules and regulations of OSHA concerning migrant farm worker housing, and began to research OSHA inspections and findings in Kansas. KACMAA also has begun to coordinate efforts with the Kansas City Housing Authority in an effort to solve the shortage of migrant housing in Kansas City.

Administration of Justice

KACMAA activities in 1985 concerning administration of justice included working with the Kansas Department of Corrections, assisting the Hispanic student groups at Washburn Law School and the University of Kansas Law Schools with projects, and advocating for a fair and impartial immigration policy.

KACMAA joined forces with the Kansas Department of Corrections to combat racial disparity in state correctional institutions by serving on a task force on Racial Disparity. A report by the group indicated that discrimination exists in the United States penal system. KACMAA disseminated information in the newsletter not only on the discrimination that exists in the system, but also on the over-representation of Hispanic youth in detention centers.

KACMAA assisted Hispanic law students in Kansas by coordinating a speaking engagement at Washburn University for James Marquez, Chief Counsel for the U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. In Addition, James Apodaca, KACMAA, was a speaker at a Hispanic Law Student's Convention at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, and KACMAA staff participated in a workshop and awards dinner sponsored by the Hispanic law students at Washburn. By participating in these events, KACMAA supported Hispanics pursuing a career in law and demonstrated the importance of Hispanic representation in the administration of justice.

KACMAA was active in two major projects related to Immigration. First, regarding recently introduced Immigration Reform Legislation (SB 1200 and HB 3080), KACMAA was a member of the KAHO Immigration Task Force. The Task Force identified three aspects of the proposed legislation which will have serious negative impact on the Hispanic Community at the national and state levels: 1) increased employer sanctions without stronger anti-discrimination protections; 2) a triggered, rather than automatic legalization program; and 3) expanded guest-worker programs.

In November KACMAA wrote representatives to explain the legislation's problems and urge their reconsideration of Immigration Reform issues. In addition, KACMAA assisted in the production and dissemination of the KAHO resolution on Immigration Reform. With the Task Force, KACMAA also began to identify

ways in which the Kansas Department of Human Resources can effectively eliminate undocumented labor exploitation in Kansas without jeopardizing employment opportunities for the Kansas Hispanic Community. KACMAA will continue to serve on the KAHO Immigration Task Force in 1986.

KACMAA's second activity related to Immigration was staff participation in a workshop on immigration and naturalization laws sponsored by El Centro, Inc., and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The training KACMAA received at the workshop will enable staff to properly respond to community inquiries on immigration-related problems.

Aging

1985 brought three new accomplishments for Kansas Hispanics in the area of Aging. Joyce V. Romero was the first Hispanic appointed as the Secretary of the Kansas Department on Aging. A legal guide for senior citizens was published in Spanish, the first time in the history of Kansas. Sessions were held in Spanish at the Annual Governor's Conference on Aging for the first time. KACMAA played a major role in these three achievements.

KACMAA served on the Steering Committee of the 10th Annual Governor's Conference on Aging. The Steering Committee began meeting in October to plan the three-day conference, held May 22-24 at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Through its position on the steering committee, KACMAA was able to insure that publicity was printed both in English and Spanish and disseminated to the Hispanic Community. The agency did two bulk mailings to Hispanic leaders and organizations on the conference: one announcing the conference, and another promoting the Spanish-speaking sessions of the conference. Two articles on the conference were also featured in La Voz del Llano.

KACMAA helped to initiate and plan the first Spanish sessions at the Governor's Conference on Aging. Approximately forty participants, representing the opinions and needs of Hispanic elderly, attended the sessions on May 23-24, 1985. Panels of both professionals and Hispanic elderly addressed health care, financial and legal problems of Hispanic elderly. Marta Sotomayor, President of the National Hispanic Council on Aging, Washington, D.C., was the key-note speaker for the Spanish-speaking sessions. The Spanish sessions concluded with the participants forming recommendations to resolve the Hispanic elderly's problems. KACMAA staff acted as one of the facilitators for the recommendations session.

The following recommendations were formed by the Spanish-speaking participants and presented to the 10th Annual Governor's Conference participants during the closing session of the conference:

1. More bilingual staff need to be hired in social service agencies.
2. Hispanic staff are needed in top level administration of aging programs.
3. Government services available to seniors should be advertised in Spanish through TV and radio -- the medium that reaches most Hispanics.
4. The State Department on Aging should develop volunteer services where Hispanics serve Hispanics.

5. Nursing homes need to provide ethnic meals and bilingual staff, to meet the personal and cultural needs of Hispanic elderly.
6. Government service information brochures must be printed in Spanish.
7. Local transportation services should be increased.
8. Medical services are insensitive and difficult for Hispanics to access. There should be a mandate that any medical service receiving state or federal funds must be required to provide services to low-income and minority elderly.
9. Local, state, and federal emergency or informational numbers need to be printed in Spanish.
10. The state needs to collect data on Hispanic elders in Kansas.
11. The state must assure that in the areas of health, social welfare, administration of justice, and taxation Hispanics do not fall through the cracks.
12. Legal services for the Spanish speaking elderly must be available at Kansas Senior Centers.
13. The Hispanic Community needs to identify what changes are most apt to take place so that Hispanics can access all services needed and available.
14. The Hispanic Community needs to capitalize on Hispanic gifts, talents, and skills to promote the well-being of all elderly.
15. The Hispanic Community must identify different types of strategies that can engage all of the elderly equally.
16. The Hispanic Community must increase their participation in the planning of future conferences and meetings concerning aging.
17. The Hispanic Community must encourage state aging programs to include in their budgets funds to assist senior Hispanics to be advocates for themselves.
18. The Hispanic Community must hold personnel, at all levels, accountable that those funds allocated for minorities are indeed spent for these purposes.
19. The Hispanic Community must encourage the local Hispanic leadership to identify and reach out to the Hispanic elderly.

In response to the recommendation concerning more brochures in Spanish, KACMAA translated into Spanish an announcement for public hearings about Alzheimer's and related diseases. In addition, the agency assisted the Department on Aging in disseminating the brochure to the Hispanic Community.

Health and Social Welfare

KACMAA participated in a number of committees and conferences concerning health and social welfare. One conference was the Adult Service Conference, sponsored by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS). The conference provided KACMAA staff with extensive information on SRS programs for adults which will enable the agency to appropriately refer inquiries from the Hispanic Community. In addition, following KACMAA's suggestion, the conference incorporated a workshop session on U.S. Hispanics which included a movie, "Heroes" (about the Hispanic Community's significant contributions to American wars), as well as a provocative discussion afterwards. Mario Ramos, Filmex Films and Education Consultant, was the presenter for the workshop on U.S. Hispanics.

Another important conference KACMAA participated in was the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's (KDHE) Family and Community Health Conference, "Cultural Aspects on Health Care Delivery", on November 5-6, 1985. Presentations during the conference described the relationship between cultural values

and beliefs about health and wellness, and discussed the implications of caring for clients from varying minority and ethnic groups. The Family and Community Health Conference, an annual KDHE event, concentrates on a different topic each year. The purpose of this year's conference was to give public health officials an opportunity to self-evaluate their sensitivity to culturally diverse clients.

KACMAA also participated in a conference entitled "Developing Programs for those with Greatest Economic and Social Needs", sponsored by the Kansas Department on Aging on March 28 in Wichita. The workshop concentrated on the structural features of organizations that limit equal participation in services to people with the greatest economic and social needs, i.e. low income and minorities.

"Women and Changing Times", the Region VII Women's Bureau and Displaced Homemakers Network conference, provided KACMAA staff with information about programs for and problems of displaced homemakers. Participants from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas attended the three-day conference, geared toward professionals concerned with the funding and policy of displaced homemakers' programs.

KACMAA participated on the State Migrant Coordinating Council to advocate for social welfare and health needs of Kansas migrant and seasonal farm workers. Major efforts of the Council during 1985 were securing funds for a migrant hotline (a toll-free number providing information to migrants) and monitoring the reorganization of the migrant health program in Western Kansas. In October 1985, KACMAA volunteered to do the secretarial work of the Council.

KACMAA played an important role in another project concerning migrant health. KACMAA provided information to the Illinois-based Community Health Management Corporation, contracted by the Regional Health and Human Service Office to determine the feasibility of a Kansas rural health clinic based on the special population groups (migrants, Indochinese refugees, and indigents) in Western Kansas. The final report by Community Health Management recommended that one grantee for Kansas and western Missouri for migrant and rural health services be investigated.

As an advocate for Hispanics and other minorities in the area of health and social welfare, KACMAA felt concern about the Gramm-Rudman mandatory balanced budget plan which aims to reduce the federal deficit to zero by 1991. KACMAA responded to the initial proposal by writing each state representative to urge his/her opposition to the bill, particularly because of its weighted threat to low income programs. KACMAA also criticized 1) the proposal's shift of unprecedented power from the legislative to the executive branch of government and 2) its threat to the nation's economic stability during recessionary periods. Despite efforts of many critics, the proposal was finally approved on December 12 legalizing the implementation of automatic spending reductions in a given year if Congress and the President cannot agree on a plan to meet that year's deficit ceiling. The only consolation is that in its final form, the bill imposes automatic spending reductions which would fall equally on military and non-military programs. Moreover, several programs for the poor, as well as Social Security, have been exempted from automatic cuts.

In an effort to assist the relatives of Kansas citizens, KACMAA assisted Secretary Larry Wolgast and Assistant Secretary Jerry Abbott in supervising the

Mexican Earthquake Relief Fund Drive. Over \$800.00 was collected from the employees of the Department of Human Resources and given to the Kansas Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross. The money donated was spent on food, clothing, and medical supplies for the victims of the tragic September 19-20 earthquakes in Mexico City.

Finally, KACMAA provided translation services for the Hillcrest Clinic of the Topeka-Shawnee County Health Department.

Employment and Labor

KACMAA actively worked in the area of employment by helping individuals with employment problems and by including employment related data and information in the newsletter. Legislative initiatives submitted to the Governor in 1985 concentrated on the employment of Hispanics in State Government.

Major work in the employment area included coordinating efforts with federally funded Kansas Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) Program, to insure Hispanic participation in the program. Marc Marcano, KACMAA, served on the State Employment and Training Council which oversees the JTPA program in the state.

Recommendations for the Future

KACMAA staff met with Carol Hedges, aide to Governor John Carlin, to discuss 1986 legislative and policy recommendations concerning the Hispanic Community on November 5, 1985. During the meeting, KACMAA asked for the Governor's support on legislative recommendations in three main areas: education, economic development, and employment. Following is a short summary of KACMAA's recommendations in each area.

Education. KACMAA presented seven recommendations to help make the education system more equitable for Hispanics. Three called for action at the legislative level while the remaining four called for a change in policy and programs.

KACMAA recommended that House Bill 2143, introduced last February 11, 1985, be passed in the 1986 session of the legislature. The Bill seeks to make two important amendments to the Bilingual Education Statutes. The first amendment is to replace the phrase "educationally deprived pupils" with "limited English proficient pupils". The second amendment proposes an increase in the entitlement maximum from \$150 to \$175 per child.

KACMAA's second legislative recommendation was for the increase of funds to the State Department of Education for the marked purpose of Bilingual Education support programs (i.e. workshops, technical assistance, evaluations, and monitoring) so that the duties described in K.S.A. 72-9504 and 72-9510 can indeed be carried out.

The third legislative recommendation was that K.S.A. 72-1388 be amended (or a new statute developed) to require that all applicants for initial issuance of teacher certificates after May 1, 1987, shall have satisfactorily completed three credit hours in multicultural educations.

The remaining recommendations urged the Governor to first, encourage the State Board of Education's active pursuit and initiation of programs which will re-

cruit more Hispanic teachers, counselors, and administrators as well as inservice trainings which will emphasize multicultural sensitivity; second, encourage every school district to reach out to its Hispanic parents with programs and activities that will instill a sense of welcome; and third, urge continued support of the State Department of Education and the EEO programs office in their endeavor to establish a state database of accurate and current information on the barriers which prevent minority populations from high educational achievement.

Economic Development. KACMAA compiled three recommendations to assist the economic development of the Kansas Hispanic business population. Obstacles faced by Hispanic business persons have not changed significantly over the years. Some have been removed through the efforts of the Kansas Office of Minority Business, while others will remain until Kansas State Government takes an active role and supports legislative initiatives favoring the Kansas minority business person.

First, KACMAA recommended that the Governor's Office actively support the Kansas Minority and Women's Business Procurement Act, introduced as Senate Bill 353 in 1985. This Act would mandate that 3.5 percent of state business be conducted with minority and women businesses. To date, only .31 percent, or less than 1/2 of 1 percent, of business is being conducted with minority business persons. Because of this existing low percentage, KACMAA believes the state should take a major role in fostering minority economic development.

KACMAA's second legislative recommendation asked the Governor to support a surety bond guarantee program for small contractors. To assure that minority and small contractors can compete with large contractors, the state must make the bonding process assessible to small and emerging contractors who, for whatever reasons, find bonding unavailable to them.

The final recommendation in the economic development area asked that the Governor support additional funding for the Kansas Division of Purchases so that they may collect data on Hispanics as mandated by the Kansas Small Business Procurement Act. According to the Act, the Department of Administration is required to report on the number of state contracts entered into by the state with minority and women businesses. To date, the Division of Purchases has been unable to carry out this mandate due to a lack of funds, and continues only to supply 1983 data.

Employment

KACMAA presented four recommendations to improve employment opportunities for Hispanics in State Government, since data from the State Equal Employment Opportunity Office indicate that Hispanics are underrepresented as state employees in four categories: officials and administrators, professionals, technicians, and protective services. The following recommendations were presented during the meeting so that funds to implement the programs could be included in the Governor's FY 87 budget, which will be proposed to the Legislature.

First, KACMAA recommended that the Governor and Department of Administration initiate an Executive Management Program (EMP) to provide an opportunity for 2-3 current minority and women state employees to work in state administrative and policy making positions. The EMP would provide on-the-job training in

specific management, budgeting and personnel related skills. When finished with the 6-12 month program, the employees will have gained valuable experience and education to help them gain administrative promotions within state government.

The second recommendation suggested that the Governor initiate a Governor's Minority Fellowship Program, which would create two slots in the Governor's Fellowship Program to be reserved for minorities. The program's aim would be to recruit and retain qualified minority employees into administrative positions within state government by giving them first-hand experience in the highest levels of administration.

The third legislative initiative recommended that the Governor and Division of Personnel consider: modifying the rule of five to assure qualified minority candidates are considered for jobs; implementing regular career counseling and interviewing training seminars targeted to the minority community; and monitoring state agencies' hiring practices to assure Hispanics and other minorities are aware of promotional opportunities.

The last recommendation concerning state employment suggested that the Governor appoint a Hispanic to the next available position on the State Civil Service board, since the board has policy and decision making authority in the state civil service procedure. In order to have the most sensitive and equitable civil service system, its policies must be formed by a board representing a broad cross section of Kansas citizenry.

Conclusion

1985 has been another strong indicator of what can be accomplished for Kansas Hispanics through the unified efforts of KACMAA and state government. The support the agency receives from state officials demonstrates that Kansas has realized that Hispanics have particular needs that can be addressed through the coordination KACMAA provides between the Hispanic community and state government. By speaking through the unified voice of KACMAA, the Hispanic Community is continuing to move in a positive direction.

KACMAA is convinced that if we continue to work together, we will not only lessen the problems Hispanics face on a daily basis, but also continue to educate all Kansans on the vast abilities and assets of Kansas Hispanics.

Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs
Personnel

Committee Members:

Charlene Albert
Hutchinson

Antonio Augusto
Topeka

Jeannie Chavez-Martinez
Parsons

Anna Gallardo
Garden City

James Garcia
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Laurie J. Hull

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Ana M. Barker

Steven J. Ramirez

Secretary

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Clerks

Sharon Harry

John Mendonca

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS PROGRAMS

The Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs was created under K.S.A. 75-5388, by the 1982 session of the Kansas legislature. Commission membership includes:

The Secretary of SRS or a designee

The Commissioner of Education or a designee

The Attorney General or a designee

Two Judges of the district court appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

One person actively engaged in law enforcement, appointed by the Governor

One person from the Field of Corrections, appointed by the Governor

Two representatives of organizations or private agencies which are actively involved in providing services or programs for juvenile offenders, appointed by the Governor

Four legislators, one each appointed by the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and by the President and Minority Leader of the Senate

This Commission was established to confer, advise and consult with the Director of Juvenile Offender Programs with respect to the policies governing the management and operation of the services, programs or institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner. Additionally, the Commission shall:

Consult with and advise the Governor on matters related to institutions and programs for juvenile offenders;

Visit and inspect the youth centers;

Prepare an annual report to the Governor, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of SRS, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and the members of the Legislature;

Recommend legislation;

Make recommendations concerning the defining of appropriate roles of other state agencies involved in the delivery of services or programs to juvenile offenders;

Act as the supervisory board for purposes of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

CURRENT MEMBERS

Statutory Members

Robert C. Barnum
Commissioner of Youth Services
SRS Designee

Brenda Braden
Asst. Attorney General
Attorney General Designee

Warren Bell
Director, State & Federal Programs
Administration Section
KSDE Designee

Appointees of the Chief of Justice

The Honorable Richard Loffswold
Associate District Judge
Girard, Kansas

The Honorable Lee Nusser
District Magistrate Judge
St. John, Kansas

Members of the Senate

The Honorable Nancy Parrish
State Senator
Topeka, Kansas

The Honorable Alicia Salisbury
State Senator
Topeka, Kansas

Members of the House of Representatives

The Honorable Donna Whiteman
State Representative
Hutchinson, Kansas

The Honorable Wanda Fuller
State Representative
Wichita, Kansas

Governor's Appointees

Chris Rieger
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Cathy Leonhart
Court Services

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Youth Services

SUMMARY

H.B. 2714

This bill would provide a four year extension of the Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs.

BACKGROUND

The Commission continues to serve as a resource for the Juvenile Offender Programs Section of Youth Services. They provide an opportunity for critical review and comment on current program elements in the youth centers and in community based programs. Their diversity of backgrounds and experience facilitates this process.

During their history, the Commission has reviewed and made recommendations on education programs, data collection systems, community aftercare projects, drug and alcohol programs, and juveniles held in adult jails.

During the past two years, the Commission has participated in and sponsored an intensive study of the juveniles housed in adult jails and lock-ups. This study provided baseline information on the number and characteristics of juveniles in jail and the condition surrounding their confinement. This study served to raise the consciousness of the juvenile justice community around this issue.

As a result of this study, the Commission endorsed the concept that all juveniles should be removed from adult jails and lock-ups. They actively pursued the development of projects geared towards providing alternatives to jail for juveniles. Several of these projects are currently operational and are providing valuable community resources. The necessary expertise for the continued operation of these projects, and their potential expansion resides with the Commission.

The Commission also reviews and approves Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grants.

RECOMMENDATION

SRS recommends that the term of the Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Programs be extended until July, 1990.

Robert C. Harder, Secretary
Office of the Secretary
Social and Rehabilitation Services
296-3271