

Approved 3-16-87 Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Appropriations

The meeting was called to order by Bill Buntin at
Chairperson

12 Noon ~~xxxxx~~ on Wednesday, March 11, 1987 in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present: Gloria Timmer, Legislative Research
Diane Duffy, Legislative Research
James Wilson, Revisors Office
Sharon Schwartz, Administrative Aide
Nadine Young, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Lynn Barclay, Kansas Childrens Service League
Wint Winters, Sr., Kansas Kids
Claire Ewert, SRS Advisory Committee for Johnson County
Myrna Stringer, Board Member United Community Services
for Johnson County
Judy Culley, Kansas Association for Licensed Private
Child Care Agencies
Paul Johnson, Public Assistance Coalition of Kansas
John Pierpont, Coordinator Children & Youth Advisory
Committee
Mike Brand, Sedgwick County Community Corrections
Don Lind, Johnson County Community Corrections
Jim Dedloff, Leavenworth County Community Corections
Guest List (Attachment 1)

Chairman began the meeting by taking final action on HB 2478, relating to lodging expenses for out of state travel. This bill was heard in committee on 3-10-87. Representative Heinemann moved that HB 2478 be recommended favorable for passage. Seconded by Representative Chronister. Motion carried.

Chairman turned to SB 62 -- Sub for SB 62 concerning 1987 appropriations for department of social and rehabilitation services. Robin Hunn of Legislative Research briefed the committee on the provisions of the bill. (Attachment 2). The bill would provide for retroactive restoration of cash grants to ADC and GA clients to the level prior to the cuts made by the lapse bill. Estimated cost is \$288,449 in state funds.

Lynn Barclay testified in support of SB 62 (Attachment 3), speaking on behalf of Children's Coalition of Kansas.

Wint Winter, Sr., representing Kansas Kids, also addressed the committee and asked for it's support.

Claire Ewert appeared as a proponent to SB 62, representing Johnson County, KS. (See Attachment 4).

Myrna Stringer, a volunteer member of the Board of Directors of United Community Services of Johnson County also appeared in support of restoring the cuts made to ADC and GA clients. (See Attachment 5)

Judy Culley appeared in support of the bill on behalf of Kansas Association of Licensed Private Child Care Agencies (Attachment 6).

The last conferee on SB 62 was John Pierpont, speaking in support of the measure on behalf of Children & Youth Advisory Committee (Attachment 7).

Chairman turned to HB 2341, relating to the charge to counties for juveniles in state youth centers. Representative Fuller explained the bill to the committee. The purpose of the Cummunity Corrections Act is to safely divert offenders from incarceration through increased community supervision.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Appropriations,

room 514-S, Statehouse, at 12 Noon a.m./p.m. on Wednesday, March 11, 1987.

Mike Brand, Director of Sedgwick County Community Corrections program addressed the committee in support of HB 2341 (Attachment 8).

Don Lind, Director of Corrections for Johnson County also appeared in support of HB 2341 (Attachment 9). His testimony contends that approval of this measure would increase the proportion of community corrections entitlement funds spent on direct services in local programs.

Jim Dedloff, representing County of Leavenworth, also appeared and asked the committee's support of the measure.

Chairman turned back to SB 62 and entertained a motion for action on the bill. Representative Mainey moved that SB 62 be recommended favorable for passage. Seconded by Representative Hamm. Nine voted in favor of passage, 12 voted against the bill. The motion failed. Representative Mainey requested to be recorded as voting Yes. Representative Bunten requested to be recorded as voting No.

House Bills 2486 and 2310 were not heard today due to time constraints. They will be rescheduled and notice will be given.

Meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

GUESTS

Date 3-11-87

Name	Address	Representing
Jo Bestgen	Topeka	KARF
Jo Bryant	Topeka # Nebraska	Ks. Action for Children
Blaschke	Jop	Legislator Ks. (unintelligible)
J. Schulte	Topeka	Shawnee County
Levi Kravets	Emporia	Senator Bagino
John Jutein	Tyrone	Ks. Ass. of Public Prnt. Child Care
John Myers	Topeka	So. As. of Prof. Reg. (unintelligible)
Jackie Ulrich	Emporia	Rep. Marney
Margaret Johnson	Mound City	Deunion, Juv. Justice, Community Corrections
SAM ALVEY	COFFEYVILLE	Montgomery County Community Corrections
Don Lind	Olathe, ks	Johnson County Community Corrections
RUTHANN SPINKS	SALINA	SALINE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
MIKE BRAND	wichita	Sedgewick Co, Community Corrections
Kevin Pellant	Topeka	Shawnee Co. Community Corrections
Frank McCoy	Manhattan	Riley County Community Corrections
Judy Cully	Lawrence	The Shelter Inc.
Berry Skan	Topeka	OJA
Hille Martin	Wichita	Sedgewick Co.
Maria Howard	Wichita	City of Wichita
Chris McKenzie	Lawrence	Douglas County
Dany Ellen Simon	Topeka	Co. of Women Voters
Barbara Reinert	"	KPOA
Mark Mater	Lawrence	Douglas Co. Community Corrections
Bob Bradley	Topeka	Ks Association of Counties
CLAYD S. SHELOR	Topeka	SHAWNEE Co. PUBLIC WORKS
JAMES T. DELOFF	LEAVENWORTH	LEAVENWORTH Co COMM. CORRECTIONS

GUESTS

Date 3/11/87

Name

Address

Representing

Lynn Barclay
Wint Winter/Sr

Topeka
Ottawa

KCSL
Kansas Kids

MEMORANDUM

March 9, 1987

TO: House Appropriations Committee
FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department
RE: Sub. S.B. 62

Outlined below is a general explanation of items in Substitute for S.B. 62 as recommended by the Senate.

1. Cash Assistance

1987 H.B. 2049 (lapse bill) reduced grants to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) and General Assistance (GA) clients by 3.8 percent, effective February 1, 1987, for the remainder of FY 1987. The lapse bill was based on an average reduction in income standards of \$5 per person.

Substitute for S.B. 62 provides for retroactive restoration of cash grants to ADC and GA clients to the level prior to the cuts made by the lapse bill. This retroactive restoration could be accomplished by a lump sum payment to clients who received the reduced February and/or March grants. If such payment were made prior to March 31, the state could receive federal matching funds for retroactive payments made to ADC clients (the GA program is not eligible for federal matching funds). SRS states that it would need to know by March 16 of a decision to restore the grants retroactively, to allow sufficient data processing and mailing time.

The amount appropriated in Sub. S.B. 62 for cash grant restorations is \$106,049. This amount is considerably less than the amount deleted in the lapse bill from the ADC and GA program (\$1,191,236) due to the following reasons:

1. The Governor's recommended FY 1987 cash assistance budget is based on an average ADC grant of \$114.33 per person prior to the lapse bill, and \$109.99 per person after February 1. Actual ADC grants have averaged \$111.98 the first six months of FY 1987 and the average grant with the lapse bill reductions is now estimated at \$107.50. Because of this differential of over \$2 in the average grant per person, it is estimated that the Governor's budget recommendation for cash assistance (including his recommended \$7,505,232 supplemental appropriation for cash assistance in S.B. 244) is now overstated by \$830,869 from the State General Fund. This calculation accounts for caseload adjustments in both the ADC and GA programs.

Attachment 2

2. The estimated State General Fund cost to restore the cash grant cuts retroactively to February 1 and continue the restored grants through the end of FY 1987 is \$936,918.
3. Subtracting the amount necessary to restore the grants from the amount of "savings" that now appear to exist in the Governor's recommendations, yields a net cost to restore the grants of \$106,049 above the Governor's recommended budget.

If a decision was made after March 16 to restore the grants, any retroactive adjustments would have to be paid entirely from state funds. Such a retroactive payment would also be counted as income when calculating a client's regular ADC grant and would therefore, decrease the client's regular grant on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Cash grant cuts could also be restored on a nonretroactive basis after March 16, and the state would receive federal matching funds for the restoration of ADC grants for the remainder of the fiscal year if the federal government approved a change in the state ADC plan. The estimated cost to restore the grants on a nonretroactive basis, assuming restoration effective with May 1 checks is \$378,527 in state funds, compared to the \$936,918 amount in Sub. S.B. 62 and S.B. 244 to restore the grants' retroactivity.

2. Foster Care and Day Care.

The lapse bill reduced reimbursement rates to foster care and day care providers by 3.8 percent effective February 1, 1987. The State General Fund amount lapsed for the foster care program was \$228,000 and the amount lapsed for the day care program was \$17,000. Sub. for S.B. 62 restores nonretroactively the 3.8 percent rate reduction for foster care by appropriating \$182,400, which assumed payments would be restored March 1. Each month of restored payments is estimated to cost \$45,600 in state funds above the Governor's recommendations. Sub. for S.B. 62 also provides that day care reimbursement rates should be restored to pre-lapse levels, but provides no funds for that restoration, as it was assumed by the Senate that within the total day care budget of approximately \$4 million that sufficient savings could be realized to finance the rate restoration.

App-Com.mem/jsf

CHILDREN'S COALITION

P.O. Box 5314
Topeka, Kansas 66605
913-232-0543

TESTIMONY BY LYNN BARCLAY SUPPORTING SUB. SB 62

before House Appropriations Committee
March 11, 1987

The Children's Coalition, made up of 27 private nonprofit organizations, strongly supports Substitute Senate Bill 62, which would restore the cuts made in ADC and GAU cash grants to poor families and in rates paid to providers of foster care and day care. A list of our member groups is attached.

In America, parents bear the primary responsibility for meeting the needs of their own children. Rich or poor, most parents make every effort to give their children not only food, clothing, shelter and health care, but the intangibles of self-esteem, motivation and hope.

But American society is a complex organism, and no family shoulders this burden alone. From the day that they are born, our nation invests in children:

- Most children are born either in public hospitals that are directly supported by a state or local government, or in private nonprofit hospitals built mainly with loans and grants from the federal government and tax-deductible private gifts.
- Most American children are educated in public schools that are funded by the taxes of parents and non-parents alike. Education of children is a responsibility that we have decided should be shared publicly.
- Most American children who are able to pursue higher education receive large amounts of public support, either by enrolling in public institutions or by receiving government-subsidized grants or loans, or through scholarships made possible by tax breaks.
- Millions of middle-income American families receive federal or state housing subsidies through programs such as Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration insurance and tax-exempt revenue bonds. Millions receive federal tax relief when they pay property taxes and make mortgage interest payments.

Attachment 3

- ° Most American families pay many of their medical bills with the help of employer-paid health insurance, which the government subsidizes by not treating as taxable income.
- ° Most American families live in neighborhoods that provide parks, libraries, playgrounds, and other enriching services underwritten by the government.

Poor children do not necessarily need more help from government than other children are given. What poor children most often need, but too infrequently obtain, is equal help in a different form. Poor children are seldom able to benefit from tax subsidies for employer-paid health insurance or mortgage interest deductions. Poor children need direct cash assistance because their families are not in the income brackets that would give them these government subsidies.

But despite their need, poor children in America have suffered from substantial cuts in government assistance in recent years. Eligibility for public assistance has been significantly restricted and benefits available for those who are eligible have been reduced. In 1975, a family of three on ADC in Kansas could receive a package of benefits equal to 98% of the federal poverty guideline. Today, with the ADC cuts in the lapse bill, these families qualify for only 72% of the poverty guideline. In 1980, Kansas was funding 5,300 day care slots to help low-income parents get back to work and off of welfare. Today, we fund only about 3,000.

The Children's Coalition believes that restoration of the cuts in ADC, foster care and day care makes good economic sense for this state. We say this for a number of reasons:

- ° As of the end of February, revenue receipts to the State of Kansas were \$5 million above the revised projections of last November. Thus, we believe the money is there to help our most vulnerable children.
- ° Day care is essential for low-income single-parent families to get off public assistance. Day care providers in this state must volunteer to accept the reduced-fee cases SRS sends their way. Cutting their SRS reimbursement will ultimately result in fewer providers, which means that mothers may choose between

quitting their jobs and going on public assistance or leaving their children home alone. Neither choice benefits children or the state.

- ° The FY 87 SRS supplemental request for \$17 million was figured into the Governor's budget recommendations when he proposed the lapse bill. Thus, that amount does not pose an unanticipated drain on the State General Fund.
- ° If you restore this money for ADC and GAU, it helps not only the families on public assistance but also the local economy. The money in these families' cash grant goes to the local grocer, landlord, utility company and clothing merchant. According to one estimate, the spending power of the cash grants is multiplied by 236% when you factor in the way money turns around in a local economy.
- ° It appears that the loss in \$750,000 in federal revenue because of the Winfield problem can be covered with new estimates of increased Title XIX funds for the four mental retardation hospitals. In other words, the loss of Winfield revenue does not necessarily cause a drain on the State General Fund.

Finally, we believe passage of Substitute SB 62 makes good economic sense because five months of deprivation is a long time in the life of a child. You and I could absorb several months of being down and out if we had to, but children's needs are immediate. Their growth pattern cannot absorb five months of inadequate nutrition. If they are suffering abuse in their homes, we need to assure that we can immediately provide them with a secure, nurturing setting outside of their home--in an adequately reimbursed foster family or foster care facility. If we further limit day care, we have ultimately hurt not only the initiative of poor working families but also our state's economy.

Today, our children are not only a precious resource but an increasingly scarce one. Until recently, America's youth population has been plentiful, allowing our society to survive and our economy to grow despite the waste of many of our youths' lives through society's neglect. We no longer have that margin of error. While in 1985, there were 17 workers for each retiree, by 1992 that ratio will have shrunk dramatically--to three workers for each retiree. It is therefore in our self-interest to assure that not just our own children but all Kansas children are healthy, cared for, productive and compassionate.

CHILDREN'S COALITION

ADVOCATES FOR KANSAS CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S COALITION MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

as of 2/87

Association of Community Mental
Health Centers of Kansas

Catholic Social Service
Kansas City, KS

Catholic Social Service, Topeka

Community Service Center
Kansas City, KS

The Farm, Reading, KS

Greater Kansas City Association for
the Education of Young Children

Junior League of Topeka

Kansas Action for Children

Kansas Association for the
Education of Young Children

Kansas Association of Child
Care Workers

Kansas Association of Licensed
Private Child Care Agencies

Kansas Chapter-American
Academy of Pediatrics

Child Care Association of
Wichita/Sedgwick County

Kansas Children's Service League

Kansas Committee for the Prevention
of Child Abuse

Kansas-National Education Association

Kansas-National Organization for Women

Kansas State Nurses Association

Kansas Trial Lawyers Association

League of Women Voters of Kansas

March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation

Martin Luther King Urban Center
Kansas City, KS

Mental Health Association in
Shawnee County

Public Assistance Coalition of Kansas

Social Welfare Student Group
University of Kansas

United Methodist Youthville

The Villages

Note: The March of Dimes abstains from the Coalition's position statements
on foster care and day care.

P.O. BOX 5314, TOPEKA, KANSAS 66605 • 913-232-0543

ADVISORY COUNCIL

social and rehabilitation services

To: House Ways & Means Committee
Re: Senate Bill #62
From: SRS Advisory Council of Johnson County
Claire Ewert, immediate past President, also
a Silver-haired Legislator
Date: March 11, 1987

Lorraine Alabi
Ken Betterton
Nancy Brainard
Kathie Champlin
Wilma Dickey
Claire Ewert
Aase George
Margaret Gwinn
Jeanetta Issa
Frances Jarchow
Walda Johnson
Don Lind
Marie Long
Eleanor Lowe
Anne Nees
Pat O'Brien
Nancy Petersen
Gina Pulliam
Bob Rowlands
Joan Schmedemann
Susan Smokowicz

The SRS Advisory Council of Johnson County is extremely concerned about the hardships created by the 3.8% cuts in ADC and GAU grants. Last year your committee developed a "survival budget" for a family of three which set the minimum level of monthly needs at \$668. Actual monthly assistance for that family was \$576 before the cuts and now becomes approximately \$562, which is \$106 below minimum need per month. How can you do that to these needy families - most of which are children? Surely, surely, you can find other places to cut than taking from our helpless children and other most needy, desolate persons.

We also wish to urge you to restore the cuts to day care and foster care programs. The foster care parent is our most precious volunteer. Without their help the care of foster children would cost the state much more. By cutting their grant you are causing a hardship on the foster parent who is already giving so much to that child. You don't want to lose that parent's services.

Day care is also an important program because it is the program that makes it possible for the ADC mother to receive education, training and employment. She can then become self-supporting for her family. The reimbursement rate for day care is approximately \$7 per day while the actual cost is \$10 to \$11 per day. The 3.8% cut should be restored to both of these programs.

Our advisory Council urges you to approve Senate bill #62 without crippling amendments. The first priority of the State of Kansas should be the care of our most needy. The Senate has recognized this need, now it is up to the House of Representatives to give their support to this bill.

Thank you.



United Community Services of Johnson County, Inc.
5311 Johnson Drive, Mission, Kansas 66205
913/432-8424

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Frank Taylor

Gina Pulliam
Executive Director

TO : Kansas House Appropriations Committee

DATE: March 11, 1987

I am Myrna Stringer, a volunteer member of the board of directors of United Community Services of Johnson County. I am also appearing today on behalf of the United Way of Wyandotte County.

I am speaking in support of Substitute Senate Bill 62, which restores money to ADC and youth services that was part of the across-the-board cuts effected earlier this year.

These Fiscal Year 1987 cuts have adversely affected thousands of children and their parents, mostly young women, who are among the most vulnerable of our state's population today, and who can least afford any additional economic hardships. We believe it is unfair of the state of Kansas to attempt to balance budgets by including categories made up primarily of children. I have distributed with copies of my testimony a data sheet showing the monthly expenses and income of a typical household of three. Please note the pink sheet. This information illustrates in the first column the "survival budget" which is based on state data; the second and third columns depict actual family situations seen in Johnson



Planning Affiliate of Heart of America United Way

Attachment 5

County this winter. One is an ADC recipient; the other is a wage earner. You can see by these illustrations the significant income shortfall before, but especially after, the recent ADC cut.

It was our understanding at the time of the across-the-board cuts that adjustments could be and would be made if it was determined that mistakes had occurred. We do believe that to reduce ADC income and foster and day care funds, were mistakes, and that this is the time to make those corrections.

Immediate action is necessary and required in order to obtain the federal matching funds, the deadline for which we understand is this coming Monday, March 16. We ask your support for the entire fiscal note for this bill to restore these funds, and to obtain the matching funds.

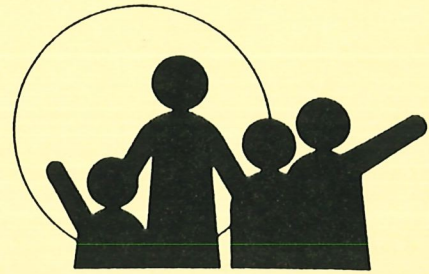
Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to speak before your committee.

JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS
BUDGET ANALYSIS HOUSEHOLD OF THREE

<u>EXPENSES</u>	SURVIVAL BUDGET (Based on state study)	AFDC BUDGET (Actual family situation)	WAGE EARNER BUDGET (Actual family situation)
RENT	\$ 200	\$ 293	\$ 175
FOOD	\$ 270	\$ 189	\$ 240
UTILITIES	\$ 75	\$ 179	\$ 177
PHONE	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 25
TRANSPORTATION	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 215 (car payment)
MEDICAL	-----	\$ 20 (co-pays, etc.)	\$ 50
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
TAXES	-----	-----	\$ 192 (withholding)
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 655</u>	<u>\$ 801</u>	<u>\$1124</u>
 <u>INCOME</u>			
CASH	\$ 403 (less \$15 after recent cuts)	\$ 403 (less \$15 after recent cuts)	\$ 960
FOOD STAMPS	\$ 167	\$ 164	-----
OTHER (ENERGY ASSIST, HOUSING SUB)	\$ 28	\$ 65	\$ 51
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 598</u>	<u>\$ 632</u>	<u>\$1011</u>
 <u>DIFFERENCE</u>	 <u>\$-57</u>	 <u>\$-169</u>	 <u>\$-113</u>

KALPCCA

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED PRIVATE CHILD CARE AGENCIES



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT

Peg Martin

The Farm
Box 90
Reading, Kansas 66868
913-528-3498

ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATOR

Richard L. Gray
Box 1695
Topeka, Kansas 66601
913-234-3225

To: House Appropriations Committee
From: KALPCCA
Date: March 11, 1987
Re: Substitute SB62

PRESIDENT ELECT

Sherry Reed

T.L.C.
Box 2304
Olathe, Kansas 66061
913-764-2887

KALPCCA is a statewide voluntary association of not-for-profit agencies that provide group residential foster care and treatment for Kansas children placed by the courts in the custody of the Secretary of S.R.S. Our combined agencies represent approximately 800 beds for children. Without the private sector resources our members supply, these children would have to be cared for in more costly state operated institutions.

TREASURER

Wayne Sims

Wyandotte House
632 Tauromee
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
913-342-9332

KALPCCA urges your support of Substitute SB62, restoring the 3.8% cut in FY87 foster care rates.

SECRETARY

Sarah Robinson

Wichita Children's Home
810 N. Holyoke
Wichita, Kansas 67208
316-684-6581

Currently, our agencies are funded at an average of 15% less than the actual cost of the care they are providing. While money has been cut, regulatory requirements have not. We are in the position, then, of being required to deliver the same services for less money. The child care staff which we employ are currently paid at a much lower rate than their counterparts in state institutions, a well paid child care worker in our facilities earning from 10% to 20% less than the starting wage for housekeeping staff in a state institution.

POLITICAL ACTION

Judy Culley

The Shelter
Box 647
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
913-843-2085

The study just completed by Legislative Post-Audit regarding services for abused and neglected children indicates that 51% of the social workers polled said that placement decisions had been overruled because of insufficient foster care funds. Further, it indicated that lack of facilities had also had a great impact on placement decisions. The lack of facilities can only increase if funding continues to be held back. Family foster homes are also at risk, their rates already being well under what it costs to take care of children in their own homes.

Bruce Linhos

The Villages
Box 1695
Topeka, Kansas 66601
913-267-5900

TELEPHONE TREE

Sally Northcutt

Booth Memorial
Box 2037
Wichita, Kansas 67203
316-263-6174

In short, then, we urge your support of Substitute SB62 so that the state's budget problems are not remedied at the expense of the children that are in the state's custody, the children that are actually dependent on the state for their well-being.

MEMBERSHIP

Jim Laney

Maude Carpenter
1501 North Meridian
Wichita, Kansas 67203
316-942-3221

AT LARGE

Bill Preston

Youthville
Box 210
Newton, Kansas 67114
316-283-1950

Joyce Allegrucci

Elm Acres
Box 1135
Pittsburg, Kansas 66762
316-231-9840

Frank Hebison

St. Francis
Box 1340
Salina, Kansas 67401
913-825-0541

Attachment 6

TESTIMONY ON SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 62

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I AM TESTIFYING ON BEHALF OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE SUPPORTS SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 62. THE COMMITTEE IS DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE ENORMOUS NUMBER OF KANSAS CHILDREN LIVING AT OR BELOW THE POVERTY LINE. AN ESTIMATED 100,000 CHILDREN IN THE STATE LIVE IN POVERTY. FIFTY THOUSAND OF THESE CHILDREN RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF AFDC PAYMENTS. THESE CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE HUNGRY. THEY ARE LESS LIKELY TO HAVE ADEQUATE HOUSING AND CLOTHING. IF THEIR PARENTS WORK, THEY PROBABLY DO NOT HAVE ADEQUATE SUPERVISION AND CARE, AND MANY PARENTS DO NOT WORK BECAUSE AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE IS NOT AVAILABLE.

IN KANSAS AND ACROSS THE NATION, CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY ARE AT GREATER RISK FOR A NUMBER OF HEALTH PROBLEMS. THEY ARE AT RISK FOR NEGLECT AND ABUSE. INADEQUATE SHELTER AND NUTRITION MAKE THEM VULNERABLE TO DISEASE, AND ONCE THEY HAVE A MEDICAL PROBLEM, MANY OF THESE CHILDREN LACK ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

LAST YEAR, THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION REPORTED THAT "THE HEALTH STATUS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN IS DECLINING, PARTICULARLY AMONG THOSE WHO ARE POOR...", AND IN 1985, THE KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES REPORTED THAT "KANSAS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ARE FAILING TO PROVIDE SUBSISTENCE LEVELS COMPATIBLE WITH DECENCY AND HEALTH". THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF LEGISLATORS, CITIZENS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE AGENCIES...PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF AND CONCERNED ABOUT THE STATE'S ECONOMY. NEVERTHELESS, THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES THAT CARING FOR OUR STATE'S CHILDREN IS A MAJOR PRIORITY.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 62 IS AN IMPORTANT BILL BECAUSE IT WILL RESTORE CUTS IN SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH. MOREOVER, IT IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT REAFFIRMS OUR STATE'S COMMITMENT TO CARE FOR ITS YOUNG PEOPLE.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS THAT YOU ACT FAVORABLY ON SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 62.

JOHN PIERPONT, COORDINATOR
CHILDREN & YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(913)296-4649

Attachment 7

The purpose of the Community Corrections Act (K.S.A.75-5290 e .sq.) is to safely divert offenders from incarceration through increased community supervision and services. Annual grant amounts are determined by a statutory formula. However, the actual amount granted is not the entitlement amount, but the entitlement minus the cost of chargeback offenders sent by the participating county to the state corrections system.

The chargeback concept is crucial to understanding the funding of Kansas Community Corrections. It identifies a target group of offenders to be served by the programs. The programs are "charged back" for each targeted adult and juvenile offender committed to state facilities from the participating counties.

I. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IS COST EFFECTIVE

- Without Community Corrections, the Kansas prison population would increase by over 500 inmates at an annual cost of \$10,713 per inmate, or \$5,356,500 per year.
- The total expenditure by Kansas Community Corrections Programs in FY86 was \$3,549,750.
- Community Corrections clients pay over \$320,000 per year toward court costs and victim restitution, while continuing to support their families.
- In Sedgwick County alone, Community Corrections clients pay over \$225,000 per year in state and federal taxes.

II. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IS IN SERIOUS FINANCIAL TROUBLE

- The funding formula has produced less funds available for Community Corrections four of the last five years.
- Chargeback costs absorbed 45% of the 1986 Community Corrections entitlements.
- Without significant Legislative change, Community Corrections will no longer be available as an alternative to incarceration in Kansas.

Entitlement Variance 1982-1987			
1) Bourbon/Linn/Miami	+8,890	5) Riley	-\$94,415
2) Johnson	+59,243	6) Sedgwick	-25,761
3) Leavenworth	-10,521	7) Shawnee	+9,916
4) Montgomery	+16,946	8) Wyandotte	-25,163
Statewide variance: -60,865			

CHARGEBACK PER DIEM COST	
CY	*COST
1979	24.22
1980	24.45
1981	27.43
1982	29.20
1983	29.39
1984	30.11
1985	28.50
1986	29.43
1987	29.35

III. PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

- A. Comprehensive legislative review of alternatives to incarceration.
- B. To charge Community Corrections Counties only for juvenile offenders committed to State Youth Centers by District Court Judges, not for youths placed in state facilities by administrative decisions of S.R.S.

-This amendment would allow Community Corrections to operate at their present funding level. It would postpone significant program cuts. Community Corrections would continue its emphasis on juvenile services.

March 11, 1987

My name is Don Lind. I am Director of Corrections for Johnson County, Kansas. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee to speak in support of House Bill No. 2341 and to encourage your support in passing this amendment to the Kansas Community Corrections Act.

As the Committee is aware, a major feature of the Community Corrections Act is a system of financial penalties assessed against local correctional programs for each youth placed in one of the Kansas Youth Centers. Unfortunately, this system of chargebacks frequently penalizes a program that has had little or no opportunity to be part of the decision-making process regarding the placement or service needs of these youth. Children in the custody of SRS are frequently placed in state youth centers through administrative decisions of SRS staff. In many, if not most, areas of the state, these administrative decisions are made without consultation with Community Corrections staff or consideration of the fiscal impact of these administrative decisions on Community Corrections chargeback costs.

In Community Corrections programs across the state, a significant proportion of juvenile chargeback penalties assessed each quarter are the result of SRS administrative decisions. The local program which carries the penalty is not part of the placement decision. This method of incentives and dis-incentives seems to be inherently unfair, as fiscal penalties and decision making responsibility rest with separate agencies.

In addition to basic unfairness, penalizing local Community Corrections programs for placement decisions over which they have no control results in significantly limited financial resources available to provide direct services to youth. The State of Kansas would be well served if the dollars presently utilized by penalties for SRS administrative decisions could be devoted to direct services to juvenile offenders in our communities.

House Bill No. 2341 amends the Community Corrections Act to eliminate the chargeback penalty for youth placed in a youth center as the result of an SRS administrative decision. Approval of this legislation would not only make the Act more fair, it will also increase the proportion of Community Corrections entitlement funds spent on direct services in local programs. Your support of this bill would be greatly appreciated.