

Approved _____

Date

3/24/87

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by Senator Edward F. Reilly, Jr. at
Chairperson

11:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on March 19, 1987 in room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present ~~except~~

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Legislative Research
Emalene Correll, Legislative Research
Mary Torrence, Assistant Revisor of Statutes
June Windscheffel, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mr. Chuck Simmons, Department of Corrections

The Chairman introduced Mr. Chuck Simmons, of the Department of Corrections, to speak concerning SB 367, establishing the Ellsworth correctional work facility. Last session they received authority to enter into a lease purchase agreement with that facility. The proposed statute would authorize the Secretary of Corrections to operate that institution.

He also spoke concerning SB 368, concerning the Secretary of Corrections; relating to control of buildings and grounds owned by the state and used by correctional institutions. Senator Morris made the conceptual motion that those inmates who are under the authority of the Secretary of SRS would remain there, and would be excepted as inmates under the control of the Department of Corrections. Seconded by Senator Martin. The motion carried.

Senator Morris moved that SB 368 be recommended favorably for passage as amended. Seconded by Senator Anderson. The motion carried.

Senator Morris moved that SB 367 be recommended favorably. Seconded by Senator Arasmith. The motion carried.

The Chairman said that Senator Morris had asked to be excused from serving on the Subcommittee concerning Taxes, Not-for-Profit, and Ownership, for HB 2044. Then the Chairman appointed Senator Arasmith to fill that slot. Senator Reilly will serve as Chairman, along with Senator Arasmith and Senator Anderson, as Members.

Senator Bond had a proposal he would like the Committee to introduce. (7 RS 1340, Attachment #1) It deals with speed limits on highways and would get ~~the state~~ ready to take action to increase the speed limit should the federal legislation pass Congress. Senator Bond moved to introduce the bill. Seconded by Senator Morris. The motion carried.

A packet was handed out to the Committee concerning the Kansas City Consensus and its support for the Interstate Compact between Kansas and Missouri, the subject of SB 331. (Attachment #2) Senator Langworthy made this information available, and the Chairman instructed the Committee to study the information and the bill.

The meeting was adjourned.

BILL NO. _____

AN ACT concerning speed limits on highways; amending K.S.A. 8-1336 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 8-1336 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1336. (a) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with K.S.A. 8-1335, and amendments thereto, the limits specified in this section or established as hereinafter authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle at a speed in excess of such maximum limits:

(1) ~~Twenty-(20)-miles-per-hour~~ In any business district, 20 miles per hour;

(2) ~~Thirty--(30)--miles-per-hour~~ in any residence district, 30 miles per hour; and

(3) on those portions of rural interstate highways located outside of urbanized areas as defined by 23 USC 101, 65 miles per hour; and

~~(3)--Fifty-five--(55)--miles--per--hour~~ (4) in all other locations, 55 miles per hour. In the event that the Congress of the United States ~~shall--establish~~ establishes a maximum speed limit greater or less than the limit prescribed by this paragraph, the secretary of transportation may adopt a resolution, subject to the approval of the governor, establishing such speed limit as the maximum speed limit of this state. ~~Upon the-expiration-of-sixty-(60)-days~~ After the governor has approved any such resolution, the speed limit stated therein shall be the maximum speed limit of this state in all locations other than business and residence districts. The maximum speed limit established by or pursuant to this paragraph shall be of force

Attachment #1
FSA 3/19/87

and effect regardless of whether signs are posted giving notice thereof and notwithstanding any signs giving notice of maximum speed limits in excess thereof, and any sign giving notice of a maximum speed limit in excess of the limit established by or pursuant to this paragraph shall not be of any force and effect.

(b) The maximum speed limits established by or pursuant to this section may be altered as authorized in K.S.A. 8-1337 and 8-1338, and any amendments thereto.

(c) No person shall drive a school bus to or from school, or interschool or intraschool functions or activities, at a speed greater than ~~forty-five--(45)~~ 45 miles per hour on any roadway having a dirt, sand or gravel surface, and in no event shall a school bus be driven to and from school, or functions or activities, in excess of ~~fifty-five--(55)~~ 55 miles per hour, notwithstanding any maximum speed limit in excess thereof. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to buses used for the transportation of students enrolled in community junior colleges or area vocational schools when such buses are transporting students to or from school, or functions or activities.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 8-1336 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

3/19/87
Attachment #2

Board of Directors

Esther Valladolid Wolf,
President
William S. Berkley,
Vice President
Joseph L. Nero,
Secretary
Alice Kitchen,
Treasurer
Richard O. Ballentine
Marvin Brooks
Jack L. Campbell
William B. Eddy
Jody Edgerton
Arthur E. Fillmore
Meyer L. Goldman



Kansas City Consensus

500 Hanover Building, 15 West 10th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
(816) 221-5670

Lynn C. Hoover
Charles W. Hucker
Robert L. Jones, Sr.
Carol L. Kuhns
Dave Langston
Jean A. Maneke
Paul Gerard Marx
Jack B. Mayer
Jacquelyn C. Moore
Maria Mora
Judy H. Parker-Peeples
Victor J. Poirier
Kyle Simmons Robinson
Victoria Liston Roque
Douglas R. Rushing
Myron E. Sildon
William Sproull
Calvin Ward, Jr.

Interstate Compact Between Kansas and Missouri for Metropolitan Culture and Recreation Districts

Fragmentation of the Kansas City metropolitan area into more than 100 municipalities, eight counties and two states has hindered efforts to support significant cultural and recreational attractions, such as the zoo, museums and performing arts groups. Developing a metropolitan-wide funding mechanism for cultural and recreational attractions, however, would tremendously broaden the base of support and significantly improve our quality of life.

The Interstate Compact between Kansas and Missouri for Metropolitan Culture and Recreation Districts would authorize a separate governmental entity consisting of anywhere from one to all counties in the Kansas City metropolitan area to establish a public funding mechanism to raise money for capital, operating and development needs of non-profit cultural and recreational attractions on both sides of the state line.

Counties targeted for the district include Jackson, Clay and Platte in Missouri and Johnson and Wyandotte in Kansas. The district would be created at the option of each county by initiative petition or by action of its governing body.

The district would be governed by a commission consisting of one person from each county, one person from each city with a population of 80,000 or more (Kansas City, Missouri; Independence, Missouri; Kansas City, Kansas; and Overland Park, Kansas), and one person from each state, all serving staggered four-year terms. Commissioners would be appointed by the highest elected officials of their respective counties, municipalities and states, subject to the approval of their respective highest elected governing bodies. In order for the commission to act, a majority vote of all commissioners would be required, as well as a majority vote of all commissioners from each state.

The compact would authorize a sales tax of up to one-fourth of a cent to fund the district, though the initial amount to be placed on the ballot would be lower--probably one-eighth of a cent. The sales tax would be voted on simultaneously in each county which joins the district. Any county which does not pass the sales tax initially would remain as a non-voting member of the district and would be permitted to become a voting member by approving the sales tax at a later date. To leverage sales tax revenues, the district would also have the authority to issue general obligation bonds upon approval by both a two-thirds majority on the Missouri side of the district and a simple majority on the Kansas side.

Upgrading our cultural and recreational attractions to function on a scale of quality among the foremost in the nation would provide a boost to the tourism and economic development efforts of both states. Most important of all, creating the district would significantly improve our quality of life.

Attachment # 2



EDITORIAL

KCTV-5 Editorial - Area Cultural Tax
January 4, 5, 7, and 9, 1986
Philip A. Jones, Vice President and General Manager

I'm Phil Jones with a TV-5 editorial.

Finally, someone is taking the bull by the horns and doing what we've thought was necessary for a long time. Kansas City Consensus, a non-partisan citizens group, is recommending that the metropolitan area ban together for the benefit of the arts.

They recommend that a sales tax be enacted in Jackson, Clay, Platte, Johnson, and Wyandotte Counties and all the money would be spent on major cultural and recreational facilities like a larger zoo, a new museum, and an aquarium.

Such a proposal will certainly be controversial and complicated, but it can and should be done. These kinds of facilities are not only used by people who live here, but they attract tourists who use everyone's hotels, restaurants, and shops. Why should one county benefit from the tourist dollars, while another county pays for the facilities? And, besides, some of these facilities are too expensive for any one county to build and operate.

There are still a lot of roadblocks in the way, but at least Kansas City Consensus had the courage to get the ball rolling.

We'd like to hear your comments as well.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

Founded September 18, 1880, by William Rockhill Nelson

*JAMES H. HALE, Publisher and Chairman of the Board
JOE McGUFF, Vice-President and Editor
JAMES W. SCOTT, Editor, Editorial Page*

Member of the Associated Press.

*The Associated Press exclusively is entitled to use
for republication all local news published herein
as well as all AP dispatches.*

(Copyright, The Kansas City Star Co., 1987)

Vol. 107, Tuesday, January 27, 1987, No. 110

A Capital Cities/ABC, Inc., Newspaper

Pooling resources across the line

The Missouri General Assembly is moving toward establishment of a metropolitan culture and recreation district. Testimony will be taken by the Senate Ways and Means Committee tonight in Jefferson City on a piece of legislation that would allow Missouri to proceed, regardless of whether or not Kansas participates. Through a cooperative effort this approach would greatly enhance the area's offerings in arts and recreational ventures.

Cities and counties could join a special bi-state district. Its governing board, with representation based on population, would have taxing authority of up to a one-fourth-cent sales tax. The group would have power to acquire by gift, to purchase, to lease, to operate and to develop facilities.

Factors involved in projects would include economic and educational impact on the district. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Harry Wiggins of Kansas City, has safeguards against dominance by one state or political subdivision.

Cooperative governmental enterprises between the two states are limited. Creation of a botanical garden is a recent example. At least three cities—Kansas City in

Missouri and Lenexa and Overland Park in Kansas—have taken steps toward such a project.

Whether each of the cities could or should successfully develop an arboretum or garden on a large scale is a legitimate public issue. Under the Missouri legislation there could be a coherent effort with the resources of the entire area being used to achieve this objective.

The 911 emergency telephone system is a model of area cooperation that resulted in savings of public expense. The computer and switching unit for all area incoming calls is in Kansas City. Had another unit been placed on the Kansas side it would have cost much more money.

With interstate highways, including the circumferential I-435, all parts of this area are readily accessible from one point to another. We are, and should be, one metropolis. The state line and other lines should be taken for what they are, a fictional division for certain legal purposes.

Pooling our considerable resources could mean major attractions, both for the education and enjoyment of residents and for visitors who would boost the local economy.

APPENDIX "B"

CULTURAL & RECREATIONAL ATTRACTIONS SURVEY RESULTS

Methodology

On May 3, 1985 a one-page questionnaire was mailed to 89 cultural and recreational attractions in the metropolitan area. A follow-up letter was sent on May 16 to those organizations which had not yet responded.

Because of the varying methods of fiscal year accounting, the annual figures shown are not indicative of a specific period of time, but rather are representative of a 12-month period in an average 1984-85 fiscal year.

Response

Total: 53 organizations (59.6%)
Zoo: 1
Museums/Historical Sites: 28
Performing Arts Groups: 24

Annual Attendance

Total: 2,904,075
High: 528,000
Low: 1200
Average: 54,793.9
Median: 35,000
Number Reporting 0-10,000: 17
Number Reporting 10,001-100,000: 14
Number Reporting 100,001 +: 6
Number responding = 47 (Number responding does not equal number reporting because 11 organizations reported combined figures)

Average Percent Attending from Outside Metro Area: 44.3%
Total Estimated Attendance from Outside Metro Area: 1,286,505

Employees

Full Time: 465
Part Time: 647
Total: 1,112
High: 285
Low: 0 (4 organizations reported they rely totally on
volunteers)
Annual Payroll: \$7,482,651
Number Responding = 48

Annual Non-Salary Operating Expenditures

Total: \$4,686,964
High: \$1,200,000
Low: \$300
Average: \$106,521.9
Median: \$21,714
Number Reporting \$0-\$10,000: 13
Number Reporting \$10,001-\$100,000: 16
Number Reporting \$100,001+: 7
Number Responding = 44 (Number responding does not equal
number reporting because 8
organizations reported combined
figures)

Total Annual Budget:

Total: \$19,570,073
High: \$4,800,000
Low: \$500
Average: \$383,726.9
Median: \$65,000
Number Reporting \$0-\$10,000: 7
Number Reporting \$10,001-\$100,000: 18
Number Reporting \$100,001-\$1,000,000: 7
Number Reporting \$1,000,001+: 8
Number Responding = 50 (Number responding does not equal
number reporting because 11
organizations reported combined
figures)

Annual Revenue

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>n*</u>	<u>High</u>
Earned Income	\$7,666,180	33.6	36	\$1,900,000
Foundation Grants	854,574	3.8	16	283,000
State Arts Council	407,338	1.8	13	104,000
National Endowment	70,315	0.3	3	40,000
Municipal Arts Comms.	27,050	0.1	10	6,000
Other Grants	338,875	1.5	7	150,000
Local Gov. Line Item	1,235,000	5.4	9	900,000
Own Endowment	3,929,550	17.2	11	3,800,000
Memberships	801,174	3.5	20	540,000
Indiv. Contributions	2,548,816	11.2	29	1,375,000
Corp. Contributions	2,813,434	12.3	21	1,375,000
Other Revenue	2,096,134	9.2	22	746,000
Total	\$22,788,440	100.0**	49	--

* n indicates number responding

** may not equal 100% due to rounding

The Nelson-Atkins Museum, with a significant fund raising drive in progress, had by far the largest annual revenue for the period surveyed with \$8.19 million. Because of its huge endowment, its inclusion here greatly affects the revenue source picture. Excluding the Nelson-Atkins Museum yields the following:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>n*</u>	<u>High</u>
Earned Income	\$6,566,180	45.0	35	\$1,900,000
Foundation Grants	854,574	5.9	16	283,000
State Arts Council	407,338	2.8	14	104,000
National Endowment	70,315	0.5	3	40,000
Municipal Arts Comms.	27,050	0.2	10	6,000
Other Grants	338,875	2.3	7	150,000
Local Gov. Line Item	1,235,000	8.5	9	900,000
Own Endowment	129,550	0.9	10	100,000
Memberships	261,174	1.8	19	100,000
Indiv. Contributions	1,173,832	8.0	28	625,113
Corp. Contributions	1,438,434	9.9	20	645,400
Other Revenue	2,096,134	14.4	22	746,000
Total	\$14,598,456	100.0**	48	--

* n indicates number responding

** may not equal 100% due to rounding

FUNDING NEEDS OF EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS IN GREATER KANSAS CITY
As Reported by Survey Respondents, Summer, 1985

<u>Organizations</u>	<u>Current Annual Operating Budget</u>	<u>Projected Annual Operating Budget in 5 Years*</u>	<u>Capital Needs</u>
Missouri Repertory Theatre	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 250,000
Kansas City Museum	1,100,000	3,000,000	40,000,000
Kansas City Zoo	2,800,000	3,750,000	25,000,000
Kansas City Symphony	2,254,870	2,500,000	-
Kansas City Ballet	1,400,000	1,550,000	10,000
Lyric Opera of K.C.	1,300,000	1,400,000	500,000
Agricultural Hall of Fame	200,000	200,000	3,000,000
Black Archives of Mid-America	130,000	150,000	1,300,000
Fort Leavenworth Museum	158,500	158,500	7,500,000
Kansas City Chorale	85,500	105,500	20,000
Shawnee Methodist Mission	77,000	100,000	1,000,000
Youth Symphony of K.C.	37,552	65,000	-
Seem-To-Be Players	65,000	100,000	-
K.C. Civic Orchestra	15,000	20,000	-
Liberty Symphony Orchestra	27,000	30,000	-
The Barn Players	46,000	76,000	10,000
Leavenworth Co. Historical Society Museum	20,000	20,000	10,000
Cave Spring Interpretive Center	27,339	53,200	1,150,000
Jackson Cty. Hist. Society	175,965	200,000	200,000
Overland Park Civic Band	3,000	3,000	15,000
Choral Arts Ensemble of K.C.	25,000	64,000	7,500
American Youth Ballet	21,000	30,000	-
Unicorn Theatre	110,000	250,000	1,000,000
L'Chaiim	1,000	1,000	-
Theatreworks	325,000	400,000	300,000
Theatre for Young America	302,000	306,000	50,000
City Theatre of Independence	10,000	20,000	-
Alexander Majors House	70,000	70,000	650,000
Mimewock Company	100,000	125,000	15,000
Historic Liberty Jail Visitors Center	5,500	5,500	-
Old Shawnee Town	100,000	300,000	250,000
Grinter House Museum	25,000	25,000	-
Bell Road Barn Playhouse	28,000	30,000	500,000
Northland Symphony Orchestra	21,847	27,600	-
TOTALS	\$12,967,073	\$17,335,300	\$82,737,500

* Some respondents provided total operating needs for the five-year period. In these cases, the figure shown is the average for the five years, rather than an actual Year 5 projection.

Organizations Responding to in the Survey

1. Fort Leavenworth Museum
2. Kansas City Symphony
3. Kansas City Chorale
4. Shawnee Methodist Mission & Indian Manual Labor School
5. Youth Symphony Association of Kansas City, Inc.
6. Clay County Division of Historic Sites (5)
7. Aidas Lithuanian Dancers
8. Missouri Repertory Theatre
9. Seem-To-Be Players, Inc.
10. Harry S. Truman National Historic Site
11. Independence (Morman) Visitors Center
12. Jesse James Bank Museum
13. Kansas City Civic Orchestra
14. The Liberty Symphony Orchestra, Inc.
15. The Barn Players
16. Leavenworth Co. Historical Society Museum
17. Civil War Museum of Jackson County
18. Cave Spring Association, Inc.
19. Wyandotte Players
20. Kansas City Ballet Association
21. Wornall House, 1859 Marshals' House, Jail & Museum, and Jackson County Historical Society Archives
22. Overland Park Civic Band
23. Choral Arts Ensemble of Kansas City
24. American Youth Ballet
25. Harry S. Truman Library & Museum
26. Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art
27. Unicorn Theatre
28. Theatreworks
29. Kansas City Museum
30. City of Independence Tourism Division (Vaille Mansion, Bingham-Waggoner Estate, 1872 Log Courthouse)
31. Kansas City Zoological Gardens
32. Independence City Theatre, Inc.
33. Mimewock Company
34. Historic Liberty Jail Visitors Center
35. Agricultural Hall of Fame and Museum of Farming
36. Grinter House Museum
37. Alexander Majors House
38. The Lyric Opera of Kansas City
39. Black Archives of Mid-America
40. 103rd Street Dancers
41. Shawnee Historical Society
42. Bell Road Barn Playhouse
43. Theatre for Young America
44. L'Chaiim
45. Northland Symphony Orchestra