

Approved

Ginger Barr
April 7, 1990 Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by Representative Ginger Barr at
Chairperson

1:10 ~~am~~ p.m. on March 28, 1990 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representatives Blumenthal

Douville

Eckert - Excused

Representatives King

Peterson

Schauf

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Kansas Department of Legislative Research

Lynne Holt, Kansas Department of Legislative Research

Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes Office

Juel Bennewitz, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mark Hunt, Director, Museum and Historic Properties, Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS)

HB 3097

Mark Hunt provided background for the bill request and explained it would permit the KSHS to meet the increased demand for use of the facilities and charge fees to meet overhead and after-hour operation costs, Attachment No. 1.

Committee discussion:

1. There are 15 sites across the state. Usage would include both grounds and interiors, the Museum of History and the Research Center.
2. The intent is to limit usage primarily to non-profit groups but it would vary from site to site based on the facilities available.
3. Mr. Hunt explained the Society had no intent to compete with private sites and/or facilities. He cited requests of the Topeka Convention and Visitor's Bureau regarding the museum.
4. Some organizations using the meeting rooms make donations but they are not usually enough to cover costs.

There were no opponents to the bill.

Representative Sprague made a substitute motion to limit the bill to the museum in Shawnee County, seconded by Representative Cates. David Haury, Assistant Director, KSHS requested the historical research center be included. Sites in Shawnee and Johnson Counties are the only two with indoor facilities large enough to accommodate the type functions discussed. There was support among the committee to initially limit the request to Shawnee County. There was brief discussion concerning the potential for competition with established sites in other areas. The motion carried. Representative Sprague moved to recommend the bill favorably, as amended, seconded by Representative Sebelius. It was clarified the amendment was to limit the bill to Shawnee County. The motion was adopted.

Sub. HB 2679

Representative Wagon moved to recommend the bill favorably, seconded by Representative Roy. Representative Bryant discussed a suggested change to sub.(c), Attachment No. 2 which would allow governmental bodies to provide monies for a housing trust fund from monies derived from public or private grants, gifts or donations. Governmental bodies would be prohibited from charging fees to do this. Representative Bryant made a substitute motion to amend the bill to include the aforementioned, seconded by Representative Ensminger. Committee discussion centered on the authorization of cities to set fees. One member explained cities can redirect funds with local approval but only the state has the authority to set this type of fee. There is a statewide housing coalition in support of the bill allowing it to approach local housing authorities regarding housing needs.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Federal and State Affairs,

room 526-S, Statehouse, at 1:10 ~~xxx~~/p.m. on March 28, 1990

One member asserted the bill provides opportunity and structure for local groups to raise revenue for housing needs probably through community development money and sub.(b) of the bill. Another member questioned the necessity of the bill and whether local units of government couldn't raise funds through use of home rule powers. Staff opinion was that current law would permit use of monies for housing purposes. The motion carried.

There was brief discussion concerning the definition of "residential" and the potential for broad interpretation.

Representative Sebelius moved to recommend the bill favorably, as amended, seconded by Representative Wagnon. The motion was adopted.

HB 2703

Concern regarding the effect of the effective date on budget plans was expressed at the hearing by the Department of Corrections. Staff advised that an effective date of January 1, 1991 would coincide with local governments' budgets.

Representative Sebelius moved to change the effective date in new Section 4 to January 1, 1991, seconded by Representative Wagnon. Representative Sprague made a substitute motion to strike "shall" in line 24 and insert "may", seconded by Representative Roper. Concern was expressed over mandating an advisory board. It was clarified the motion would leave the mandate for planning, page 1, intact but make the language concerning the advisory board permissive. The motion carried.

Representative Sebelius moved to change the effective date to July 1, 1991, seconded by Representative Jones. The motion carried. Representative Wagnon moved to recommend the bill favorably, as amended, seconded by Representative Sebelius. The motion carried.

Representative Jenkins moved to approve the minutes of the March 21, 1990 meeting of the committee, seconded by Representative Long. The motion was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:53 p.m. The next meeting of the committee is scheduled for April 3, 1990, noon in Room 526-S.

Testimony before the House Federal and State Affairs Committee
regarding House Bill No. 3097

Mark A. Hunt, Director Museums
and Historic Properties
Kansas State Historical Society

March 28, 1990

Today, I have been asked by Historical Society Administration to explain the reasons why we are seeking the legislation now under consideration by your committee to allow for use of Society facilities by outside groups. The bill includes authority for the Historical Society to assess each group for the extra costs associated with that group's use of those facilities including utilities, maintenance, and security costs, as well as the longer term costs associated with additional use of a facility, its interior finishes and equipment.

To explain our reasons for desiring this authority, I should go back a bit in time to roughly six years ago when we first opened the doors of the Kansas Museum of History to the public. At that time, the number of visitors was growing, but still not immense. We had special changing exhibits available for visitors to see, but main gallery exhibits were still under construction. Our theme tours of exhibits were yet in the developmental stages. Without any kind of advertising budget and very few highway signs, our best bet for making people aware of us was through press releases and especially "word-of-mouth". To further encourage that kind of publicity - to get people inside our facility - we began to encourage groups to hold meetings in our education classrooms and to include in their museum visits a tour of the special gallery and behind-the-scenes work areas to get people excited about future exhibits and programs and to help them understand what a complicated process the development of exhibits was.

As time went on, our various phases of main gallery exhibits opened and in-house tour programs expanded in number and numbers of participants. More and more individuals, businesses, and organizations desired to hold functions at the museum. We were "discovered" by the Topeka Convention and Visitors Bureau as an ideal place to bring convention participants and as a place to hold receptions and dinners. All of these activities have greatly increased Kansans' awareness of the Kansas Museum of History and its many programs and services. We want to continue to work with organizations like the Topeka Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Department of Commerce and its Division of Travel and Tourism, etc. Exposing people to the museum and what it has to offer encourages greater use of this resource by the citizens of the state. We also have found that the museum can be an outstanding introduction to the state for out-of-state and foreign visitors to Kansas.

However, as our main gallery exhibits have been completed and tours and other educational programs expanded to meet an ever-increasing demand, we have found ourselves requiring steady in-house use of the classroom areas that we once were able to use for outside groups during regular business hours. Our educational programs are now reaching over 100,000 people per year, many of them school children. Our classroom space for school tours, lectures, films, classes, etc., is at a premium.

Thus, while demand for outside use for museum spaces has increased steadily and is at its highest point ever currently, we have had fewer and fewer available slots in our classroom schedule for those groups. Yet, the validity of our reasons for bringing those groups into the museum is still strong, both to further advertise our services and to get maximum use of the dollars invested in the museum by the State of Kansas. To continue this program of bringing interested groups into the museum, we must now focus on after hours activities. Because our maintenance, security, and education staff are already putting in at least forty hours per week and sometimes more than that, we need to find a way to keep the building available to organizations and state government groups without impacting unfavorably on the regular array of programs we already offer during our regular business hours.

Those, then, are our major reasons for desiring that this bill be made law - to allow us to continue to offer the museum to groups as a unique place to hold a meeting or event and at the same time be exposed to our exhibits and educational programs. Yet we also must be able to charge those groups a modest fee to cover the added expenses for staff, maintenance, security, utility use, and depreciation on carpet, furniture, etc., that such uses will incur. This "third party use" of museum facilities is not a new idea for museums, but has increased significantly across the country in the last few years. More and more cultural institutions have begun to offer their facilities to outside groups for a fee, both to expose more people to their institution and all the positive public relations that can result and to make a small profit to help finance other institutional objectives. I do not want anyone to make too much of the profit-making part of this, because the minute a museum's fees match or exceed those of other rented halls, motels, or hotels, the advantage museums have as unique places to hold affairs begins to disappear. We really do not want to be in competition with private concerns that rent meeting space. We simply want to be able to meet a strong demand that already exists for use of our facilities. Requests for use of other Historical Society facilities at the Research Center and our historic sites also exist to a greater or lesser degree and for that reason we ask that the legislation address all Society facilities.

FSIA
1-2
3-28-90

We are right now in the process of developing estimates of our costs for making facilities available to outside groups including staff time spent handling reservations and making other arrangements and other less obvious costs that the fees must cover as well as the costs I mentioned above. Without doubt, "third party use" of facilities will have a substantial positive effect on the Historical Society and museum and on the state as a whole. I urge you to act favorably on this bill and in that way give the Historical Society an important marketing tool to expand the audiences for its excellent public programs and services.

Thank you. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

FSA
1-3
3-28-90

Substitute for HOUSE BILL No. 2679

By Committee on Local Government

3-5

AN ACT concerning municipalities; relating to the establishment of housing trust funds for repair, rehabilitation and improvement of residential housing; prescribing powers, duties and functions in relation thereto.

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

Section 1. (a) When used in this act: "Municipality" means any city or county.

(b) The governing body of any municipality is hereby authorized to establish a housing trust fund for purposes including, but not limited to, the provision of financial programs for the repair, rehabilitation and improvement of existing residential housing, accessibility modifications, rental subsidies and the provision of housing services and assistance to persons having low or moderate income and disabled persons.

(c) The governing body may provide funds for the housing trust fund from any sources lawfully available for such purposes including, but not limited to, moneys derived from public or private grants, gifts or donations, mortgage registration fees and building permit and demolition fees.

strike bracketed language

(d) The governing body of any municipality which has established a housing trust fund may appropriate moneys from such fund to local community, housing or economic development agencies or other local agencies to secure the provision of programs and services authorized by subsection (b) or may make direct expenditures of such moneys for such purposes under programs and services established by the governing body.

(e) The governing body of any municipality which has established a housing trust fund may establish or designate an existing not-for-profit community organization or agency to administer the housing trust fund, or may appoint an advisory committee to assist the municipality in its administration of the fund, in such manner as will ensure the most cost-effective housing available.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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