

Approved 5-2-90
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The meeting was called to order by SENATOR AUGUST "GUS" BOGINA at
Chairperson

11:15 a.m./~~p.m.~~^{XX} on APRIL 2, 1990 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Research Department: Diane Duffy, Leah Robinson
Revisor: Norm Furse, Gordon Self
Committee Staff: Judy Bromich, Administrative Assistant
Ronda Miller, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mr. Bob LaMacchia, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Senator Johnston moved, Senator Kerr seconded that bill draft 9 RS 2882 be introduced. The motion carried.

Chairman Bogina introduced Mr. Bob LaMacchia of the U.S. Census Bureau who presented information on the application of the TIGER Data Base to GIS in Kansas (Attachment 1). Mr. LaMacchia described what the Census Bureau has done to produce automated geographic maps for the census and said that the Census Bureau can provide Kansas with computer data that can be used as a basis for a variety of programs, but the state will need to acquire its own hardware and software. He said that the Bureau has been working with major GIS vendors so that they can take the data files and turn them into a format that would be compatible with their own software. The maps which will be available to Kansas next year will include the voting district boundaries. Mr. LaMacchia told the Committee that it is not always easier to use a computer approach, and that before the state makes a commitment to GIS, it is important to know how it will be used.

Mr. LaMacchia gave a brief explanation of the agreement between the Census Bureau and various federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency and Soil Conservation Service. Chairman Bogina stated that he had understood that the Water Office would have to enter all the data. Mr. Joseph Harkins explained that the requests were for development and/or acquisition of databases. He stated that if databases already exist, the Water Office would simply acquire them. He noted that the USGS databases are available now. The agreement between the Water Office and USGS would allow the Water Office to access data and software and provide the ability to make maps from that file. Mr. LaMacchia stated that all the data is available from the state data center at no cost.

In answer to a question, Mr. LaMacchia said that the Census Bureau is working with the Department of Education. Data supplied by individual states will be entered into the TIGER files.

Mr. LaMacchia stated that the immediate use for the TIGER files is for redistricting. In answer to a question, he said that most states are proceeding with the acquisition of hardware and software to manipulate the data because of the volume of data involved in the 1990 census. He stated that 4 states are not participating in Phase II because the precinct lines do not follow the district blocks or because the state is too rural to benefit from automation. Because states are required to use federal data in the process of redistricting, the manual process of managing this data will be overwhelming. Senator Johnston told the Committee that 3 remaining vendors of hardware and software will demonstrate their ability to manage data in the

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Capitol on April 12. Mr. Harkins expressed concern that the Legislature would strip the proposals that deal with all the datasets and would move independently to develop a system to deal with just the census data. Chairman Bogina noted that his concern is duplication.

HB 3088 - Appropriations for FY 90 and FY 91, for Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Senator Johnston reviewed the FY 90 Senate subcommittee's recommendations. In answer to a question regarding item 9, he said that the net effect of this recommendation is a reduction of 50 beds from the Legislature's authorization level last year, but an increase of 100 beds over the Governor's recommendation in FY 90.

In answer to a question regarding item 7, Chairman Bogina stated that the House had established a special fee fund. However, because the contributions must be non restrictive, the Senate felt better utilization of match dollars could be accomplished through SGF funds and blind enterprise program fee fund dollars.

Senator Doyen reviewed items 1-9, Senator Winter reviewed items 10-22, and Chairman Bogina reviewed items 23-41 of the FY 91 Senate subcommittee recommendations.

In answer to a question regarding item 4, Chairman Bogina stated that the subcommittee authorized funding for 6 additional facilities until the waiver is approved. He stated that authorization for the six facilities would be left to the discretion of the Secretary. Concern was expressed that limiting the number of ICF-MR certified beds would discourage communities that are attempting to reduce the census at institutions. In answer to a question, Chairman Bogina stated that, according to a consultant report, the state must pay for the ICF-MR's once they have been developed. The state cannot obtain a waiver unless cost saving measures are used; therefore, unlimited expansion jeopardizes the waiver approval process. In response to a question, Commissioner Al Nemec stated that the waiver should be developed before the end of this calendar year.

Senator Johnston commented that the subcommittee did not want communities to invest in facilities and then be told by the Legislature that clients could not be placed there after the fact. It was noted by Senator Winter that the subcommittee's recommendations would fund those facilities that are further along in their plans.

In answer to a question regarding the reimbursement levels for adult care homes (item 5, Attachment 2-19), Chairman Bogina stated that because the agency's original projection was \$220 million and the recommended level of funding is approximately \$195 million, there must be a change in the reimbursement formula.

In answer to a concern regarding item 6 of Attachment 2-20, Chairman Bogina stated that money was shifted from the income eligible to home and community based services (HCBS) in an attempt to reduce the caseloads. The total appropriation for home care services is the same as in FY 90, but the amount in each program has changed. Senator Kerr asked if the subcommittee's recommendation would encourage maximum use of community facilities. Chairman Bogina answered that the subcommittee's goal is to move toward that, but he did not know if the transfer could be perpetuated.

Concern was expressed that item 34 (Attachment 2-24) would shut down substance abuse programs that are offered in hospital settings. Senator Johnston noted that, although this recommendation may impact some programs, the intent of the subcommittee is to provide substance abuse treatment in available community treatment programs when it is not a medical necessity to stay within the hospital. Chairman Bogina added that a \$3.4 million

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appropriation is recommended for hospital treatment.

Chairman Bogina said that the recommendations for foster care include the House's recommendation to continue a 10% foster care rate increase through FY 91, the Senate's recommendation for funding for reimbursement for care of 0-12 year olds at \$10.01 per day, and \$407,538 for institutions for adjustment of divergent costs and reimbursement. He noted that the Senate did not agree with the House recommendation regarding demonstration of a decrease in foster care caseloads because a bigger base is being built. In answer to a question, it was stated that the caseload in FY 90 was 43,947 and is projected at 49,000 for FY 91.

Senator Kerr suggested that the word "areas" in item 13 (Attachment 2-21) might be interpreted as geographic areas. Senator Winter moved, Senator Kerr seconded, that the word "areas" be replaced by the word "levels". The motion to amend carried.

In answer to a question, Chairman Bogina said that the effect of not providing a separate line item for the new MediKan program (item 20 of Attachment 2-22) is that of providing more flexibility for the Department instead of adhering to specific amounts. He noted that the new General Assistance and MediKan programs begin on June 1, 1990 because SB 413 provides funding for these programs only through May 31, 1990. It was noted that \$7.9 million is appropriated for medical assistance, and \$9.7 million is recommended for general assistance.

Discussion was held regarding the authority delegated to the Department in respect to options for the reduction of costs (Attachment 2-26, 2-27). Senator Parrish and Feleciano felt uncomfortable leaving these policy decisions solely in the hands of the Department, and suggested that SRS submit plans to the Legislative Budget Committee. Senator Johnston stated that if the Legislature wanted a part in policy decisions, he felt the entire legislative body should be involved rather than a committee.

In answer to a question, Chairman Bogina stated that the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit has been in operation for one fiscal year. The Senate agreed with the House recommendation to eliminate the unit because the original intent of the Legislature was to purchase services.

Senator Doyen moved, Senator Winter seconded, that the amended subcommittee report be adopted. It was noted that because the Committee did not have time to carefully study the report, amendments would be anticipated. Senator Winter told the Committee that the Senate subcommittee's recommendations exceeded the House recommendations by \$25 million. Of that \$25 million, \$22 million is for federal mandates. The motion carried.

Senator Doyen moved, Senator Johnston seconded, that HB 3088 as amended be recommended favorable for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:17 P.M.

What is a Geographic Information System?

A geographic information system (GIS) is a tool for storing and manipulating geographic information in a computer

Once maps and related data are in the computer, you can ask questions of the data base and manipulate, analyze, and display geographic information with a speed and a set of functions not otherwise possible.

A GIS provides a way to display tabular data graphically; sometimes the spatial display of data provides a "picture" that is difficult to visualize from a set of data tabulations or simple charts and graphs.

Typical applications for a GIS:

Legislative

- Redistricting
- Bill impact analysis
- Constituent services

General Planning:

- Display/analyze census/other data
- Housing stock analysis
- General plan development/analysis
- Development impact analysis

Transportation Planning:

- Transportation network analysis
- Pavement management
- Accident reporting/analysis

Emergency Services

- 911 Systems
- Vehicle dispatching
- Vehicle monitoring
- Disaster Impact Analysis

Natural Resources

- Soils analysis
- Water quality analysis
- Crop yield analysis

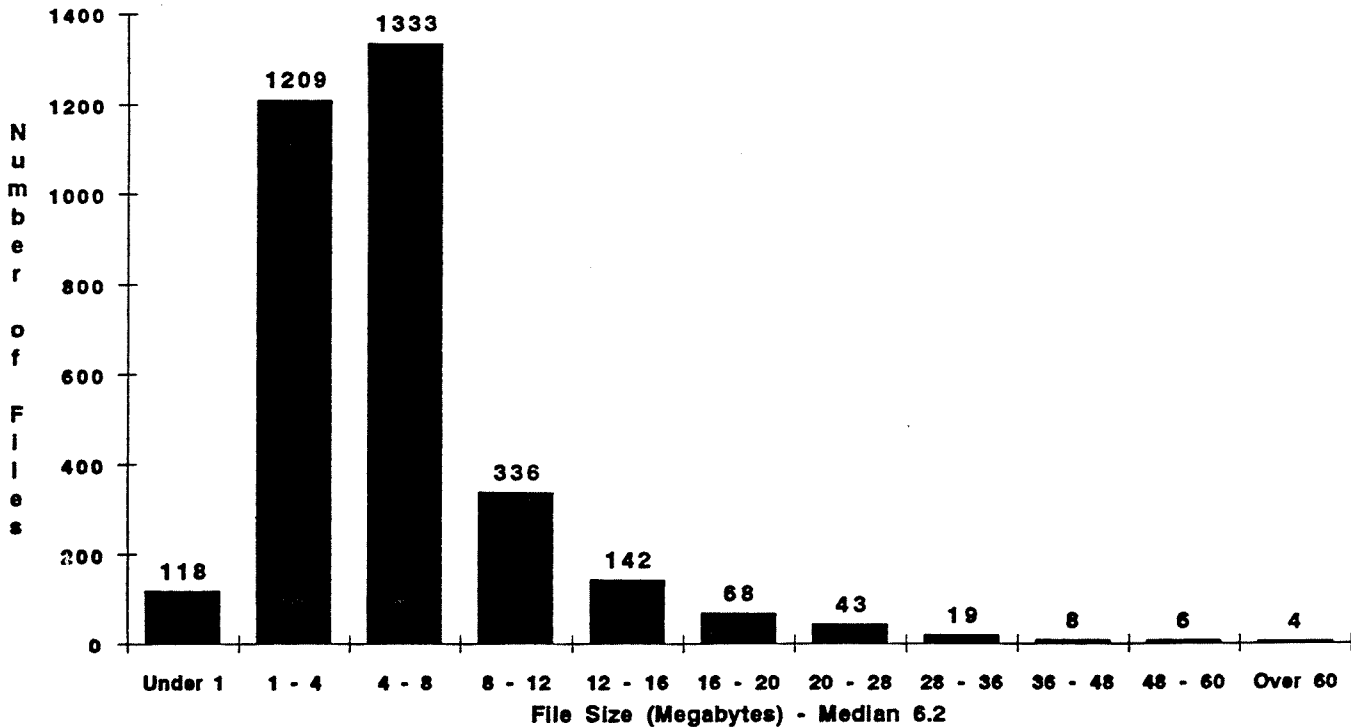
Environmental Planning

- Hazardous waste routing
- Air quality analysis
- Water quality management planning

SWAM
April 2, 1990
Attachment 1

Planned Versions of the TIGER/Line Files

Version	Dates Available	Vintage of Governmental Unit Boundaries	Feature/Feature Name/ Address Range Updates	Voting District Codes
Prototype	Feb-Apr 1989	1980	All Counties (Initial TIGER File Building Operation)	No
Precensus	Oct-Dec 1989	1980 and 1988	528 Counties (Major Urban Areas Vendor Address List Matching/Resolution)	No
Initial Voting District Codes	Aug-Oct 1990	1980 and 1990 (Initial)	2,512 Counties (Prelist/Precanvass/ Initial Local Official)	Yes (Initial)
1990 Census	Jan-Mar 1991	1980 and 1990 (Final)	All Counties (List Enumerate/ Final Local Official)	Yes (Final)



Distribution of Precensus TIGER/Line Files by File Size

Kansas Precensus TIGER/Line files

TCID	CTYCD	ST	County	Size	RT 1	RT 2	RT 3	RT 4	RT 5	RT 6
20	001	KS	Allen	4.24	9102	5408	9102	203	275	0
20	003	KS	Anderson	4.35	8478	7033	8478	154	161	0
20	005	KS	Atchison	3.35	7031	4476	7031	337	264	0
20	007	KS	Barber	6.95	12711	12611	12711	140	224	0
20	009	KS	Barton	7.62	16484	9644	16484	247	315	0
20	011	KS	Bourbon	3.22	7094	3780	7094	239	252	0
20	013	KS	Brown	3.68	7624	5173	7624	185	215	0
20	015	KS	Butler	8.36	16974	12215	16974	448	727	0
20	017	KS	Chase	4.80	8215	9589	8215	158	134	0
20	019	KS	Chautauqua	4.02	7729	6668	7729	72	199	0
20	021	KS	Cherokee	4.41	9998	4727	9998	462	264	0
20	023	KS	Cheyenne	2.87	5620	4593	5620	38	82	0
20	025	KS	Clark	4.27	7235	8698	7235	118	117	0
20	027	KS	Clay	3.87	7515	6274	7515	111	185	0
20	029	KS	Cloud	4.82	9456	7681	9456	144	256	0
20	031	KS	Coffey	4.27	8572	6458	8572	119	209	0
20	033	KS	Comanche	3.45	5963	6835	5963	60	109	0
20	035	KS	Cowley	9.01	17928	13876	17928	331	493	0
20	037	KS	Crawford	4.36	10214	4094	10214	503	344	0
20	039	KS	Decatur	4.14	8002	6849	8002	16	110	0
20	041	KS	Dickinson	6.64	13754	9363	13754	254	325	0
20	043	KS	Doniphan	2.78	5542	4230	5542	119	199	0
20	045	KS	Douglas	4.22	9823	4098	9823	119	674	6
20	047	KS	Edwards	1.90	4010	2531	4010	74	105	0
20	049	KS	Elk	3.54	6868	5757	6868	35	165	0
20	051	KS	Ellis	7.19	15142	9798	15142	179	257	0
20	053	KS	Ellsworth	5.44	10831	8409	10831	111	160	0
20	055	KS	Finney	4.75	10665	5311	10665	153	403	0
20	057	KS	Ford	5.55	11045	8554	11045	164	389	0
20	059	KS	Franklin	4.47	9366	6099	9366	245	209	0
20	061	KS	Geary	3.82	7783	5548	7783	229	286	0
20	063	KS	Gove	4.31	7903	7775	7903	105	75	0
20	065	KS	Graham	4.38	8344	7407	8344	34	112	0
20	067	KS	Grant	1.75	4226	1483	4226	96	87	0
20	069	KS	Gray	2.41	4949	3473	4949	69	131	0
20	071	KS	Greeley	1.44	3238	1651	3238	21	50	0
20	073	KS	Greenwood	7.91	14952	13556	14952	96	313	0
20	075	KS	Hamilton	2.61	5300	3893	5300	67	81	0
20	077	KS	Harper	4.36	8895	6324	8895	213	248	0
20	079	KS	Harvey	4.31	9571	4977	9571	182	401	0
20	081	KS	Haskell	1.69	4051	1491	4051	50	81	0
20	083	KS	Hodgeman	3.93	6925	7573	6925	14	56	0
20	085	KS	Jackson	3.74	7673	5403	7673	99	176	0
20	087	KS	Jefferson	3.79	7824	5363	7824	165	195	0
20	089	KS	Jewell	5.48	10323	9441	10323	98	184	0
20	091	KS	Johnson	10.40	25987	7045	25987	330	1922	142
20	093	KS	Kearny	2.39	5154	3065	5154	0	62	0
20	095	KS	Kingman	5.54	11001	8643	11001	114	179	0
20	097	KS	Kiowa	3.22	5999	5680	5999	26	75	0
20	099	KS	Labette	5.46	11929	6681	11929	204	306	0
20	101	KS	Lane	2.29	4283	3983	4283	33	68	0
20	103	KS	Leavenworth	4.36	9531	5214	9531	414	396	0
20	105	KS	Lincoln	4.41	8376	7505	8376	74	141	0
20	107	KS	Linn	4.27	8885	5922	8885	247	136	0
20	109	KS	Logan	3.32	6095	5999	6095	52	95	0
20	111	KS	Lyon	6.60	13346	9795	13346	288	421	0
20	113	KS	McPherson	7.15	15058	9653	15058	254	361	0
20	115	KS	Marion	6.37	12909	9493	12909	145	220	0
20	117	KS	Marshall	4.03	8757	4991	8757	195	223	0
20	119	KS	Meade	4.07	7731	6921	7731	77	101	0
20	121	KS	Miami	4.79	10126	6435	10126	133	166	0
20	123	KS	Mitchell	4.23	8199	6904	8199	141	199	0
20	125	KS	Montgomery	6.34	14260	7000	14260	333	627	0
20	127	KS	Morris	3.77	7469	5879	7469	160	192	0
20	129	KS	Morton	2.12	4976	2060	4976	78	92	0
20	131	KS	Nemaha	3.33	7053	4439	7053	87	172	0
20	133	KS	Neosho	4.59	9880	5916	9880	161	54	0
20	135	KS	Ness	5.69	10134	10773	10134	55	120	0
20	137	KS	Norton	4.39	8649	6948	8649	171	143	0
20	139	KS	Osage	5.23	11173	6787	11173	281	284	0
20	141	KS	Osborne	5.30	9937	9202	9937	127	142	0

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Kansas Precensus TIGER/Line files

TCD	CTYCD	ST	County	Size	RT 1	RT 2	RT 3	RT 4	RT 5	RT 6
20	143	KS	Ottawa	4.05	7699	6914	7699	63	134	0
20	145	KS	Pawnee	3.92	7839	6031	7839	56	98	0
20	147	KS	Phillips	6.30	12572	9730	12572	65	152	0
20	149	KS	Pottawatomie	5.67	10922	9263	10922	212	568	0
20	151	KS	Pratt	3.49	7233	4916	7233	81	196	0
20	153	KS	Rawlins	3.75	7234	6228	7234	30	77	0
20	155	KS	Reno	8.00	17719	9177	17719	464	1014	0
20	157	KS	Republic	4.78	9538	7364	9538	56	246	0
20	159	KS	Rice	5.06	10710	6771	10710	151	230	0
20	161	KS	Riley	6.20	12736	8736	12736	381	831	0
20	163	KS	Rooks	5.54	10878	8849	10878	73	132	0
20	165	KS	Rush	4.71	9008	7905	9008	64	99	0
20	167	KS	Russell	7.40	14603	11653	14603	218	261	0
20	169	KS	Saline	6.41	13852	7972	13852	316	665	0
20	171	KS	Scott	1.73	3698	2236	3698	57	96	0
20	173	KS	Sedgwick	14.84	36752	10264	36752	864	3585	90
20	175	KS	Seward	2.40	5396	2653	5396	101	195	0
20	177	KS	Shawnee	7.01	16869	5690	16869	336	1742	21
20	179	KS	Sheridan	3.58	7024	5703	7024	67	74	0
20	181	KS	Sherman	3.50	7299	4862	7299	111	88	0
20	183	KS	Smith	5.15	9802	8727	9802	112	162	0
20	185	KS	Stafford	2.84	6270	3354	6270	51	179	0
20	187	KS	Stanton	1.46	3486	1284	3486	53	60	0
20	189	KS	Stevens	1.71	4306	1147	4306	115	79	0
20	191	KS	Sumner	7.59	15333	11303	15333	304	398	0
20	193	KS	Thomas	3.75	7804	5236	7804	163	168	0
20	195	KS	Trego	4.75	8419	9074	8419	122	78	0
20	197	KS	Wabaunsee	4.56	8639	7737	8639	216	210	0
20	199	KS	Wallace	2.92	5414	5195	5414	15	66	0
20	201	KS	Washington	4.94	9789	7731	9789	115	212	0
20	203	KS	Wichita	1.53	3369	1854	3369	40	47	0
20	205	KS	Wilson	4.31	9155	5679	9155	157	222	0
20	207	KS	Woodson	3.19	6317	5003	6317	49	139	0
20	209	KS	Wyandotte	4.91	13138	1743	13138	239	1313	105

The TIGER File and Transportation Issues

Robert A. LaMacchia

Abstract

In 1981 the U.S. Bureau of the Census set a goal to automate the full range of cartographic and geographic processes in time to serve the data collection, tabulation, and dissemination needs of the 1990 decennial census of the United States. The Geography Division designed and built, with the assistance of the U.S. Geological Survey, the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data base to meet this goal. The Census Bureau will make available several nationwide graphic products from this data base. These products include digital cartographic data base extract files as well as the more traditional map products. These extract files will make available to those involved in redistricting at the state or local level a consistent set of digital nationwide networks and linkages to census data.

Introduction

The U. S. Bureau of the Census set a major agency goal in 1981: automate the full range of cartographic and geographic support processes in time to serve the data collection, tabulation, and dissemination needs of the 1990 decennial census of the United States. In six short years, the Bureau of the Census devised a totally new approach to the production of the geographic products: maps, address range reference files, and geographic relationship files. The result is a computer data base containing just about every street and road in the United States, the names of most roads, the address ranges and 1980 census geographic area codes from the GBF/DIME-Files (address range reference files prepared for use in the 1980 decennial census), railroads, hydrographic features, and the boundaries, names, and numerical codes for all the geographic areas used by the Census Bureau to tabulate the results of the 1990 census. The Census Bureau already has made available the first extract product from this nationwide data base. The implication for transportation planners is overwhelming; a consistent nationwide framework is now available for use in the transportation planning process.

What is TIGER?

In order to achieve the goal of automating the full range of cartographic and geographic processes in time to serve the data collection, tabulation, and dissemination needs of the 1990 census, the Census Bureau designed a digital data base we call "TIGER." The TIGER File is a digital cartographic data base; in other words, it is a

map of the United States that shows all of the information normally found on a Census Bureau map in a form the computer can manipulate. We developed a new file structure based upon the mathematics of a map for this data base. Our data base is topologically integrated -- hence the name "Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing File, or TIGER File. The TIGER File is based on the science of topology.

Why Do We Need A TIGER?

We need the TIGER File to produce the geographic products that support 1990 census operations, namely to collect, tabulate, and report the 1990 census data. We use the TIGER File to assign residential and business addresses to the correct geographic location codes for data collection, both through computer matching to the information in the file (automated assignment) and by using paper maps produced from the file (manual assignment). The TIGER File also provides the geographic structure, the relationship of one geographic area to other geographic areas, that permits us to assign an address to the correct census block, block group, census tract, place, county, and so forth. We also can produce maps from the TIGER File, maps that our enumerators use to collect the data and that data users require so that they can know the geographic areas for which we report the data.

We are indebted to the U.S. Geological Survey for the existence of the TIGER File. For about 98% of the country, mainly the rural and newly developing areas, we used digital files from the Geological Survey. For the established urban areas, TIGER had its origin in the 1980 GBF/DIME-Files.

From the Geological Survey, we received about 20,000 computer files: their 1:100,000-scale DLG-3 files. These files had their origin in the familiar 1:24,000-scale topographic maps that they photographically reduced, mosaicked, scribed, and then scanned to convert to computer-readable format. The Census Bureau processed these files, along with the 345 GBF/DIME-Files, into a single topological file. While all of this work was going on, our 12 regional offices updated paper map sheets with new street features and feature names. We called these updated paper map sheets "Feature Change Maps," or FCMs for short. Using these FCMs and the 1980 census map sheets, we added new street features, street and hydrographic feature names, and the geographic area codes to the digital files we received from the USGS.

Metropolitan Area Windows

We built the TIGER File primarily from two sources: the USGS DLG-3 files and the Census Bureau's GBF/DIME-Files. We used the

GBF/DIME-Files because they were digital files that contained address ranges for most block sides and the geographic area codes we used in the 1980 decennial census. The Census Bureau used four private contractors to extend the geographic coverage of the 1980 GBF/DIME-Files to the nearest 1:24,000-scale USGS quadrangle boundary based upon updated 1980 Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) sheets; we did this to more easily merge the GBF/DIME-File information into TIGER. We call this extended area the "Metropolitan Area Window" (Figure 1). The Census Bureau's regional office geographic staff added new features and feature names to the MMS sheets from aerial photography or comparable sources. The contractors used this information to update the feature network, feature names, and geographic area codes in the GBF/DIME-Files. When the contractors added a new feature segment, they also provided the "shape" of the feature as a string of coordinates. Thus, the cartographic quality of the features in the TIGER File will vary depending upon the original source of the information.

Using the TIGER File, the Census Bureau assigned over 50 million residential addresses to census tract and block numbers and, by March of 1991, will produce over 7 million copies of its map sheets. This will represent over 1.2 million unique map sheets, all produced without any manual intervention. A portion of a computer-drawn map (County Block Map) is shown in Figure 2. We produce maps using "batch" computer programs that make all of these determinations based upon the parameters of map type and the geographic area we want mapped. We submit a computer "run" and out comes a computer tape containing the instructions for our electrostatic plotters.

Maps Available From TIGER

Subsequent to the 1990 census, with nationwide block numbering, we estimate that we will require 90,000 map sheets to show all the block boundaries. The Census Bureau will not print any of these map sheets; data users will be able to order them as paper copies produced on our electrostatic plotters. These map sheets will be similar in content to the 1980 census-block numbered map sheets that showed block numbers with the notable exception that they will not show the urbanized area boundaries. We also plan to produce Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps, Voting District Outline Maps, County Subdivision Maps, and Urbanized Area Outline Maps that will provide an overview type of map for our data users.

Metropolitan Area Window

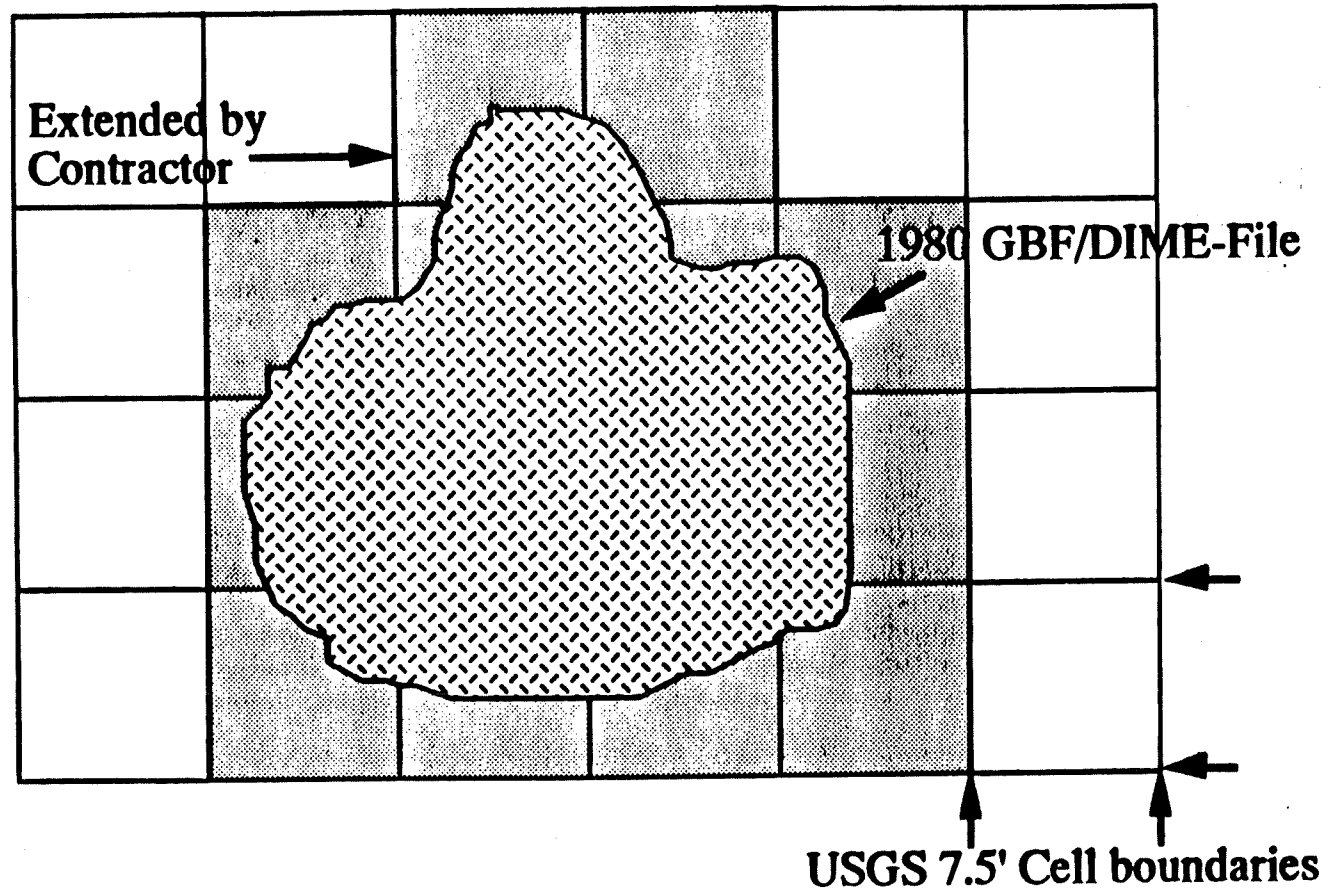


Figure 1. Metropolitan Area Window

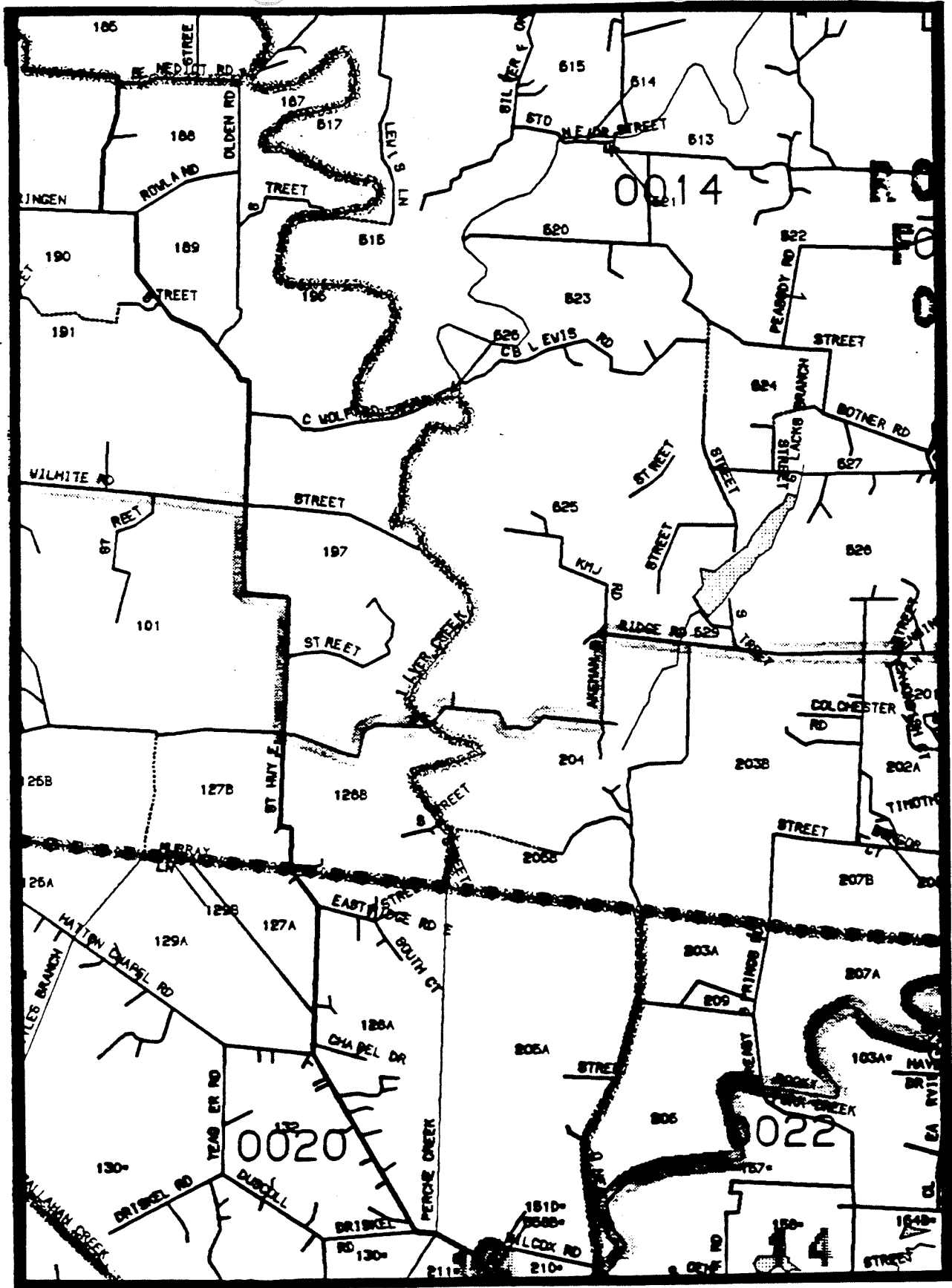


Figure 2. County Block Map

What Can Transportation Planners Do With a TIGER?

Transportation planners were the first to use address range reference files for the automated assignment of origin and destination addresses to traffic zones. We are indebted to the work of the Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS) and the Pittsburgh Area Transportation Study (PATS), among others, for the early work in this field. The CATS and PATS reference files had no cartographic capability; they only were useful for "geocoding." Transportation studies such as PATS and CATS also constructed separate networks that they used for their trip allocation models, the familiar "gravity" model. With the TIGER File, the transportation planner has a network with more detail than ever anticipated; the transportation planner only needs to add a "hierarchy" code to each segment, or link, in the network so that the planner can limit the links used in the analysis. The planner also has the ability to have the computer draw a map of the chosen network and show the transportation variables assigned to the network. Of course, the planner will need to add such transportation related information as average speed, number of lanes, directional restrictions, and so forth before using the network.

In other areas of transportation planning, the TIGER Files can be the basis for a transportation information system. The transportation planner can add pavement management information, traffic sign information, accident reports, and so forth. Any data reported by a geographic location can be stored for reporting and analysis. The major restriction on the use of the files is that they are not engineering files. We do not recommend digging a hole in a street based upon the coordinates in the file, but we would recommend dispatching a crew to fix a pothole based upon a resident's reported location of the pothole; the pothole repair crew does not require an exact latitude - longitude to find the pothole and repair it.

Transportation Related 1990 Census Questions

Before discussing the geographic products related to the 1990 census, we have made some important changes to the 1990 census that will affect the census data important to the transportation planner.

We have improved the vehicle availability question so that it is one question for all vehicle types, with a larger number of categories (the top category is now 7+ vehicles). We have subdivided the bus or streetcar category in the means of transportation to work into two categories: bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, and we have added a category for ferryboat. In the carpooling questions, we have dropped the question on carpooling arrangements and have modified the responses for vehicle occupancy to include a "drive alone" category. We have added a question on departure time for work.

We have made many changes in the standard printed products we will produce from the 1990 census. In the area of computer tape files, there will be minimal changes. Of importance to transportation planners is the 1990 Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP). The CTPP replaces the 1980 Urban Transportation Planning Package.

We envision that the overall 1990 CTPP will be similar to the 1980 package; the U.S. Department of Transportation again is supporting the development of the computer software for the package. We will ask metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to pay the cost of processing the data for a CTPP for their area. The MPOs again will have a choice of using Census Tracts or Traffic Analysis Zones as the geographic unit for the tabulations of the data in the CTPP. An ad hoc committee of transportation planners has just begun to formulate a proposal for the specific content of the 1990 CTPP. The Census Bureau will elicit comments on this proposal early next year.

Where Can I Get My TIGER?

The first public products from the TIGER data base are available now. We plan on preparing five computer-readable products from our TIGER File. We call these products "TIGER extracts" because they do not contain everything in the TIGER File; we consider some data items in the TIGER File confidential, and we will not release that data.

TIGER/Line Files

The TIGER/Line file is the first TIGER File extract available. We are making this product available in four versions: Prototype (available), Precensus (available), with Initial Voting District Codes (available August - October 1990) and 1990 census (available by March 1991). (See Figure 3.) This product is very similar to the GBF/DIME-Files that we produced for the major urban areas following the 1980 census. It is a "flat" file that contains six record types that are sufficient to construct a topological data base. It also can be an address reference file for automated geocoding, but only for the same geographic areas that the 345 GBF/DIME-Files covered, as we have yet to add the address range information for any additional geographic area. You can obtain TIGER/Line files for every county in the United States from our Data User Services Division. We price these files on the basis of the number of counties that you purchase at one time within a single state; the price varies with the version of the TIGER/Line file. The Precensus TIGER/Line file is \$200 for the first county in a state and \$25 for each additional county in the state ordered at the same time.

Figure 3. Planned Versions of the TIGER/Line Files

Version	Dates Available	Vintage of Governmental Unit Boundaries	Enumerator/Local Official Updates	Voting District Codes
Prototype	Feb-Apr 1989	1980	No	No
Precensus	Oct 1989-Feb 1990	1980 and 1988	No	No
Initial Voting District Codes	Aug-Oct 1990	1980 and 1990 (Initial)	Yes (Prelist/Pre canvass/Local Official)	Yes (Initial)
1990 Census	Jan-Mar 1991	1980 and 1990 (Final)	Yes (All Types)	Yes (Final)

There are some major differences between the Prototype and Precensus versions. Both versions contain the 1990 census tracts and block numbering areas, and the 3-digit collection block numbers. The Prototype version contains only unverified 1980 political boundaries. The Precensus version contains both those 1980 political boundaries and the 1988 political boundaries collected during our 1988 Boundary and Annexation Survey, has additional address range information inserted following our effort to code the 50 million addresses in the major urban areas. We also have changed the record format in the Precensus version to accommodate a permanent record number and some additional data items.

The Initial Voting District Codes version of the TIGER/Line file will contain the initial voting district codes (where supplied by the states), corrections from our enumerators in that portion of the country where we conduct the census by mail, and the initial 1990 tabulation political boundaries and tabulation block numbers. This version of the file will be extremely helpful to states that will use a geographic information system (GIS) to assist them in the redistricting process as it will provide the initial voting district codes and tabulation block codes in sufficient time for the state to build their data files.

The 1990 census version of the TIGER/Line file will contain the final 1990 census tabulation geographic area codes: the political boundaries as of January 1, 1990 (the reference date for the political boundaries used to tabulate the 1990 decennial census) and the 1990 census tabulation block numbers (3-digit collection block number plus one character alphabetic suffix). This version also will contain the final voting district codes.

Both the Precensus and the 1990 census versions of the TIGER/Line files will be available on CD-ROM disks. The Precensus TIGER/Line files sell for \$250 per disk, regardless of the number of counties on the disk. We expect that the entire nation will fill about 40 disks. This CD-ROM product makes the TIGER/Line files easily accessible to microcomputer users.

TIGER/Boundary

We also plan to release in 1991 the TIGER/Boundary files which are files similar in content and purpose as the 1980 County Boundary File. We plan to produce TIGER/Boundary files for both county boundaries and census tract/BNA boundaries nationwide. We propose to release these files in two versions, one with a "full" set of coordinates for the boundaries suitable for use on mainframe and minicomputers, and a second version with "thinned" coordinates suitable for use on microcomputers. We anticipate that the "thinned" version will be extremely useful in conjunction with microcomputer software that can import digital boundary files. We are looking at the possibility of distributing the "thinned" version of the TIGER/Boundary files on CD-ROM.

TIGER/Comparability

In 1991, the Census Bureau will release a computer file that provides a comparison between the 1980 and 1990 census tracts. We anticipate that this file will be comparable to the similar file we produced after the 1980 census that showed the comparability between the 1970 and 1980 census tracts. There is no comparability between the 1980 and 1990 block numbering areas, or between the 1980 enumeration districts and any 1990 geographic area.

TIGER/GICS

After the 1980 census, the Census Bureau produced a report, the *1980 Geographic Identification Code Scheme*. This report provided the name and some related status codes for each geographic area for which the Census Bureau tabulated data in the 1980 census. We also made the information available as a computer file. We plan to produce a similar report and computer file after the 1990 census. In response to data user requests, we also are producing a precensus file that contains some of the information in the TIGER/GICS file. We are calling this file the GRF-N (Geographic Reference File-Names) and this file will provide names for the geographic codes contained in the Precensus TIGER/Line files. Having a precensus GRF-N file available will enable users of the Precensus TIGER/Line files to associate a name to a geographic area code without resorting to printed publications from the 1980 census or from the National Institute of

Standards and Technology, the publisher of FIPS PUB 55 which provides the name for each FIPS code.

The Census Bureau also has a microcomputer based Bulletin Board System (BBS) that is available to you to keep up to date on the availability of TIGER extract products or to ask questions or learn more about the TIGER extract products. This BBS is operated by our State Data Center program; you only need to complete a brief questionnaire and then "jump" to the TIGER Conference. The telephone number is (301) 763-1568. The state data centers will have copies of the TIGER products and are knowledgeable about all the data files that we will produce from the 1990 census. We encourage you to discuss your data needs with your state data center; you may be surprised how easy it is to obtain and use data from all of our census activities.

TIGER Maintenance

After completion of the 1990 decennial census, the Census Bureau plans to improve the coordinates in the MAW area of the TIGER data base by moving in the coordinates from the USGS DLG-3 files. In addition, the Census Bureau plans to extend the geographic cover with address ranges for that portion of the country with house numbers--street addressing systems.

The Census Bureau also is committed to updating the TIGER data base for use with future census operations. To achieve this objective without duplicating similar efforts at the state and local levels, we are proposing cooperative arrangements with state departments of transportation or other state-level coordinating body. Working with the state agency the Census Bureau proposes to develop procedures to maintain the transportation and hydrography information now in the TIGER data base:

Roads	coordinate values (latitude/longitude), feature classification codes, feature names, address ranges, ZIP Codes
Water	coordinate values (latitude/longitude), feature classification codes, feature names
Railroads	coordinate values (latitude/longitude), feature classification codes, feature names

We are open to discussion on the details of these attributes. Under a cooperative arrangement the Census Bureau can provide the TIGER/Line files, copies of existing Census Bureau maps or similar geographic products. These cooperative agreements would provide mutually beneficial data to the state DOT and to the Census Bureau.

For further information regarding cooperative agreements with the Census Bureau's Geography Division, contact Charles Dingman or Susan Lender at (301) 763-4664.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

PLANNED TIGER SYSTEM PRODUCTS

by

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INTRODUCTION

Part of the Census Bureau's 1990 census data tabulation and dissemination program involves the preparation and distribution of maps (computer-readable and traditional printed formats) and related geographic products and definitions. Based on suggestions and comments gathered at 65 local public meetings, 10 regional census product planning meetings, the 1990 Products Proposals Conference (November 1987), state data center meetings, and numerous other discussions with many people, the Geography Division has prepared a description of the specific cartographic and geographic products that it plans to produce as part of the 1990 census data products program. This paper provides an overview of these products. The Geography Division will release details on individual products on a flow basis as plans are firmed.

The Geography Division designed this document to provide the new user of Census Bureau data with a very brief introduction to 1990 census geography and the related geographic processes. The data user familiar with Census Bureau products may find this a good review of the basics.

The proposed cartographic and geographic products are data sets extracted from information collected for the processing of the 1990 census. The Census Bureau does not intend to include information not used to support the 1990 census program in these data sets. Numerous private sector organizations provide "value added" products and services that allow data users to combine locally available data sets with Census Bureau information. The release of the 1990 census geographic products should assist diverse user groups in augmenting or beginning automated mapping, geocoding, and statistical uses of the Census Bureau's data products.

It is important for everyone using Census Bureau data in any form to be aware of the geographic concepts involved in taking a census and in presenting the resulting statistics. The geographic areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data range from entire states down to small villages and even individual city blocks. Brief descriptions of the geographic areas used in the Census Bureau's data presentations are documented in Appendix A; specific types of geographic areas and the number of entities within each category are documented in Appendix B. This massive amount of geographic data is computerized so that the Census Bureau can produce geocoding files, reference maps, maps for field operations, and maps to accompany the data products, as well as the geographic framework used to present the data in nearly all statistical summaries and reports. This overview concerns itself only with geographic products.

GEOGRAPHIC SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE 1990 CENSUS

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has a long history of innovation in data collection and processing techniques since the first decennial census in 1790. Among the Census Bureau's notable achievements are the first census presentation using maps (the 1870 Statistical Atlas of the United States), the use of mechanical tallying machines (the 1872 Seaton Device), the introduction of electronic machine tabulation (the 1890 Hollerith Machine), the introduction of scientific sampling techniques in census-taking (1940), the first major civilian use of a digital computer (UNIVAC-1, 1951), the development of a film optical sensing device for input to computer (FOSDIC, 1953), the first release of decennial census results to the public on computer tape (the Summary Tape Files, 1965), the development of the address coding guides and the GBF/DIME System for assigning questionnaire addresses to geographic locations (1968), and the application of computer graphics technology to support the Census Bureau's map presentations (the Urban Atlas series, 1975), and the "mastering" of a CD-ROM optical disk containing data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing and the 1982 Census of Agriculture (1985).

Work on the 1990 census has prompted the development of another major new innovation that extends this impressive history: the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System. The TIGER System automates the mapping and related geographic activities of the 1990 decennial census and provides a foundation for continued automation of the Census Bureau's geographic operations for all censuses and sample surveys. It also provides data analysts with products containing information they can use with geographic information systems (GIS), computer mapping programs, and other geographically-oriented technologies. Using these automated tools, data analysts will be able to develop new techniques for a variety of functions as well as to better use the Census Bureau's data products related to small geographic areas.

The historic development of the TIGER System is a classic example demonstrating the systematic evolution of an idea resulting from an organization identifying a problem, researching possible solutions, recommending an approach, conducting a feasibility assessment, and implementing a solution. To understand why the Census Bureau developed this type of an automated mapping and geographic information system, an understanding of geographic support at the Census Bureau is necessary.

Prior to the 1960 census, the Census Bureau's data collection methodology relied on enumerators visiting every household and business establishment in the United States. Using Census Bureau maps, census enumerators manually coded every living quarters to its appropriate census geography. By 1960, this had become a very time

consuming and expensive process. The 1960 census employed a new collection technique. Instead of having an enumerator deliver every 1960 census questionnaire, the Census Bureau experimented with having the U.S. Post Office deliver the forms to households in selected areas. The census enumerators then collected the completed form from each household and completed long-form questionnaires as appropriate. The 1960 geocoding process remained unchanged; census enumerators still assigned each living quarters to its geographic location based on personal observation.

The success of the U.S. Post Office delivery of the 1960 census questionnaires experiment led to the adoption of the "mail out/mail back," or mail census, technique for many more households in the 1970 and subsequent censuses. This required major changes in the Census Bureau's approach for preparing geographic products that supported the census since enumerators no longer visited every household. The new self-enumeration approach resulted in the development of address coding guides (ACGs) in the late 1960s, which provided computer-based information that allowed the Census Bureau to link addresses to streets and other features shown on existing and updated Census Bureau maps and thereby to preassign mailing addresses to the correct geographic locations. The Census Bureau used these ACGs and an enhanced file structure, called the Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding Files (GBF/DIME-File), to process the work place responses from the 1970 census. In simple terms, the GBF/DIME-File technique enhanced the ACG files by encoding more features and providing powerful new file editing capabilities. The primary function of the GBF/DIME-File still was to enable automated geographic coding of addresses to Census Bureau geographic units (geocoding), just as it was with the ACGs. These techniques were enhanced and improved through use in the 1972 and 1977 economic censuses, the 1980 decennial census, and the 1982 economic censuses.

All the geographic products from past censuses, including the maps, the ACGs, the GBF/DIME-Files, and the geographic reference files, have several items in common: they all are different ways of describing the Earth's surface. Each product was prepared separately, requiring the complex clerical operations of hundreds of people. These numerous products eventually caused problems for the Census Bureau. Errors from each product accumulated, introducing inconsistencies when these products were used together. For example, the simple transformation of digits in a geographic code (such as coding 1987 instead of 1978) or omission of a block number resulted in mismatches between products in all subsequent geographic products and processes.

The TIGER System uses a variety of new approaches to deal with the geographic problems of the past. The Census Bureau built the TIGER

data base, the geographic "heart" of the TIGER System, in time to meet the needs of the 1990 decennial census. Simplistically, the TIGER data base consolidated the separately prepared maps and other geographic products of the past into one nationwide data base, capable of providing the products and services necessary for the 1990 decennial census, and subsequently to support the economic censuses and surveys as well as other Census Bureau programs.

To avoid duplicating geographic automation work done by others, the Census Bureau sponsored and participated in a series of contracts and committees to develop a functional requirements statement. As a result of these investigations and other discussions, the Census Bureau entered into a major cooperative project with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). This project refined the automated processes developed to convert USGS 1:100,000-scale maps into computer-readable files that would meet the mission responsibilities of both agencies. A description of this entire process and the specific techniques and design criteria for the TIGER data base can be obtained by writing to Robert W. Marx, Chief, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

The TIGER data base and the underlying digital 1:100,000-scale map data are becoming a major contributing element in both government and private uses of automated mapping and geocoding activities. The TIGER System is rich in possibilities for the geographic products the Census Bureau will produce for the 1990 census data products program. It is easy to let one's imagination conjure up new and exciting products from the TIGER data base--full-color maps detailing data distributions, microcomputer-based GIS, and all the maps for the entire country on a CD-ROM disk, direct access to Census Bureau data tabulations through a "map" displayed on a graphic computer terminal, and so forth. While the possibilities are many, the Census Bureau had to make its final choices with a realistic assessment of what 1990 census geographic products can be produced on schedule, in an economical manner, and within realistic budgetary expectations. The planned geographic products described here balance these often competing goals and, at the same time, provide an appropriate range of geographic products that will ensure maximum utility of the TIGER data base to produce products that will benefit the majority of the data users of Census Bureau geographic and data products.

In addition to the products presented here, the Census Bureau may produce additional geographic products as part of special tabulation programs, such as the User Defined Area Program and the Census Transportation Planning Package.

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

The Census Bureau defines "geographic" products as those products that are primarily geographic in nature. For example, the 1980 census maps, Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS), Master Area Reference Files (MARF), and GBF/DIME-Files are considered geographic products. The 1980 Summary Tape Files (STF) and printed reports are not "geographic" products in this context, despite the fact that they are organized by geographic areas.

The design and release of the geographic products for 1990 have been tailored to fit the data products tabulation and publication program, which is similar in geographic coverage and content to the 1980 census, except that the data products will be produced on an accelerated schedule, and in many cases, issued in a different sequence and in additional formats.

The catalog of geographic products planned for the 1990 census includes an exciting list of items, some old, some new, some merely repackaged. The TIGER/Line files replace the GBF/DIME-Files. The MARF information is now embedded in the STFs. More thematic maps are planned and several geographic publications are proposed.

The ability to produce a wide variety of geographic products is made possible by virtue of the TIGER data base. In previous censuses obtaining the necessary map base information was a labor-intensive, time-consuming process. With the TIGER data base, the limiting factors are the computer programming resources need to extract and manipulate the data and the costs of publication.

The Census Bureau characterizes the geographic products in three broad categories: 1) Maps (showing information on the geographic structure represented by the tabulated data or providing displays of data in appropriate geographic distributions); 2) publications (providing primarily geographic information); and, 3) computer files (providing primarily geographic information). A description of each of these three broad categories follows.

PLANNED TIGER SYSTEM DATA PRODUCT MAPS

The mapping services that support Bureau of the Census operations can be grouped into three major categories: internal maps, data product maps, and special request maps. Internal maps are produced for use in various activities such as field data collection, precensus and postcensus local review, voting district and statistical areas delineation, TIGER data base updating, and so forth. Data product maps are designed for use with the data the Census Bureau tabulates. They are produced to appear in or accompany printed data reports, data microfiche, and summary tape files. Normally, data product maps

are reproduced in large quantities using printing plates produced from negatives; occasionally, they are prepared as wall maps. Special request maps are produced on a cost-reimbursable basis in support of other Federal agency programs, commercial requests, and so forth. This section of the paper will address only the maps that will accompany the data products.

Essentially, the data product maps planned for the 1990 census can be divided into two generic categories based on the purpose of the maps: summary reference outline maps, and statistical (thematic) maps. Summary reference outline maps display the geographic entities and their names/codes for which the Census Bureau will tabulate 1990 census data, while thematic maps present the spatial distribution and relative magnitude of selected 1990 census data and related information using patterns or colors.

The data product maps will be produced in two forms: 1) as electrostatically plotted map sheets sold separately from the 1990 census data products--be those products a printed report, a frame of microfiche, a summary tape file (STF), or a CD-ROM--and 2) as film negatives used to make printing plates for pages to be included in the 1990 census printed reports.

The electrostatically plotted maps will be the first data product maps produced from the 1990 census. They will be prepared to accompany the special population summaries provided by the Census Bureau in accordance with the requirements of Public Law 94-171 (P.L. 94-171). The Congress has mandated through this legislation that the Census Bureau provide to the states, before April 1, 1991, population counts for purposes of redistricting various representational areas. All planned P.L. 94-171 map products will be summary reference outline maps. They will be monochromatic (black and white), electrostatically plotted, stand-alone paper map products, generally produced using batch computer processes with little or no interactive editing.

As currently planned, the maps to be included in the published 1990 census reports, on the other hand, will be printed in the traditional sense. With few exceptions, they will be of high image quality, monochromatic, and interactively edited by skilled cartographers. Some of the thematic maps will be stand-alone, multicolor, printed products. These also will be interactively edited. Although the data product maps are being planned for distribution as hard-copy products, the Census Bureau also is investigating the feasibility of releasing selected publication map images on CD-ROM.

All 1990 census data product maps will be produced in one of three standard sizes: page-size, two-page size, and "full" size. Page-size is

approximately 8 1/2 x 11 inches, two-page size is approximately 11 x 17 inches, and full size ranges from two-page size to approximately 36 x 42 inches.

The geographic coverage of the individual map sheets comprising the various data product map types will vary. Coverage refers to the areal extent of the geographic entity being mapped. The entire United States will be the mapping entity for most thematic maps and some of the summary reference outline map types. Alaska and Hawaii generally will be shown as insets when the United States is the mapping unit.

Data product map scale will depend on the parameters of map size, map coverage, and map content. The thematic maps almost always will be small-scale maps. They normally will include only a limited number of tabulation area boundaries and names for reference. Most traditional cartographic base features, with the exception of very large bodies of water, typically will not be shown. Similarly, most of the small-scale summary reference outline maps will display only a few levels of 1990 census geography. On these maps, when cartographic base features are shown, they generally will be limited to those coincident with the displayed geographic entity boundaries to assure proper data user orientation. Large- and medium-scale summary reference outline maps will be used to portray a wide variety of 1990 census geographic entities; some will include detailed cartographic base features.

A complete listing and brief description of the planned data product maps under each of the two generic categories follows. These also are summarized for quick reference in Appendix C. The timing for producing each series will follow the schedule for dissemination of the 1990 census data as outlined in the Census Bureau brochure "*1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*," (July 1989). Essentially, the sequence of release will be P.L. 94-171 products first, followed by the basic population and housing report series, then the special reports.

Summary Reference (Outline) Maps

These map series focus on a specific level of geographic information represented by the statistics in each published report. Each map series will vary in content and scale based on the final 1990 census data products program; most will be small-scale. Some series will show only area names with symbolized boundaries, and some also will show the symbolized boundaries along with the names of the linear features that the boundaries follow. The map series currently planned are listed below.

1990 Census Block-Numbered Maps: The block-numbered maps are the backbone of the decennial census. These large-scale maps will show the greatest detail and most complete set of geographic information. Thus, they will depict the smallest geographic areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data--the tabulation blocks--along with their identifying numbers. The maps also will show many other tabulation area boundaries in detail, including ground features that are used first for 1990 census enumerator reference and later as tabulation area boundaries. While the TIGER System permits the production of maps in a variety of formats and at a variety of scales, cost considerations and priorities among the range of geographic products to be made available to the public at Census Bureau expense will limit the production of this map series to the most frequently requested format. The Census Bureau is calling this format the "1990 Census County Block Map." Anyone desiring a map showing this detail in a different format or at a different scale either can purchase the necessary computer files to generate their own customized maps, or can contract with the Census Bureau to produce the desired maps on a cost-reimbursable basis.

The intent of the 1990 Census County Block Map series is to produce for each county and statistically equivalent area a county-wide map on the smallest possible number of map sheets at the maximum practical scale. The 1980 census Metropolitan Map Series sheet format will not be retained. The 1990 map series will depict each county on one or more map sheets--depending on the areal size and shape of the county, the number of blocks in the county, and the density of the block pattern--that will allow displaying all block numbers and feature identifiers legibly. Each county will consist of one or more parent sheets at one of 7 standard scales, plus larger-scale insets as required. This means that the map for a particular county could be at a scale different from its neighboring counties. Insets often will be single sheets at a larger scale. In densely developed areas, where the area requiring an inset will not fit on one sheet, multiple-sheet insets will be used. An index showing map sheet and inset coverage will be included. The maps will be produced in a standard sheet size of 36 inches x 42 inches with a maximum 32 inch x 32 inch map display area. The 1990 Census County Block Map will not be issued in printed form; it will be available only in an electrostatic plotter version.

For states that participated in Phase 2 of the Voting District Program, there will be a version of these maps for affected counties that depict the voting district boundaries and numbers as supplied by the state. This version of the maps will be produced on the time schedule for the release of the P.L. 94-171 data. They will be called the "P.L. 94-171 County Block Maps" to distinguish them from the 1990 Census County Block Maps that will be produced to accompany the summary tape files and subsequent microfiche block data.

American Indian/Alaska Native Areas (AI/ANA) Outline Map: These maps will show the boundaries and names of American Indian reservations (including associated off-reservation trust lands), tribal jurisdiction statistical areas in Oklahoma, tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations. They also will show the boundaries and names of states, counties, county subdivisions and places. The intent is to produce one or more page-size maps for each entity to fit the printed reports.

American Indian/Alaska Native Areas of the U.S.: This will be a two-page-size map of the United States showing the boundaries of AI/ANAs, states, and counties for the United States. Only the name of each AI/ANA is shown. Names of states and counties will not appear.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps: These maps will show census tract/block numbering area boundaries and numbers, the features underlying these boundaries, and the names of the underlying features, as appropriate. They also will show the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, and places. These maps will be available in both printed and electrostatic plots to accompany the summary tape files and printed census tract/block numbering area data reports. The scale of the maps will be optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each area to a minimum, but will vary by area. For dense areas, where the census tract/block numbering area numbers cannot be shown, insets at a larger scale will be created. Insets will be placed on the parent sheet where feasible.

Congressional District Outline Map--103rd Congress: One map will be prepared for each state showing the relationship of the reapportioned congressional districts of the 103rd Congress--the first to be redistricted as a result of the 1990 census--to county boundaries. It also will show the locations and names of the larger places in each state. For those counties that are split by congressional district boundaries, plans are to prepare more detailed page-size maps showing the congressional district boundary relationship to county subdivision and place boundaries, plus the census tract/block numbering area/block group boundaries (where the states used those entities in defining their districts) as well as selected underlying map features and their names, such as roads, railroads and streams.

County Subdivision Outline Maps: These maps will show the names and boundaries of all counties (and statistically equivalent areas) and county subdivisions (MCDs, CCDs, subMCDs, and so on) in each state and statistically equivalent area, as well as all places for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in the 1990 census. They also will depict AI/ANAs: American Indian reservations (and associated off-reservation trust lands), Alaska Native Regional Corporations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas of Oklahoma, tribal designated statistical areas, and Alaska Native village statistical areas. Within the bound publications,

these maps will be partitioned into multiple, page-size sheets; the scale will vary from state to state. An index to multiple sheets will be provided for each state. Plans are to also prepare an electrostatic plotted composite map of each whole state and state equivalent at a much larger but uniform scale, usually on one or two map sheets. The sheet size will be approximately 36" x 42" and the scale probably will be 1:500,000. All boundaries will be as of January 1, 1990. Because of the early time schedule for the release of the P.L. 94-171 data, the electrostatic plotter version will be produced first.

Metropolitan Areas of the U.S.: This will be a two-page-size map showing the boundaries of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), states, and counties for the United States and Puerto Rico. Only the name of each MSA, CMSA, and PMSA are shown; names of states and counties will not appear.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Areas: This will be approximately seventeen slightly overlapping sections covering the United States showing state, county, and PUMS "area" boundaries and names. An index map to the sheets will be provided.

Regions and Divisions of the U.S.: This will be a page-size map of the United States showing state, region, and division boundaries and names.

State/County Outline Map: This will be a page-size, state-based map series showing state and county boundaries and names. Also shown are state capitals and selected places.

State Metropolitan Area Outline Maps: This map series will display county boundaries and names along with the extent of MSAs, CMSAs, and PMSAs and their names within each state. It also will show the location and name of the state capital and the locations and names of the larger places in each state. The plan is to prepare one page-size map per state to fit the printed 1990 census reports. For those metropolitan areas that extend into adjacent states, the map will portray the full extent of the area on all affected state maps.

Urbanized Area Outline Maps: Plans are to prepare two types of maps that will show the extent of each 1990 urbanized area (UA). For the printed reports, the plan is to prepare small-scale maps that will show the extent and component entities (states, counties, county subdivisions, places and AI/ANAs) of each 1990 urbanized area. Often several small urbanized areas will be grouped on a page; a few large urbanized areas will require entire pages or multiple pages.

The Census Bureau also plans to prepare a separate map for each 1990 urbanized area that will show the urbanized area boundaries, the

features underlying these boundaries, and the names of the underlying features, as appropriate. These maps also will show the boundaries and names of states, counties, county subdivisions, places, AI/ANAs and UAs. These maps will be available only in electrostatic plotter versions. The scale of the maps will be optimized to keep the number of map sheets for each area to a minimum, but the scale will vary by urbanized area.

Urbanized Areas of the U.S.: This will be a two-page size-map of the United States showing the boundaries of UAs, states, and counties for the United States and Puerto Rico. Only the name of each UA is shown. Names of states and counties will not appear.

U. S. County Outline Map: This small-scale map of the United States will show the boundaries and names for all counties and statistically equivalent areas as of January 1, 1990, including those in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific outlying areas. The sheet size will be approximately 3' x 4' and the scale for most areas probably will be 1:5,000,000.

Voting District Outline Map: These maps will show voting district numbers, voting district boundaries, the features underlying these boundaries, and the names of the underlying features as appropriate. They also will show the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, and places. The mapping unit will be a county with a variable scale. The maps will not be printed but made available only in an electrostatic plotter version and then only for those counties for which the state provided voting districts under Phase 2 of the Voting District Program.

Statistical (Thematic) Maps

The second major publication-map category is statistical or thematic maps--that is, maps generally depicting the distribution of, or changes in, specific demographic and nondemographic qualities of American life across geographic areas. These maps, provide material for studying spatial variations and the relative magnitude of given sets of census data, and will be published both as single-sheet wall maps, primarily in the GE-50 and GE-70 series, and at half-page, or two-page size to be bound in the various printed U.S. summary reports. Typically, the maps will be multicolor and will cover specific themes. The GE-50 and GE-70 series are intended for either wall display or desk use.

Printed Thematic Maps (page-size): Approximately 24 maps are planned under assorted titles. The two standard titles include "Major Acquisitions and Dates of Admission of States" and "Centers of United States Population: 1790-1990." Additional choropleth maps are planned for each of the following report topics: population and

housing counts, general population characteristics, general housing characteristics, social and economic characteristics, and detailed housing characteristics.

Printed Thematic Maps (wall-size): These are full-size (30" x 42" or 20" x 30") color maps of the United States at a scale of 1:5,000,000 (GE-50 Series) or 1:7,500,000 (GE-70 Series). Approximately twenty maps are planned. Standard titles include: Metropolitan Areas of the United States, Districts of the 103rd Congress, 1990 Population Distribution Map (daytime view, 1990 Population Distribution Map (nighttime view), and 1990 Population Distribution Map (with physical relief). Additional choropleth titles depicting selected 1990 census data by county will be issued. The subject content of which will be determined by the subject matter division.

TIGER SYSTEM GEOGRAPHIC PUBLICATIONS

In addition to producing the maps and computer files, the TIGER data base affords the opportunity to prepare a variety of reports that present, cartographically or in tabular format, information on the geographic distribution of the population, land and water area, and other subjects of a geographic nature. The reports either planned or currently under consideration are listed below. Several are reports that have been issued in each of the last several censuses while others have not been issued for several decades because of the high cost involved in compiling the base information--information that is now easily derivable from the TIGER data base. The intent is to issue the reports on a flow basis. The limiting factor will be availability of funds.

Area Measurement of the United States: This will be a report presenting measurements of surface area for states, counties, minor civil divisions, and places for which 1990 census of population statistics are published. Separate measurement totals will be shown for inland water, and total areas, in square miles. In addition, 1990 population totals and population per square mile of land area will be included.

Boundary and Annexation Survey 1980-1989: This report will present boundary change information (such as number and size of annexations and detachments) for incorporated municipalities of 2,500 or more population by state. Also, presented are tables listing new municipal incorporations, disincorporations, mergers, and other selected actions regardless of population size; and tables ranking municipalities by both land area and increase in land area during the period covered.

Centers of Population for States and Counties 1950-1990: This report will present both a graphic and tabular description of the population of the United States and each state from 1950 to 1990 based on counts of population obtained in the corresponding decennial censuses. Also

included will be a table giving the 1990 population centers for each county. The report will include a map showing the population center of each state and for the United States for each of the reference years.

Congressional District Atlas - 103rd Congress of the United States: This atlas will contain maps of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. The maps will depict the boundaries and numbers of the congressional districts of the 103rd Congress of the United States--the first Congress based on the reapportionment predicated on the 1990 census. The atlas also will include listings that identify the congressional districts related to each incorporated municipality, governmentally functioning county subdivision, and county for states with more than one district, and a listing that shows the counties located entirely or partly in each congressional district.

The atlas will include a state map for each state that shows the outline and name of each county or county equivalent, the state capital, and generally all places of 25,000 or more inhabitants based on the results of the 1990 census. Larger-scale maps and/or inset maps will be included where necessary to show geographic details when a congressional district boundary divides a county.

Geographic Identification Code Scheme 1990 Census: This publication will document the geographic code structure used for the 1990 census. It will include various tables that present the names of political and statistical subdivisions and their related 1990 census geographic and descriptive codes. The codes correspond to those on the summary tapes and other files, and will include the five-digit FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards) codes for all places and related entities. Also included will be a brief census definition of the geographic areas included in the census and a description of the coding scheme used for each of them in census data products. One of the tables will provide 1980-1990 code equivalences for all counties, MCDs, and places which had intercensal identifying code revisions.

Population and Housing Atlas: This proposed volume will contain a variety of maps depicting socio-economic data from the 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing. The majority of the maps will be choropleth and dot distribution maps of the U.S. by county. The remainder of the maps will either be of other types, such as proportional circle maps, flow maps, and so forth, or will cover smaller geographic areas such as metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and so forth.

Population Within 50 and 100 Miles of Selected Points: This report will present estimates of the 1990 population of the United States residing within 50 miles of approximately 1,000 points. Each point

will represent a city with 25,000 or more inhabitants, or cities classified as "central cities" of metropolitan areas. Separate points will be designated for each of the five boroughs that comprise New York City. The information provided will include the latitude and longitude of the selected point, the 1990 population of the city, and the total U.S. population within 50 and 100 miles of the selected point. Also included will be a U.S. map showing the points.

TIGER Documentation: This is a multi-volume set of technical documentation for the Census Bureau's TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System. All aspects of the TIGER System are discussed: genesis of the system, file structures, modules, list structures, and data elements. The county topological partitions, the TIGER dictionary, and the Geographic Catalog are all documented. A full set of descriptive appendixes and a full index are included. Note: This documentation is designed for technical users.

Zones of Equal Population in the United States - 1990: This report (with tables and maps) will compare population and land area of the United States for a specified number of north-south zones and a specified number of east-west zones. The tables provide statistics on the approximate land area, percent of total U.S. land area, total population, and percent of U.S. population for each of the specified zones. The maps will provide a visual analysis of the unevenness of the distribution of the U.S. population.

TIGER SYSTEM DATA BASE EXTRACTS

The Geography Division plans to produce several computer files from the TIGER data base. These files will provide the data user with basic geographic information in digital form. The Census Bureau calls these digital products the "TIGER System Data Base Extracts" because they each provide an extract of selected information from the TIGER data base.

These digital products replace and expand upon similar products the Census Bureau produced ten years ago for the 1980 census. The TIGER/Line files replace the 1980 GBF/DIME-Files; the TIGER/Boundary files replace the 1980 county boundary files; the TIGER/GICS replaces the 1980 GICS file, and the TIGER/Comparability file replaces the 1980-1970 Census Tract Comparability file.

For the first time, the data users have access to digital data for all features displayed on the 1990 census map sheets, as well as the associated census geographic area codes for each side of the feature. This information will be available in two formats: the TIGER/Line files and the TIGER/DataBase. A number of commercial software vendors

are able to use the TIGER/Line files as direct input to their geographic information system (GIS); Appendix D provides a list of vendors who have informed the Census Bureau that they support this format. Using either of these TIGER extract products as the basis for a GIS will allow the data user to spatially display and analyze the 1990 census data distributed on the STF data files.

The Census Bureau also has a microcomputer based Bulletin Board System (BBS) that is available to keep data users up to date on the availability of TIGER extract products or to ask questions or learn more about the TIGER extract products. This BBS is operated by the State Data Center program; data users need only to complete a brief questionnaire and then "jump" to the TIGER Conference. The telephone number is (301) 763-1568. The state data centers will have copies of the TIGER products and are knowledgeable about all the data files that the Census Bureau will produce from the 1990 census. Data users are encouraged to discuss their data needs with their state data center; data users may be surprised how easy it is to obtain and use data from all of the Census Bureau's activities.

TIGER/Line Files: The TIGER/Line file is the first TIGER data base extract available. This product is very similar to the GBF/DIME-Files that the Census Bureau produced for the major urban areas following the 1980 census. The Census Bureau is making this product available in four versions: Prototype (now available), Precensus (now available), Initial Voting District Codes (to be made available August - October 1990) and 1990 census (to be made available by March 1991).

Planned Versions of the TIGER/Line Files

Version	Dates Available	Vintage of Governmental Unit Boundaries	Feature/Feature Name/ Address Range Updates	Voting District Codes
Prototype	Feb-Apr 1989	1980	All Counties (Initial TIGER File Building Operation)	No
Precensus	Oct 89-Feb 90	1980 and 1988	528 Counties (Major Urban Areas Vendor Address List Matching/Resolution)	No
Initial Voting District Codes	Aug-Oct 1990	1980 and 1990 (Initial)	2,512 Counties (Prelist/Precanvass/ Initial Local Official)	Yes (Initial)
1990 Census	Jan-Mar 1991	1980 and 1990 (Final)	All Counties (List Enumerate/ Final Local Official)	Yes (Final)

The TIGER/Line file is a "flat" file that contains six record types that are sufficient to construct a topological data base. It also can be an address reference file for automated geocoding, but only for the same geographic areas that the 345 GBF/DIME-Files covered. (The Census Bureau has not yet added the address range information for any additional geographic area). Data users can obtain TIGER/Line files from the Census Bureau Data User Services Division for every county in the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific Outlying Areas of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, and Palau. The Census Bureau has priced these files on the basis of the number of counties that are purchased at one time within a single state; the price varies with the version of the TIGER/Line file. The Precensus TIGER/Line file is \$200 for the first county in a state and \$25 for each additional county in the same state ordered at the same time.

There are some major differences between the prototype and precensus versions of the TIGER/Line files. The prototype version contains only unverified 1980 political boundaries. The precensus version contains both the 1980 political boundaries and the 1988 political boundaries as reported in the Census Bureau's 1988 Boundary and Annexation Survey. It also has additional address range information captured as part of the Census Bureau's 1990 census effort to code the 60 million addresses in the major urban areas. The Census Bureau also has changed the record format in the precensus version to accommodate a permanent record number and some additional data items.

The Initial Voting District Codes version of the TIGER/Line file will contain the initial voting district codes (where supplied by the states that participated in Phase 2 of the Voting District Program), many census enumerators corrections in that portion of the country where the Census Bureau is conducting the census by mail, and the initial 1990 tabulation political boundaries and tabulation block numbers based on the 1990 Boundary and Annexation Survey. This version of the file will be extremely helpful to states that use a geographic information system (GIS) to assist them in the redistricting process as it will provide the initial voting district codes and tabulation block codes in sufficient time for the state to build their data files.

The 1990 census version of the TIGER/Line file will contain the final 1990 census tabulation geographic area codes: the political boundaries as of January 1, 1990 (the reference date for the political boundaries used to tabulate the 1990 decennial census) and the 1990 census tabulation block numbers (3-digit collection block number plus one character alphabetic suffix). This version also will contain the final voting district codes and the 1990 Census Designated Place codes.

Both the precensus and the 1990 census versions of the TIGER/Line files will be available on CD-ROM disks. The Precensus TIGER/Line files sell for \$250 per disk, regardless of the number of counties on the disk. The Census Bureau expects that the entire Nation will fill about 40 disks. This CD-ROM product makes the TIGER/Line files easily accessible to microcomputer users.

TIGER/DataBase: During 1991, the Census Bureau also plans to release a TIGER/DataBase extract from the TIGER data base. The TIGER/DataBase extract will be in the Federal Spatial Data Transfer Standard format that is expected to be a FIPS standard in 1990. This format provides the data user with the points, lines, and areas and the necessary linkages so that the data user does not have to rebuild the topological structure. This is a much more complicated data structure to use than the TIGER/Line file, but it does provide the data user with point and area information not available in the TIGER/Line files. It will not include any of the data fields that violate U.S. Title 13 disclosure rules.

TIGER/Boundary: The Census Bureau also plans to release in 1991 the TIGER/Boundary files which are files similar in content and purpose as the 1980 County Boundary File. The Census Bureau plans to produce TIGER/Boundary files for both county boundaries and census tract/BNA boundaries nationwide. The Census Bureau proposes to release each of these two files in two versions, one with a "full" set of coordinates for the boundaries suitable for use on mainframe and minicomputers, and a second version with "thinned" coordinates suitable for use on microcomputers. The Census Bureau anticipates that the "thinned" version will be extremely useful in conjunction with microcomputer software that can import digital boundary files. The Census Bureau is looking at the possibility of distributing the "thinned" version of the TIGER/Boundary files on CD-ROM.

TIGER/Comparability: In 1991, the Census Bureau will release a computer file that provides a comparison between the 1980 and 1990 census tracts. It is anticipated this file will be comparable to a similar file produced after the 1980 census that showed comparability between the 1970 and 1980 census tracts. There is no comparability between the 1980 and 1990 block numbering areas, or between the 1980 enumeration districts and any 1990 geographic area.

TIGER/GICS: A file that provides the name, United States codes, and geographic area code for every geographic area for which the Census Bureau will provide data.

TIGER/GRF-N: The GRF-N (Geographic Reference File-Names), provides the names for the census geographic area codes contained in the Precensus TIGER/Line files. Having a precensus GRF-N file

available enables users of the Precensus TIGER/Line files to associate a name to a geographic area code without resorting to printed publications from the 1980 census or from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the publisher of FIPS PUB 55 which provides the name for each FIPS code.

Map Sheet Corner Point Coordinate File: This file contains information about the Precensus Local Review map sheets that the Census Bureau sent to every functioning governmental unit. It contains the basic information about the scale and coverage of the map sheets. This file is available from the Data User Services Division for \$275. If there is sufficient interest, the Census Bureau will produce additional versions of this file for the map sheets that are produced for the Postcensus Local Review Program and for the map sheets that will accompany the Public Law 94-171 data file.

APPENDIX A

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS DEFINITIONS

POLITICAL AREAS

United States : The 50 states and the District of Columbia.

states: The 50 states; in addition, for purposes at data presentation, the Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and each of the Pacific Outlying Areas (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, and Palau) as the statistical equivalent of a state.

counties, parishes, statistical equivalent areas: The primary subdivisions of each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Outlying Areas: counties for 48 states; parishes for Louisiana; boroughs and census areas for Alaska; independent cities in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia; municipios in Puerto Rico; and several other entities in the Virgin Islands and Pacific Outlying Areas.

minor civil divisions (MCDs): The primary political subdivisions, or administrative subdivisions of a county for a statistical equivalent entity, in 28 states, Puerto Rico, and several Pacific Outlying Areas. MCDs include townships, towns (in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), Barrios (in Puerto Rico), and various other legally defined county subdivisions including functioning governmental units and nonfunctioning administrative entities. Also see "unorganized territories."

sub-minor civil divisions (sub-MCDs): Legally defined subdivisions of a minor civil division. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau recognizes only the subbarrios in Puerto Rico as sub-MCDs.

incorporated places: Governmental entities, incorporated under state law as cities, towns (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), boroughs (excluding Alaska and New York), and villages, having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

American Indian reservations (AIRs): American Indian areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government or a state government. The reservations and their boundaries are identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and state governments.

American Indian trust lands: Lands held in trust by the Federal Government for either a tribe (tribal trust lands) or an individual member of that tribe (individual trust lands). The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data only for off-reservation trust lands delineated on maps for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs): One of 13 corporate entities established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203) to carry out business and nonprofit activities by and for Native Alaskans under the act. Twelve ANRCs have specific boundaries and cover the State of Alaska except for the Annette Islands Reserve; the thirteenth covers Alaska Natives not resident in Alaska who do not identify with any of the other 12 corporations.

Alaska Native villages (ANVs): See "Alaska Native village statistical areas."

Congressional Districts (CDs): The 435 areas established for the purpose of electing persons to the U.S. House of Representatives.

voting districts (election precincts) (VTDs): In 1990 census usage, any area defined by a state or local government for purposes of elections and delineation on maps for the Census Bureau by the states.

STATISTICAL AREAS

regions/divisions: Groupings of states established by the Census Bureau for the presentation of census data for large areas of the United States. The four census regions are subdivided into nine divisions.

metropolitan areas (MAs): Highly populated, economically integrated areas, consisting of one or more counties (MCDs in New England) established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). There are several types of metropolitan areas each having its own specific definition.

urbanized areas (UAs): Densely settled areas consisting of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally having one or more central places and including adjacent areas which generally have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.

Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs): Statistical areas that represent the settled portions of Alaska Native villages (tribes, bands, clans, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska established without legal boundaries pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act). ANVSAs are delineated for the 1990 census by officials of the appropriate Alaska Native Regional Corporation and other knowledgeable officials.

tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs): Areas identified and delineated by Federal or state recognized American Indian tribal governments, without a land base (reservation), to encompass the American Indian population area over which the tribal governments have jurisdiction.

tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSAs): Areas identified and delineated by Oklahoma tribal officials to encompass the American population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction.

census county divisions (CCDs): Subdivisions of counties, established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local officials, as the statistical equivalent of MCDs for the presentation of data in 21 states that do not have well defined MCDs; that is, no MCDs have been established by law, or the MCDs that exist do not serve a legal or administrative governmental purpose, are not well known, have poorly defined boundaries, and/or have frequent boundary changes.

unorganized territories (UTs): In MCD states, the portions of counties that are not included in any MCDs or incorporated places.

census designated places (CDPs): Densely settled population centers that are not incorporated, but which resemble incorporated places in that local people can identify the settlement with a name. CDPs are identified and delineated by local officials based on Census Bureau criteria.

census tracts: Small, locally delineated statistical subdivisions of metropolitan and other selected counties, generally having stable boundaries and, when first established, designed to have relatively homogeneous demographic characteristics and to contain between 2,500 and 8,000 inhabitants.

block numbering areas (BNAs): Areas delineated for the purpose of grouping and numbering census blocks in counties where census tracts have not been established.

block groups (BGs): Combinations of census blocks that share the same first digit in their identifying number within a census tract or BNA.

census blocks: Small geographic areas normally bounded by streets and other visible features and occasionally by legal boundaries and other nonvisible boundaries in rural areas; census blocks may be as small as an individual city block, a combination of several city blocks or may cover several square miles. Blocks do not cross census tract, BNA, or county boundaries. Blocks are the smallest areas for which the Census Bureau provides data.

APPENDIX B
CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

	<u>1980</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Number</u>
POLITICAL AREAS		
United States	1	1
States and statistically equivalent areas	57	57
States	50	50
District of Columbia	1	1
Outlying areas	6	6
Counties and statistically equivalent areas	3,231	3,248
Minor civil divisions	30,450	30,410 E
Sub-minor civil divisions	265	145
Incorporated places	19,176	19,425 E
Consolidated cities	---	6
American Indian reservations	278	310 E
American Indian entities with trust lands	37	50 E
Alaska Native villages	209	----
Alaska Native Regional Corporations	12	12
Congressional districts	435	435
Voting districts (election precincts)	36,361	90,000 E

APPENDIX B

CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS (continued)

<u>STATISTICAL AREAS</u>	<u>1980 Number</u>	<u>1990 Number</u>
Regions	4	4
Divisions	9	9
Metropolitan areas	---	---
MSA	---	267 *
CMSA	---	21 *
PMSA	---	73 *
SMSA	323	---
SCSA	17	---
Urbanized Areas	373	425 E
Alaska Native village statistical areas	---	217
Tribal designated statistical areas	---	25
Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas	---	17
County subdivisions	5,827	5,906
Census county divisions	5,512	5,582
Unorganized territories	274	284
Other statistically equivalent areas	41	40
Census designated places	3,733	4,500 E
Census tracts	43,691	50,000 E
Block numbering areas	3,423	11,400 E
Enumeration districts	102,235	---
Block groups	156,163	234,000 E
Tabulated portions	197,957	357,500 E
Blocks	2,473,679	6,900,000 E
Tabulated portions	2,545,416	---

---=Not applicable

E=Estimate

*As established by OMB on June 30, 1989

APPENDIX C

1990 CENSUS PLANNED DATA PRODUCT MAPS

PART A - ELECTROSTATIC PLOTTED MAPS

Map Product	Est. Map Sheets	First Issue	
		Date	Report
1. P.L. 94-171 Maps			
P.L. 94-171 County Block Maps	90,000	1Q-91	PL94-171
County Subdivision Outline Maps (composite version)	100	1Q-91	PL94-171
VTD Outline Maps	4,000	1Q-91	PL94-171
2. STF Reference Maps			
1990 Census County Block Maps	90,000	2Q-91	STF-1B
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps	4,200	1Q-91	PL94-171
Urbanized Area Outline Maps (with boundary features)	400	3Q-92	STF-2C

PART B - PRINTED MAPS

Map Product	Est. Map Sheets	First Issue	
		Date	Report
1. Reference Maps Included in Published Reports			
State/County Outline Maps	57	3Q-91	CPH-1
State/Metropolitan Area Outline Maps	57	4Q-91	CPH-2
County Subdivision Outline Maps	300	3Q91	CPH-1
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps	4,200	3Q-92	CPH-3
Urbanized Area Outline Maps (without boundary features)	400	4Q-91	CPH-2
American Indian/Alaska Native Areas Outline Maps (individual)	500	3Q-92	CP-1-1A
Regions and Divisions of the U.S.	1	2Q-92	CPH-1*
Metropolitan Areas of the U.S. (2-page)	1	2Q-92	CPH-2*

*U.S. Summary Report

1 B - PRINTED MAPS (Continued)

Map Product	Est. Map Sheets	First Issue	
		Date	Report
Urbanized Areas of the U.S. (2-page)	1	2Q-92	CPH-2*
American Indian/Alaska Native Areas of the U.S. (2-page)	1	3Q-92	CP-1*
Congressional District Maps (Individual States)	550	1Q-93	CPH-4
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Maps	18	1Q-93	PUMS
2. Thematic Maps Included in Published Reports			
Major Acquisitions & Dates of Admission of States	1	2Q-92	CPH-2*
Centers of U.S. Population: 1790-1990	1	2Q-92	CPH-2*
Population & Housing Counts (2 titles)	2	2Q-92	CPH-2*
General Population Characteristics (4 titles)	4	3Q-92	CP-1*
General Housing Characteristics (4 titles)	4	3Q-92	CH-1*
Social & Economic Characteristics (6 titles)	6	2Q-93	CP-2*
Detailed Housing Characteristics (6 titles)	6	2Q-93	CH-2*
Population & Housing Atlas Maps	580	2Q-93	Atlas
3. Thematic Maps - Individual Sheet			
U.S./County Outline (base map)	1	1Q-91	NA
Day Time Population Distribution	1	4Q-92	NA
Day Time Population Distribution with Physical Relief	1	4Q-92	NA
Night Time Population Distribution	1	2Q-91	NA
Metropolitan Areas of the U.S. (1992, 1993, 1994, 1995)	4	2Q-92	NA
Congressional Districts of the U.S. (103rd, 104th, 105th)	3	4Q-92	NA
Various Choropleth Maps (9 titles)	9	3Q-92	NA

*U.S. Summary Report

APPENDIX D

**Geographic Information System Vendors That Have Apprised the
Census Bureau of Their Capability to Process TIGER/Line Files**

As of March 15, 1990*

<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Package Name</u>
John H. Yeager Address Information Mapping Services 8403 Rockwood Lane Austin, TX 78758 (512) 454-AIMS	
Howard Simkowitz Director, Government Services Caliper Corporation 4819 Cumberland Avenue Chevy Chase, MD 20815 (301) 654-4704	TransCAD GISPlus
Bernie Peterson Contemporary Technology Corporation 3701 West Alabama, Suite 460 Houston, TX 77027 (713) 621-8166	TIGERTAMER TIGERPLOT
R. Carey Gersten DeLorme Mapping Main Street P. O. Box 298 Freeport, ME 04032 (207) 865-4171	DeLorme XMap

* This list will be updated periodically as additional vendors inform the Census Bureau about TIGER/Line file processing capabilities.

Vendor

Package Name

Bill Gilmore
President
Educational Data Systems, Inc.
901 Campisi Way, Suite 160
Campbell, CA 95008

(408) 559-4424

Kimball W. Brace
President
Election Data Services
1522 K Street NW, Suite 626
Washington, DC 20005

(202) 789-2004

Jack Dangermond
President
Environmental Science Research Institute
380 New York Street
Redlands, CA 92373

ARC/Info

(714) 793-2853

William L. Folchi
Vice President, Sales
Etak, Incorporated
1430 O'Brien Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025

ETAK Geocoder

(415) 328-3825

Tom Bramble
GENASYS, Inc.
2629 Redwing Road, #330
Fort Collins, CO 80526

(303) 226-3283

Vendor

Package Name

Nora Sherwood Bryan
GeoBased Systems
12526 High Bluff Drive, Suite 160
San Diego, CA 92130

(619) 481-3119

Donald F. Cooke
President
Geographic Data Technology, Inc.
13 Dartmouth College Highway
Lyme, NH 03768-9713

(603) 795-2183

Safari
GeoSpreadSheet
Matchmaker
GeoDisTrict

R. J. Madill, P. Eng.
Business Manager
GeoVision Corporation
1600 Carling Avenue, Suite 350
Ottawa, Ontario K1Z 8R7
CANADA

(613) 722-9518

Kenneth S. Shain
President
GeoVision, Inc.
270 Scientific Drive, Suite One
Norcross, GA 30092

(404) 448-8224

Yves Payette
Project Engineer
Hydro Quebec
201 Garry Street West
Montreal, Quebec H2P 1S7
CANADA

(514) 384-0009

Vendor

Package Name

Brian E. Nolan
GIS Development Manager
IBM Corporation
Neighborhood Road
Kingston, New York 12401

Geographic Facilities
Information System (GFIS)

(914) 385-5063

Bill Cozzens
Intergraph Corporation
One Madison Industrial Park
Huntsville, AL 35807-4201

MicroStation GIS
TIGRIS
CADMAP

(205) 772-2222

Laszlo C. Bardos
Sales Manager
MapInfo Corporation
200 Broadway
Troy, NY 12180

MapInfo

(518) 274-8673

Steven W. Kinzy
Industry Marketing Manager
McDonnell Douglas
7000 West Center Road, Suite 402
Omaha, NE 68106

(402) 391-2700

Lee Miller
MicroImages, Inc.
201 North 8th Street, Suite 15
Lincoln, NE 68508-1347

Map and Image Processing
System (MIPS)

(402) 477-9554
(402) 477-9559/FAX

Vendor

Package Name

Theodore J. Miller III
Marketing Representative
Montage Information Systems, Inc.
1650 Oakbrook Drive, Suite 435
Norcross, GA 30093

Census Windows: TIGER TOOLS
Mapping Applications
Resource System (MARS)

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SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

Agency: Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Bill No. 3088

Bill Sec. 2

Analyst: Howard

Analysis Pg. No. 664

Budget Pg. No. 520

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>Agency Req. FY 90</u>	<u>Governor's Rec. FY 90*</u>	<u>Subcommittee Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 160,257,574	\$ 153,778,709	\$ 0
Local Aid	30,029,632	28,791,383	317,250
Other Assistance	<u>589,889,744</u>	<u>616,399,082</u>	<u>851,393</u>
Subtotal - Operating	\$ 780,176,950	\$ 798,969,174	\$ 1,168,643
Capital Improvements	<u>4,161,558</u>	<u>4,096,558</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 784,338,508</u>	<u>\$ 803,065,732</u>	<u>\$ 1,168,643</u>
State General Fund:			
State Operations	\$ 67,930,051	\$ 64,857,025	\$ (257,798)
Local Aid	27,164,705	25,898,596	317,250
Other Assistance	<u>270,994,069</u>	<u>277,293,462</u>	<u>895,261</u>
Subtotal - Operating	\$ 366,088,825	\$ 368,049,083	\$ 954,713
Capital Improvements	<u>437,540</u>	<u>372,540</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 366,526,365</u>	<u>\$ 368,421,623</u>	<u>\$ 954,713</u>
FTE Positions	3,319.2	3,315.2	--

* Includes Governor's Budget Amendment No. 1.

Agency Request/Governor's Recommendation

In the submitted budget, SRS requests revised FY 1990 operating expenditures of \$780.2 million, a reduction of \$993,981 from the approved budget. The State General Fund request totals \$366.5 million, a net increase of \$262,262 from the approved budget. In state operations, the agency requests \$160.3 million, an increase of \$2,107,889 from the approved budget. SRS requests supplemental funding of \$2,051,537 in salaries and an increase of \$56,352 in other operating expenditures. The supplemental salary request includes \$1.2 million from the State General Fund. SRS also requests expenditure limitation increases for several special revenue funds, primarily to allow the expenditure of additional federal receipts. Subsequent to submission of the agency budget, SRS estimated that expenditures in the current fiscal year would exceed appropriated amounts by approximately \$57.2 million, including \$34.7 million from the State General Fund. In response to projected overexpenditure of the agency's approved budget, the Secretary proposed certain regulatory changes and other administrative reductions as cost containment measures. Proposed regulatory changes to be effective January 1, 1990 included the elimination of the MediKan program, \$9 per person per month reductions in AFDC and GA, and the elimination of the Attendant Care for Independent Living program. Temporary regulations were also filed to eliminate General Assistance effective February 1, 1990. These and other cost containment measures were anticipated to save approximately \$15 million from the State General Fund in the current fiscal year.

*SWAM
April 2, 1990
Attachment 2*

The Governor recommends expenditures of \$803,065,732 in FY 1990, including \$368,438,117 from the State General Fund. The Governor's recommendation is an increase of \$18,256,801 from the approved budget, including an increase of \$2,804,825 from the State General Fund. Table 4 summarizes the Governor's FY 1990 adjustments to the approved budget. The Governor recommends the elimination of the MediKan and General Assistance programs and the cancellation of the ten percent foster care rate increase scheduled for January 1, 1990. In addition, the Governor recommends that AFDC grants be reduced by \$9 per person per month effective January 1, 1990. The Governor's recommendation deletes three positions and associated operating expenditures recommended by the 1989 Legislature for cost containment in the medical programs and deletes funding for approximately the last half of the year for 34 field positions approved in FY 1990 in conjunction with Medicaid expansion. The Governor's recommendation deletes funding approved for an additional independent living center in the current year and for 150 community mental retardation placements. The Governor recommends additional funding in AFDC, medical assistance and foster care in response to increases in caseloads. In addition, the recommendation includes additional funding of \$21.7 million for long term care. The Governor's recommendation also reflects the deletion of one position in Adult Services.

House Subcommittee Recommendation

The House Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the Governor with the following exceptions:

1. Delete \$16,494 from the State General Fund and add \$16,494 from federal funds for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with Governor's Budget Amendment No. 1. The Governor's Budget included an incorrect state funding match to generate federal funds necessary to finance the Governor's recommended budget in FY 1990.
2. Add \$257,798 from the Social Service Block Grant for salaries and transfer \$257,798 from the State General Fund in salaries to other assistance for grants to adult community living and domestic violence programs. The Subcommittee was informed that SRS made a 5 percent reduction in the grant amounts for these assistance programs for the period January - July, 1990. In addition, the Subcommittee understands that the agency's intent is to use the funds to address a projected salary shortfall. The Subcommittee disagrees with the shift of these funds out of grants and recommends that State General Fund dollars be utilized in the current year to provide this amount. The Subcommittee also recommends that the full amount of these grants be released in FY 1991.
3. Add \$727,344, including \$574,602 from federal vocational rehabilitation funds and \$152,742 from fee funds to secure additional available federal funding. The Subcommittee recommends that additional available federal vocational rehabilitation dollars in both fiscal years be expended at the community level with local sources providing the required twenty percent state match. The Subcommittee recommends the creation of a fee fund to receive these local dollars and serve as a matching fund for federal dollars. The Subcommittee recommends that SRS solicit proposals from local entities for the use of these funds.

4. Add \$692,359 from the State General Fund (\$1,566,068 All Funds) to fund an AFDC caseload of 935,000 person months in FY 1990, as estimated by the agency in their November caseload estimating meeting. The Governor's recommendation includes funding for 921,500 person months in FY 1990. The Subcommittee further recommends that the Senate Subcommittee review caseloads based on the agency's March 16 caseload estimates.
5. Delete \$1,130,341 from the State General Fund (\$2,517,464 All Funds) in projected KanWork savings in the current fiscal year. The Governor's recommendation delayed implementation of the program in seven additional counties from January to April, 1990. The agency states that implementation will be delayed until July 1, 1990.
6. Add \$317,250 from the State General Fund for special purpose grants to community mental retardation centers to provide for one month of funding for 100 additional placements in FY 1990. The Subcommittee further recommends that these funds be targeted towards those individuals who cannot access Medicaid-funded services under the Home and Community Based Services waiver.
7. Add \$267,112 from the State General Fund for the continuation of the current General Assistance program until June 1, 1990. The Subcommittee recommends that payments in May reflect the \$9 per person per month reduction experienced by AFDC households.
8. Add \$808,333 from the State General Fund to commence a new General Assistance program effective June 1, 1990. Item no. 26 in the FY 1991 report describes the features of the new General Assistance program including revised eligibility and residency requirements.
9. The Subcommittee was informed that the appropriations bill does not reduce the state operations expenditure authority of the agency (including salaries and wages and other operating expenditures limitations) in accordance with the Governor's recommendations. The Subcommittee recommends that these adjustments be made in the bill.
10. The Subcommittee discussed the Governor's recommended salary expenditures for the agency in FY 1990 and received testimony concerning a projected shortfall of \$2.3 million in the current fiscal year. The Subcommittee concurs with the Governor's recommendation at this time and recommends that the agency seek a Governor's Budget Amendment to address this shortfall.
11. The Subcommittee reviewed the Regular Medical Assistance budget for FY 1990, and was informed that the agency anticipates expenditures exceeding the Governor's Budget recommendations by \$7.4 million, including \$3.8 million from the State General Fund. The Subcommittee notes that the agency has requested a Governor's Budget Amendment totaling \$2.4 million, including \$1.1 million from the State General Fund to address a portion of this projected shortfall. The Subcommittee also

notes that the agency may pend claims to FY 1991 if caseloads and other factors do result in these additional expenditures.

House Committee Recommendation

The House Committee concurs with the recommendations of the Subcommittee.

House Committee of the Whole Recommendation

The House Committee of the Whole concurs with the recommendations of the committee with the following exceptions:

1. Add \$238,375 from the State General Fund for special purpose community mental retardation grants to provide funding for 50 additional placements in FY 1990.

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>House Adj. FY 90</u>	<u>House Rec. FY 90</u>	<u>Senate Sub. Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 0	\$ 153,778,709	\$ 2,798,183
Local Aid	555,625	29,347,008	(238,375)
Other Assistance	851,393	617,250,475	7,458,902
Subtotal - Operating	\$ 1,407,018	\$ 800,376,192	\$ 10,018,710
Capital Improvements	0	4,096,558	0
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,407,018</u>	<u>\$ 804,472,750</u>	<u>\$ 10,018,710</u>
State General Fund:			
State Operations	\$ (257,798)	\$ 64,599,227	\$ 151,465
Local Aid	555,625	26,454,221	(238,375)
Other Assistance	895,261	278,188,723	3,231,735
Subtotal - Operating	\$ 1,193,088	\$ 369,242,171	\$ 3,144,825
Capital Improvements	0	372,540	0
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,193,088</u>	<u>\$ 369,614,711</u>	<u>\$ 3,144,825</u>
FTE Positions	--	3,315.2	--


Senate Subcommittee Recommendations

The Senate Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the House with the following exceptions:

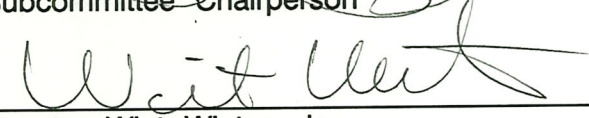
1. Add \$3,272,205 from the State General Fund (\$8,300,214 All Funds) in regular medical assistance based on projected shortfalls in the medical assistance budget. The recommendation restores funding for selected formulary drugs, caseload increases, treatment pattern changes and hospital settlements.

2. Delete \$103,878 from the State General Fund and add \$597,918 in all funds for foster care (\$597,918 All Funds) due to revised caseload and cost projections, and to accurately reflect available funding.
3. Add \$129,797 from the State General Fund for adoption support (\$221,260 All Funds) based on revised caseload and cost estimates.
4. Add \$622,533 from federal funds in FY 1990 for family services. Family services are used to allow marginally functioning families to remain intact. They are preventive services and are also used when reintegrating the child from foster care back into the home. These additional funds can be generated by using existing allocated State General Funds to match available federal dollars.
5. Add \$493,295 from the State General Fund and reduce all funds by \$366,557 to address a funding match problem in AFDC in FY 1990.
6. Delete \$880,358 from the State General Fund and add \$240,369 in All Funds in the General Assistance program in FY 1990 based on revised caseload and cost estimates.
7. Add \$151,465 from the State General Fund and \$1,277 from the blind enterprise program fee fund to match additional available federal vocational rehabilitation funds. Federal vocational rehabilitation funds are provided on an 80 percent federal/20 percent state matching basis. The House recommended that a fee fund be created for the receipt of local funds to provide the required match. The Subcommittee was informed that use of funding from local entities restricts the use of the funds to establishment grants to begin and expand facilities. The Subcommittee recommends the addition of State General Fund dollars for the required match with the funds to be used primarily for purchase of client services and case services for the blind.
8. Add \$320,674 from the State General Fund (\$641,348 All Funds) to the KanWork program based on revised estimates of expenditures in the current fiscal year. The House deleted \$1.1 million from the State General Fund (\$2.5 million All Funds).
9. Delete \$238,375 from the State General Fund for funding for 50 additional special purpose community mental retardation placements in FY 1990. The net effect of this recommendation is to provide a total of 150 new special purpose grant placements in FY 1990.
10. The Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the House to commence a new General Assistance and MediKan program effective June 1, 1990. However, the Subcommittee recommends the addition of a proviso authorizing the agency to implement the new programs in the absence of formally approved regulations.
11. The Subcommittee recommends that Adult Services use a portion of state funds approved for a Medicaid waiver for head injured clients for the purpose of providing start up grants for agencies beginning new services for persons with head injuries. These agencies will be serving clients under the Medicaid waiver in FY 1991.

12. Adjust the agency's salaries and wages and state operations expenditure limitation to allow the expenditure of existing resources to meet a projected salary shortfall in the current fiscal year.



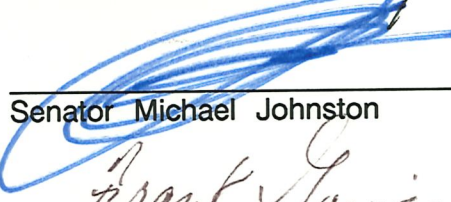
Senator August Bogina
Subcommittee Chairperson




Senator Wint Winter, Jr.



Senator Ross O. Doyen



Senator Michael Johnston



Senator Frank Gaines

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

Agency: Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Bill No. 3088

Bill Sec. 3

Analyst: Howard

Analysis Pg. No. 664

Budget Pg. No. 520

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>Agency Req. FY 91</u>	<u>Governor's Rec. FY 91*</u>	<u>Subcommittee Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 197,703,226	\$ 159,425,709	\$ (410,053)
Local Aid	58,344,558	30,411,230	3,216,143
Other Assistance	<u>754,985,268</u>	<u>621,924,567</u>	<u>35,284,110</u>
Subtotal - Operating	\$1,011,033,052	\$ 811,761,506	\$ 38,090,200
Capital Improvements	<u>16,528,900</u>	<u>5,557,516</u>	<u>189,900</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$1,027,561,952</u>	<u>\$ 817,319,022</u>	<u>\$ 38,280,100</u>
State General Fund:			
State Operations	\$ 95,796,812	\$ 69,248,000	\$ 670,617
Local Aid	44,339,247	27,000,532	3,061,943
Other Assistance	<u>354,021,932</u>	<u>256,950,144</u>	<u>27,851,269</u>
Subtotal - Operating	\$ 494,157,991	\$ 353,198,676	\$ 31,583,829
Capital Improvements	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 499,157,991</u>	<u>\$ 353,198,676</u>	<u>\$ 31,583,829</u>
FTE Positions	3,848.7	3,282.2	(67.0)

* Includes Governor's Budget Amendment No. 1.

Agency Request/Governor's Recommendation

SRS requests a FY 1991 operating budget of \$1.0 billion, a 29.6 percent increase from the revised FY 1990 estimate. The request includes \$494.2 million from the State General Fund, an increase of 35.0 percent from the revised FY 1990 estimate. The FY 1991 request is based on an increase of 23.4 percent in state operations, 94.3 percent in aid to local units, and 28 percent in other assistance, grants and benefits. The request includes funding for 3,848.7 FTE positions, an increase of 535.5 from the FY 1990 estimate. The agency also requests \$16.5 million in capital improvements, including \$11.5 million from the SIBF and \$5 million from the State General Fund.

The agency request includes the following major items: (1) 46 new positions for information resources, including additional staffing to operate the CAECSES system, (2) additional legal staff for fraud detection activities, (3) funding for social work student stipends, (4) telephone system replacements and upgrades at area offices, (5) additional area office staff, (6) new child support enforcement teams, (7) increased funding for hospital utilization reviews, (8) staffing and grant funding associated with mental health reform, (9) expansion of KanWork to 38 additional counties, (10) program assurance staff in Youth Services, (11) additional staffing for Rehabilitation Services, (12) a 6 percent increase in state formula aid to community mental health and retardation centers, (13) increases in special purpose mental retardation grants and the MR waiver, (14) a 4 percent AFDC grant increase and funding for Phase 2 of the shelter standard adjustment plan, (15) General fund dollars for LIEAP to maintain current program levels, (16) rate

and inflation increases in the medical assistance program, (17) policy adjustments in medical assistance, including those associated with the federal Nursing Home Reform Act, (18) completion of the Regional Prevention system, and (19) a 5 percent rate increase for all foster care providers.

The Governor recommends expenditures of \$827,272,248 in FY 1991, including \$361,196,999 from the State General Fund. The recommendation is a reduction of \$200,289,704 from the agency request. The recommendation includes funding for 3,282.2 FTE positions, a reduction of 566.6 from the agency request and a reduction of 33 FTE positions from the FY 1990 recommendation. The recommended operating budget for FY 1991 is a 2.8 percent increase from the FY 1990 recommendation, including a 1.9 percent reduction from the State General Fund. The Governor recommends that 34 field positions recommended by the 1989 Legislature in association with Medicaid expansion be deleted and recommends one new position to staff the child abuse hotline. The Governor's recommendation increases other assistance by \$15,478,711 from FY 1990 to FY 1991, including a reduction of \$14,489,823 from the State General Fund. The Governor's recommendation increases medical assistance by \$25,365,388 and reduces all other assistance by a net of \$9,886,677. The Governor recommends one operating expenditures line item for all SRS State General Fund expenditures in FY 1991.

House Subcommittee Recommendation

The House Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the Governor with the following exceptions:

1. Delete \$15,379 from the State General Fund and add \$15,379 from federal funds for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with Governor's Budget Amendment No. 1. The Governor's Budget included an incorrect state funding match to generate federal funds necessary to finance the Governor's recommended budget in FY 1991.
2. Delete \$7,982,944 from the State General Fund (\$9,953,226 All Funds) from the regular medical assistance budget as a technical adjustment in accordance with Governor's Budget Amendment No. 1.
3. Delete \$306,472 from the State General Fund (\$517,584 All Funds) and 25 positions from area office administration. The Subcommittee strongly recommends that consolidation of area offices be continued. During FY 1990, the Secretary reduced the number of area offices from 17 to 15. In reviewing the current geographic distribution of area offices the Subcommittee believes that it would be reasonable to reduce the total number to ten area offices. In accordance with this recommendation, the Subcommittee recommends the deletion of 25 FTE positions including the four top administrative positions and one clerical position in each of five area offices. The recommendation includes the deletion of one-half of the projected salary costs of these five positions and a reduction in other operating expenditures equaling eight percent of the projected salary savings. The Subcommittee intends that the Department review the current area offices configuration and design a consolidation plan which meets or goes beyond the recommendations of this subcommittee.

4. Delete \$53,976 from the State General Fund (\$80,000 All Funds) in capital outlay recommended for office equipment for area offices.
5. The Subcommittee recommends that a bill be introduced to eliminate the requirement that each county SRS office be open 12 hours per week. The Subcommittee believes that elimination of the 12-hour requirement could lead to some savings and consolidation of staff, particularly in smaller offices.
6. Delete 1.0 FTE for the Child Abuse Hotline. The Subcommittee was informed that this hotline was begun in FY 1990 with the use of existing FTE authority. The Subcommittee does not believe that authorization for an additional FTE position is necessary.
7. The Subcommittee reviewed the Governor's recommendations for LIEAP and Weatherization and notes that the recommendation reflects a shift towards Weatherization activities. The Subcommittee concurs with the Governor's recommendation, particularly in light of declining balances in the oil overcharge funds.
8. Add \$118,000 from the State General Fund to maintain the current level of support for the nine independent living centers.
9. Delete 6.0 FTE positions at the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit and transfer \$166,500 in funding (\$33,300 State General Fund) to community programs to serve head injured in the community. Last year, funding was approved for the creation of a traumatic head injury program at the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit. The Subcommittee believes that these services could better be provided at the community level and recommends that grants be provided to community programs serving the head injured population.
10. Add \$1,663,942, including \$1,297,875 in federal vocational rehabilitation funds and \$366,067 from fee funds to provide the required match for these federal funds. The Subcommittee recommends that SRS solicit proposals from local entities for the use of these funds and that the required match be provided by local sources. The Subcommittee recommends that a fee fund be created to receive these local dollars.
11. Add \$3,582,744 from the State General Fund (\$3,875,433 All Funds) for foster care to provide funding for a caseload of 49,247 person months in FY 1991 as estimated by the agency in their November caseload estimating meeting. The Governor's recommendation in FY 1991 assumes a caseload of 43,270 person months, the same number as in the current year. The Subcommittee further recommends that the Senate review this estimate based on the results of the agency's March 16 caseload estimates.
12. Add \$3,002,176 from the State General Fund (\$3,602,854 All Funds) to continue a ten percent foster care rate increase through FY 1991. Funding for this ten percent rate increase in FY 1990 was provided in 1990 S.B. 413.

13. The Subcommittee supports the idea of family preservation and encourages further development of such a system. However, the Subcommittee believes that a direct correlation between family preservation efforts and a decrease in foster care caseloads must be demonstrated prior to the expansion of the program or the commitment of additional state support. The Subcommittee recommends that the Senate Subcommittee further review family preservation upon presentation by the agency of a proposal to directly impact foster care caseloads and costs.
14. Add \$2,583,728 from the State General Fund (\$6,012,865 All Funds) to fund an AFDC caseload of 975,000 person months in FY 1991 as estimated by the agency in their November caseload estimating meeting. The Governor's recommendation provides funding for 921,500 person months in FY 1990 and FY 1991. The Subcommittee further recommends that the Senate review these caseload estimates and consider the results of the agency's March 16 caseload estimates.
15. The Subcommittee reviewed the KanWork program and expansion plans to seven additional counties as approved by the 1989 Legislature. The expansion to these seven additional counties has now been delayed until July 1, 1990. The Subcommittee heard testimony concerning possible additional expansion of the program and testimony concerning activities of a Private Industry Council in Southeast Kansas in serving young AFDC parents. The Subcommittee heard some testimony that this program may be expanded with only minimal costs beyond child care and transportation costs and believes there may be merit in providing additional support for this program. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency consider, within the funding approved for the seven new counties, using a portion to fund some programs in Southeast Kansas or to consider expansion to Southeast Kansas rather than the one or the current sites slated for expansion.
16. Add \$1,934,500 from the State General Fund for special purpose grants to community mental retardation centers to fund 100 placements for 12 months in FY 1991. (The FY 1990 recommendation includes funding for these placements to begin in June, 1990.)
17. Add \$1,002,029 from the State General Fund (\$2,315,224 All Funds) to increase the maximum per diem provided for community mental retardation placements under the Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) program from \$68 to \$80 in order to provide for the placement of individuals from institutions to the community. Both of these recommendations are in conjunction with the recommendation to reduce the Winfield Hospital census by 50 beds in FY 1991. The Subcommittee stresses that the intent of this recommendation is to fund 50 community slots for institutional clients in the community.
18. The Subcommittee further notes that the agency is in the process of seeking an expanded waiver from the federal government under the Home and Community Based Services program to provide services to additional mentally retarded clients. The agency is seeking to expand the waiver to allow services to an additional 195 clients beyond those

currently approved. If the waiver increase is approved, funding for this expansion will be necessary in future fiscal years.

19. The Subcommittee recommends that funding for the Adult Community and Day Living Program for the mentally retarded be transferred from Adult Services to the Division of Mental Health and Retardation Services. The Subcommittee further requests that the agency develop a more coordinated method for presenting the budget for mental health and mental retardation programs, elements of which are included in MHRS, Medical programs, Adult Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, Youth Services, and the state institutions. While there may be valid programmatic reasons for the current division of responsibilities among the divisions of the department, the Subcommittee needs to review the programs in their entirety, instead of their component parts.
20. The Subcommittee learned that the Governor's recommendations from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant overstate the available amount of mental health funds by \$298,777 and understate the available amount of alcohol and drug abuse funding by \$452,977. States are allowed to shift up to ten percent of the funds between the alcohol and drug share of the block grant and the mental health share of the block grant. The Subcommittee recommends that a portion of these available alcohol and drug abuse funds (\$163,420) be shifted to the Mental Health Block grant to provide the same level of funding for community support services as in the current year. The Subcommittee recommends that the additional available block grant dollars (\$289,557) be targeted towards mental health reform.
21. Add \$727,443 from the State General Fund (\$1,017,000 All Funds) for the first phase of mental health reform, as included in H.B. 2586, the Mental Health Reform Bill. The recommendation assumes implementation of mental health reform in the Osawatomie catchment area and includes \$417,000 for gatekeeping (screening) for six months and \$600,000 for community support services development for six months. The gatekeeping funds would be allocated to participating community mental health centers in the Osawatomie catchment area for screening, evaluation and 24-hour emergency/crisis services. The community support services funding would be used for psychosocial rehabilitative services, mobile crisis stabilization teams, case management and other community services. The Subcommittee would further note that discussion concerning shelter funding has been ongoing between MHRS and the community mental health centers. The Subcommittee is not ready to recommend any additional funding for shelter/housing at this time but recommends that the Senate review this issue and any additional information that may be available at the time of their review. The Subcommittee further recommends that SRS report to the House Appropriations and Senate Ways and Means Committees during the 1991 Session concerning the status of mental health reform implementation, including a detailed explanation of how recommended funds have been expended.
22. Add \$33,519 from the State General Fund and 1.0 FTE Social Worker II for field activities associated with Mental Health Reform. The new position would be used to coordinate facility based services with

community mental health centers. The Subcommittee heard a proposal from MHRS to transfer six positions from KDHE to SRS for mental health reform initiatives. These positions are six of 29 inspection of care positions transferred from SRS to KDHE in conjunction with the transfer of inspection of care responsibilities. The Subcommittee was informed that these positions are funded from both federal and state funds and that sufficient State General Fund dollars for only one new position is available from the deletion of these six positions. The Subcommittee recommends that these six KDHE positions be deleted and that appropriate adjustments be made in the KDHE budget to reflect this recommendation.

23. Delete \$373,253 from the State General Fund (\$553,214 All Funds) in rents to provide total field office rent expenditures of \$3,516,816. The Subcommittee recommendation provides for a five percent increase over FY 1988 expenditures. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency look carefully at the space they are renting and seek the most economical office space possible. The Subcommittee also believes that some savings may also be available as a result of area office consolidation. In addition, the Subcommittee recommends that rent expenditures be included as a separate line item in the appropriations bill.
24. The Subcommittee discussed H.B. 2799 which would establish the KanLearn program requiring school attendance for certain teen recipients of AFDC. The Subcommittee is generally supportive of the bill and recommends that the full House Appropriations Committee hold hearings on the bill. The Subcommittee is concerned about the projected fiscal impact and recommends that this be studied more closely based on the provisions in the bill.
25. The Subcommittee recommends that a proviso be included in the appropriations bill to authorize the Division of Mental Health and Retardation Services to provide malpractice insurance for dentists at the state institutions.
26. Add \$9,700,000 from the State General Fund for a General Assistance program in FY 1991. The Subcommittee received testimony from SRS concerning possible modifications to the existing General Assistance and MediKan programs. The recommendation includes certain modifications to the existing program, particularly in the areas of eligibility and residency.

The new program would provide coverage for families and pregnant women meeting income guidelines but not eligible for AFDC, for persons with a disabling condition which is expected to last longer than six months and which is a limitation to gainful employment, and for persons leaving state psychiatric institutions with an approved discharge plan. The current program does not require that the disabling condition be expected to last longer than six months. In addition, the current program provides coverage to persons aged 55-65 who meet the need standard regardless of disability.

In addition, the Subcommittee recommends the establishment of a 90 day residency requirement for General Assistance. Cash assistance will not commence until recipients have been Kansas residents for at least 90 days. The program would maintain the current policy concerning need standards and allowable resources and would continue the current policy of requiring able-bodied heads of families to participate in work program activities. The new program would continue the current policy of allowing full benefits for families and pregnant women and 20 percent less for others. The program also continues the current policy of limiting payment to individuals leaving state psychiatric institutions to three months unless they otherwise qualify for disabled or family coverage. The Subcommittee also notes that this recommendation continues the \$9 per person per month reduction through FY 1991.

27. Add \$1,600,000 from the State General Fund for the costs of extending the existing MediKan program until June 1, 1990. Actual payment of costs incurred in this program in May 1990 will occur in FY 1991.
28. Add \$7,900,000 from the State General Fund for a MediKan program in FY 1991. The Subcommittee received testimony from SRS concerning options for a medical assistance program for General Assistance recipients. The new program would be developed to cover certain hospital services, and primary medical services, prescription drugs and mental health services outside of the hospital. The recommendation includes an estimate of \$5,000,000 for hospital services, \$1.6 million for physician services, \$800,000 for pharmacy services and \$500,000 for community mental health center services. The 90-day residency requirement would also be applied to medical benefits.

The Subcommittee wishes to stress that the hospital component of the program has not yet been finalized. Discussions have been ongoing between SRS and the hospital associations. Currently, three options are being considered by the agency to provide hospital services. The three possible programs are as follows:

- a. By utilizing federal requirements that state Medicaid programs "in making payments to hospitals must take into account the situation of hospitals that service a disproportionate number of low-income patients with special needs" and increasing the formula that takes into account the amount of charity care provided by a hospital, additional reimbursement could be made to those hospitals serving the poor. Under this proposal, additional disproportionate share payments would be made through the Medicaid formula. Hospitals would in turn agree to care for MediKan clients.
- b. Medicaid rates could be increased and these increased rates would in turn serve as compensation for serving MediKan clients.
- c. Only limited hospital services would be provided, to include emergency services for a limited list of covered diagnoses or conditions.

The first two options would result in additional federal dollars which would maximize available funding to hospitals under the program. Under the third option, only the \$5,000,000 in State General Fund dollars would be available for the program.

The Subcommittee is pleased to see the discussions which are ongoing with the hospitals and recognizes that the success of this plan will depend in part on the good faith of the hospitals. The Subcommittee believes that a more formalized agreement must be worked out between SRS and the Kansas Hospital Association and stresses that in the absence of such an agreement, only limited services will be available to MediKan clients. The Subcommittee further stresses the necessity of communication with hospitals in all parts of the state concerning this proposal.

29. Add \$400,000 from the State General Fund for special purpose grants to community mental health centers for emergency inpatient psychiatric services in hospitals or community mental health centers. The Subcommittee believes that certain mentally ill clients currently covered by the existing General Assistance and MediKan programs may not meet new eligibility requirements, particularly relating to length of disability. Rather than altering eligibility for those programs, the Subcommittee recommends this funding be disbursed as grants for use by community mental health centers for clients who would be financially eligible for General Assistance/MediKan but would not meet the six month disability requirement. The Subcommittee stresses that the specific purpose of this additional funding is to keep these individuals out of state hospitals during these acute care episodes. The Subcommittee's recommendation assumes that 100 people would be served by these funds at an average cost of \$4,000 per episode, including hospitalization and medication. The Subcommittee further recommends that the Senate review this item and the issue of GA/MediKan eligibility for this population.
30. Add \$248,000 for a grant to Kansas Legal Services to provide legal assistance for recipients of General Assistance and MediKan who are seeking eligibility for federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. This recommendation maintains the current level of funding to Kansas Legal Services.
31. The Subcommittee reviewed the recommended Regular Medical Assistance budget for FY 1991 and notes that the agency projects a shortfall of \$23,016,663, including \$13,010,924 from the State General Fund. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency take actions necessary to live within the budget recommended by the Governor in FY 1991. A copy of the agency's projected budget is attached. Several options were identified to the Subcommittee which may be necessary in order for the agency to live within its budget. A list of these options and potential savings is attached to this report. If the agency projections are correct, then some or all of these options may need to be implemented. The Subcommittee further recommends that the agency, in reviewing its budget and possible options, first delete

the proposed rate increase for hospitals if any modifications are necessary.

32. The Committee reviewed the long-term care budget, including funding for adult care homes and community-based programs. The Governor's recommended budget for long-term care in FY 1991 totals \$190,020,682, including \$86,111,031 from state funds. Expenditures in FY 1990 are estimated to total \$173.6 million and actual FY 1989 expenditures were \$143.9 million. SRS has developed a reimbursement plan consistent with funding in the Governor's budget recommendation. Under this plan, adult care home facilities would receive a fixed increase of approximately 5.8 percent at the beginning of FY 1991, including a 4.3 percent inflationary increase and \$2.7 million for federal mandates associated with the federal nursing home reform act. In addition, the agency assumed caseload adjustments totaling \$3.6 million. In contrast to the existing reimbursement methodology, the fixed rate would be maintained for an entire year with no allowances for additional costs during the fiscal year (cost report effect). The new rate would be effective from October 1, 1990 until October 1, 1991, at which time the rates would be evaluated.

The Subcommittee recommends that the inflationary increase be reduced from 4.3 percent to 4.0 percent and recommends that \$1.0 million budgeted for federal mandates be deleted. In addition, the Subcommittee recommends that the caseload adjustment be reduced by \$2.2 million for Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF) and Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF). The Subcommittee recommends that the savings of \$1,670,708 from the State General Fund be shifted to community based services to fund expanded targeted home care services (See item 35). The Subcommittee believes that there is legitimate merit to reducing the caseload adjustment, particularly in light of the Subcommittee's recommendations in community based long term care services. In addition, the Subcommittee recommends that a separate line item be provided for the additional costs associated with federal mandates, and that these funds not be released until these requirements actually go into effect. The Subcommittee also recommends that intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities be budgeted as a separate line item apart from the remainder of the long-term care budget.

33. The Subcommittee recommends that several pieces of legislation be introduced in conjunction with the recommendations on adult care home reimbursement:
 - a. The Subcommittee recommends that a bill be introduced to statutorily define the Boren amendment which requires that reimbursement to nursing homes be adequate and reasonable to meet the costs of efficiently and economically operated facilities.
 - b. The Subcommittee recommends that a bill be introduced to require mandatory screening of all persons entering adult care homes in Kansas.

- c. The Subcommittee recommends that a bill be introduced to extend the transfer of property limitations from two years to five years for the transfer of property between parents and children.
 - d. The Subcommittee recommends that a bill be introduced to place a cap on private pay rates in nursing homes that accept Medicaid clients.
34. Delete \$16,000 from the State General Fund (\$64,000 All Funds) from the SRS contract with KDHE for nursing home inspection. The Subcommittee recommends that three positions at KDHE recommended for an expanded nursing home inspection program be deleted.
35. The Subcommittee makes several recommendations concerning community based long term care services. The Subcommittee believes that these services must be targeted towards those most likely to enter into nursing homes and recommends that this be the deciding criteria rather than income in determining who will receive services. In conjunction with targeting those most in need of adult care home placement, a sliding fee scale would be instituted for those at income levels above 150 percent of poverty. The Subcommittee recommends that \$1,670,708 from the State General Fund be transferred from adult care homes to community based long-term care for expansion of the Income Eligible Home Care and Home and Community Based Services program. Of this amount, the Subcommittee recommends \$132,500 for the addition of 19 case management positions. The Subcommittee further recommends that 41 existing generic field staff be transferred to community based services. The Subcommittee recommends that the remaining funds (\$1,538,208 SGF, \$2,477,083 All Funds) be used to provide additional in-home care services through contractual arrangements with providers. As a part of this proposal both individuals under the HCBS program and those in Income Eligible Homecare would receive the same assessment in order to target services to those most in need of adult care home placement.

The Subcommittee also recommends the formation of an interagency council to address the delivery of community based long term care services, with representatives from the Department on Aging, KDHE, SRS and the Insurance Department. The Subcommittee concurs with the Department on Aging Subcommittee in recommending an interim study to review the provision of community based long term care services, including a study of where such programs should be administered for the good of both the consumers and the state.

36. The Subcommittee concurs with the Governor's recommendations for ICF-MR funding. However, the Subcommittee would note that without some meaningful agreement concerning new reimbursement guidelines, and a meaningful plan to restrict growth, a moratorium will be needed. The Subcommittee was informed that the agency estimates expenditures of \$34.8 million would be necessary for the ICF-MR program absent any mechanism to halt growth or control reimbursement. The

Subcommittee concurs with the recommendation of \$27.2 million for ICF-MR's in FY 1991 and requests that the Senate Committee review the status of any new reimbursement guidelines or plans to restrict growth in order to meet these budgeted amounts. The Subcommittee encourages the agency to continue to pursue a reimbursement formula which considers the type of client and the type of facility in order to encourage the least expensive, least restrictive environment.

37. Delete \$498,609 from the State General Fund (\$980,982 All Funds) and 55.0 FTE central office positions. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency's central office staff be reduced by ten percent over the next year. The recommendation assumes that the positions would be eliminated gradually by quarters throughout the year. By June 30, 1991, the agency is to eliminate at least 55 central office positions. The Subcommittee notes that the Governor's recommendation includes an abnormally high shrinkage rate for the agency which will in effect force some downsizing by necessitating that the agency hold positions open to generate savings. The Subcommittee recommends that this downsizing take place in the central office, not in field offices, and deletes these positions accordingly. The recommendation deletes half the salaries associated with these 55 positions in FY 1991.
38. Shift \$1.6 million from the State General Fund from Regular Medical Assistance to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services. The Subcommittee recommends that alcohol and drug treatment be provided in the community rather than in a hospital setting. The transferred funds would be used to start intermediate treatment programs for women and their children, possibly in Wichita and Kansas City; a day treatment program, possibly in Salina; and to upgrade existing intermediate treatment programs in the state.
39. The Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the Joint Committee on State Building Construction, including the addition of \$189,900 from the State Institutions Building Fund above the Governor's Recommendation.
40. The Subcommittee heard some testimony concerning the Keys for Networking program. This appears to be a good program which saves money in other areas of the budget. The Subcommittee recommends that the Senate review the Keys for Networking program, including the status of funding for the program in the Governor's budget recommendation.
41. The Subcommittee reviewed the day care budget but did not have time to address this issue in any detail. The Subcommittee notes that the Senate may wish to review funding in this area.

House Committee Recommendation

The House Committee concurs with the recommendations of the Subcommittee.

House Committee of the Whole Recommendation

The House Committee of the Whole concurs with the recommendations of the Committee with the following exceptions:

1. Add \$2,604,769 from the State General Fund for special purpose community mental retardation grants, including \$896,654 to maintain 50 new slots created in FY 1990, and \$1,708,115 for 200 new slots in FY 1991.

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>House Adj. FY 91</u>	<u>House Rec. FY 91</u>	<u>Senate Sub. Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ (410,053)	\$ 159,015,656	\$ 5,575,467
Local Aid	5,820,912	36,232,142	(4,325,323)
Other Assistance	<u>35,284,110</u>	<u>657,208,677</u>	<u>47,425,565</u>
Subtotal - Operating	\$ 40,694,969	\$ 852,456,475	\$ 48,675,709
Capital Improvements	<u>189,900</u>	<u>5,747,416</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 40,884,869</u>	<u>\$ 858,203,891</u>	<u>\$ 48,675,709</u>
State General Fund:			
State Operations	\$ 670,617	\$ 69,918,617	\$ 1,893,937
Local Aid	5,666,712	32,667,244	(3,215,748)
Other Assistance	<u>27,851,269</u>	<u>284,801,413</u>	<u>23,154,662</u>
Subtotal - Operating	\$ 34,188,598	\$ 387,387,274	\$ 21,832,851
Capital Improvements	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 34,188,598</u>	<u>\$ 387,387,274</u>	<u>\$ 21,832,851</u>
FTE Positions	(67.0)	3,215.2	70.0

Senate Subcommittee Recommendations

The Senate Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the House with the following exceptions:

1. Add \$306,472 from the State General Fund (\$517,584 All Funds) and 25 FTE positions for area office administration. This recommendation restores funding and positions deleted by the House for the purpose of consolidating area offices from 15 to ten. The Subcommittee does not recommend that the closure of any area offices be mandated but urges the Secretary to look for efficiencies in area office management and recommends that the Secretary continue to develop an overall management policy for the area offices. In conjunction with this recommendation, the Subcommittee urges the passage of H.B. 3087 which would eliminate the current requirement that all local offices be open 12 hours per week.

2. Add \$498,609 from the State General Fund (\$980,982 All Funds) and 45 positions deleted by the House. The Subcommittee recommends that 10.0 FTE positions be deleted. The Subcommittee reviewed a listing of current vacant positions and was informed that several positions had been vacant more than one year. The Subcommittee further recommends that these ten positions be central office rather than field staff positions. The Subcommittee also recommends that one position limitation be established for the agency, rather than separate FTE limitations for central office and field staff as recommended by the House.
3. Add \$373,253 from the State General Fund (\$553,214 All Funds) in rents to provide total field office rent expenditures of \$4,070,030 as recommended by the Governor. In addition, the Subcommittee recommends that the proviso limiting rent expenditures be deleted from the bill.
4. Add \$900,000 from the State General Fund (\$2,050,000 All Funds) for ICF-MR funding. The recommendation provides funding for 6 additional facilities (36 beds) in FY 1991. The recommendation provides total ICF-MR funding in FY 1991 of \$29,269,119. In addition, the Subcommittee recommends that a proviso be added to the appropriations bill authorizing the Secretary to limit the expansion of the number of ICF-MR certified beds in the state pending approval by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of a new expanded Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) waiver for the mentally retarded. The Subcommittee was informed that 12 unbudgeted facilities (72 beds) are currently in some stage of planning or development but understands further that some existing facilities or new facilities could be converted to the HCBS waiver program in the event that an expanded waiver is approved. The Subcommittee further recommends that the agency pursue the placement and service of clients in the most appropriate setting.
5. Add \$1,670,708 from the State General Fund (\$3,854,909 All Funds) for adult care homes. The recommendation restores funding of \$1,000,000 for federal mandate costs of combining Intermediate Care and Skilled Nursing Facilities, additional funding for caseloads, and \$731,265 to increase the inflationary adjustment from 4.0 to 4.3 percent. The Subcommittee further recommends that these additional funds be targeted towards patient care and room and board cost centers. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency aggressively review the current reimbursement costs centers, particularly in administration and property and evaluate the allowable costs within these cost centers. The Subcommittee was informed that the agency intends to convert to a flat reimbursement system where rates would be frozen for the entire year in order to live within the recommended budget. The Subcommittee recommends that the Secretary pursue this type of system only after aggressively evaluating the current cost centers as noted above and further recommends that a new system not be implemented prior to presentation of the new reimbursement formula to the Legislative Budget Committee. The Subcommittee further recommends that a

proviso included in the line-item for costs associated with additional federal mandates be deleted.

6. Delete \$369,011 from the State General Fund for home care services (\$820,024 All Funds) to provide a total of \$10,000,000 in FY 1991 for home care under the income eligible and home and community based services home care programs. The recommendation provides approximately the same level of funding in FY 1991 as in FY 1990 for home care services. The Subcommittee concurs with the addition of 19 new case manager positions and the transfer of existing field staff to the community based services program. However, the Subcommittee was informed that there may not be 41 existing positions which could be transferred to this program as recommended by the House. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency utilize whatever portion of existing staff available to provide these targeted case management services. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency aggressively review its current pilot home care case management projects and that expanded services not be offered prior to improvements in the case management system for existing clients.
7. Add \$2,698,137 in federal funds in the long-term care and home care programs as a technical adjustment to accurately reflect available federal matching funds.
8. Add \$7,508,838 from the State General Fund (\$16,040,973 All Funds) for regular medical assistance for costs associated with federally mandated policy modifications. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989 mandated several changes which result in increased reimbursement rates to certain provider groups and enhanced services for certain recipients. Rates paid for obstetrical and pediatric services are required to be high enough to assure that services available to Medicaid recipients are equal to services available to others in the same geographic area. In addition, under the Kan Be Healthy Program (Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment), reimbursement must be provided for all treatment services required to correct defects determined by the screening.
9. Add \$140,886 from the State General Fund (\$266,527 All Funds) to pay an outstanding rate review increase to HCA Wesley Medical Center for the period July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989. A total retroactive payment of \$560,000 is due to the facility. Wesley has agreed to accept this payment in two installments in FY 1990 and FY 1991.
10. Add \$2,275,000 from the State General Fund (\$5,000,000 All Funds) to restore funding associated with proposed reductions in the pharmacy program. The reduction in the number, type and reimbursement level of certain drugs was to become effective January 15, 1990. The agency reversed the decision to reduce coverage of these drugs.
11. Add \$7,000,000 from the State General Fund (\$16,300,000 All Funds) to regular medical assistance for projected shortfalls in FY 1991. The Subcommittee heard testimony concerning proposed shortfalls in the medical assistance budget in FY 1991. In addition to costs associated with federal mandates, hospital settlements and reductions in the

pharmacy program, a remaining shortfall of \$13.0 - \$14.0 million from the State General Fund is estimated based on the recommendations of the Governor and the House. The Subcommittee recommends the addition of \$7.0 million from the State General Fund to cover approximately half of this anticipated shortfall. Based on this recommendation, a remaining shortfall of \$6.0 - \$7.0 million from the State General Fund is anticipated. The Department provided a list of possible options to the House committee. This list of possible options is attached to this report. It is likely that the agency will need to make at least some of these reductions in order to remain within the recommended level of funding. This Subcommittee does not choose to select from these items to create a specific program or policy for the Department. However, if reductions are necessary, the Subcommittee does not expect the Secretary to continue coverage of surgical transplants and selected other expensive diagnostic procedures in the light of this shortfall. The Subcommittee was also informed that medical assistance expenditures in March exceeded estimates by approximately \$7.0 million from the State General Fund. The agency is currently investigating to determine the cause of this increase in expenditures. If this trend were to continue, the projected shortfall in FY 1991 could be considerably more than discussed above. The agency anticipates that additional information should be available in the first part of April. The Subcommittee recommends that this issue be further addressed during the Omnibus Session.

12. Based on the agency's March caseload estimates, the number of children in foster care is estimated to total 54,400 person months, an increase from the November estimate of 49,247 person months. Based on these revised caseload and cost estimates, the agency estimates a funding shortfall of \$1,455,284 from the State General Fund. Rather than address this projected shortfall directly, the Subcommittee recommends that additional funding in this amount be directed towards foster care rates and family support services. (See items 13 and 14).
13. Add \$855,284 from the State General Fund (\$1,487,450 All Funds) for foster care. The recommendation includes \$447,746 to eliminate the separate family foster care rate for 0-4 year olds. Currently, reimbursement for this age group is at a level of \$7.41 per day. This recommendation provides funding for reimbursement for care of this age group at the 5 - 12 years of age rate, which is currently \$10.01 per day. Also included in the recommendation is \$407,538 for rate increases for group homes in areas where reimbursement and costs are most divergent. The Subcommittee recommends that a proviso be included in the appropriations bill authorizing the Secretary to make rate adjustments within foster levels rather than providing a flat rate increase to all groups.
14. Add \$596,940 from the State General Fund (\$1,288,586 All Funds) for family services to fund family support services at the agency's "B" level request. The recommended funding for family support services is used to support family support worker services across the state and to assist families in meeting their own needs. These services assist in maintaining children in the home where appropriate and help to alleviate stresses on the foster care system.

15. Add \$454,370 from the State General Fund (\$263,250 All Funds) to address a funding match problem in AFDC in FY 1991 and to address revised caseload cost estimates.
16. Delete \$1,225,177 from the State General Fund (\$2,816,500 All Funds) to provide for an AFDC caseload in FY 1991 of 950,000 person months, rather than 975,000 person months as recommended by the House.
17. Add \$2,041,075 from the State General Fund (\$4,750,000 All Funds) to restore \$5 per person per month to the AFDC payment level based on a caseload of 950,000 person months.
18. Add \$658,678 from the State General Fund (\$1,463,729 All Funds) for AFDC for the costs of federal policy modifications mandated by the Family Support Act. Federally mandated policy modifications effective October 1, 1989 increase earned income disregards, required that earned income credit be considered exempt as countable income and modify requirements concerning employment termination and fixed periods of ineligibility.
19. The Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the House for a new General Assistance program. However, the Subcommittee disagrees with the establishment of a 90 day residency requirement. The Subcommittee was informed that it is estimated that only 1 percent of the General Assistance population would be affected by such a requirement. The Subcommittee concurs with the revised definitions of disability proposed for the new General Assistance plan which would require that the disability be expected to last longer than six months and substantially limit employment.
20. The Subcommittee concurs with the recommendations of the House for a new MediKan program. However, the Subcommittee recommends that a separate line item not be provided and that the funding be included in the regular medical assistance budget. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency seek to maximize available federal funds as much as possible. The recommended funding level of \$7.9 million from the State General Fund includes \$5,000,000 for hospitals and \$2.9 million for physicians, pharmacy services, and community mental health centers. The Subcommittee was informed that the agency is considering several options to maximize federal dollars, including increasing the disproportionate share formula for hospitals serving a large number of charity care patients, and increasing the Medicaid outpatient rates for all hospitals. The Subcommittee would further note that the House recommended that the new General Assistance and MediKan programs begin on June 1, 1990.
21. Add \$351,217 from the State General Fund and \$14,850 from the Blind Enterprises Program fee fund to serve as the required state match for federal vocational rehabilitation funds. Additional federal funds totaling \$1,297,875 are available in FY 1991 and require a 20 percent state match. The House recommended the creation of a fee fund to receive local dollars to provide the match. The Subcommittee was informed

that the use of funds generated in this manner is limited and recommends that State General Fund dollars instead be used to provide the required state match.

22. The Subcommittee concurs with the recommendation of the House to delete funding and positions at the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit and transfer the funding to community programs for the head-injured. The Subcommittee further recommends that SRS stage this reduction to assure no reduction in services to those clients currently being served by the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit. The Subcommittee further directs SRS to develop a state plan to provide services for people with head injuries. The Subcommittee recommends that the agency develop such a plan with input from clients, family members, representatives from community based agencies, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Kansas Department of Transportation. The Subcommittee recommends that this plan and associated recommendations be presented to the 1991 Legislature.
23. Delete \$1,750,711 from the State General Fund for special purpose community mental retardation grants. The Subcommittee recommends that a total of 100 new special purpose grant placements be funded in FY 1991. In addition, the Subcommittee recommends that the proviso added by the House linking the use of these special purpose grants with a plan to reduce institutional census be deleted.
24. Delete \$501,014 from the State General Fund (\$1,157,612 All Funds) to increase the maximum per diem provided for community mental retardation placements under the Home and Community Based Services program from \$68 to \$80. The House recommended this funding in conjunction with the proposed plan to reduce institutional census. The Subcommittee concurs with the increase in the maximum per diem but deletes half the funding associated with this proposal due to the delay to FY 1992 of institutional census reductions.
25. The Subcommittee makes no modifications to the family preservation budget as recommended by the Governor. However, the Subcommittee strongly states that expansion of the program in the future does not need to be tied to a direct reduction in foster care caseloads.
26. Add \$53,976 from the State General Fund (\$80,000 All Funds) in capital outlay for office equipment for area offices.
27. Add 1.0 FTE position for the child abuse hotline.
28. Add \$163,420 from the State General Fund for Mental Health and Retardation Services to maintain the same level of funding for mental health block grant programs in FY 1991 as in FY 1990. In addition, shift \$163,420 in alcohol and drug abuse funds to alcohol and drug abuse services.
29. Delete \$727,443 from the State General Fund (\$1,017,000 All Funds) recommended for the first phase of mental health reform activities, pending action on 1990 H.B. 2586. The Subcommittee recommends that this issue be addressed in the Omnibus bill.

30. Delete \$33,519 from the State General Fund and 1.0 FTE Social Worker for activist associated with Mental Health reform. The House recommended that this position be funded through the deletion of positions at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The Subcommittee recommends that the Secretary of SRS and KDHE meet prior to the Omnibus Session and discuss issues involving the two agencies and come to an agreement as to personnel and funding.
31. Delete \$400,000 from the State General Fund for special purpose grants to community mental health centers for emergency inpatient psychiatric services.
32. Add \$100,000 from the State General Fund to provide a total of \$348,000 for a grant to Kansas Legal Services to provide legal assistance to recipients of General Assistance and MediKan who are seeking eligibility for federal benefits.
33. Add \$16,000 from the State General Fund (\$64,000 All Funds) for the SRS contract with KDHE for nursing home inspections. The House recommended that three positions at KDHE for an expanded nursing home inspection program be deleted. The Subcommittee recommends that this funding be restored and that the two agencies come to an agreement concerning personnel and funding prior to the Omnibus Session.
34. The Subcommittee concurs with the recommendation of the House to shift \$1.6 million from the State General Fund from Regular Medical Assistance to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services for the purpose of providing funding in the community for alcohol and drug treatment rather than in a hospital setting. The Subcommittee stresses that treatment should be adequate and proper and should be done in the least expensive setting appropriate for the specific diagnosis.
35. The Subcommittee recommends that a proviso be added to the Youth Services appropriation to require the Secretary to continue funding for the Keys for Networking program in FY 1991.
36. Add \$700,000 from the State General Fund for income eligible daycare in FY 1991 to provide the same level of funding in FY 1991 as in FY 1990.
37. Add \$175,000 from the State General Fund for guardianship activities.
38. The Subcommittee recommends that issues pertaining to the Youth Center at Topeka school contract be addressed during the Omnibus Session.
39. Add a proviso to the position limitation excluding personal care attendants and positions engaged in direct labor at the industries for the blind workshop from the agency's position limitation pursuant to H.B. 2840 and H.B. 2833.

40. Add \$296,422 in federal funds as a technical adjustment. The Governor's Budget Recommendation failed to include two federal grants relating to alcohol and drug abuse activities. The first grant is \$216,482 for the second year of a two year grant to be utilized for assistance to community based programs in drug abuse treatment waiting list reduction. The second grant is \$79,940 for the second year of a three year grant for a uniform abuse reporting system.
41. Make several technical adjustments in the bill to accurately reflect the Governor's and the House recommendation.



Senator August Bogina
Subcommittee Chairperson

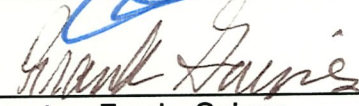


Senator Wint Winter, Jr.



Senator Ross O. Doyen

Senator Michael Johnston



Senator Frank Gaines

**OPTION 1
Preliminary Estimate
SGF Savings**

1. Eliminate coverage of adults in medically needy families who have income slightly above AFDC cash assistance standards, but cannot afford the cost of medical care. 1.0
2. Reduce hospital rate increases to 3%. 1.5
3. Discontinue coverage of mentally ill adults in general hospitals unless these persons are a clear and present danger to themselves or others. 3.0
4. Cover only substance abuse detoxification in general hospitals. Continue to federally match ADAS SGF for community treatment programs. 1.0
5. Eliminate coverage of all sole source (brand name) prescription drugs except for treatment of cancer, AIDS and severe infection. 4.0
6. Reduce Professional Fee reimbursement to pharmacies; and reduce the maximum rate allowed Community Mental Health Centers. 2.0
7. Discontinue all mental health treatment except through Community Mental Health Centers. .5
8. Eliminate non-ambulance medical transportation and selected non-emergency ambulance transportation. .3
9. Reduce physician office visits to two per year. .4

**OPTION 2
Preliminary Estimate
SGF Savings**

1. Eliminate coverage of adults in medically needy families who have income slightly above AFDC cash assistance standards, but cannot afford the cost of medical care. 1.0
2. Eliminate the proposed 6% hospital rate increase. 2.9
3. Discontinue coverage of mentally ill adults and children in general hospitals unless they are a clear and present danger to themselves and others. 6.0
4. Discontinue coverage of substance abuse (treatment and detoxification) in general hospitals. Continue to federally match ADAS SGF for community treatment programs. 2.0
5. Eliminate coverage of all sole source (brand name) prescription drugs. 6.0
6. Reduce reimbursement to medical providers generally, except in obstetrics and pediatrics. 3.0
7. Discontinue all mental health treatment except through Community Mental Health Centers and reduce units covered. 1.0
8. Eliminate non-ambulance medical transportation and selected non-emergency ambulance transportation. .3
9. Reduce physician office visits to two per year. .4

10. Reduce coverage of selected medical procedures in both mandatory and optional programs including diagnostic procedures such as CAT scans and MRI's and surgical procedures such as liver and heart transplants.	2.0	10. Reduce further coverage of selected medical procedures and in addition discontinue all services to adults in optometry audiology, chiropractic, podiatry and emergency dental.	3.0
11. Reduce Home Health Services to Medicare guidelines.	1.0	11. Reduce Home Health Services to Medicare guidelines plus eliminate OT, PT and Speech.	1.2
		12. Eliminate the primary care network (PCN) program.	.8
TOTAL	<u>16.7</u>	TOTAL	<u>26.6</u>

February 16, 1990