

Approved April 13, 1991
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

The meeting was called to order by Joan Wagnon at
Chairperson

9:10 a.m. ~~pm~~ on Tuesday, March 26, 1991 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Tom Severn & Chris Courtwright, Legislative Research;
Don Hayward & Bill Edds, Revisors;
Linda Frey, Committee Secretary & Douglas E. Johnston, aide

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Chairman Wagnon called the committee to order at 9:10 a.m. for hearings on HB 2399.

Rep. Larkin requested the introduction of a bill regarding the distribution of money captured in the prosecution of narcotics trafficking. Rep. Grotewiel seconded the motion which carried.

The Chair reopened hearings on HB 2580.

Rep. Welshimer testified in favor of HB 2580. She stated that the bill was not an invasion of privacy as some had suggested, but that it was a guarantee of rights. She said the real estate industry could never achieve such a large information system which is necessary for quality property appraisal. She said she had heard from over 100 real estate agents in favor of HB 2580.

There was discussion regarding the filing of sales information by county appraisers. An amendment was suggested that would mandate county appraisers keep such sales information in their records for 2 years after each appraisal.

It was stated that the bill would save approx. \$200,000 to \$300,000 at the county level.

Hearings were closed on HB 2580.

Hearings were opened on HB 2399 and HB 2183.

Rep. Barbara P. Allen testified in favor of HB 2183 (attachment 1).

Chris Hahn, Director of Kansas Special Olympics, testified in favor of HB 2183. Hahn described the activities of Special Olympics and emphasized the need for greater fund-raising to meet the growing needs of the program. He said Special Olympics was the largest athletic program for mentally retarded children and adults in the nation and that there were active Special Olympics programs in all 50 states and 104 nations. He defined Special Olympics as "a grass-roots program which utilizes the talents of thousands of volunteers in Kansas to provide the coaching, guidance, sharing and caring for more than 6,700 athletes in all 107 counties in Kansas." He said a tax checkoff in Iowa, similar to the one mandated in HB 2183 generated almost \$225,000 last year. (Attachment 2).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION,

room 519-S Statehouse, at 9:10 a.m./~~PM~~ on Tuesday, March 26, 1991

Craig White, Director of the Sunflower State Games, testified in favor of HB 2399. White discussed the games, its goals and funding problems. White said last year there were 2,500 participants in the games representing 75 of the 105 counties in Kansas. Various other states including Iowa and Nebraska hold similar games. He said the resources for the previous year included approximately \$90,000 in cash and \$110,000 in facilities. For this year as of this date \$30,000 had been raised. White stated that passage of HB 2399 would give financial security to the Sunflower State Games. He further stated that the games were recognized by the U.S. Olympic Committee and that the National Games are a voting member of the committee. He said the Kansas games were currently predominantly supported by the city of Lawrence and its community including numerous interns from the University of Kansas. (Attachment 3).

Darrell Montei, representing the Dept. of Wildlife and Parks, testified about the current Chickadee Checkoff for nongame wildlife in relation to HB 2183 and HB 2399 (attachment 4).

Doug Bowman, representing the Children and Youth Advisory Committee, testified in favor of HB 2399 (attachment 5).

Jan Waide, representing SRS Youth Services, testified in favor of HB 2399. (Attachment 6).

Public hearings on these two checkoff bills were concluded.

The committee adjourned at 10:16 a.m.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Spentoni

DATE: 3/26/91

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
JEFF SONNICH	TOPEKA	KNLS
KAREN FRANCE	TOPEKA	KAR
Jim McBride	Topeka	Ob... ..
B. ANDERSON Jacqueline Webb	OSTAWA Topeka Kansas	IND. COST OFF Reg. of Seeds
Sibbie Paemey	Leavenworth	" "
Linda Fincham	Maysville	" "
Sara Ullman	Olathe	Reg. of Seeds
Alan Steppat	Topeka	Pete McBill + Associates
Wendell Strom	Topeka	CCTF - AARP
George Goebel	Topeka	SLC - CCTF - AARP
William L. Mitchell	Hutchinson	KLTA
Jerry Conrad	Lawrence	KGE
Dan Haas	Overland Park	KCPK
BRAID SMOOT	Topeka	Black & Veatch
Jim M... ..	"	KBA
George Barber	Topeka	Kansas Consulting Eng... ..
DENNY KOCH	"	SW Bell
Doc Liber	Topeka	KLTA
ROBERT E. WELSHIMED	WICHITA	Green... ..
Bill R. Fuller	Manhattan	Kansas Farm Bureau
DARRELL MONTEI	PRATT	KS. DEPT. WLD.F. & PARKS
Joyce A. Wolf	LAWRENCE	KS. Audubon Council
Craig White	Lawrence	KS. Sunflower STATE Game & Fish



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

BARBARA P. ALLEN
 REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT
 JOHNSON COUNTY
 P.O. BOX 8053
 PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KANSAS 66208
 (913) 642-1273
 STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 155-E
 TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612
 (913) 296-7640

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
 MEMBER: FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS
 JUDICIARY
 PENSIONS, INVESTMENTS AND BENEFITS
 RULES AND JOURNAL

March 26, 1991

Madame Chairman, members of the committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today on H.B. 2183, which provides for an individual state income tax checkoff for support of the programs and activities of Kansas Special Olympics and Sunflower state games amateur sports programs.

As a member of the Board of Directors of Kansas Special Olympics, I introduced this bill because I believe in the benefits of Kansas Special Olympics, which provides a year-round program of sports training and competition to 6,000 individuals with mental retardation. In addition, the income tax checkoff will provide funds to Kansas' annual state games.

Why should the state provide an income tax checkoff for Kansas Special Olympics, when there are so many well-deserving organizations in Kansas that would like the same special treatment? Because our public schools really should be providing athletic opportunities for these special education children. But in reality, state funding isn't available to give them recreational activities. An income tax checkoff would provide substantial and permanent funding for this great charitable effort. It would help bridge the gap between what government should do and what government can do.

H.B. 2183 allows a taxpayer to voluntarily donate in addition to his or her tax liability, or to designate from his or her tax refund, \$2, \$5, \$10 or \$__ to be credited to Kansas special olympics and to the Sunflower state games amateur sports programs. The bill provides for the administration and remission of such funds to the State Treasurer by the Department of Revenue, who shall credit the entire amount to the Kansas special olympics and the Sunflower state games and amateur sports fund. On or before March 15, 1992, and each year thereafter, the Secretary of Revenue shall pay all moneys credited to the Fund as of March 1 of such year to Kansas Special Olympics, Inc., on condition that the moneys be disposed of as follows:

- 1) 50% of such moneys shall be remitted to the Sunflower state games;
- 2) the balance of such moneys shall be expended for the support of special olympics programs and activities in Kansas.

HOUSE TAXATION
 Attachment #1
 03/26/91

A similar bill was passed by the Iowa Legislature in 1988.

The Department of Revenue has determined that this bill will have no fiscal impact on State General Fund revenues. One time costs to implement the change are estimated to be \$7,610.

Madame Chairman, I will be happy to answer any questions.

KANSAS SPECIAL OLYMPICS

Testimony

House Bill 2183

March 27, 1991

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #2
03/26/91

What began in the mid-1960's in the backyard of Eunice Kennedy Shriver as a day camp program, is today the largest program of sports training and athletic competition for mentally retarded children and adults. Formal programs exist today in 104 countries and all 50 states. A grass roots program utilizing the talents of thousands of volunteers throughout Kansas to provide the coaching, guidance, sharing and caring for more than 6,700 athletes in all 105 counties.

Yes, after 21 years of existence, great strides have been made throughout the state as training and competition is offered in 17 sports on a daily basis to the athletes. However, greater needs exist. Athletes are challenging those of us involved with Special Olympics for better coaching, training, opportunities and challenges. As the athletes develop their skills, they gain a greater amount of self-respect and esteem, thus becoming integral participants in their schools, at home, on the job or their communities. Our job is to provide the challenges and opportunities to allow each athlete to grow in their own way.

Services are being requested faster than we are able to provide them. Athletes, coaches, volunteers and family members want more. They need additional:

training
competition
public education
coaches education
finances
transportation
uniforms
equipment
volunteer recruitment
outreach

The needs are indeed many, but together these needs will be met. As Kansas Special Olympics receives no federal, state or United Way Funds, the passage of HB 2183 is extremely important as we strive to meet the challenges dictated to us by the more than 6,700 athletes, 8,000 family members, 12,000 volunteers and 1,100 coaches. Special Olympics is not just a job, but an expression of love, sharing, growth and caring. We need your help to continue meeting the needs of the more than 75,000 mentally retarded Kansans.

I am Craig White, the Director for the 1991 Sunflower State Games and one of the people responsible for its organization.

The first area I feel must be discussed is an explanation of the State Games concept in general, and the Sunflower State Games specifically. Today over forty states are conducting statewide amateur sports festivals known as State Games. They are an event modeled after the Olympic Games which provides a motivational goal for all amateur athletes within the state in which they are organized.

Over 350,000 athletes participated in State Games across the nation in 1990. In states near Kansas, the numbers were impressive as Nebraska hosted 16,200 athletes; Missouri 11,000; Oklahoma 10,600; and Iowa 10,500. I feel the same growth is possible in Kansas with proper administration and support. State Games feature the sports of the Olympic and Pan-American Games as well as an occasional local favorite. They attract athletes of a wide variety of ages, backgrounds, and skill levels, bringing out former and future Olympians as well as athletes for whom State Games are a real career highlight.

Many State Games are also playing prominent roles in education, drug awareness programs, scholarship activities, sports medicine, coaching clinics, and much more. The Sunflower States Games is currently work with the Drug Free Kansas Program and is hosting a basketball officials camp the week of the games.

State Games are a unique statewide event, bringing many diverse elements of a state's population together to celebrate one common bond; amateur sport.

The Sunflower State Games are an excellent opportunity to improve the quality of life in Kansas as well as building state unity and pride. The majority of funding for the \$200,000 State Games budget is currently scheduled to be produced by entry fees and corporate sponsorships. In 1990, all funds were spent which meant that the Games had to begin 1991 with zero capital. This puts the stability of the State Games in a precarious position until it obtains financial security. Having "seed" money to carry over from year to year would establish permanency that is so important for any organization to establish credibility. House Bill 2183 would be a tremendous benefit to the future growth of the State Games as it becomes an annual sports festival in the state of Kansas.

The city of Lawrence won the bid from the state to host the State Games and feels it did a quality job. In 1990, the Sunflower State Games attracted 2,500 athletes representing 75 of the 105 counties in the state of Kansas. The youngest competitor was 5 and the oldest was 75. We in Lawrence have set the foundation for what is a great addition to the state of Kansas and want to insure its continued growth. By passing this Bill it will allow us to expand our staff and increase the number of Kansans we serve. We want the Sunflower State Games to be an event for the entire state, not just the city of Lawrence.

SUNFLOWER STATE GAMES

PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS

The Sunflower State Games are an annual Olympic-styled sports event for Kansas amateur athletes. The inaugural year of this event was 1990. The Games are jointly sponsored by the Governor's Council on Fitness, Department of Health and Environment, and SUNFLOWER STATE GAMES, INC. The Games provide a wholesome forum for these athletes to compete within their sport/activity and obtain deserved recognition. The games are an incentive for Kansans of all ages and skill levels to develop their physical talent and competitive abilities.

"the important thing ... is not the winning, but taking part." (The Olympic Code)

The goals of the SUNFLOWER STATE GAMES are to:

- * Inspire Kansans of every age and skill level to develop their physical and competitive abilities by providing state wide athletic competition.
- * Encourage all Kansans to participate in physical fitness activities as a means of improving health.
- * Promote an atmosphere of cooperation in amateur athletics for participants, volunteers and sports enthusiasts throughout Kansas.
- * Create private as well as public sector support for physical fitness and amateur athletics.

H.B. 2183 and H.B. 2399

Testimony Presented To: House Taxation Committee

Provided By: Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

Date: March 26, 1991

House Bills 2133 and 2399 are two similar bills dealing with an income tax check-off and differing primarily in the named beneficiary of the check-off revenue. H.B. 2183 would be for the Special Olympics and H.B. 2399 would be for the Kansans for Kids.

There have been several such bills over the past 10 years and the Department has not opposed them out of concern that position might be interpreted as opposition to causes or events that are quite important to some interests. However, we have tried to inform the legislature and the public of the potential impacts of check-off bills on the Department's nongame program. That is the intent of our testimony today.

Legislation which created the Chickadee Check-Off for nongame wildlife was enacted in 1980 and first appeared on the individual state income tax forms during 1981. 1991 marks the tenth year of the check-off. Contributions to the nongame program in 1990 for the 1989 tax year were approximately \$170,000. The percent of individuals donating to the check-off is small, but the amount of individual donations has increased over the years and has been instrumental in maintaining a funding base.

This check-off is the sole dedicated funding source for nongame wildlife management efforts in Kansas and is critically important for continuing that type of work. While the amount is not large by some standards, any reduction in the amount available would noticeably affect nongame programs.

Nongame check-off funds are used for a variety of programs, such as providing bird feeders and bird food to retirement facilities, educational programs for children, eagle recovery efforts, etc. These projects are quite important to many Kansans.

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #4
03/26/91

Our records indicate that there were 32 states with a nongame type check-off in 1987. There may be one or two more by now, but we are not sure as there has not been a nationwide survey conducted since that time. In almost all cases, a nongame check-off was the first check-off authorized in those states. By 1987, 16 of those states had enacted one or more competing check-offs and two states had six competing check-offs. Based on reports and averages from other states, the following can be expected if a competing check-off is added in Kansas:

- Total donations would increase about 21%.
- A 20% reduction in donations to the Kansas nongame program would occur.
- A slight increase in the number of donors would be expected.
- The dollar amount of individual donations would probably remain about the same.

Based on those estimates, a competing check-off would generate about \$58,000. However, the nongame check-off would only generate about \$146,000--a \$34,000 reduction which would have major impact on nongame wildlife programs in the state of Kansas.

In response to the continuing effort by various interests in Kansas to create additional check-offs, the Department has considered at least three measures which would help offset reduced revenues to the nongame program. Two of the measures have appeared in legislative bill form, but failed and the third measure has only been discussed. There may be other approaches that have not surfaced. These measures include:

- Create a state general fund match for the nongame check-off. This concept was amended into S.B. 290 during the 1989 legislative session and a copy is included in the material presented to this Committee. Basically, an amount equal to the lesser of \$100,000 or the amount contributed through the check-off would be transferred from the state general fund

to the nongame fund. A process of this nature would help maintain a viable funding base for the program.

- Establish that interest earned by the nongame fund be deposited into the nongame program. This proposal appeared as H.B. 2631 during the 1988 legislative session. The amount involved is rather small (approximately \$8,000), but it would help. A copy of that bill is also provided.
- The check-off is available only to individuals filing an individual income tax return. The check-off could be expanded to corporate income tax returns. Although the income potential is unknown, it could be substantial and perhaps in excess of the amount generated by the individual tax returns.

HOUSE BILL No. 2631

By Special Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Re Proposal No. 11

12-16

0018 AN ACT relating to the nongame wildlife improvement fund;
0019 concerning the disposition of moneys received as interest;
0020 amending K.S.A. 79-3221e and repealing the existing section.

0021 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

0022 Section 1. K.S.A. 79-3221e is hereby amended to read as
0023 follows: 79-3221e. The director of taxation of the department of
0024 revenue shall determine annually the total amount designated
0025 for use in the Kansas nongame wildlife improvement program
0026 pursuant to K.S.A. 79-3221d, *and amendments thereto*, and shall
0027 report such amount to the state treasurer who shall credit the
0028 entire amount thereof to the nongame wildlife improvement
0029 fund which fund is hereby established in the state treasury. In
0030 the case where donations are made pursuant to K.S.A. 79-3221d,
0031 *and amendments thereto*, the director shall remit the entire
0032 amount thereof to the state treasurer who shall credit the same to
0033 ~~said~~ *such* fund. All moneys deposited in ~~said~~ *such* fund shall be
0034 used solely for the purpose of preserving, protecting, perpetuat-
0035 ing and enhancing nongame wildlife in this state. *The pooled*
0036 *money investment board may invest and reinvest moneys cred-*
0037 *ited to the nongame wildlife improvement fund in obligations of*
0038 *the United States of America or obligations the principal and*
0039 *interest of which are guaranteed by the United States of*
0040 *America, in interest-bearing time deposits in any commercial*
0041 *bank or trust company located in Kansas or in repurchase*
0042 *agreements of less than 30 days' duration with a Kansas bank or*
0043 *with a primary government securities dealer which reports to*
0044 *the market reports division of the federal reserve bank of New*
0045 *York for direct obligations of, or obligations that are insured as*

0046 to principal and interest by, the United States government or any
0047 agency thereof. Any moneys not so invested shall earn interest
0048 monthly based upon the average interest rate each month on
0049 repurchase agreements entered into pursuant to K.S.A. 75-4205,
0050 and amendments thereto, and the average daily balance in the
0051 nongame wildlife improvement fund. Any income or interest
0052 earned by the investments shall be credited monthly to the
0053 nongame wildlife improvement fund. All expenditures from
0054 such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts
0055 upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued
0056 pursuant to vouchers approved by the ~~director of the Kansas fish~~
0057 ~~and game commission or the director's secretary of the Kansas~~
0058 ~~department of wildlife and parks or the secretary's designee.~~ As
0059 used in this act, "nongame wildlife" means any species of
0060 wildlife not legally classified as a game species or furbearer by
0061 statute or by rule and regulation adopted pursuant to statute.

0062 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 79-3221e is hereby repealed.

0063 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and
0064 after its publication in the statute book.

SENATE BILL No. 290

By Committee on Assessment and Taxation

2-20

16 AN ACT relating to income taxation; providing for an income tax
17 refund or donation check-off for the Kansans for Kids program;
18 *providing for transfers of moneys from the state general fund to*
19 *the nongame wildlife improvement fund; amending K.S.A. 79-3221e*
20 *and repealing the existing section.*
21

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

23 Section 1. (a) For all taxable years commencing after December
24 31, 1988, each Kansas state individual income tax return form shall
25 contain a designation as follows:

26 Kansans for Kids program. Check if you wish to donate, in addition
27 to your tax liability, or designate from your refund, [] \$1, []
28 \$5, [] \$10 or [] \$ _____.

29 (b) The director of taxation of the department of revenue shall
30 determine annually the total amount designated for use in the Kan-
31 sans for Kids program pursuant to subsection (a) and shall report
32 such amount to the state treasurer who shall credit the entire amount
33 thereof to the family and children trust fund established by K.S.A.
34 75-5328, and amendments thereto. In the case where donations are
35 made pursuant to subsection (a), the director shall remit the entire
36 amount thereof to the state treasurer who shall credit the same to
37 such fund. On December 31st of each year, the state treasurer shall
38 transfer from the state general fund to the family and children trust
39 fund an amount equal to the lesser of \$500,000 or the total amount
40 designated from refunds plus the total amount donated hereunder
41 during the preceding calendar year. All moneys deposited in such
42 fund shall be used solely for the purposes prescribed in K.S.A. 75-
43 5328, and amendments thereto. All expenditures from such fund
44 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5328,

45 and amendments thereto.

46 *Sec. 2. K.S.A. 79-3221e is hereby amended to read as follows:*
47 *79-3221e. The director of taxation of the department of revenue shall*
48 *determine annually the total amount designated for use in the Kansas*
49 *nongame wildlife improvement program pursuant to K.S.A. 79-*
50 *3221d, and amendments thereto, and shall report such amount to*
51 *the state treasurer who shall credit the entire amount thereof to the*
52 *nongame wildlife improvement fund which fund is hereby established*
53 *in the state treasury. In the case where donations are made pursuant*
54 *to K.S.A. 79-3221d, and amendments thereto, the director shall remit*
55 *the entire amount thereof to the state treasurer who shall credit the*
56 *same to said such fund. On December 31, 1990, and December 31*
57 *of each year thereafter, the state treasurer shall transfer from the*
58 *state general fund to the nongame wildlife improvement fund an*
59 *amount equal to the lesser of \$100,000 or the total amount designated*
60 *from refunds plus the total amount donated hereunder during the*
61 *preceding calendar year. All moneys deposited in said such fund*
62 *shall be used solely for the purpose of preserving, protecting, per-*
63 *petuating and enhancing nongame wildlife in this state. All expend-*
64 *itures from such fund shall be made in accordance with*
65 *appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and*
66 *reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the director of*
67 *the Kansas fish and game commission secretary of the department*
68 *of wildlife and parks or the director's secretary's designee. As used*
69 *in this act, "nongame wildlife" means any species of wildlife not*
70 *legally classified as a game species or furbearer by statute or by*
71 *rule and regulation adopted pursuant to statute.*

72 *Sec. 3. K.S.A. 79-3221e is hereby repealed.*

73 *Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after*
74 *its publication in the statute book.*



STATE OF KANSAS

CHILDREN AND YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SMITH-WILSON BLDG.
300 S.W. OAKLEY
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66606-1898

(913) 296-2017

KANS-A-N 561-2017

TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE TAXATION COMMITTEE
Rep. Joan Wagnon, Chairperson
HB 2399 - March 26, 1991

Madam Chairperson and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Doug Bowman, and I represent the Children and Youth Advisory Committee.

HB 2399 proposes an income tax checkoff for the benefit of the Kansas Family and Children's Trust Fund. Kansas created the first such fund in 1980, and forty-eight other states have followed our lead and created similar entities. The focus of the fund is to provide "seed money" to local community projects for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. These grants are renewable for up to three years at a decreasing amount, with a local match required.

Currently, revenues for the Children's Trust Fund come from a portion of each marriage license fee, a small federal challenge grant, and an annual appropriation from SGF. This year's appropriation bill is currently in a House Appropriations Subcommittee. The Senate version of this bill has deleted the FY 92 SGF appropriation. This action will have no impact on the renewal of existing grants, but may result in fewer new grants next year.

May I offer two technical amendments for your consideration? On Line #13, I would suggest that the year be changed to 1991. Secondly, I would recommend the elimination of the three specific amount boxes. Instead, simply offer the blank line option. This would avoid any potential confusion if someone were to check the \$10 box and then write-in \$20. The instruction booklet can set a minimum donation amount in the narrative portion.

Finally, I note there are several other income tax checkoff bills being considered. Realistically, they will not all be approved. The tax form has a limited amount of space to accommodate these worthy causes. If you choose to create an income tax checkoff, we hope you will favorably consider the request for the Kansas for Kids program. The prevention of child abuse is a goal we can all support.

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #5
03/26/91

The Kansas Family and Children's Trust Fund was devised in 1980 as a source of "seed money" grants for local programs focused on preventing child abuse and neglect. These grants are renewable for up to three years with a required local match.

**EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY
THE KANSAS FAMILY & CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND**

Healthy Start/Home Visitor provides a trained lay person to visit new parents. Emphasis is on health screening, referrals, and basic parent education.

"Happy Bear" and Bubblyonia Encounter" teach young children how to recognize and escape potentially abusive situations.

Parents As Teachers provides parents of pre-school children with developmental information and support.

Child care and parent education provided to teen mothers who are struggling to complete high school.

CASA programs providing advocates for children in courts.

Parent education and support services to families of inmates.

Respite care and vocational training provided to parents of special needs children.

Parent education and support services to parents with limited intellectual abilities.

Parent helpline provided through Parents Anonymous to anyone who is at-risk of abusing a child.

Conflict management skills taught to adolescents in the school.

Parent education and support services to parents with substance abuse problems.

Intergenerational program linking older volunteers with latchkey children needing support and guidance.

Parent education and support services tailored to meet a specific ethnic population.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICES

Testimony before

Committee on Taxation

regarding

House Bill 2399

March 26, 1991

Carolyn Risley Hill
Acting Commissioner
Youth & Adult Services
Department of Social &
Rehabilitation Services
(913)296-3284

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #6
03/26/91

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 2399

AN ACT relating to income taxation; providing for an income tax refund or donation checkoff for the Kansans for Kids program.

Madame Chairwoman, Members of the Committee, I appear today in support of House Bill 2399.

The Kansans for Kids program provides taxpayers of Kansas the option to voluntarily donate through their individual tax liability to support programs which enhance the quality of life for children. The Family and Children Trust Fund provides funding for programs that address the issues of child abuse and neglect and family violence. This bill would provide another revenue source for expansion of child abuse and neglect prevention programs on a voluntary taxation basis.

I strongly urge favorable consideration of this bill.

Carolyn Risley Hill
Acting Commissioner
Youth & Adult Services
Department of Social &
Rehabilitation Services
(913)296-3284