

Approved April 27, 1991

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The meeting was called to order by Senator August "Gus" Bogina, Chairperson at 11:16 a.m. on April 5, 1991, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Norm Furse, Revisors' Office
Diane Duffy, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Judy Bromich, Administrative Assistant
Ronda Miller, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ralph Decker, Executive Director, Lottery
Ramon Powers, Executive Director, Historical Society
Representative Bill Wisdom
Captain Fred Johnson, Capitol Area Security Patrol
Keith Stover, Flint Hills Area Vocational Technical School, Emporia
William Berry, Director, Manhattan Area Vocational Technical School
Connie Hubbell, State Board of Education
Richard Morrissey, Deputy Director, Division of Health
Art Schumann, Comptroller, Health & Environment
Elizabeth Taylor, Association of Local Health Departments

SB 401 - Kansas Lottery act increase in minimum amount required for prizes

Mr. Ralph Decker introduced himself to the Committee as the new director of the Lottery. He testified in support of SB 401, noting that the increase requested in the minimum amount required for prizes would apply only to instant games. He stated that the agency would appreciate some flexibility in the percentage paid to the state, depending on the game. In answer to a question regarding the net effect of this proposal on revenue, Mr. Decker cited statistics from the Massachusetts Lottery found in Attachment 1. He told the Committee that the break-even point would be \$43,000,000 in sales.

HB 2589 - State of Kansas Sports Hall of Fame board of trustees created

Representative Wisdom appeared before the Committee in support of HB 2589 and reviewed Attachment 2; Ramon Powers reviewed Attachment 3 in support of HB 2589. Senator Winter indicated his support of the bill.

SB 427 - Fees for use of State Historical Society facilities and property
Attachment 4 was distributed to the Committee and reviewed by Ramon Powers.

SB 429 - Authority of capitol area security patrol on state leased or rented property

Captain Johnson distributed and reviewed Attachment 5 in support of SB 429.

SB 418 - Tuition rate and postsecondary aid at area vocational schools and area vocational-technical schools

Mr. Keith Stover appeared before the Committee in opposition to SB 418 and reviewed Attachment 6. It was stated that the opportunity for a 50-50 match had been removed from the FY92 allocation.

Mr. William Berry expressed his opposition to SB 418 in his review of Attachment 7. In answer to a question, Mr. Berry stated that although the ratio could be changed for on-site businesses, an increase in the percentage paid by businesses could be a deterrent for small business to participate in the program. Senator Parrish noted that the intent of the subcommittee recommendation was to provide additional funding for vocational technical schools in order to avoid taxpayer subsidy of customized training. Mr.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, April 5, 1991.

Berry indicated that one option might be to provide a different percentage for those students who are represented by businesses.

Connie Hubbell testified on behalf of the State Board of Education in opposition to SB 418, Attachment 8. She stated that the average \$650. annual cost of tuition at vocational technical schools is comparable to the tuition costs of 30 hours of community college coursework.

HB 2018 - Changes in funding for local health departments

Richard Morrissey testified in support of HB 2018 and reviewed House amendments to the bill. He noted that the Senate Public Health & Welfare Committee had restored language requiring maintenance of effort by the counties which the agency supported. In answer to a question, he stated that existing law ties maintenance of effort to local tax revenue budgeted in the local health departments.

Senator Feleciano called attention to the subcommittee's recommendation for FY90 regarding local maintenance of effort (Attachment 9). Mr. Morrissey noted that 13 counties currently are not meeting the maintenance of effort threshold, and, of that number, only 3 counties were on the list last year. (Attachment 10) It was noted by staff that \$97,859 less SGF was provided to the counties as a result of their \$195,360 reduction in tax effort.

Elizabeth Taylor testified in support of HB 2018 (as amended by Public Health and Welfare) on behalf of the Association of Local Health Departments. Amendments critical to the Association's support were removal of the \$.75 per capita cap and local maintenance of effort. She noted that the Association supports language that ties the maintenance of effort to tax revenues rather than mill levies. Senator Brady expressed concern that counties whose total tax dollars had been reduced as a result of reappraisal could maintain their mill levy and still be penalized.

Ms. Taylor stated that an amendment on page 4, line 18 of the bill changes the due date for state assistance from fiscal year to calendar year and will result in the advancement, but not an addition, of \$1. million to the current funding cycle.

Mr. Art Schumann distributed Attachment 11 and reviewed the determination of the allocation to counties of the \$1,988,708 based on HB 2018. He also reviewed the difference between the present vs. HB 2018, as illustrated in Attachment 12. Mr. Schumann noted that if a county fails in its maintenance of effort, the award is decreased dollar for dollar.

The Chairman noted that action would be taken at a later date on HB 2018, giving the printers time to add Public Health and Welfare amendments to the bill.

Senator Gaines moved, Senator Rock seconded, that SB 401 be recommended favorable for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

It was moved by Senator Gaines and seconded by Senator Harder that SB 427 be recommended favorable for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

Senator Salisbury moved and Senator Brady seconded that HB 2589 be recommended favorable for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

It was moved by Senator Hayden and seconded by Senator Gaines that SB 429 be recommended favorable for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

Senator Kerr moved, Senator Parrish seconded, that HB 2020 be reconsidered because of a problem that would result in special elections for extension districts. The motion carried on a voice vote.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, April 5, 1991.

Senator Kerr moved, Senator Harder seconded, that SB 418 be reported adversely. The motion carried on a voice vote.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 12:44 p.m.

THE EFFECT OF
INSTANT LOTTERY TICKET
PRIZE PAYOUT PERCENTAGES
ON INSTANT LOTTERY SALES

SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 1

ASSERTION: The Kansas Lottery must increase its instant prize payout percentage in order to maximize lottery sales and state revenues.

Supporting Fact: When the Kansas Lottery has paid out 48% or more in prize money, instant sales have risen significantly.

ASSERTION: When lotteries increase their instant prize payout percentages, their sales increase dramatically and more state revenue is generated.

Supporting Fact: The U.S. lotteries with the highest per capita instant sales and state profits generated usually are the ones with the highest payout percentages. Most pay out 55% or more. Those that pay out less than 50% are generally the ones with the lowest per capita sales.

ASSERTION: The Kansas Lottery, by paying out historically 42 to 48%, has seriously hindered its ability to increase instant sales.

Supporting Fact: The weekly per capita instant sales average for the U.S. lottery industry is 56c. Kansas weekly per capita instant sales for fiscal year 1990 were 22c. This ranks Kansas 30th out of 33 U.S. lotteries.

With the recent increase to the 48 to 50% level in our recent Kansas games and the steadiness of the prize payouts at that level, we are already experiencing modest gains and should end FY91 with an instant ticket sales gain of over one million dollars. However, the real increases in sales occur at prize payout percentages of 60 to 65% with 65% appearing to be the true firepoint.

CASE STUDY

THE MASSACHUSETTS LOTTERY

The Massachusetts Lottery is the classic example of how increases in instant payouts can significantly maximize state revenues. The Massachusetts Lottery has a population of 5.7 million, 2.4 times that of Kansas. However, in FY90 the Massachusetts Lottery generated \$673.2 million in instant sales 24.3 more times than the amount that the Kansas Lottery did that year.

While the Massachusetts Lottery is considerably older than the Kansas Lottery, it has also offered more products (Lotto, Daily Numbers, etc.) than has Kansas. More lottery games of course siphon away money from the instants, which makes Massachusetts' sales achievements that much more impressive. This is a summary of how they increased their instant sales and state revenues so significantly:

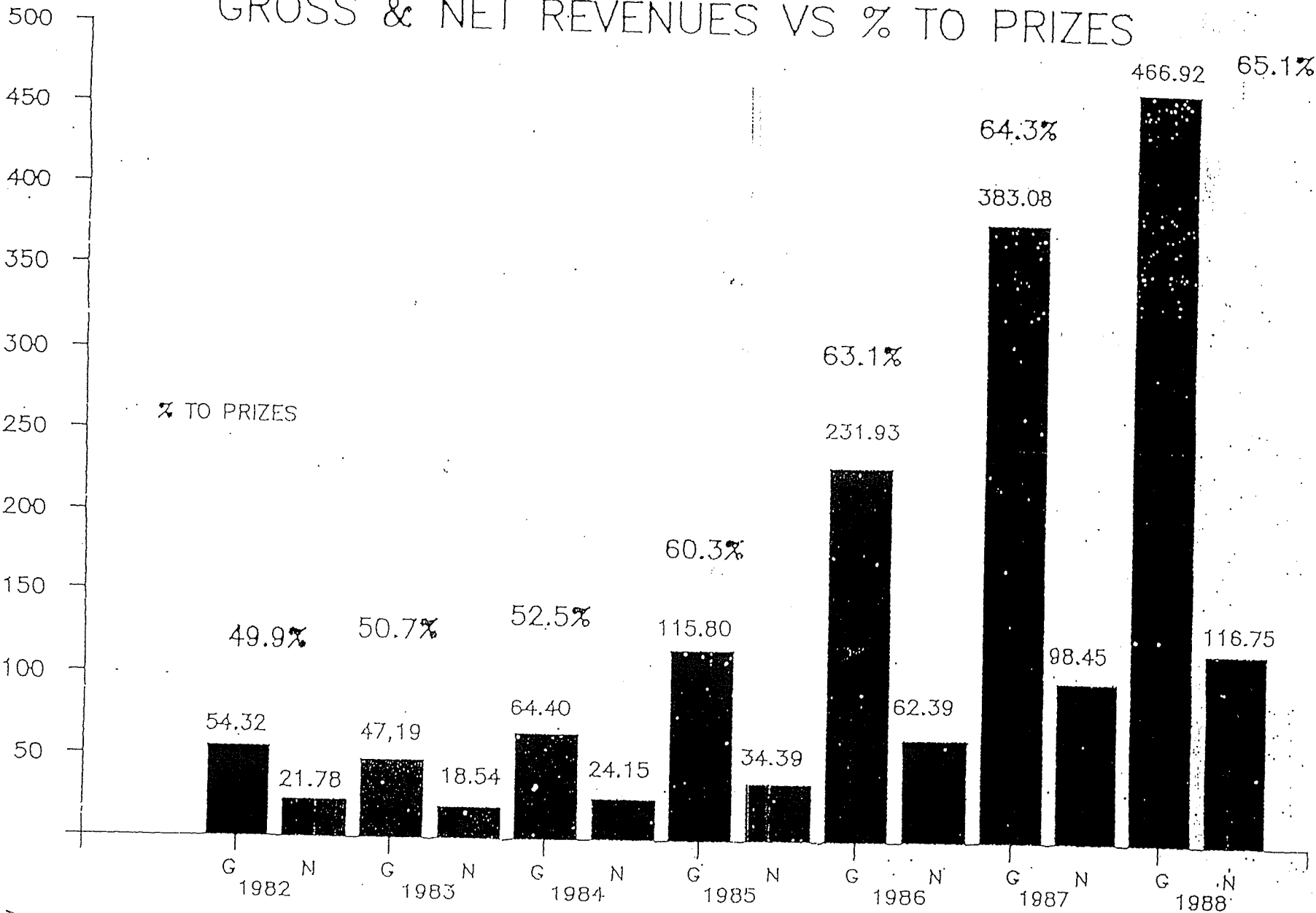
- In **1983**, the Massachusetts Lottery allocated an average of **50.7%** of their instant sales to prizes. These games, in turn, generated **\$18.54 million** for the state.
- In **1984**, the average prize payout was increased **3%** to **52.5%**. Revenues however, **increased 30%** generating **\$24.15 million** for the state.
- In **1985**, the Massachusetts Lottery increased their prize percentage to **60.3%**, a **14%** increase over the previous year. Revenues subsequently increased by **42%** to **\$34.39 million**.
- The following years showed similar state revenue increases.
- In **1986**, the prize percentage averaged **63.1%**, **4%** greater than the year before. Revenues almost **doubled** from **\$34.39 million** (FY '85) to **\$62.39 million**, an **81%** increase!
- In **1987**, the prize percentage was **64.3%** only a **1%** increase yet revenues jumped nearly **\$40 million** to **\$98.45 million**, a **57%** increase.
- In **1988**, the Massachusetts Lottery increased the payout to **65.1%**. Revenues from instant games alone **topped \$116 million!**

This example demonstrates that there is a direct relationship between the prize payout and sales, and maximizing sales maximizes state revenues as shown on the following page.

MASSACHUSETTS

INSTANT GAMES GROSS & NET REVENUES VS % TO PRIZES

MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS



G = GROSS REVENUES
N = NET REVENUES ^{TO STATE} (BASED ON 10% OPERATING EXPENSES)

7-1

OTHER STATE LOTTERIES' EXPERIENCE

Other U.S. lotteries have achieved similar results as the Massachusetts Lottery when prize payout percentages were increased, as related below.

OREGON

The Oregon Lottery has a very similar population base to Kansas and served as the model for the Kansas Lottery start-up. The Oregon Lottery ran eight (8) instant games during Fiscal Year '89. Five of those games paid 50% in prizes; the remaining three paid 60%.

The 60 % payout games sold an average of \$500,000 to \$560,000 per week versus \$290,000 to \$410,000 for the 50% games (see chart).

It should be noted that the first four games of that year paid 50% and sales steadily declined from game to game. The next two games launched paid 60% and sales skyrocketed above \$500,000 per week. The next game thereafter reverted to a 50% payout and sales dropped almost in half. The last game however, offered a 60% payout and sales increased to approximately \$520,000 a week.

MISSOURI

Missouri, Kansas' neighbor to the east, was legislatively prevented from paying out more than 45%. As a result of this restriction, player interest fell, sales dropped and the Lottery was facing "bankruptcy".

Finally in August 1988, legislation passed which removed the payout restriction and the lottery increased the prize percentage to 55%. Within one week, sales rose more than 80% (from \$1.06 million to \$1.92 million). Sales since then have ranged from \$1.8 million to \$2.6 million a week and annual per capita has doubled from \$11 to \$22.

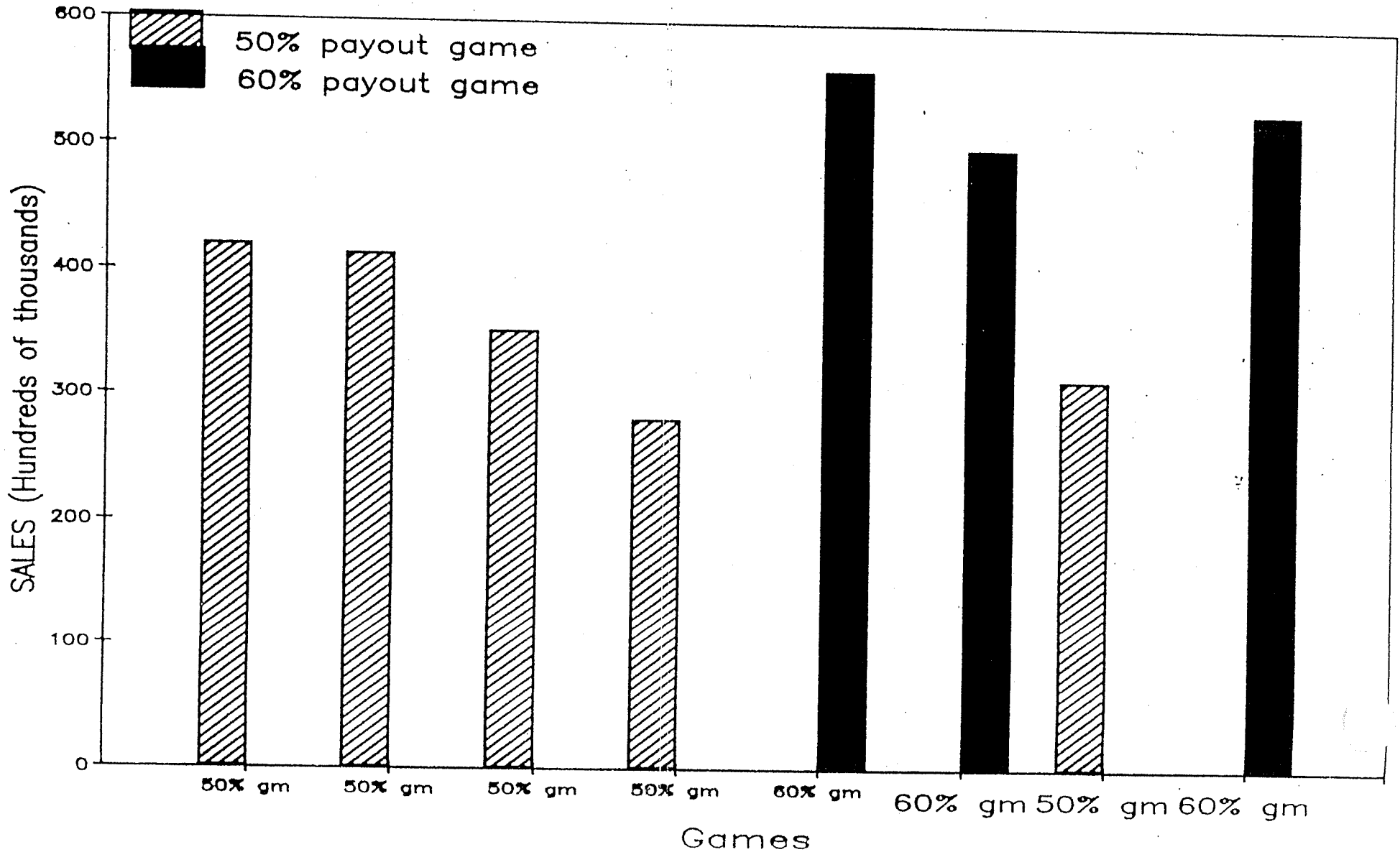
More importantly, sales revenue which had dropped 18% in 1987 and another 12% in 1988, reversed itself and increased 15% in 1989. The trend continued positive as state profits rose again in 1990 by 12%.

IOWA

Iowa, like Kansas, a midwestern state with a large rural base and a population of 2.9 million, was experiencing a steady decline of instant sales and state revenues from 1986 (their start-up year) through FY (fiscal year)'88.

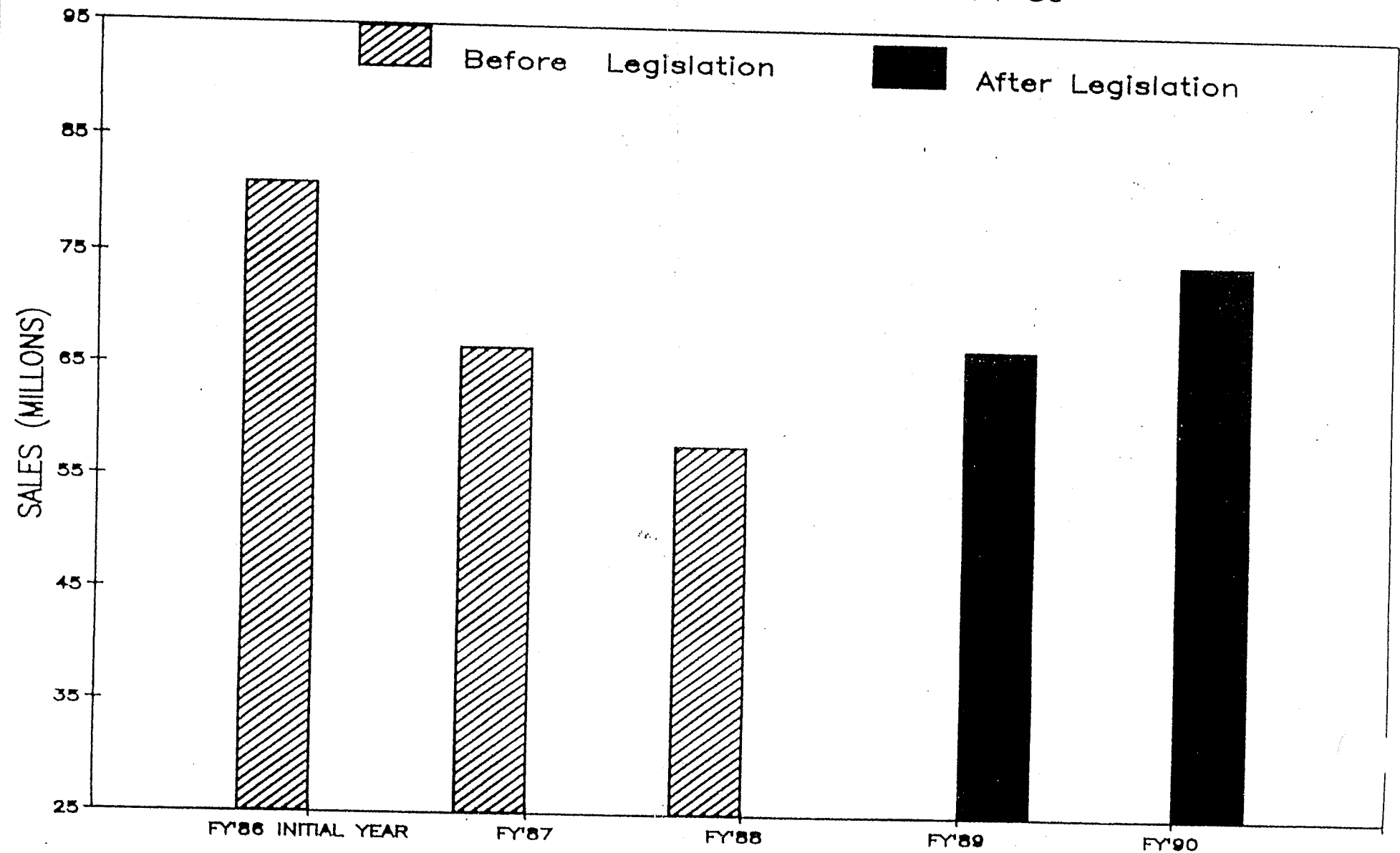
In FY'89, the Iowa Lottery increased its payout to 55%. This change increased sales by 21% or nearly 13 million dollars and arrested a three year sales decline. In December of 1989, the lottery moved to a 65% payout from 60%. The average sales for the first four weeks of their 60% games were 1,967,000 tickets. Average sales for the first four weeks of their 65% games were 3,114,000 tickets. The average change was 1,147,000 tickets, a 58% gain in sales. (Note from the Massachusetts and Iowa's experiences that the move to 65% seems to be the real kick-off level).

Effect of 50% payout vs 60% payout upon Sales
OREGON LOTTERY
Study conducted by lottery FY 89
Average Weekly Sales



9-1

EFFECT OF RAISING PAYOUT UPON GOV'T PROFITS
MISSOURI LOTTERY
LEGISLATION PASSED BEGINNING OF FY 89



4-1

MINNESOTA

A new lottery, is paying 50% now. It has no history of increased payouts. The Minnesota Lottery will go to a 55% payout in FY '92 and a 60% payout in FY '93.

WISCONSIN

Gradually has moved from 50.1 to 60.1% payouts since start-up. Sales have gradually increased over 25%. Note that new lotteries, like Wisconsin, would usually experience drastic reductions in ticket sales after the first four or five games when the novelty wears off a little bit.

MICHIGAN

In 1988 went from payout of 48 to 55%. In the succeeding nine months, sales increased 22%. Quote: "Evidence is clear that a further increase in the instant game payout percentage would result in further increases in gross sales".

NEW YORK

Increases in percentage prize payouts on lottery games increase sales. Scratch off game sales have quadrupled since prize payout was increased statutorily from 40 to 50% and with special prize funds to 55%.

WEST VIRGINIA

This new lottery started with a 45% payout. In May of 1990, it was permitted to move to 55% and it experienced a sales increase of 30%. In September of 1990, the move was made to a 60% payout and the lottery plans to remain at that level or above as the move has given them an additional increase of 47% in its sales. They say: "30% of ten million is more than 40% of five million".

COLORADO

Payouts have varied between 51% and 60% but with no particular "step" experience. Attached is a printout showing their results with some of their higher payout games. They say: "Increasing our prize payout percentage had a good effect on sales. We were able to increase our ticket sales by such a significant amount that net income increased even though we are contributing a smaller percentage of sales to net income".

VERMONT

About three years ago, Vermont increased instant ticket payouts from 50 to 58% resulting in a sales increase in excess of 60% and an increase in net profit of 37%.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Increased instant ticket payouts approximately 5% about five years ago to the 60 to 65% level. This resulted in an increase in sales of 300%.

COLORADO REPORT- JANUARY 26, 1990

State mandated to pay 50%. Since 1983 beginning, has paid between 50% and 53.69%. Since late Spring has experimented with prizes in the 56.32 to 61.32% range. Below are shown the results of their last seven instant games.

FOUR GAMES - 51.37% to 53.69% PAYOUTS

AVERAGE PAYOUT.....52.40%
WEEKLY SALES AVERAGE....122,478 tickets
GROSS PROFIT...47.6% = \$58,300 weekly per game.

THREE GAMES - 56.32% to 61.32% PAYOUTS

AVERAGE PAYOUT.....59.01%
WEEKLY SALES AVERAGE....196,246 tickets
GROSS PROFIT...40.91% = \$80,284 weekly per game

Improvement = \$21,984 weekly per game
or 37.71%

SOUTH DAKOTA

Recently committed to increasing instant ticket prize structures to 65% starting September '90. Prior to that they had been paying about 50%. They ran a test game at 60% with the following results:

Average weekly sales of the three previous 50% games--\$87,085.

Average weekly sales of 60% game--\$130,178

Net on 50% games averaged \$19,158 weekly.

Net on 60% game averaged \$22,130 weekly.

They talk about "Quick nickel....slow dime--"

ARIZONA

"We, along with many other lottery staffs, believe a 60 to 65% payout is the only way to increase greatly the revenue in the instant game."

KENTUCKY

Paid 49 to 50% originally. Recently has increased to 60%. Estimates increase in sales of 20 to 30%.

CONNECTICUT

Is now creating prize structures in the 60% range. Their average weekly sales of 62% games = \$1.6 million. Average weekly sales of 50% games = \$1.2 million, increase is 33%.

SUMMARY

The saying is you get what you pay for... and if the Kansas Lottery were to pay a greater percentage of its sales in prizes, the state of Kansas would get more in proceeds.

This is based on findings in the majority of U.S. lotteries regardless of the lottery's populations, geographical location, demographic make-up, or product mix. There is a direct relationship between the prize payout and sales. The Kansas Lottery has found this to be true first hand.

Increasing the payout for the Kansas Lottery's instant games will increase the Lottery's sales and thereby maximize revenue to the state.

ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDS AT VARIOUS SALES LEVELS

Sales of Instant tickets for the last complete fiscal year (FY '90) were approximately \$25,000,000 and the State of Kansas share of that revenue was \$7,500,000.

At a 65% payout to the players and a continuance of the 5% payout to the retailers, the combined take of the Lottery and the State would be 30% total. Of that total the Lottery would need the same dollar amount it received on the FY '90 sales plus an approximate amount of \$400,000 for increased printing and distribution costs for additional tickets sold.

To the Lottery.....\$5,400,000

To the State at sales of \$43,000,000, an increase in sales of 72%.....\$7,500,000
This is the break-even point.

To the State at sales of \$56,250,000, an increase in sales of 125%.....\$11,475,000
This figure is believed to be attainable..

To the State at sales of \$62,500,000, an increase in sales of 150%.....\$13,500,000
This would be a goal figure which, based on the experiences of other States, might very well occur.

BILL WISDOM
REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT
WYANDOTTE COUNTY
1915 SO. 29TH ST. COURT
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66106-2909



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
VICE CHAIRMAN: APPROPRIATIONS
PENSIONS, INVESTMENTS AND
BENEFITS
SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: APPROPRIATIONS
MEMBER: AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HB 2589

April 5, 1991

Testimony Before the
Senate Ways & Means
Senator August "Gus" Bogina
Chairman

By

Bill Wisdom
Representative District 31

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

HB 2589 is a bill that basically --

1. Makes a name change (line 17-18)
2. Retains the present board members under the name change.
(Line 27-32)
3. (The peanut of the bill) (page 3, line 1-6) allows the Board of Trustees to contract with a private entity to run the daily administration of the State of Kansas Hall of Fame.


Bill Wisdom

SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 2

Testimony on HB 2589, Kansas All Sports Hall of Fame,
Friday, April 5, 1991 - Senate Ways and Means Committee:

I am Ramon Powers, the Executive Director of the Kansas State Historical Society and I appear before you to provide testimony on House Bill 2589, an act concerning the Kansas All Sports Hall of Fame.

House Bill 2589 would amend the existing statutes which pertain to the All-Sports hall of fame to change the name to the state of Kansas sports hall of fame; delete a provision that the hall of fame may only be relocated upon approval of the legislature; and allows the board of trustees to enter into a contractual arrangement with a private entity to administer the day to day operations of the hall of fame.

During the summer of 1990, the board of trustees advertised in the Kansas Register to obtain proposals from cities around the state who would be interested in having the sports hall of fame located in their cities. The board accepted a proposal from a private entity to relocate the hall of fame in the city of Abilene and that move is currently taking place. Approval for the move was granted by the 1990 Legislature in Senate Bill 558. The board plans to contract with the private corporation to house and administer the activities of the hall of fame. Such a contract would allow the state to pay the contract in one payment, thereby reducing the amount of oversight required by the staff of the state historical society. The Board of Trustees would retain the responsibility for approving any and all expenditures made by the private corporation on behalf of the sports hall of fame. The proposed contract has been reviewed by the Attorney General's office and suggestions made by that office have been incorporated into the contract.

The budget requests for the hall of fame will continue to appear in the Administration program of the Kansas State Historical Society budget as a pass through expenditure to the private corporation.

The Society recommends that the bill be passed as submitted. I will be glad to answer any questions the Committee may have.

SWAM
April 5, 1990
Attachment 3

Testimony to the Senate Ways and Means Committee on S.B. 427, by Ramon Powers, Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society, April 5, 1991.

In the 1990 Session, the Legislature enacted House Bill 3097 which authorized the Kansas State Historical Society to permit the use of its facilities by third parties for special events. We sought that authority for the purpose of promoting Kansas history by encouraging groups to meet at the Kansas Museum of History and tour the galleries as part of their meeting.

We initiated the Special Events use (i.e. Third Party use) program beginning in January, and we feel that it has been beneficial to the Society and the state of Kansas. June McMaster has been hired on a part-time basis to manage it. June is here to respond to any questions.

The amendments to S.B. 427 deletes some language that make operation of the program difficult to administer. It is clear that this program cannot be operated on an advance payment basis. Consequently, we want to develop a partnership with the Society's private corporation to manage this program. The private corporation has the ability to operate on a reimbursement basis. We have discussed this option with the Division of Purchases and it appears that such an arrangement is feasible. We would like to combine "corporate" memberships in the private corporation with special events use of the facility. The revenues from corporate memberships ultimately provide added funds for the Society and its programs. Our intent is not to make money, but to cover costs as much as possible and secure greater visitation and visibility for the Museum.

SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 4

The language on lines 35 to 41 requires the balances in the fee fund created to operate this program be transferred to the General Fund at the end of the fiscal year. By requiring this transfer of funds, the special events program is not allowed to apply revenues to the overall maintenance and enhancement of the Museum facility. Again, the purpose of this program is to promote the Kansas history, the State of Kansas, and the Society and this restriction limits our ability to manage the program.

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY

Before the Senate Ways and Means Committee

Presented by - Fred Johnson

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Good morning Mr. Chairman and members of this committee. My name is Fred Johnson. I am the Troop Commander of the Capitol Area Security Patrol. I appear before you today on behalf of the Superintendent of the Kansas Highway Patrol and the members of the Capitol Area Security Patrol in support of SB 429.

As written, Senate Bill 429 addresses a very important issue regarding the authority of officers of the Capitol Area Security Patrol to provide police services in buildings occupied by state agencies. Since July of 1976, CASP police officers had the authority of peace, police and law enforcement officers on or about state owned property as defined in K.S.A. 75-4503. It was presumed that this authority also extended to buildings or property leased or rented by the state. Initially, CASP officers were responsible for only buildings within the capitol complex. Recently, some agencies have out of necessity, relocated away from the capitol complex and into buildings leased or rented. The Capitol Area Security Patrol continued to provide police patrols and other services to these agencies.

However, a 1990 opinion by the Kansas Attorney General, No. 90-24 clearly established the scope of authority of CASP police officers as being limited to "...on or about any state owned property". This opinion greatly restricted the ability of the Capitol Area Security Patrol to continue to provide police services to many agencies which had previously been provided these services. As a result of the attorney general opinion, research was made of all state properties for which police services had been previously provided to determine which were state owned. The results of that survey revealed twelve (12) locations for which we have no police authority, one of which includes the headquarters of the Kansas Highway Patrol. (Please see Items #1 and #2 attached - listing of state owned properties and those not owned by the state.)

SWAM

April 5, 1991

Attachment 5

Summary of Testimony
Senate Bill 429

Hopefully, the provisions of SB 429 will provide police officers of the Capitol Area Security Patrol the powers and authority of peace, police and law enforcement officers on state owned, leased or rented property. We propose no increase in the level of personnel as we are already providing police patrols and service to these agencies. However, we do so without the lawful authority to act as police officers should the need arise.

The safety and welfare of state employees and property of the State of Kansas is our primary concern. We believe that SB 429 will provide the Capitol Area Security Patrol a means to continue to render police services in a professional and lawful manner.

We therefore urge the members of this committee to implement the provisions of Senate Bill 429.

ITEM # 1

Following are properties owned by the State of Kansas as verified by research conducted at the Shawnee County Appraiser's office:

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1	Docking State Office Building	915 Harrison
2	Judicial Center	301 W. 10th
3	Statehouse	9th and Harrison
4	Kansas State Historical Society Research Center	120 W. 10th
5	Division of Printing	201 N.W. MacVicar
6	Kansas Highway Patrol, Troop B	220 Gage
7	Department of Transportation	101 Gage
11	Cedar Crest	1 Cedar Crest Road
12	Department of Health and Environment	Forbes Building #740
13	Department of Human Resources	1309 Topeka
14	Landon State Office Building	900 Jackson
15	Warehouse (Revenue)	3440 S.E. 10th
16	Surplus Property	3400 S.E. 10th
19	State Parking Lot #1	Judicial Center
20	State Parking Lot #2	1000 Block of S. Harrison
21	State Parking Lot #4	1100 Block of S. Harrison
23	801 Parking Lot	801 Harrison
24	Department of Transportation	121 W. 21st
25	Department of Transportation	2141 S. Kansas
26	Department of Transportation	2300 Van Buren
27	Department of Transportation	2230 Lakewood Drive
28	Motor Pool	400 S. Van Buren
30	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	1620 S. Tyler
33	Division of Human Resources	401 S. Topeka
34	Division of Human Resources	427 S. Topeka
35	Division of Human Resources	433 S. Topeka
39	Kansas Museum of History	6425 SW 6th

ITEM # 2

Following are properties that are privately owned, but leased by the State of Kansas:

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
8	Kansas Lottery	128 N. Kansas
9	Alcohol Beverage Control/Human Resources	512 W. 6th
10	Warehouse (Revenue/Secretary of State)	1016 N. Kansas
17	Department of Transportation	4th and Monroe
18	Board of Healing Arts	235 S. Topeka
22	State Parking Lot #6	1st and Van Buren
29	Department of Education	120 S.E. 10th
32	Grain Inspection	1208 N. Kansas
36	Social and Rehabilitation Services	235 S. Kansas
37	Insurance Department	420 W. 9th
38	Kansas Highway Patrol General Headquarters	122 W. 7th
40	Kansas Corporation Commission	1500 Arrowhead



Vocational-Technical School

3301 W. 18th Ave. • Emporia, KS. 66801 • (316) 342-6404

Senator Bogina and Committee Members. I am Keith Stover, Director of Flint Hills Technical School in Emporia. I am here speaking in opposition to S.B. 418 on behalf of the Kansas Association of Area Vocational-Technical Schools. I apologize for not having printed testimony, but because of the short notice will send it to you on Monday of next week.

Let me begin by saying S.B. 418 shifts the 85/15 formula to an 80/20 formula which will reflect a 33% increase in tuition costs to post-secondary students. This is true if nothing else changes. (Ex. staff salary increases, which will have to be reflected in a tuition increase.)

Under the umbrella of post-secondary aid, only a small part is used as a direct match for on-site business/industry training. If this is the concern, then the two sectors of funding should be separated.

Another major point is, a 33% increase in tuition will significantly impact agency funded students. Either,

The total number of students served will have to be reduced;

or,

State agency costs will have to rise in proportion to the rise in costs passed on by this bill.

(One-third of all Kansas City and Wichita students fall into this sector of funding.)

The majority of Pell Grant recipients enrolled in the technical schools, are receiving the maximum amount available under this form of student financial aid. The tuition increase caused by this shift in formula, will push their costs beyond the grant and possibly force them out of the education cycle.

Hopefully the objective of this bill is not to reduce the overall appropriation. The post-secondary aid appropriation fell short of the FY 1990 expenditures by 2.7 million, then was reduced from 13.9 in FY 90 to 13.7 for FY 91 in the eleventh hour cuts. In other words, this appropriation has not been fully funded at the 85/15 ratio, but a shift to 80/20 would put far too much burden on the technical students of Kansas.



SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 6

SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Friday, April 5, 11:00 am

SB 418 (oppose)

Bill Berry, Director, Manhattan Area Vocational-Technical School, representing the Kansas Association of Area Vocational-Technical Schools



Thank you for the opportunity to speak in opposition to Senate Bill 418.

The Manhattan Area Vo-Tech School has approximately 400 daytime students with an average age of 25+. 95% of these students are postsecondary. Approximately 500 adult evening students enroll in each of 3 sessions per year (fall, spring, and summer). The School will touch some 2,000 people this school year.

I oppose SB 418 on the grounds that Kansas area vo-tech schools were established to serve those persons least able to pay - disadvantaged, handicapped, etc. SB 418 would shift a state responsibility over to an already financially burdened student.

SB 418 could potentially produce a decrease in our enrollment due to higher costs.

Currently, Manhattan Vo-Tech's cost per clock hour of instruction is \$3.35 (for the past 3 years). Postsecondary students pay \$.50 (15%), and the State reimburses \$2.85 (85%).

SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 7

SB 418 would cause a 33% increase in student tuition - from \$.50 to \$.67 - an increase of \$184.00 for a 1080 hour course.

This shift of burden from State to student would put extreme pressure on people least able to pay.

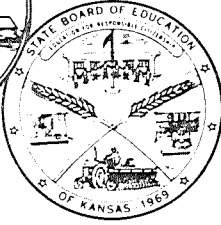
SB 418 seems quite unnecessary to me. Manhattan Vo-Tech places approximately 85-88% of our graduates in Kansas. These tax producing, working graduates are paying back their "debt" to the state very rapidly through the state tax system. This provides funds for another tax user to become a tax producer through state subsidized skill training.

State agencies, JTPA, SRS, etc., have fixed dollar amounts set aside to assist vo-tech students. With SB 418, these funds would be consumed faster, while serving fewer people. In the Manhattan/Junction City area, we serve primarily those small businesses (100 employees or less), that can least afford to offer in-house training. An increase in instructional hour costs will, I'm convinced, decrease the amount of business and industry training that we provide.

If cost of training to business is the issue, then lets split out the funds.

If SB 418 is passed, does this mean that vo-tech schools lose twice, by then having the postsecondary aid fund reduced as well?

Again, I oppose SB 418 for the reasons previously explained. Thank you.



Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building (913) 296-3203

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612-1103

Mildred McMillon
District 1

Connie Hubbell
District 4

Bill Musick
District 6

Evelyn Whitcomb
District 8

Kathleen White
District 2

I. B. "Sonny" Rundell
District 5

Wanda Morrison
District 7

Timothy R. Emert
District 9

Paul D. Adams
District 3

Gwen Nelson
District 10

April 5, 1991

TO: Senate Committee on Ways and Means
FROM: State Board of Education
SUBJECT: 1991 Senate Bill 418

My name is Connie Hubbell, Legislative Chairman of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee on behalf of the State Board.

The State Board of Education strongly supports the Legislature's philosophy of providing skilled training at an economical cost. Senate Bill 418 has the effect of increasing student tuition by 33 percent.

We are very concerned that this increase will deprive some students the opportunity of skilled training. Recent surveys have shown one of the greatest needs of American business and industry is a more highly skilled work force.

The State Board recommends that Senate Bill 418 be reported unfavorably for passage.

SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 8

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>House Adjustments</u>	<u>House Rec. FY 90</u>	<u>Senate Subcommittee Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ --	\$ 45,798,359	\$ --
Aid to Local Units	--	29,264,972	--
Other Assistance	--	15,066,414	--
Total	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 90,129,745</u>	<u>\$ --</u>
State General Fund:			
State Operations	\$ --	\$ 19,286,875	\$ --
Aid to Local Units	--	3,779,135	--
Other Assistance	--	--	--
Total	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 23,066,010</u>	<u>\$ --</u>
Economic Development Initiatives Fund	\$ --	\$ 1,600,000	\$ --
FTE Positions	--	709.7	--

Senate Subcommittee Recommendation *FY 90*

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

1. Delete the House Committee proviso limiting WIC administrative expenditures to 20 percent of federal WIC receipts. The Senate Subcommittee learned that 80 percent of WIC administrative costs that would be affected by the proviso are borne by local health departments.
2. The Subcommittee concurs with the House Committee's recommendation to exempt local governments from the "maintenance of effort" requirement for local health department expenditures for FY 1990, but adds an additional proviso that of the local funds reimbursed to the state, no more than 75 percent (\$79,757 of \$106,342) will be returned to the local governments. The Subcommittee vigorously supports the maintenance of effort requirement, but does not wish to work an undue hardship on the 22 delinquent counties by providing no exemption for FY 1990. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment sent two notices to every county reminding them of the state requirements. However, the following 22 counties decided to ignore K.S.A. 65-246 and reduced their local level of funding for health department funding.

SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 9

<u>County</u>	<u>Decrease in Effort</u>
Barton	\$ 97
Chase	35
Coffey	39,356
Comanche	7,783
Ellsworth	23,779
Franklin	19,852
Gove	400
Gray	356
Hamilton	1,450
Harper	18,593
Kearny	1,808
Kingman	31,704
Kiowa	13,690
Logan	1,756
Marshall	8,532
Morton	1,520
Osborne	212
Ottawa	1,000
Pratt	14,402
Russell	846
Seward	18,090
Wabaunsee	19,885
Total	<u>\$ 225,146</u>

Senate Committee Recommendation

The Senate Committee concurs with the recommendations of the Subcommittee.

Senate Committee of the Whole Recommendation

The Senate concurs with the Committee Recommendation.

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>Omnibus Bill Adjustments</u>	<u>Total FY 90</u>
All Funds:		
State Operations	\$ 1,415	\$ 45,799,774
Aid to Local Units	--	29,264,972
Other Assistance	--	15,066,414
Total	<u>\$ 1,415</u>	<u>\$ 90,131,160</u>
State General Fund:		
State Operations	\$ --	\$ 19,286,875
Aid to Local Units	--	3,779,135
Other Assistance	--	--
Total	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 23,066,010</u>
Economic Development Initiatives Fund:	\$ --	\$ 1,600,000
FTE Positions	--	709.7

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT - FORMULA GRANT ADJUSTMENTS

UPDATED 3/16/91

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL	DUE LH	DUE L
COUNTY	FY 91 FORMUL	TAX 1990	REVENUE 1991	DECREASE IN EFFORT	ADJ GRANT	PAID JULY 1	PAID OCT 1	PAID TO DAT	REFUND TO KDH	DUE LH	JAN 1	APR 1
COFFEY	6,851	136,014	95,034	(40,980)	0	1,713	1,713	3,426	3,426	0	0	0
CRAWFORD	27,610	120,279	102,120	(18,159)	9,357	6,879	6,879	13,758	4,401	0	0	0
ELLIS	19,851	51,294	17,506	(33,788)	0	4,913	4,913	9,826	9,826	0	0	0
FINNEY	22,341	56,714	55,926	(788)	21,553	5,585	5,585	11,170	0	10,383	5,585	4,798
GRAHAM	6,851	22,413	21,360	(1,053)	5,798	1,713	1,713	3,426	0	2,372	1,713	659
KEARNY	6,851	43,000	40,483	(2,517)	4,334	1,713	1,713	3,426	0	908	908	0
KINGMAN	6,851	134,174	110,000	(24,174)	0	1,713	1,713	3,426	3,426	0	0	0
MONTGOME	30,233	116,103	94,915	(21,188)	9,045	7,558	7,558	15,116	6,071	0	0	0
MORRIS	6,851	76,435	75,787	(648)	6,203	1,713	1,713	3,426	0	2,777	1,713	1,064
RAWLINS	6,851	41,942	8,576	(33,366)	0	1,713	1,713	3,426	3,426	0	0	0
SCOTT	6,851	42,024	29,776	(12,248)	0	1,713	1,713	3,426	3,426	0	0	0
SMITH	6,851	29,945	26,555	(3,391)	3,460	1,713	1,713	3,426	0	34	34	0
WICHTA	6,851	31,655	28,595	(3,060)	3,791	1,713	1,713	3,426	0	365	365	0
TOTALS	161,400	901,993	706,633	(195,360)	63,541	40,352	40,352	80,704	34,002	16,839	10,318	6,521
					97,859							

* CRAWFORD COUNTY REFUNDED \$4,401 ON 1/3/91

SUMM
 April 5, 1991
 Attachment 10

COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	1,988,708 ALLOTTED Population	\$7,000 Minimum	Population Remaining	Allocation > \$7,000	Total Allocation	\$7,000 Minimum	Population Remaining	Allocation > \$7,000	Total
ALLEN	15,000			15,000	\$10,795	\$10,795	\$0	15,000	\$10,780	\$10,780
ANDERSON	8,200	6,544	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
ATCHISON	17,800	14,204	0	17,800	12,811	12,811	0	17,800	12,797	12,797
BARBER	5,300	5,027	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
BARTON	30,300	24,180	0	30,300	21,807	21,807	0	30,300	21,775	21,775
BOURBON	15,200	12,130	0	15,200	10,939	10,939	0	15,200	10,923	10,923
BROWN	11,400	9,097	0	11,400	8,204	8,204	0	11,400	8,192	8,192
BUTLER	50,200	40,060	0	50,200	38,129	38,129	0	50,200	36,075	36,075
CHASE	3,100	2,474	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
CHAUTAQUA	4,500	3,591	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
CHEROKEE	22,100	17,636	0	22,100	15,905	15,905	0	22,100	15,882	15,882
CRAWFORD	3400	0	0	0	0	0	3400	0	0	0
CLAY	2,500	1,995	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
CLOUD	9,100	7,262	0	9,100	6,549	6,549	7,000	0	0	7,000
COFFEY	11,400	9,097	0	11,400	8,204	8,204	0	11,400	8,192	8,192
COMANCHE	8,900	7,022	0	8,900	6,333	6,333	7,000	0	0	7,000
COWLEY	2,400	1,915	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
CRAWFORD	37,300	29,766	0	37,300	26,845	26,845	0	37,300	26,805	26,805
DECATUR	37,100	29,606	0	37,100	26,701	26,701	0	37,100	26,661	26,661
DICKINSON	4,100	3,272	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
DONIPHAN	20,100	16,040	0	20,100	14,466	14,466	0	20,100	14,445	14,445
DOUGLAS	9,000	7,182	0	9,000	6,477	6,477	7,000	0	0	7,000
EDWARDS	76,500	61,047	0	76,500	55,056	55,056	0	76,500	54,976	54,976
ELK	3,500	3,112	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
ELLIS	3,500	2,793	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
ELLSWORTH	26,500	21,147	0	26,500	19,072	19,072	0	26,500	19,044	19,044
FINNEY	6,200	4,948	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
FORD	30,900	24,658	0	30,900	22,238	22,238	0	30,900	22,206	22,206
FRANKLIN	25,900	20,668	0	25,900	18,640	18,640	0	25,900	18,613	18,613
GEARY	22,500	17,955	0	22,500	16,193	16,193	0	22,500	16,169	16,169
GOVE	29,200	23,302	0	29,200	21,015	21,015	0	29,200	20,984	20,984
GRAHAM	3,400	2,713	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
GRANT	3,600	2,973	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
GRAY	3,500	3,506	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
GREENE	3,500	4,329	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
GREENWOOD	1,700	1,357	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
HAMILTON	7,900	6,304	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
HARPER	2,300	1,835	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
HARVEY	7,300	5,825	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
HASKELL	30,800	24,577	0	30,800	22,167	22,167	0	30,800	22,134	22,134
HODGEMAN	3,900	3,112	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
HOCKESS	2,200	1,756	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
JACKSON	11,800	9,416	0	11,800	8,492	8,492	0	11,800	8,480	8,480
JEFFERSON	16,900	13,486	0	16,900	12,163	12,163	0	16,900	12,145	12,145
JEWELL	4,400	3,511	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
JOHNSON	348,700	275,870	0	348,700	248,797	248,797	0	348,700	248,432	248,432
KANSAS	4,000	3,192	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
KIOWA	8,900	7,022	0	8,900	6,333	6,333	7,000	0	0	7,000
LABETTE	3,600	2,873	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
LANE	25,200	20,110	0	25,200	18,136	18,136	0	25,200	18,110	18,110
LEAVENWORTH	2,400	1,915	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
LINCOLN	66,500	53,067	0	66,500	47,859	47,859	0	66,500	47,789	47,789
LINDSEY	3,500	2,793	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
LINN	8,300	6,623	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
LOGAN	3,100	2,474	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
LYON	34,800	27,771	0	34,800	25,045	25,045	0	34,800	25,008	25,008
MARION	12,800	10,214	0	12,800	9,212	9,212	0	12,800	9,189	9,189
MARSHALL	12,300	9,915	0	12,300	8,852	8,852	0	12,300	8,839	8,839
MCPHERSON	27,100	21,626	0	27,100	19,504	19,504	0	27,100	19,475	19,475
MEADE	4,400	3,511	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
MIAMI	23,900	19,072	0	23,900	17,201	17,201	0	23,900	17,175	17,175
MITCHELL	7,400	5,905	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
MONTGOMERY	40,900	32,638	0	40,900	29,435	29,435	0	40,900	29,392	29,392
MORRIS	6,500	5,187	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
MORTON	3,500	2,793	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
NEOHO	10,800	8,618	0	10,800	7,773	7,773	0	10,800	7,761	7,761
NEOSHO	18,100	14,444	0	18,100	13,026	13,026	0	18,100	13,007	13,007
NEOSHO	4,200	3,352	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
NEOSHO	6,500	5,187	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
OSAGE	16,100	12,848	0	16,100	11,587	11,587	0	16,100	11,570	11,570

SWAM
April 5, 1991
Attachment 11

AID TO COUNTIES, HB2018 - GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED AMOUNT

06-Mar-91

COUNTY	1,988,708		Population Allocation			Population Allocation			Total	
	POPULATION 1990	ALLOCATED Population	\$7,000 Minimum	Population Remaining	> \$7,000 Allocation	\$7,000 Minimum	Population Remaining	> \$7,000 Allocation	Total Allocation	Total Allocation
OSBORNE	5,200	4,150	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
OTTAWA	5,800	4,628	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
PAWNEE	7,500	5,985	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
PHILLIPS	6,900	5,506	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
POTTAWATOMIE	16,300	13,007	0	16,300	11,731	11,731	0	16,300	11,714	11,714
FRATT	10,200	8,140	0	10,200	7,341	7,341	0	10,200	7,330	7,330
RAWLINS	3,700	2,953	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
RENO	64,700	51,631	0	64,700	46,564	46,564	0	64,700	46,496	46,496
REPUBLIC	6,900	5,506	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
RICE	10,900	8,698	0	10,900	7,845	7,845	0	10,900	7,833	7,833
RILEY	62,700	50,035	0	62,700	45,125	45,125	0	62,700	45,058	45,058
ROSS	6,200	4,948	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
SCOTT	3,800	3,032	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
RUSSELL	7,900	6,304	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
SALINE	50,000	39,900	0	50,000	35,985	35,985	0	50,000	35,932	35,932
SCOTT	5,400	4,309	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
SEDGWICK	402,100	320,878	0	402,100	289,388	289,388	0	402,100	288,963	288,963
SEWARD	18,500	14,763	0	18,500	13,314	13,314	0	18,500	13,295	13,295
SHAWNEE	164,800	131,511	0	164,800	118,605	118,605	0	164,800	118,431	118,431
SHERIDAN	3,200	2,554	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
SHERMAN	6,800	5,426	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
SMITH	5,300	4,229	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
STAFFORD	5,300	4,229	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
STANTON	2,400	1,915	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
STEVENS	4,900	3,910	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
SUMNER	25,600	20,429	0	25,600	18,424	18,424	0	25,600	18,397	18,397
THOMAS	8,400	6,703	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
TREGG	3,900	3,112	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
WABALINSEE	6,700	5,347	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
WALLACE	2,000	1,596	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
WASHINGTON	7,500	5,985	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
WICHITA	2,900	2,314	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
WILSON	11,200	8,938	0	11,200	8,061	8,061	0	11,200	8,049	8,049
WOODSON	4,000	3,192	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000
WYANDOTTE	172,800	137,895	0	172,800	124,364	124,364	0	172,800	124,180	124,180
<hr/>										
	2,492,100	\$1,988,708	\$392,000	2,218,600	\$1,596,708	\$1,988,708	\$420,000	2,182,900	\$1,568,708	\$1,988,708
<hr/>										
BUTLER-GREENWOOD	58,100	\$46,364	\$7,000	50,200	\$36,129	\$43,129	\$7,000	50,200	\$36,075	\$43,075
N.E.K. MULTI-CO.	41,000	32,718	0	41,000	29,507	29,507	0	41,000	29,464	29,464
S.E.K. MULTI-CO.	50,700	40,459	21,000	30,200	21,734	42,734	21,000	30,200	21,703	42,703

*Need 68,467
 substituted to equal \$.75 per capita*

AID TO COUNTIES-GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED AMOUNT

03-Mar-91

FEIN/SFX #	COUNTY	POPULATION 1990	0.75 PER CAPITA FORMULA	1,988,708 ALLOCATED AMOUNT	Difference Present vs. HB2018
	(3) ALLEN	15,000	11,250	10,876	(97)
	(3) ANDERSON	8,200	7,000	6,767	233
	(2) ATCHISON	17,800	13,350	12,906	(114)
486007796	02 BARBER	6,300	7,000	6,767	233
486012095	05 BARTON	30,300	22,725	21,969	(194)
	(3) BOURBON	15,200	11,400	11,021	(98)
	(2) BROWN	11,400	8,550	8,265	(73)
	(1) BUTLER	50,200	37,650	36,397	(321)
486027410	03 CHASE	3,100	7,000	6,767	233
486044104	04 CHAUTAUQUA	4,500	7,000	6,767	233
486041799	03 CHEROKEE	22,100	16,575	16,023	(141)
486015046	02 CHEYENNE	3400	0	0	0
480297	00 CLARK	2,500	7,000	6,767	233
023072	03 CLAY	9,100	7,000	6,767	233
486020633	05 CLOUD	11,400	8,550	8,265	(73)
486027253	03 COFFEY	8,800	7,000	6,767	233
481081718	00 COMANCHE	2,400	7,000	6,767	233
486068496	02 COWLEY	37,300	27,975	27,044	(238)
486042132	08 CRAWFORD	37,100	27,825	26,899	(237)
486014616	04 DECATUR	4,100	7,000	6,767	233
486017978	03 DICKINSON	20,100	15,075	14,573	(128)
486026352	04 DONIPHAN	9,000	7,000	6,767	233
486061048	01 DODDGE	76,500	57,375	55,465	(490)
486007353	04 EDWARDS	3,900	7,000	6,767	233
486043892	03 ELK	3,500	7,000	6,767	233
486011473	03 ELLIS	26,500	19,875	19,214	(170)
486018556	05 ELLSWORTH	6,200	7,000	6,767	233
486009991	06 FINNEY	30,900	23,175	22,404	(199)
486008434	03 FORD	25,900	19,425	18,778	(165)
486038022	04 FRANKLIN	22,500	16,875	16,313	(144)
486075585	02 GEARY	29,200	21,900	21,171	(187)
486010423	03 GOVE	3,400	7,000	6,767	233
486014097	03 GRAHAM	3,600	7,000	6,767	233
486009875	04 GRANT	6,900	7,000	6,767	233
486008921	03 GRAY	5,500	7,000	6,767	233
486045100	03 GREELEY	1,700	7,000	6,767	233
	(1) GREENWOOD	7,900	7,000	6,767	233
486011148	03 HAMILTON	2,300	7,000	6,767	233
486005267	04 HARPER	7,300	7,000	6,767	233
486004400	04 HARVEY	30,800	23,100	22,331	(197)
	-- HASKELL	3,900	7,000	6,767	233
486009223	05 HODGEMAN	2,200	7,000	6,767	233
	(2) JACKSON	11,800	8,850	8,555	(75)
486034906	05 JEFFERSON	16,900	12,675	12,253	(108)
486022017	04 JEWELL	4,400	7,000	6,767	233
486034760	12 JOHNSON	345,700	259,275	250,646	(2,215)
0010548	03 KEARNY	4,000	7,000	6,767	233
0004151	03 KINGMAN	8,800	7,000	6,767	233
486007123	03 KIOWA	3,600	7,000	6,767	233
486040264	02 LABETTE	25,200	18,900	18,271	(162)
486010360	06 LANE	2,400	7,000	6,767	233
486034067	06 LEAVENWORTH	66,500	49,875	48,215	(426)
486019537	03 LINCOLN	3,500	7,000	6,767	233
	(3) LINN	8,300	7,000	6,767	233
486010954	03 LOGAN	3,100	7,000	6,767	233
486026603	08 LYON	34,800	26,100	25,231	(223)
486036498	03 MARION	12,800	9,600	9,280	(82)
486022700	04 MARSHALL	12,300	9,225	8,918	(79)
486019790	03 MCPHERSON	27,100	20,325	19,649	(174)
486009565	03 MEADE	4,400	7,000	6,767	233
486038307	03 MIAMI	23,900	17,925	17,328	(152)
486021118	05 MITCHELL	7,400	7,000	6,767	233
690480058	00 MONTGOMERY	40,900	30,675	29,654	(262)
486027488	03 MORRIS	6,500	7,000	6,767	233
486009732	03 MORTON	3,500	7,000	6,767	233
486026240	03 NEMAHA	10,800	8,100	7,830	(68)
486039430	02 NEOSHO	18,100	13,575	13,123	(116)
486010682	04 NESS	4,200	7,000	6,767	233
486013150	03 NORTON	6,200	7,000	6,767	233
480915961	00 OSAGE	16,100	12,075	11,673	(103)

SWAM
 April 5, 1991
 Attachment 12

AID TO COUNTIES-GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED AMOUNT

03-Mar-91

FEIN/SFX #	COUNTY	POPULATION 1990	0.75 PER CAPITA FORMULA	1,988,708 ALLOCATED AMOUNT	Difference Present vs. HB2018
486022271 03	OSBORNE	5,200	7,000	6,767	233
486020124 03	OTTAWA	5,800	7,000	6,767	233
486007542 04	PANNEE	7,500	7,000	6,767	233
486014794 01	PHILLIPS	6,900	7,000	6,767	233
486024894 02	POTTAWATOMI	16,300	12,225	11,818	(104)
486006708 03	PRATT	10,200	7,650	7,395	(65)
486013377 02	RAWLINS	3,700	7,000	6,767	233
486015542 08	RENO	64,700	48,525	46,910	(414)
486020988 03	REPUBLIC	6,900	7,000	6,767	233
486016651 03	RICE	10,900	8,175	7,903	(70)
480775967 00	RILEY	62,700	47,025	45,460	(401)
486015200 05	ROOKS	6,200	7,000	6,767	233
486012507 03	RUSH	3,800	7,000	6,767	233
486012835 03	RUSSELL	7,900	7,000	6,767	233
4860086715 00	SALINE	50,000	37,500	36,252	(320)
486010980 02	SCOTT	5,400	7,000	6,767	233
486000653 19	SEDGWICK	402,100	301,575	291,543	(2,580)
480890514 00	SEWARD	18,500	13,875	13,413	(119)
486028701 18	SHAWNEE	164,800	123,600	119,486	(1,055)
486014177 03	SHERIDAN	3,200	7,000	6,767	233
480725111 02	SHERMAN	6,800	7,000	6,767	233
486022538 03	SMITH	5,300	7,000	6,767	233
486008062 03	STAFFORD	5,300	7,000	6,767	233
486009289 03	STANTON	2,400	7,000	6,767	233
481009034 00	STEVENS	4,900	7,000	6,767	233
486087513 01	SUMNER	25,600	19,200	18,561	(164)
486013624 04	THOMAS	8,400	7,000	6,767	233
486011304 04	TREBO	3,900	7,000	6,767	233
486047029 04	WABAUNSEE	6,700	7,000	6,767	233
486011089 03	WALLACE	2,000	7,000	6,767	233
690480092 02	WASHINGTON	7,500	7,000	6,767	233
486010595 02	WICHITA	2,900	7,000	6,767	233
486039530 03	WILSON	11,200	8,400	8,120	(71)
(3)	WOODSON	4,000	7,000	6,767	233
486077027 02	WYANDOTTE	172,800	129,600	125,287	(1,106)
		2,492,100	2,057,175	1,988,708	0
486075532 00	BUTLER-GREE	58,100	44,650	43,164	(88)
480791138 01	N.E.K.MULTI	41,000	30,750	29,726	(262)
480785109 00	S.E.K.MULTI	50,700	43,650	42,198	504