

Approved April 10, 1992
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The meeting was called to order by Senator Gus Bogina at
Vice- Chairperson

1:40 a.m./p.m. on April 6, 1992 in room 531-N of the Capitol.

~~All~~ members ~~were~~ present ~~at~~: Senators Oleen, Bogina, Doyen, Gaines, Kanan, Moran,
and Strick.

Members Absent - Excused: Senators Francisco and Vidricksen.

Committee staff present:

Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Fred Carman, Revisor of Statutes Office
Mary Allen, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Susan Seltsam, Department of Administration
Senator Jerry Moran, State Senate
Michael Woolf, Common Cause/Kansas
Gary McIntosh, Iola, Kansas
Patricia Kells, Kansas Community Service Advisory Council
Hal Hudson, Topeka, Kansas

The Senate Committee on Governmental Organization was called to order at 1:40 p.m. by the Vice-Chairman, Senator Gus Bogina, who opened the hearing on HB 2668.

House Bil 2668 - Sunset law, secretary and department of administration, continuation.

Susan Seltsam, Secretary of the Department of Administration, appeared before the Committee to discuss the recommendations of the House of Representatives' Governmental Organization Subcommittee on HB 2668 and, in light of the K-GOAL bill, to request that the Senate Committee not recommend HB 2668 for passage which bill, she said, would continue the application of the existing sunset law to the Department of Administration and place the Division of Information Systems and Communications (DISC) under sunset. Secretary Seltsam said that replacement of the current sunset law with K-GOAL appears to be a progressive change in exercising legislative oversight. She further suggested that DISC be reviewed in conjunction with the entire Department of Administration under the K-GOAL law. She listed some of the projects which DISC has undertaken this year and noted that each of them involves complex issues and extensive work in order to be responsive to requests for information and assistance. She pointed out that a delay in additional audit reviews of DISC is preferred in order to allow DISC to focus more time in carrying out its mission. (See Attachment I for copy of Secretary Seltsam's testimony.)

The Secretary said that the House Subcommittee on HB 2668 recommended an indepth review of the State's information system. She noted that the Department acknowledges that there have been basic management problems in the past relative to computing activities but she pointed out that DISC now has new management and steps have been taken to strengthen management policy and new audit standards for agency projects have been issued. She emphasized that agencies are receiving services from DISC. Secretary Seltsam stated that the House Subcommittee recommendation also called for statutory changes which are incorporated in HB 3088 and call for the acquisition of data processing equipment and services. She pointed out that the second Subcommittee recommendation also addressed purchasing policy, is also included in HB 3088 and calls for a written needs analysis prior to the use of the procurement negotiating commitment. The Secretary said that the final recommendation of the House Subcommittee on HB 2668 asks that the Department of Administration put into effect an internal audit function. She noted that the Department has ten FTE positions in its internal audit program and the audit staff focuses on financial audits and insure compliance with policies and procedures, rules and regulations of the Department and the federal government. She stated that she does not feel that the Department of Administration can,

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MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION,
room 531-N, Statehouse, at 1:40 ~~am~~/p.m. on April 6, 1992

within existing resources, establish an internal audit function.

There being no further conferees, Chairman Oleen closed the public hearing on HB 2668.

The Chairman opened the hearing on SCR 1643.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1643 - Constitutional amendment establishing commission for reapportionment of state senatorial and representative districts.

Senator Jerry Moran, one of the sponsors of SCR 1643, explained the provisions of the Resolution and noted that it attempts to take the apportionment process out of the Legislature and place it in an independent commission whose sole purpose would be to reapportion both the Kansas House of Representatives and Senate and the federal congressional districts in the state. He noted that this proposed constitutional amendment, if adopted, provides the framework for which statutory guidelines could later be introduced. He said that the basic framework is for a commission of eight persons, one selected by the Speaker of the House, one selected by the President of the Senate, one by the Minority Leader of the House, one by the Minority Leader of the Senate, two by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with not more than four members to be of the same political party. The Commission would prepare a preliminary report by January of 2002 and a final report by March 15, 2002. No less than six members of the Commission would have to approve the plan. Senator Moran said that this proposed Commission would be a step in the direction of a system which would be inherently more fair, much less partisan and much less incumbent oriented.

Michael Woolf, Common Cause/Kansas, spoke in support of SCR 1643 and noted that the farther the redistricting process can be removed from the direct participation of current public officials, the less likely incumbent or partisan interests will negatively affect the process. Mr. Woolf presented a proposal for an independent commission similar to that proposed in SCR 1643 and noted that it is a part of the "Pro-Democracy Campaign" of Common Cause/Kansas released in January of this year. In conclusion, he stated that his organization fully supports SCR 1643. (See Attachment II for copy of Mr. Woolf's testimony.)

Written testimony was provided to the Committee from Ruth Wilkin, League of Women Voters of Kansas, in support of SCR 1643. In the letter Ms. Wilkin points out that approximately eighteen states have some board or commission to aid in reapportionment. (See Attachment III for copy of Ms. Wilkin's letter.)

Gary McIntosh, Iola, Kansas, spoke to the Committee in support of SCR 1643 and noted that the establishment of the Commission outlined in the Resolution is a great improvement and will eliminate the delays and disadvantages of persons who wish to run or challenge incumbents in races for public office but do not know their districts in sufficient time to do the necessary planning for campaigns. (See Attachment IV for copy of Mr. McIntosh's testimony.)

There being no further conferees appearing, the hearing on SCR 1643 was closed.

Chairman Oleen opened the hearing on SB 782.

Senate Bill 782 - Establishing the Kansas youth environmental action corps.

Chairman Oleen called on Patricia Kells, Kansas Community Service Advisory Council, to address the Committee on SB 782. Ms. Kells said that in August of 1992, Governor Finney designated Kansas State University and the Kansas State Board of Education as partner lead agencies to develop the Kansas Community Service Plan and the application for funding to the Commission on National and Community Service. She observed that since that time not only KSU and KSBE but other groups

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and citizens have assisted in the development of the Kansas Plan and four applications for federal funding were submitted on March 20, 1992, with a response on funding expected in early June. Ms. Kells said that the application for funding included requests for funding in four major areas; Kansas Serve America Program, Higher Education Innovative Programs, Kansas Corps Program, and Nation and Community Service. After discussing each of these areas, Ms. Kells said that the Kansas Community Service Advisory Council supports SB 782 but would like the Committee to consider whether, as provided in the bill, the proposed staff should be assigned to the Department of Wildlife and Parks since the Council has just established an office for community service and passage of this bill as presently drafted could create problems of administration with two separate entities involved, one a non-state entity and one a state entity. (See Attachment V for copy of Ms. Kell's testimony.)

Hal Hudson, a volunteer with the Kansas Office for Community Service, told the Committee that while the goals and objectives of SB 782 are worthy, he feels that rather than creating a duplicative organization in state government the Committee should consider an amendment to the bill to provide that the Department of Wildlife and Parks should assign the position of Director, with all specified responsibilities and accompanying funding, to the Kansas Office for Community Service. He said that he views the proposal, as set forth in SB 782, to create the Kansas Youth Environmental Action Corps under the administration of the Department of Wildlife and Parks with the position of Director of the Corps, as one limited in scope which could dilute the broader efforts already underway and create confusion across the State. (See Attachment VI for copy of Mr. Hudson's testimony.)

Written testimony on SB 782 was presented by Jack Lacey, Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Parks, in which the Secretary stated that such a program as set forth in the bill would be an entirely new venture for the Department; further, if such a program would in implemented, it would require additional funds from the State General Fund or other appropriate source. The written testimony also pointed out that because the program is directed at those who have not finished high school and because education is a primary objective, the Department of Wildlife and Parks may not be the proper administrating agency. (See Attachment VII for copy of Secretary Lacey's testimony.)

Senator Moran discussed his purpose for requesting that the Senate Ways and Means Committee introduce SB 782 and spoke in support of the concepts contained in the legislation.

There being no further conferees, the hearing on SB 782 was closed.

Senator Gaines moved that the minutes of the March 17, 1992, March 30, 1992, and March 31, 1992, meetings of the Committee be approved. Senator Bogina seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Oleen at 2:35 p.m.

GUEST LIST

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>REPRESENTING</u> |
|-------------------|---|
| Denise Hafner | Kansas Office for Community Service |
| Patricia P. Wells | Kansas Community Service Advisory Council |
| Michael Woolf | Common Cause/Kansas |
| Susan Seltsam | Dept of Adm |
| Jean Turner | Dept of Admin |
| Pat Higgins | Dept. of Admin. |
| Gary McIntosh | Self |
| Bill Cawen | Metro News |
| Hal Hudson | <u>Self</u> |
| Anthony Gutierrez | SOS |
| Brad Bryant | SOS |

STATE OF KANSAS



Joan Finney, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

LEGAL SECTION

107 Landon State Office Building

900 Jackson

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1214

(913) 296-6000

FAX #(913) 296-0043

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senate Governmental Organization Committee
FROM: Susan Seltsam, Secretary of Administration
DATE: April 6, 1992
RE: Sunset and K-GOAL Laws

HB 2668, which is presently before this Committee, continues the application of the existing sunset law to the Department of Administration, and places the Division of Information Systems and Communications (DISC) under sunset. In light of the provisions of SB 471, I am appearing before the Committee to request that it withhold a favorable recommendation of HB 2668.

Last month the Senate passed the K-GOAL bill (S.B. 471). Under K-GOAL, the Department of Administration would be subject to scheduled legislative oversight through audits and reviews of agency operations. The type of review provided under K-GOAL is healthy and helpful to state agency operations. Replacement of the current sunset law with the K-GOAL bill appears to be a progressive change in exercising legislative oversight.

The initial review of the Department of Administration under the Senate version of K-GOAL would be in 1999 and under the House version it would be in 1994. However, under HB 2668 the Department of Administration also would be subject to sunset in 1994 and DISC would be subject to sunset in 1993. The Department and DISC went through a type of sunset review in 1990 when the Department was placed under the sunset

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Attachment I

law. This year the Department has undergone a sunset review by the House Committee in conjunction with H.B. 2668. With the 1994 sunset review called for in HB 2668, there will be a total of three sunset reviews in a five-year period, in addition to the 1993 DISC sunset review called for in HB 2668.

Under these circumstances, the committee is requested to consider not passing H.B. 2668, and instead, to rely on legislative review of the Department under S.B. 471. I would defer to the House and Senate as to whether the K-GOAL review of the Department should be in 1994, 1999 or some other time.

It is further suggested that DISC be reviewed in conjunction with the entire Department under the K-GOAL law. Attached is a listing of various studies and audits that have involved DISC in the last few years.

We have committed to undertaking this year: 1) a study of biweekly pay; 2) a needs assessment of personnel/payroll systems; and 3) steps to strengthen management of computer and software development projects. Each of these initiatives involve complex issues and extensive work if they are to be completed in a thorough, timely manner. Further sunset reviews or other audits also will require significant expenditures of time and resources in order to be responsive to requests for information and assistance. A delay in further sunset or other audit reviews of DISC is preferred in order to allow DISC to focus more time on the above tasks and in carrying out its mission.

In summary, continued legislative review and oversight is appropriate and welcomed by my Department. We prefer the K-GOAL approach and pledge to be cooperative in responding to any legislative review and oversight measures.

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Attachments

LEGISLATIVE POST AUDIT
PERFORMANCE AUDIT REPORTS

March 1989 89-39

"Reviewing the Cost of Operating the State's Unisys
(Sperry) Computer Center"

Outsourcing computer center vs in-house center

Results, in-house center more cost effective

January 1992 92-36

"Examining Problems Implementing the Kansas Financial
Information Systems (KFIS)"

April 1992 92-41

"Reviewing the Capacity and Use of the State's Mainframe
Computers"

INTERIM LEGISLATIVE STUDY

"Report on Kansas Legislative Interim Studies to the 1990
Legislature." - Proposal No. 50, Computer Oversight

FEDERAL AUDITS

Department of Agriculture, Auditors August, 1991
Review of CAECSES Charges and Base Agreement

Health and Human Services, Lyle Larson, November, 1991
Review of Fund Balances Under A-87 Guidelines

Health and Human Services will begin a review of our Cost
Allocation Plan this spring. **ANNUAL**

ANNUAL AUDITS

Statewide single audit
Arthur Andersen & Co., a certified public accounting firm
(Field work completed October 1991, report in draft stage)



TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1643
by Michael Woolf, Executive Director
April 6, 1992

Thank you Madam Chair, members of the Governmental Organization committee for allowing me to testify today in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1643 which would establish an independent commission to redraw boundary lines for our legislative and congressional districts.

In January of this year Common Cause/Kansas released its "Pro-Democracy Campaign". This series of proposals dealing with governmental ethics, voter registration, and legislative procedure was designed to make government more open, accountable, and accessible to the citizens it is meant to serve.

One of our nineteen proposals was to establish an independent redistricting commission similar to that proposed in SCR 1643.

The process of redrawing districts affects the political life and death of politicians. It has always been an intensely political and partisan struggle, and a process that incumbent politicians and political parties try to use to their advantage. It is a direct conflict of interest, and a possible incumbency protection tool, for legislators to redraw their own district lines.

The farther the redistricting process can be removed from the direct participation of current public officials, the less likely incumbent or partisan interests will negatively affect the process. That is why Common Cause/Kansas has recommended a process similar to that proposed here since 1979.

The Legislature's slow action on redistricting this year has even gotten us national publicity. The March 30th edition of Newsweek concluded that "Democracy is in a holding pattern in Kansas." Indeed, the longer this process is in a holding pattern, the greater the advantage to incumbents.

Petition signatures must be obtained within the district. Gathering these signatures is difficult when you don't know your district. It is also nearly impossible for challengers to campaign or raise money when they aren't certain who their opponent will be, or who will have the ability to vote for them.

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Attachment II

As I mentioned, Common Cause has written up a proposal for an independent commission, and I have attached a copy of that proposal to my testimony. Although the differences are few, I would like to point them out:

1. Our plan would also require the commission to redraw state Board of Education districts.
2. Our commission would be composed of seven members; four legislative appointees and three gubernatorial appointees, with five members necessary to reach a decision. Common Cause has no objection to judicial appointments, but some past courts have been cautious about appointing people to commissions and then judging decisions they helped to make.
3. We also recommend that at least one public hearing be held in each congressional district to receive public input on a preliminary plan.

While our proposal does contain some differences, Common Cause/Kansas fully supports SCR 1643, and we urge your favorable action.

APPENDIX F-1
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

KANSAS CONSTITUTION--Article 10

Redistricting of legislative, state board of education and congressional districts. (a) In July of 2001 and every tenth year thereafter, a commission shall be established to provide for the redistricting of state legislative, state board of education and congressional districts.

(b) The commission shall be composed of seven members of whom three shall be appointed by the governor, one by the president of the senate, one by the speaker of the house, one by the minority leader of the house and one by the minority leader of the senate. Not more than four members shall be of the same political party and the three members appointed by the governor shall not be members of the same political party. Each congressional district shall have at least one resident as a commission member.

(c) The legislature shall prescribe by law the terms of commission members and the method of filling vacancies on the commission.

(d) The legislature shall enact laws providing for the implementation of this article, to include qualifications for commissioners and standards to govern the commission. The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its duties.

(e) Each district shall contain a population, excluding nonresident military personnel and nonresident students, as nearly equal as practicable to the population of any other district. To the extent reasonable, each district shall contain contiguous territory, shall be compact and convenient, and shall be separated from adjoining districts by natural geographic barriers, artificial barriers or political subdivision boundaries. The commission's plan shall not be drawn to purposely favor or discriminate against any individual, political party or group.

(f) The commission shall complete a preliminary redistricting plan as soon as possible following the federal decennial census, but no later than January 1, 2002 and every tenth year thereafter. The commission shall hold public hearings on the preliminary plan in several places throughout the state with at least one public hearing in each of the state's existing congressional districts.

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(g) After the completion of the public hearings the commission shall approve a final redistricting plan by a vote of a minimum of five members of the commission, but no later than March 15, 2002 and every tenth year thereafter.

(h) The legislature shall enact laws providing for automatic review of the redistricting plan by the supreme court of the state. A judgment by the supreme court determining a redistricting plan to be valid shall be final and shall constitute the state districting law.

(i) The supreme court of the state has original jurisdiction to hear and decide all cases involving legislative, state board of education and congressional redistricting.

(j) Legislative, state board of education and congressional districts may not be changed or established except pursuant to this section.

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KANSAS STATUTES--New Section

AN ACT concerning legislative, state board of education and congressional redistricting, enacting the Kansas redistricting act.

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

Section 1. Section 1 through 11 inclusive, and amendments thereto may be cited as the "Kansas redistricting act".

Section 2. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Federal census" means the decennial census required by federal law to be prepared by the United States bureau of the census in each year ending in zero.

(b) "Lobbyist" means an individual defined by K.S.A. 46-222 and amendments thereto.

(c) "Plan" means a plan for legislative, state board of education and congressional redistricting mandated by Article 10 of the Kansas constitution.

Sec. 3. In July of 2001 and every tenth year thereafter, a redistricting commission shall be established to redistrict the state representative, senatorial and board of education and congressional districts. The commission shall consist of seven members of whom three shall be appointed by the governor, one by the president of the senate, one by the speaker of the house of representatives, one by the minority leader of the house of representatives and one by the minority leader of the senate. Not more than four members of the commission shall be members of the same political party and the three members appointed by the governor shall not be members of the same political party. Each congressional district shall have at least one resident as a commission member.

Sec. 4. The governor shall designate one of the members appointed by the governor to be the temporary chairperson of the commission who shall preside until the commission elects its own officers. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the person who made the initial appointment, or their successor, within 15 days after the vacancy occurs.

Sec. 5. (a) No person shall be appointed to the commission who:

(1) Is not a registered voter of the state at the time of selection;

(2) Is or has within one year prior to selection been a registered lobbyist; or

(3) Is or has within two years prior to selection been a candidate for or holder of any partisan political office or who has within two years prior to selection held the office of chairperson, vice chairperson or treasurer of any county, district or state political party.

(b) No member of the commission shall:

(1) Hold or campaign for elective office while a member of the commission;

(2) Actively participate in or contribute to any political campaign of any candidate for state or federal office while a member of the commission; or

(3) Hold or campaign for a seat in the state house of representatives, state senate, state board of education or congress for two years after the effective date of the plan.

Sec. 6. (a) The commission may employ the services of experts, consultants and support staff, including attorneys not employed by the attorney general, as necessary to carry out its duties pursuant to this act.

(b) The secretary of state, the attorney general, the revisor of statutes and the legislative research department shall make available to the commission such personnel, facilities, and other assistance as the commission may reasonably request. The secretary of state shall be the official recipient of all provisional and preliminary census data and maps, and shall forward such data and maps, upon request, to the commission.

(c) The commission, upon written request by a witness and subject to rules promulgated by the commission, may reimburse witnesses for their necessary expenses incurred in appearing before the commission.

(d) The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its duties pursuant to this act. Members of the commission attending meetings of the commission shall be paid compensation, subsistence allowance, mileage and other expenses as provided in subsections (a) through (d), inclusive, of K.S.A. 75-3223 and amendments thereto. Compensation of employees shall be determined by the commission.

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Sec. 7. In addition to other duties prescribed by law, the commission shall:

(a) Adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of article 10 of the Kansas Constitution and of this act. Such rules shall provide that five members of the commission constitute a quorum to do business, and that the votes of five members are required for any official action of the commission;

(b) Act as the legislature's recipient of the final redistricting data and maps from the United States Bureau of the Census;

(c) Comply with requirements to disclose and preserve public records;

(d) Hold open meetings pursuant to K.S.A. 75-4317;

(e) Prepare and disclose its minutes;

(f) Hold at least one public hearing in each of the state's existing congressional districts;

(g) Prepare and publish a report with the plan. Such report shall be made available to the public at the time the plan is published. The report shall include but shall not be limited to:

(1) The population and percentage deviation from the average district population for each district;

(2) An explanation of the criteria used in developing the plan; and

(3) A map of all the districts.

Sec. 8. (a) In the redistricting plan districts shall have a population as nearly equal as is practicable based on the population reported in the federal decennial census, excluding nonresident military personnel stationed within the state and nonresident students attending colleges and universities within the state and including military personnel stationed within the state who are residents of the state and students attending colleges and universities within the state who are residents of the state in the districts of their permanent residence.

(b) To the extent consistent with subsection (a) of this section the commission plan should, insofar as practical, accomplish the following:

(1) District lines should be drawn so as to coincide with the boundaries of local political subdivisions and areas recognized as communities of interest. The number of counties and municipalities divided among more than one district should be as small as possible;

(2) Districts should be composed of convenient, contiguous and compact territory; and

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(3) Whenever practicable, a precinct shall be wholly within a single legislative district.

(c) Districts for the state board of education shall each be comprised of four state senate districts.

(d) The commission's plan shall not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any individual, political party or group.

Sec. 9. (a) Upon approval of a preliminary redistricting plan by a vote of a minimum of five of the members of the commission, but not later than January 1, 2002 and every tenth year thereafter, the commission shall publish such preliminary plan and hold public hearings thereon in several places throughout the state with at least one public hearing in each of the state's existing congressional districts.

(b) After the completion of the public hearings provided in subsection (a), the commission shall approve a final redistricting plan by a vote of a minimum of five members of the commission, but no later than March 15, 2002 and every tenth year thereafter.

(c) Within 10 days after the completion of the final plan the attorney general shall petition the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within 30 days from the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the redistricting plan is invalid, the commission shall approve a plan conforming to the judgment of the supreme court within 15 days.

(d) Within 5 days after the approval of a redistricting plan to conform with a judgment under subsection (c), the attorney general shall apply to the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within 10 days from the filing of such application, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the redistricting plan is invalid, the commission shall again approve a redistricting plan in compliance with the direction of and conforming to the mandate of the supreme court within 15 days after entry thereof.

(e) Whenever a petition or application is filed under this section, the supreme court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit interested persons to present their views.

(f) A judgment of the supreme court of the state determining a redistricting plan to be valid shall be final until the districts are again redrawn in accordance with this act.

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(g) If five of the members of the commission fail to approve and submit a plan within the time limitations provided in subsection (b) of this section, the supreme court of the state shall adopt a plan by May 1, 2002 and every tenth year thereafter. Any such plan approved by the supreme court is final.

Sec. 10. Upon final approval of a redistricting plan by the supreme court, the commission shall take all necessary steps to conclude its business and cease operations. The commission shall prepare a financial statement disclosing all expenditures made by the commission. The official record shall contain all relevant information developed by the commission including maps, data collected, minutes of meetings, written communications and other information of a similar nature. Once the commission ceases to exist, the secretary of state shall be the custodian of the official record. The secretary of state shall provide for the permanent preservation of this official record.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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LWVK LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF KANSAS

919½ South Kansas Avenue Topeka, KS 66612 (913) 234-5152

TO: SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
FROM: LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF KANSAS
RE: IN SUPPORT OF SCR 1643
DATE: APRIL 6, 1992

The League of Women Voters of Kansas wishes to offer our support for this resolution.

The LWVK's position on legislative apportionment is rooted in a long standing national position. We believe responsibility should be vested in a commission as a step in the reapportionment process.

According to our records, approximately 18 states have some board or commission to aid in reapportionment.

Ruth Wilkin

Senate Committee on Governmental Organization
4-6-92

Attachment III

Madam Chairperson and members of the committee, I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you today in support of the resolution to establish a different mechanism for redistricting legislative and congressional districts.

The current system places legislators like yourself in a very difficult position by asking you to draw yours and other new districts. The ability to remain objective is extremely difficult. You have spent many years developing a constituency base and now suddenly you may be faced with changes which you or your constituents do not agree with or understand.

The establishment of the commission outlined in the resolution you are considering is a great improvement and will eliminate the delays and disadvantages of persons like myself who want to run for public office but do not know our districts in sufficient time to do the necessary planning for our campaigns.

In summary, I urge you to support this resolution. I stand for questions.

GARY MCINTOSH
416 South Washington
Box 631
Iola, Kansas 66749

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Attachment III

Kansas Office for Community Service

818 Kansas Ave. - 2nd Floor - P.O. Box 889 - Topeka, KS 66601 - Phone (913) 296-1909

April 6, 1992

Joint Planning Efforts Began Last August

In August 1991, Governor Joan Finney designated Kansas State University (KSU) and the Kansas State Board of Education (KSBE) as partner lead agencies to develop the Kansas Community Service Plan and the application for funding to the Commission on National and Community Service. Since August, KSU and KSBE, along with other groups and citizens assisting in the development of the Kansas Plan, have been involved in an ever-widening circle of collaborating planners and contributors -- over 350 Kansans contributed to the Kansas Plan and four applications for federal funding were submitted on March 20, 1992. A response regarding funding is expected early June.

Kansas Community Service Advisory Council

Governor Joan Finney is in the process of appointing 25 citizens to The Kansas Community Service Advisory Council (KCSAC). The Council will provide overall coordination, direction and planning for the continued development of youth community service and volunteerism in Kansas. KCSAC membership includes representatives of government, private nonprofits, business, labor, young people and traditionally under represented groups such as Native Americans, minorities, persons of lower socioeconomic status and with disability.

Kansas Office for Community Service Established

The Kansas Office for Community Service (KOCS) was established in January 1992, to serve as the administrative arm for KCSAC. The primary responsibility of KOCS is the implementation of the Kansas Plan. The Executive Director of KOCS (to be hired) reports directly to KCSAC through the KCSAC chair. The Executive Director also will make reports to the Kansas State Board of Education (KSBE) through the Kansas Commissioner of Education.

The initial KOCS staff has been donated by the Kansas State Board of Education, Patricia P. Kells; Kansas State University, Marvin Kaiser, and Tom Burns; foundation and KSBE funded, Denise Haffner; the United Way of Wyandotte County, Joe Shtulman; and KPL Gas Service, Hal Hudson and Janet Amon. KPL also has provided KOCS office space, equipment,

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Attachment V

urniture, two personal computers, and graphic and printing services until December 31, 1992. Patricia Kells, Vice-Chair of the KCSAC, currently serves as interim director of the KOCS.

Funding Requested for Four Major Areas

The application for funding for the Kansas Plan from the Commission on National and Community Service included requests for four major areas. These are: Kansas Serve America Program, Higher Education Innovative Programs, Kansas Corps Program, and National and Community Service. Summaries of these programs follows.

KANSAS SERVE-AMERICA PROGRAM

The Kansas Serve-America Program (KSAP) proposes to provide service-learning opportunities for approximately 200,000 students and drop-outs of Kansas public and private schools who will provide service to their communities as a part of their school curriculum. The KSAP local programs include youth as a part of Local Partnership Councils (LPCs) in the identification of needs to be met through the service efforts of the youth. Many programs will include intergenerational service activities.

Planned activities include tutoring, recycling, highway/park beautification, library and museum assistants, programs for substance abuse or teen pregnancy, Red Cross Bloodmobile, nursing home visits, shoveling sidewalks/driveways, grocery shopping for senior citizens and producing community promotional video tapes for economic development. The integration of community service activities into the school curriculum is a focus of the Serve-America Programs. An example of such integration is the woodworking and carpentry programs' building of ramps and other minor modifications for elderly and disabled residents and not-for-profit agencies' compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

In addition to the above activities, many efforts are proposed to expand the involvement of the community in the schools. These activities include, volunteers working in literacy, parenting and career programs. Use of school facilities for recreation, educational and service programs is proposed.

Two pilot programs in rural communities, Valley Falls and Dodge City, are proposed for funding in addition to a state grants program for other school-based and community-based programs. All projects must commit to the involvement of traditionally under represented groups as non-participant volunteers and to working with LPCs in the assessment of community needs and matching of volunteers to host agencies/individuals.

HIGHER EDUCATION INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

Twenty-seven institutions assisted by the Kansas City Regional Council on Higher Education (KCRCHE) will, over a three-year period, create or expand opportunities for college students to combine volunteer service to communities with reflection and learning.

Community needs to be addressed will be decided by students, faculty and staff members in collaboration with Local Partnership Councils. Services will address literacy training, substance abuse prevention, support for older citizens, and community development. New and experienced teachers (K-12) will also be introduced to the principles and practices of service learning.

In cooperation with the Kansas Office for Community Service and other programs supported through the plan, KCRCHE will create a network to link colleges, universities, communities, and community-based agencies for information/resource sharing. The network will form an alliance to seek external support to sustain the programs.

Benefits to students and to new and experienced K-12 teachers as a result of their full participation in service learning programs are equally important intended outcomes. By providing assistance from KCRCHE and having the nine lead institutions serve as mentors, the proposed program will demonstrate that a consortium is an effective means to support replicate service learning programs throughout a region, and that cooperation among participants combined with collaboration with the communities can create a lasting program capable of continuous self-renewal.

KANSAS CORPS PROGRAMS

The Kansas Corps Program (KCP), as part of the Kansas Community Service Plan, serves to create long- and short-term service opportunities for youth, including disadvantaged youth, while expanding service activities for communities and community-based organizations throughout Kansas. Initial programs will be hosted by Donnelly College in Kansas City, the Kickapoo Nation, and the Topeka Youth Project (TYP). Service opportunities will be created for 238 corps members during the first year (August 1, 1992 - July 31, 1993). Future programs are planned by the U.S. Army Post at Fort Riley and Harvest America, in Garden City.

First year host agencies were chosen because they submitted exemplary pilot programs that address numerous community needs including undereducation, unemployment, poverty, environment abuse, barriers between youth and elderly, and

substance abuse. The 442 participants during the three years include Kickapoo youth and at risk and disadvantaged youth. The vast majority of youth expected to participate are unemployed black, Hispanic or Kickapoo. Residents of low-income urban neighborhoods, elderly, the Kickapoo Nation and low-income western Kansas Hispanics are anticipated recipients of the services to be provided.

Donnelly College has proposed the following service activities: aging programs, low-income housing rehabilitation and beautification, child care and youth development projects. Activities of the Kickapoo include reforestation, tribal park development, cultural food planting, building renovation and development of a greenhouse for the elderly.

Topeka Youth Project will be working with the city of Topeka and the local Neighborhood Improvement Associations to clean up low-income neighborhoods, maintain neighborhood parks, paint and landscape homes owned by low-income and elderly, and remove graffiti from city property and private homes.

The intended outcomes for the Kansas Corps members are to increase school attendance, the graduation rate and continued education among the participants. The communities will benefit from the service performed by the corps members as well as have a greater appreciation for youth and recognize their abilities. Community pride will be increased. Youth and elderly working together will break down barriers between these groups. Youth participants will improve their work ethic, have increased self-esteem, greater pride in their community and a renewed sense of commitment to service.

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Renewing Commitment to Community component of the Kansas Community Service Plan proposes unique, highly replicable programs that involve youth with disabilities as Leadership Interns and in school-based programs sponsored by the Kansas State School for the Deaf (KSSD) and rural special education cooperatives. Community-based programs will be generated by the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service Network (KCESN). KCESN will place teams of "Extension Assistants" in 20 counties to form non-participant volunteer Community Action Groups comprised of six youth and one experienced youth or adult. The disabled will be included as one member of this team in five of the counties implementing the community-based service KCESN youth organizations/Local Partnership Council (LPC) programs. LPCs will identify the needs to be addressed by both the school- and the community-based proposed programs.

One of the primary community needs addressed by these programs is utilizing the valuable resources of youth who have had little or no opportunities to be community leaders or providers of service. Sixty-five full-time participants and 25 part-time participants will receive support. An additional 378 youth with disabilities will provide 88,800 hours of non-participant volunteer service -- a year of work for 44 people. Over 4,000 other non-participant volunteers will provide an estimated 1,206,300 hours of service -- the equivalent of a LIFE-TIME of work for almost 13 persons. The homeless, libraries, museums, the elderly, non-profit agencies, board/councils/commission and the organizations they serve, all residents of the communities served -- including the deaf students, their parents, and deaf elders -- will be served by these programs.

Leadership Interns

The Leadership Intern program includes an opportunity for youth with disabilities or from low socio-economic backgrounds to receive a three year, one-on-one mentorship from a Kansas leader in community service. KSSD students will tutor younger students using American Sign Language story telling to increase the literacy rate and work with parents of young deaf students and elderly deaf persons to teach them story telling as well. Two special education cooperatives will initiate model service-learning programs for all students with disabilities in their service areas. KCESN Community Action Groups will focus their volunteer efforts on intergenerational programs, literacy, tutoring, sign language signing and training, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, recycling, litter control, community beautification and bicycle and motorcycle safety.

All Renewing Commitment to Community programs are sponsored by organizations that are part of a strong national network which enhances their replicability. Each mentor of a Leadership Intern will involve the intern on a board/council/commission that has a counterpart in every state in the nation.

KANSAS COMMUNITY SERVICE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Georgia Bradford is a member of the Kansas House of Representatives. She was the founder and first president of the Community Education Association and brings a wealth of experience to the Council. Representative Bradford served on the KCSAC K-12 Subgrant Committee and participated in all planning meetings held since August 1991.

Rod Bremby is the Assistant City Manager of Lawrence, Kansas. His extensive volunteer involvement and knowledge of city government is of great value to the Council.

Tom Burns is currently an undergraduate student at Kansas State University (KSU), where he is also the student coordinator for the KSU Community Service Program summer teams. Prior to his position as student coordinator, he was a member of one of the KSU summer teams. He has been an active participant and writer for the Kansas Community Service Plan, participated and presented at all planning meetings, and served on the KCSAC Program Networking Committee.

Steve Cadue is the Kickapoo Nation Tribal Council Leader. Mr. Cadue represents persons of low-income, as well as youth service organizations, JTPA, community action agencies, volunteer public safety organizations and the Kickapoo schools.

Dennis Carlton is the Assistant Vice President of the Union National Bank in Hutchinson, Kansas. He is a Chamber of Commerce Ambassador, Chairman of the Youth Leadership Committee and a member of the Reno County Economic Development Council.

Martha Gabehart is the Executive Director for the Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns. She is considered to be one of the most knowledgeable Kansans on issues related to implementation of the Americans With Disabilities Act. She is on the KCSAC Program Networking Committee and will also assist in national replication efforts through her counterparts in the other state offices on disability concerns.

Ladislado Hernandez serves on numerous state committees and councils. He has experience at all levels of education (kindergarten through university, including vocational and community colleges) and in addition, is the Educational Advisory to the Governor.

Bryce Johnson is a high school student who is also a member of the Topeka Youth Council. He and a friend started a black youth service program, Topeka Teens Making A Difference, that now has programs against gangs and does tutoring.

Marvin Kaiser is the Associate Dean in the College of Arts and Sciences at Kansas State University (KSU). He serves as the Chairperson of the Council. Dr. Kaiser started the community service program at KSU, was formerly the director of a health program for the elderly and also brings experience with the parochial schools.

Patricia Kells is a Program Specialist for the Kansas State Board of Education (KSBE). She is also the Vice-Chairperson of the KCSAC and serves on the Funding Development Committee. Her volunteer experiences include those associated with the Junior League, school-based service programs for disabled, county and state mental health, and community boards. Her work experiences include teaching and administering public school programs, graduate level faculty and administration at a regent university and over 10 years with the KSBE.

Lisa Krigsten is currently a student at the University of Kansas where she is also the director of the Community Service Program. She enjoys the challenge of assisting university students see that community service can be fun. She also serves on the KCSAC Funding Development Committee.

Janis Lee is a Kansas State Senator from Kensington. She is chair of the JTPA State Coordinating Council, serves on numerous committees for the KSBE and is a former local school board member. She is also a member of the KCSAC Funding Development Committee.

Wayne Michaels is from Topeka and is a state executive with the AFL-CIO. His responsibilities include AFL-CIO volunteer service programs.

Kim Moore is a former lawyer who is now President of the United Methodist Health Ministry Fund in Hutchinson where he also serves on the local school board. He is a member of the Council Program Networking Committee.

Norma Nichols is from Garden City where she works with the Kansas Association of Senior Citizens.

Eva Pereira is the Director of the State Office of Hispanic Affairs. She has extensive experience with community based service organization.

Irene Salazar is from Kansas City, Kansas, where she works with the El Centro Tutoring Program. Her experiences as a volunteer began as a small child when she accompanied her older siblings when they did community service work. She is a member of the K-12 Subgrant Committee.

Chuck Schmidt is a teacher at Thomas Moore Prep in Hays, Kansas. His experiences with counseling and prevention programs for alcohol and drug abuse have helped lead him to a philosophy that "the only way you can help yourself is by helping others". He also serves on the KCSAC Volunteer and Organization Training Committee.

Joe Shtulman is the Executive President of the Wyandotte County United Way in Kansas City, Kansas. He hosted one public meeting, and participated in all planning meetings as well as working with the writing work group in development of the Kansas Community Service Plan. He also serves on the Volunteer and Organization Training Committee.

Kathy Smith is from Wichita, Kansas, where she is the Director of Human Resources for the Coleman Company. Since age 12, when she became a Rainbow Girl, she has been actively involved in community service. She is also a member of the Community Education Association, and serves on the KCSAC Volunteer and Organizational Training Committee. She has also actively participated in all planning meetings.

Pat Sweeney is from Abilene and is an employee of the Central Kansas Special Education Cooperative. She is a member of the State Board of Special Olympics, Catholic School Board, Local & State Art Council, and is a faculty member for Cloud County Community College and Kansas State University. She also serves on the KCSAC K-12 Subgrant Committee and assisted in the development of programs for the disabled in the Kansas Community Service Plan. She will mentor an Abilene High School student with learning disabilities as a part of the Leadership Internship program.

Pat Terick is from Wichita where he is a staff member of the United Cerebral Palsy Research Center. He serves on the State Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities Services and for Special Education State Advisory Council. He participated in the development of programs for disabled that are included in the Kansas Community Service Plan and also serves on the KCSAC Volunteer and Organizational Training Committee. He will mentor a Wichita resident with cerebral palsy as a part of the Leadership Internship program.

Lisa Van Campen is a sophomore at Fairfield High School in Turon where she is also a member of Falcons Against Drugs and K.A.Y. She is a member of the Council K-12 Subgrant Committee and participated in the Reno County planning meeting.

Kathleen White is a member of the Kansas State Board of Education and has been a long-time volunteer in Johnson County. She is a former member of the Shawnee Mission Board of Education.

Rita Wolf is an administrator for the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and serves on the KCSAC Program Networking Committee. She has been an administrator of JTPA, is on numerous boards for community service organizations, and has actively participated in the majority of planning sessions for the Kansas Community Service Plan.

TESTIMONY OF HAL HUDSON
BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
ON SENATE BILL 782
APRIL 6, 1992

Senator Oleen and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing me to appear here today.

My name is Hal Hudson. I live in Topeka, where I am currently employed by The Kansas Power and Light Company as manager of community relations -- although I plan to retire from active duty with KPL on April 30, 1992.

Before I begin my testimony, I would like to make clear that I am not here representing KPL or its management. I come as a citizen and taxpayer interested in the common good of all Kansans.

I am here to address the subject of Senate Bill 782. While the goals and objectives of this bill are worthy, I want to suggest a better way to meet those goals.

Since last September, I have been involved as a volunteer with a fledgling organization now known as the Kansas Office for Community Service (KOCS). Since January, I have been on a part-time loaned executive status from KPL to work with this organization. On March 23, the KOCS submitted a grant application to The Commission on National and Community Service for first-year funding in the amount of \$5.2 million, with \$1.7 million in matching funds (cash or in-kind services) pledged -- to accomplish some of

the same goals set out in SB 782, but much more. Please note that this is a \$17 million program, over three years, and it was developed without requests for any funds from the Kansas Legislature.

The Kansas Plan -- a comprehensive program for community service -- was developed over an eight-month period, and involved over 350 Kansans, in open group meetings in more than 20 Kansas communities, in determining needs to be met. The application for funding included endorsement letters from Senators Dole and Kassebaum and all five Kansas members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Two local school districts, nine institutions of higher learning, and three local community organizations, and others, have developed programs of work proposed to get under way as early as August, 1992, pending funding approval.

Included in the Kansas Plan is the framework for a Kansas Corps program with capabilities to carry out some of the goals of SB 782. The application for federal funds already includes requests from three subgrant applicants to establish Corps program activities in Topeka, Kansas City, and the Kickapoo Indian Reservation. There is room in this plan to establish future Corps units, and KOCS would welcome the opportunity for cooperation and assistance from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks.

In addition to the Kansas Corps program, the largest sum of funds being sought from the National Commission (\$2.7 million) is for a Cooperative Extension Service Network program scheduled to go into operation later this year. This program will develop community service programs in twenty Kansas counties during its first year of operation. These could possibly include conservation projects such as envisioned by Wildlife and Parks

in SB 782.

Although the Kansas Department of Education has been designated by the Governor as the fiscal agent to receive and disburse funds received from The Commission on National and Community Service, cooperation of other State government departments, including the department of Human Resources, already has been pledged.

Because of the working relationship I have had with the many volunteers in developing this comprehensive statewide community service plan, I can only view the Wildlife and Parks proposal as one limited in scope, which could dilute the broader efforts already underway, and create confusion across the State.

In closing, I am asking for your endorsement, and at least your philosophical support, of the plan already in place. And, rather than create a duplicative organization in State government, I ask your consideration of an amendment to Senate Bill 782 providing for Wildlife and Parks to assign the position of Director, with all specified responsibilities and accompanying funding, to the Kansas Office for Community Service.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
900 SW Jackson St., Suite 502
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233
(913) 296-2281
FAX (913) 296-6953
Equal Opportunity Employer

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND .KS
JOAN FINNEY, Governor
JACK LACEY, Secretary
JOHN S. C. HERRON, Assistant Secretary

S.B. 782

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO: SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

PROVIDED BY: KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS

DATE: APRIL 6, 1992

My name is Jack Lacey, Secretary of the Wildlife and Parks Department and I thank you for the opportunity to appear on S.B. 782.

S.B. 782 creates the Kansas Youth Environmental Action Corps under the administration of the Department of Wildlife and Parks and provides for a position of Director of the Corps. Corps involvement is directed towards environmental, resource, energy, public use, and disaster relief projects. Priorities for the hiring of corpsmembers is directed at high school dropouts and individuals who have not completed high school. The Corps program includes educational components which would lead to high school diplomas or their equivalents. Authorities are provided to develop and carry out the program.

This program would be an entirely new venture for the Department. It is important that a program of this nature not adversely impact ongoing operations of the Department to the extent that otherwise committed personnel and funds are diverted or diminished. Should such a program be implemented, it would require additional funds from the State General Fund or some other appropriate source. Because the program is directed at those who have not finished high school and education is a primary objective, this Department may not be the proper administrating

*Senate Committee on Governmental Organization
4-6-92*

KANSAS OUTDOORS "America's Best Kept Secret"

Attachment VII

agency. We do not have the educational background nor is the department experienced in dealing with the needs of those targeted.

Such a program as this has merit, but a well run and meaningful program will require commitment and effort. There were over 40 job corps related programs throughout the nation in 1990. There is much to be learned by reviewing their structures, and their successes and failures. This Department will be most willing to help further explore a job corps program and its potential benefits to Kansas and to those involved.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Laey". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the main text block.