

**MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.**

The meeting was called to order by Senator August "Gus" Bogina, Chairperson, at 11:06 a.m. on March 9, 1992 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Kerr, who was excused

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Nancy Lindberg, Assistant to the Attorney General  
Robert Barnum, Acting Director, Work Force Division, SRS  
Representative Kathleen Sebelius  
Shirley Norris, member of the Attorney General's Day Care Committee,  
Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children  
Cheryl Smith, President, Corporate Kids, Inc., Olathe  
Tim McManus, Menninger's Child Care Center  
Chris Ross, Director of Child Care Licensing and Registration Section,  
Department of Health and Environment

HB 2330 - Sub. for H 2330 by Committee on Federal and State Affairs - Program to establish child care facilities for state employees' children.

HB 2332 - Sub. for H 2332 by Committee on Federal and State Affairs - Determination of space for child care facilities to serve needs of state officers and employees.

Chris Ross appeared in support of HB 2330 and HB 2332 on behalf of the Department of Health and Environment. She distributed and reviewed copies of Attachment 1.

Representative Sebelius presented testimony in support of HB 2330 and HB 2332 (Attachment 2). She explained that HB 2332 addresses the need for child care for state employees' children while HB 2330 provides for the establishment and implementation of child care services. In answer to a question, Rep. Sebelius stated that on or near site child care in private industry has proven to be beneficial in attracting quality employees, reducing employee absenteeism, and improving longevity. She stated that providing child care for shift workers would be an option for the private contractor to consider.

Nancy Lindberg appeared before the Committee on behalf of the Attorney General and presented Attachment 3 for the Committees' consideration. She also distributed a copy of the employee child care needs survey along with preliminary results of the survey and a partial summary of the survey (Attachment 4). Concern was expressed that the survey did not accurately poll need but rather desire for a state employee child care program. In answer to inquiries about start-up costs, Ms. Lindberg provided the Committee with copies of Attachment 5 which outline start-up costs for a child care facility for KanWork and for a federal office in Kansas City. Attachment 5-3 provides cost expectations of set up costs for child care centers. In answer to Senator Brady's observation, Ms. Lindberg stated that there is nothing in current state law that prohibits the implementation of child care facilities.

In answer to the Chairman's question, Nancy Echols, Director, Division of Personnel Services, stated that the "yes" responses on Attachment 4-3 were made in response to question 6 of the survey. Chairman Bogina noted that the summary of the survey indicates that there would be 1289 children in Topeka alone who would be in potential state sponsored child care facilities.

In answer to Senator Parrish, Ms. Lindberg stated that the bill allows the state to waive rent and/or utility expenses. She said that parent fees should offset all **operational** costs after a three month timeframe, but added that the state would not be reimbursed for start-up costs. In answer to Senator Rock's concern about the feasibility of mandated child care in rural areas, Ms. Lindberg stated that the bill does not mandate child care, but

"shall consider providing" as stated in line 22. She noted that the House also added language that makes the implementation subject to the limits of appropriations.

Concern was expressed by Senators Moran and Salisbury that state subsidized child care might interfere with the ability of private industry to make a living and pay taxes.

Robert Barnum appeared before the Committee in support of HB 2330 and HB 2332. He distributed and reviewed copies of Attachment 6. In answer to a question, he stated that SRS would theoretically be able to implement child care facilities without this legislation. Senator Moran inquired about child care services provided through the SRS assistance program. Mr. Barnum stated that, to his knowledge, there were no persons on the waiting list for child care services.

Shirley Norris distributed and reviewed Attachment 7 in support of HB 2330 and HB 2332.

Cheryl Smith appeared before the Committee in support of HB 2330 and HB 2332, and reviewed Attachment 8. Chairman Bogina queried whether the renovation costs for the federal office building were typical (Attachment 5-2). Ms. Smith stated that renovation costs are site specific, but this particular project included the removal of a flue. It was noted that the cost per child for the renovation of this facility was \$2349.

In answer to Senator Salisbury, Ms. Smith stated that as a private contractor she would not bid on a state project if it included a sliding scale fee, noting her belief that the provision should be the responsibility of the sponsoring organization.

Attachment 9 was distributed to the Committee and reviewed by Tim McManus, Menningers' Child Care Center.

The Chairman announced that the hearing on HB 2330 and HB 2332 was closed and that action would be taken at a later date.

**HB 2705 - Appropriations for FY92, supplemental appropriations for adjutant general and governor's department.**

Acting Secretary of Administration, Susan Seltsam, distributed and reviewed Attachment 10. In answer to a question, Sec. Seltsam stated that the function of the special prosecutor is to investigate and file criminal cases against those individuals and firms who have committed criminal violations with KPERS investments. She noted that she anticipates requesting funds in FY94 for the special prosecutor, but did not know when the operations would end. In answer to the Chairman, the Secretary stated that the Governor had employed the special prosecutor after members of the special investigative committee reviewed and supported this expenditure. Sec. Seltsam stated that she would provide the location of the special prosecutor's office for the Committee.

As a member of the Joint Committee on KPERS Investment Practices, Senator Winter noted that, although he had visited with the Governor's office about the need for a special prosecutor, he was not consulted about any of the details of that office. He noted that the Joint Committee had indicated support for a special prosecutor and funding in general. In answer to Senator Winter, Sec. Seltsam stated that the Governor would sign HB 2705 (which contains \$30,510 to complete the payment for professional legal services provided to the Joint Committee) if it reaches her desk in its present form. Senator Winter noted that the appropriation requested by the Legislative Coordinating Council represents additional costs beyond the \$300,000 appropriation. He stated that the legal staff had already provided services, with the understanding that the Joint Committee would request a supplemental appropriation (Attachment 11).

There was discussion regarding the salaries of those persons working in the special prosecutor's office. The Chairman read the amounts appropriated for salaries in FY93 from Attachment 12. Secretary Seltsam pointed out that the special prosecutor is on a contractual basis and charges the state \$33.50 an hour for his services.

It was noted that the FY93 appropriation for the special prosecutor's office was not an "emergency" supplemental.

Senator Feleciano moved, Senator Hayden seconded, that HB 2705 be amended by including \$15,000 to pay for emergency repairs to the Kansas Museum of History, the Memorial building Research Center, and the state historic sites. The motion carried. (Attachment 13)

It was moved by Senator Winter and seconded by Senator Moran that HB 2705 be amended by appropriating \$13,370 from the EDIF to Kansas State University for the Kansas Rural Development Council.

Senator Winter moved, Senator Rock seconded, that HB 2705 be amended by adding \$25,000 to the State Treasurer's Office for costs associated with KDOT bond procedures. The motion carried. (Attachment 14)

Senator Brady moved, Senator Parrish seconded, that HB 2705 be amended by the addition of \$1.5 million to the Secretary of State's budget for the payment of the expenses incurred by the counties for the presidential primary. (Attachment 15) Because there were few members present to vote, the Chairman announced that the last motion and HB 2705 would be held in Committee.

It was moved by Senator Harder and seconded by Senator Winter that the minutes of the February 27, March 2, 3 and 4, 1992 meetings be approved. The motion carried.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 12:28 p.m.





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Department of Health and Environment  
Azzie Young, Ph.D., Secretary

Reply to:

Testimony Presented to the  
Senate Ways and Means Committee

by

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Substitute HB 2330, Substitute HB 2332

Substitute HB 2330 and Substitute HB 2332 are companion bills related to establishing and promoting child care for state officers' and state employees' children and dependents. These bills were originally sponsored by the Committee on Appropriations and reflect recommendations from the Attorney General's Day Care Committee.

Finding child care that is affordable, accessible, reliable and that provides quality care for children is a major concern for working parents. It is also a concern for employers as there is less absenteeism, less employee turnover and more productivity if employees have stable and reliable child care arrangements. Employer sponsored child care is one option available to address the concerns of parents and employers alike. These bills address the need for promoting and establishing, where feasible, quality privately operated child care programs for State of Kansas employees' children and dependents.

Department's Position

KDHE recommends that the committee favorably report the passage of Substitute HB 2330 and Substitute HB 2332.

Testimony Presented by: Christine Ross, L.M.S.W.  
Director, Child Care Licensing and Registration  
Bureau of Adult and Child Care  
March 9, 1992

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 1

STATE OF KANSAS

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS  
REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT  
HOME ADDRESS: 224 GREENWOOD  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66606  
(913) 233-6535  
OFFICE: SUITE 280-W STATEHOUSE  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612  
(913) 296-7683



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY CAUCUS CHAIR

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
CHAIR: FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
MEMBER: COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
KANSAS FILM COMMISSION  
KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Testimony in favor of HB 2330 and HB 2332  
Representative Kathleen Sebelius  
March 9, 1992  
Chairman Bogina and Members of the House Committee:

Thank you for allowing me to appear in favor of HB 2330 and HB 2332. Originally these bills were introduced as three measures, requested by the Attorney General's Task Force on Child Care. I was a member of that Task Force and our Committee worked these measures.

All over the country states are joining private employers in deciding that on or near-site child care is not only a significant employee benefit, but is very cost-effective in the long run. Studies have shown that affordable, accessible child care helps to attract and keep quality employees. Over 20 states have child care programs for state employees.

You will hear from many expert proponents, but I want to briefly address the features of these two measures:

HB 2332:

Requires the Secretary of Administration to identify state buildings where there is a need for the child care for state employees' children. "Need" is identified as 50 or more children or minor dependents in a building or building complex. In addition to this "need survey" of existing space, there is a requirement that whenever the state constructs, leases or acquires a building where there is a need for child care, the state shall consider providing child care and either make provisions or report that this program is not feasible.

HB 2330:

Requires the Secretary of Administration, subject to appropriations, to establish and implement child care facilities for state employees by July 1, 1993. Establishment will be according to need. Facilities shall be on state-owned or private property, and the state will pay start-up costs, including construction, renovation and transportation.

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 2

Page 2

A child care facility may have rental fees and utilities waived by the Secretary of Administration. It is anticipated that private operators will be selected on the basis of competitive bids. Child care must meet state licensing requirements, will be supported by parents paying fees on a sliding scale, and shall be financially self-sufficient.

These bills put the state in line with other states and various progressive employers who recognize that most parents work outside the home and affordable, accessible child care is a key factor in employee absenteeism, longevity, and the attraction of a high caliber workforce.

HB 2330 and HB 2332 passed the House 80 yeas, 45 Nays and 89 yeas and 36 Nays on March 25, 1991, and I would urge the Committee's favorable consideration.



STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

2ND FLOOR, KANSAS JUDICIAL CENTER, TOPEKA 66612-1597

ROBERT T. STEPHAN  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Testimony of  
Nancy Lindberg  
Assistant to the Attorney General  
Before the Senate Ways and Means Committee  
RE: Substitute for House Bills 2332 and 2330  
March 9, 1992

MAIN PHONE: (913) 296-2215  
CONSUMER PROTECTION: 296-3751  
TELECOPIER: 296-6296

On behalf of Attorney General Bob Stephan and his Day Care Committee I ask for your support of Substitutes for House Bills 2332 and 2330.

Attorney General Stephan has for almost four years been working on providing quality child care for children of state employees.

In August, 1988, we surveyed all the states and found that out of 38 states that responded, 20 states had some form of child care provided for state employees. Many states found that employee day care centers help reduce employee turnover, reduces employee absenteeism, improves the state's ability to attract employees, improves employee attitude about his/her employer, positively affects work behaviors and improves the states image.

In the meantime, Governor Hayden appointed a Commission on Children and Families. I have provided you an excerpt from their report and would like to highlight several items.

In 1989, Attorney General Stephan worked with a bipartisan group of legislators, appointed a committee of day care

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 3



professionals, and had several bills introduced in the House Federal and State Affairs Committee. Then, again in 1991, the House Federal and State Affairs Committee considered the day care issue. The committee reworked the bills and the House passed them. And that gets us to this point of recommending to you today Substitutes for House Bills 2332 and 2330.

I will review Substitute for House Bill 2332 first. This bill requires the Secretary of Administration to identify where there exists a need for child care for state employees' children. The Secretary would determine this need by a survey given to the employees. The minimum children needed for a child care center to be considered would be 50 or more children. The bill also requires the Secretary to assess building space to determine the availability of space for child care centers. State agencies would need to consider providing child care facilities whenever they construct, lease or acquire a building where a need exists for a child care center for their employees children.

Substitute for House Bill 2330 is the bill that actually implements a program establishing child care centers where the need exists. It provides that the Secretary of Administration can establish child care centers to accommodate state employees. Some of the provisions include:

- Operators are selected on the basis of competitive bids so the state will not actually operate any center
- Centers would have to be licensed by Health and Environment
- Provides a fee schedule based on employee's income
- Rent and utilities may be waived by the Secretary
- Except for start-up costs the centers are to be financially self-sufficient

The Attorney General's Day Care Committee believes this is the perfect time for the state to begin considering employee child care centers. The economic impact that child care has on Kansas' current and future labor force depends on the attention we give it. State government cannot ignore its responsibilities in fostering policies and practices that improve the quality of work and family life of its employees. Child care is the kind of preventive program that is a good investment for Kansas' taxpayers.

We ask your support of these two bills. Thank you.

# ATTORNEY GENERAL BOB STEPHAN'S DAY CARE COMMITTEE

March 1992

Tess Banion  
Field Representative  
Kansas Association of Public Employees  
400 W. 8th, Suite 306  
Topeka, KS 66612  
913-235-0262

Nancy Bolsen  
Director  
KSU Child Development Center  
L 9 Jardine Terrace  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
913-539-1806

Terry Chesnut  
Director  
Wichita State University Child Development Center  
WSU Box 8  
Wichita, KS 67208  
316-689-3109

Irene Davis  
(formerly of Child Care Services - SRS)  
1912 Stratton Circle  
Manhattan, Kansas 66502  
913-539-3498

Bruno Finocchario  
Director of Catholic Social Services  
Community Service Center  
2048 N. 5th  
Kansas City, KS 66101  
913-371-3148

Diane Kendall  
Day Care Director  
YMCA  
421 Van Buren  
Topeka, KS 66603  
913-354-8591

Chuck McGovern  
Kids Plus  
1949 N. Andover Road  
Andover, Kansas 67002  
316-733-0473

Kathleen Brady-Mowrey  
Unclassified Professional Staff Association  
Chairman of Day Care Committee  
University of Kansas  
IPPBR, Room 218, Summerfield Hall  
Lawrence, KS 66045  
913-864-3123

(over)

Shirley Norris  
(formerly of Child Care Licensing & Registration)  
131 S.W. Greenwood Avenue  
Topeka, Kansas 66606  
913-232-3206

Robert H. Poresky  
Associate Professor  
Department of Human Development and Family Studies  
College of Human Ecology  
Justice Hall, Room 312  
Kansas State University  
Manhattan, Kansas 66506  
913-532-5510

Joan Reiber  
President of Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children  
Director, Hilltop Child Development Center  
Box N, Kansas Union  
Lawrence, KS 66045  
913-864-4940

Cindy Riling  
Vice President of Classified Senate  
Member of Day Care Committee  
School of Law  
University of Kansas  
Lawrence, KS 66045  
913-864-5169

Chris Ross  
Child Care Licensing and Registration  
10th floor, Landon State Office Building  
Topeka, KS 66612  
913-296-1276

Cheryl Smith  
President  
Corporate Kids, Inc.  
234 N. Chestnut  
Olathe, KS 66061  
816-234-5988  
816-764-8925

Nancy Lindberg  
Assistant to the Attorney General  
Chair of the Attorney General's Day Care Committee  
2nd Floor, Judicial Center  
Topeka, KS 66612  
913-296-2215

## The Attorney General's Day Care Project

I. Attorney General Stephan has for almost four years been working on providing quality child care for children of state employees.

II. August, 1988 - Survey - 20/38 states have some form of child care. The states found that a state provided day care center:

- helps reduce employee turnover
- reduces employee absenteeism
- improves the state's ability to attract employees
- improves employee attitude about his/her employer
- positively affects work behaviors
- improves the states image

III. Governor Hayden appointed a Commission on Children and Families. The commission recommended the state consider establishing child care centers for state employees.

IV. January, 1989 Attorney General Stephan appointed a bipartisan committee of legislators. Introduced a bill.

V. August, 1989 after the bill did not get assigned to an interim study, Attorney General Stephan appointed a committee of day care professionals.

VI. Committee met monthly and prepared for the 1990 legislative session. A ridiculously high fiscal note was placed on the bill and the bill did not get passed out of committee.

VII. The bills were reworked by the day care committee and reintroduced in the 1991 legislative session. They were House Bill 2330, 2331, and 2332. House Federal and State Affairs Committee reworked the bills and passed out Substitutes for House Bill 2330 and 2332. The House of Representatives passed the bills and they were sent to the Senate and referred to the Senate Ways and Means.

VIII. SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 2332:

This bill requires the Secretary of Administration to identify where there exists a need for child care for state employees' children. The Secretary would determine this need by a survey given to the employees. The minimum children needed for a child care center to be considered would be 50 or more children. The bill also requires the Secretary to assess building space to determine the availability of space for child care centers. State agencies would need to consider providing child care facilities whenever they construct, lease or acquire a building where a need exists for a child care center for their employees children.

--over--

SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 2330:

This bill actually implements a program establishing child care centers where the need exists. It provides that the Secretary of Administration can establish child care centers to accommodate state employees. Some of the provisions include:

- Operators are selected on the basis of competitive bids
- Centers would have to be licensed by Health and Environment
- Provide a sliding fee schedule based on employee's income
- Rent and utilities may be waived by the Secretary
- Except for start-up costs the centers are to be financially self-sufficient



Governor's Commission on  
Children and Families  
Report — 1988

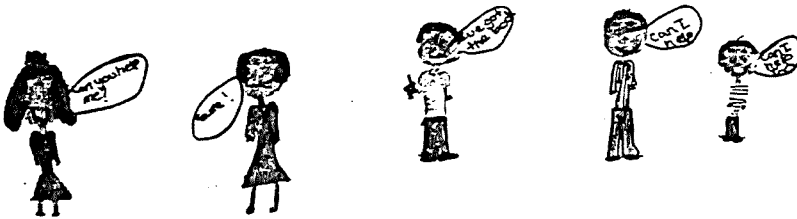
# Co-Chairs and Committee Members

## CO-CHAIRS

**Patti Hayden**, Topeka, First Lady of Kansas

**Wint Winter, Sr.**, Ottawa, former State Senator, President, Peoples National Bank and Trust of Ottawa

What I like most about being a kid's...



My Family helping me.

## EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

**Winston Barton**, Secretary, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

**Stanley Grant**, Secretary, Department of Health and Environment

**Dennis Taylor**, Secretary, Department of Human Resources

**Lee Droegemueller**, Commissioner of Education

## MEMBERS

**Marjorie P. Allen**, Shawnee Mission, President, Powell Foundation

**Grant Cushinberry**, Topeka, Philanthropist

**Nancy Winter Floyd**, Sedan, Advertising, Promotions and Sales, Kaiser Realty

**Judy Frick**, Wichita, Career Volunteer, Child Advocate

**Beverly Gaines**, Augusta, Administrator and Health Officer, Bi-County Health Department

**Carl F. Gump**, Paola, Vice-President, Miami County National Bank

**David Haley**, Kansas City, Principal, Kinetic Connection

**Elaine Hassler**, Abilene, State Representative

**Walter Hiersteiner**, Shawnee Mission, Executive Vice President, Tension Envelope Company

**Sharon Hixson**, Colby, Coordinator, Northwest Kansas Educational Service Center

**Nancy Meacham**, Wichita, Attorney

**Rosemary Menninger**, Topeka, Teacher, USD 501 Alternative Education Program

**Dr. Lisa Donnini Miller**, Wellington, Agricultural Economist

**Dr. Maurice Penner**, Wichita, Program Director and Assistant Professor, Health Administration Program, Wichita State University

**Kathy Ramsour**, Dodge City, Teacher, USD 443

**Dr. Ninia Smith**, Oberlin, Chairman, Department of Special Education, Fort Hays State University

**John Wine, Jr.**, Topeka, Assistant Secretary of State



# Child Care

As the Commission conducted community hearings across the State, the number one concern voiced by Kansans was a plea for affordable, quality child care. Child care in the 80s is a topic that concerns virtually every working parent, regardless of economic or social status.

Many Kansas families are unable to afford quality child care and must leave their children at home alone or in unsafe conditions to pursue employment. Low-income families need access to child care to break the cycle of poverty and public assistance. Yet many families find themselves trapped in a welfare system which exhorts parents to work but does not pay adequately for the child care that would let them work.

Quality infant care in Kansas costs an average of \$3,640 a year for one child — *more than half the median wage for a single working mother with a child under the age of six.*<sup>1</sup> If this typical mother has more than one child, holding down a job would mean spending her entire wages on child care — with nothing left for food, shelter and clothing.

For Kansas families who can afford child

care there looms the additional problem of availability. Like the rest of the nation, Kansas is caught in a child care shortage that is staggering. Infant care is so scarce that many parents reserve child care slots before their babies are even born.

Quality toddler and preschool slots are in such high demand that waiting lists of up to a year are not uncommon. Latch-key programs that would provide care for school-aged children before or after school or during school vacations also are in short supply.

The proliferation of unregulated child care is another concern facing parents of Kansas children. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment estimates that roughly 50 percent of family child care homes are unregulated.<sup>2</sup>

Unregulated care has claimed many victims across the country. Eighteen-month-old Jessica McClure, the toddler who survived a much-publicized fall down a well in Texas, was being care for by an aunt in an unregulated family child care home when the accident occurred.<sup>3</sup> Not all children are as fortunate.

*Parents need child care to enable them to work, pay the bills and be more productive on the job . . . For many two-parent families today, the second income is all that stands between them and poverty.<sup>4</sup>*

# Improving Child Care in Kansas

The number one concern expressed to Commission members by Kansas citizens was the shortage of affordable, quality child care. This finding is based on the responses the Commission received from testimony and correspondence. The Commission proposes a four-pronged approach to this problem:

## OBJECTIVES

Increase the supply and affordability of child care by encouraging private business to become more involved in child care. State initiatives in this area would promote employee child care assistance.

Improve the access to quality child care for parents receiving state child care subsidies.

Acknowledge that all children have an inherent right to permanency, safety and stability in their lives and seek to address the plight of the thousands of children in state custody.

Demonstrate the feasibility of public or private employer involvement in child care by establishing and testing programs for state employees.

## PROPOSALS

Offer tax incentives to encourage private employers to provide employee child care assistance.

Raise the rate of SRS child care reimbursement and increase the number of SRS child care slots.

Initiate a review of state policies in the areas of foster care, family preservation and adoption.

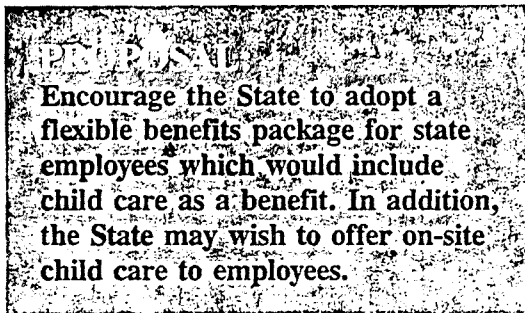
Encourage the State to adopt a flexible benefits package for state employees which would include child care as a benefit. In addition, the State may wish to offer on-site child care to employees. ★

What I Like About Being a Kid Is...  
I Don't Have Many Worries.



The disappearance of the "typical" American family means the concurrent disappearance of the "typical" American worker . . .

Flex-time, part-time, parental leave and similar creative efforts would go a long way toward ensuring that family responsibilities do not interfere with productivity on the job.<sup>22</sup>



Under the leadership of Governor Hayden, Kansas has become a forerunner in many areas of child care and family assistance. Initiatives such as KanWork and family-oriented work policies for state employees have positioned the State as a model employer. It is hoped the continuation of these efforts by the State will trigger the adoption of similar family employee assistance policies by the Kansas business community.

As part of its family-oriented posture toward state employees, Kansas recently lifted the limit on annual family-related sick leave for state employees. Current work policies allow employees to respond to parental and family needs in a variety of ways. Job-sharing and flexible work scheduling are options for state employees, as well as an income-reduction plan that will let employees exempt child care expenses from taxation.

#### Flexible Benefits Plan

The State of Kansas already has taken the first step toward a *flexible benefits plan*. In 1988 Governor Hayden signed legislation establishing a *flexible spending account* for dependent care, to take effect July 1, 1989. The flexible spending account (FSA) is often included in a flexible benefits plan and paves the way for adoption of a new benefits plan by Kansas state government.

The Commission applauds the Governor's flexible spending account initiative and encourages the State to pursue a flexible benefits plan. The implementation of a broad benefits package featuring child care as a key component would greatly enhance state support of employee child care. By moving in this direction, the State would send a signal to private industry and provide child care relief for its employees.

#### How it would work:

A flexible benefits plan would enhance employee child care assistance by offering employees a menu of benefits from which to choose, including child care assistance. The plan would let employees tailor their benefits packages to fit individual needs.

For example, many flexible benefits plans offer employees the option of cashing in earned vacation time for child care subsidies, or electing to pay higher medical deductibles in exchange for child care assistance.

Flexible benefits plans are subject to certain federal restraints, but otherwise allow for a great deal of employer creativity. The Commission feels it is important that any flexible benefits plan adopted by the State not inadvertently discriminate against low-income or single-parent employees. It is hoped that the State's flexible benefits plan will feature child care as a benefit choice *in addition to and not in lieu of* basic health, dental and pension benefits for all employees.

Employee education will be an important feature of any flexible benefits plan, to ensure that employees utilize the plan to its full advantage.

#### What the Governor signed:

The recently approved FSA will let state employees set aside a portion of their income as pre-tax dollars to pay for child care or other *dependent care* expenses. The State saves money under this option because it will not pay social security or unemployment taxes on the money set aside by employees. Employees will save because they do not pay taxes on the withheld earnings. Employees will pay for child care up front and later be reimbursed from their flexible spending accounts when they provide proof of child care (dependent care) payments.

#### \*On-site child care:

Another form of employee child care assistance that is gaining favor among state governments is on-site child care, offered in a child care center at or near the work site. Twenty-six states are providing, planning or piloting on-site child care centers. Massachusetts, New York and California — with

33, 31 and 10 child care centers, respectively — offer the most extensive on-site child care systems.

One form of on-site child care already implemented by Kansas is a component of the Governor's KanWork program. KanWork establishes a system of state-run child care centers for low-income mothers. State employees who work near the KanWork centers will be able to use fifty percent of the child care slots. The Commission endorses the KanWork program and encourages the State to consider similar employee child care centers for all state employees.

The National Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that American employers lose an average of eight working days per parent-employee per year, due to child care difficulties. Recent research, such as a 1987 *Fortune Magazine* survey, identifies difficulty in finding child care as one of the most reliable predictors of employee absenteeism.<sup>23</sup> In the *Fortune* survey, 77 percent of women and 73 percent of men reported taking time away from work to attend to child care concerns.<sup>24</sup>

Employers offering on-site child care centers report a host of benefits:

- Increased productivity;
- Decreased absenteeism;
- Lower employee turnover rates;
- Higher morale;
- Lower employee stress; and
- Lower recruiting costs.<sup>25</sup>

The State may wish to consider contracting out the development and administration of on-site child care to a private vendor. If the administration and staffing of on-site child care centers were contracted out, the State would incur few ongoing costs beyond the expense of providing space for the center.

A feasibility study to determine market demand — e.g. for infant care, toddler, preschool or latchkey slots — would assist the State in identifying the categories of child care of greatest concern to state employees. The State may wish to subsidize parent fees to allow employees to pay on a sliding scale based on income.

Also, the State may choose to provide referrals to child care providers where this information is not readily available. Any action that eases the difficulty of finding child care will add to employee morale and productivity.



STATE OF KANSAS

EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE NEEDS SURVEY

The purpose of this survey is to determine the level of need for child day care facilities for state employees near their place of work. Check or complete as many items for each question that are applicable for you. If you are interested in child day care near your place of work please complete this survey and return it by February 28, 1992 to:

Division of Personnel Services  
 Room 951-South  
 Landon State Office Building  
 900 S.W. Jackson Street  
 Topeka, Kansas 66612-1251

1. Your worksite area is:

- Downtown, Central Topeka
- Topeka State Hospital Grounds/Printing Plant
- KNI
- Forbes Field
- Topeka Correctional Center - East
- YCAT
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Your home zip code number is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Your work schedule is:

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Flextime
- Days
- Evenings
- Nights
- Weekends
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Indicate the number of children in your household who are:

- Under 12 months
- 12 months - under 2 1/2 years
- 2 1/2 years - preschool
- Kindergarten - 6th grade
- 6th - 9th grade

5. When do you need care for your children under 13 years of age? (Those times when you or an adult member of your household are unable to care for your children during work hours or travel to and from work. Include those periods of time during which you currently have satisfactory child care arrangements.)

Time	Age(s) of Child(ren)
5:00 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.	_____
7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	_____
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	_____
12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	_____
3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	_____
6:00 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.	_____
12:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m.	_____

6. If a licensed day care facility was available near your worksite, would you be interested in placing your preschool age child(ren) in the facility?

Yes       No

7. If a licensed day care facility was available near your worksite, would you be interested in placing your school age child(ren) in the facility after school?

Yes       No

8. If a licensed care facility was available near your worksite, would you be interested in placing your school age child(ren) in the facility during the summer months?

Yes       No

9. How much do you currently pay per child per week for child care?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Infant to 6 months
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months to 3 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 years to 5 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 years to 13 years

10. Other comments:

\*\*\*\*\*

Fold in half; staple and return to the *SWAM*  
 Division of Personnel Services *March 9, 1992*  
*Attachment 4*

Division of Personnel Services  
Room 951-South  
Landon State Office Building  
900 S.W. Jackson Street  
BUILDING MAIL

-----  
STAPLE HERE

## EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE NEEDS SURVEY

### PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Number of Questionnaires Distributed: 2,500

Response Deadline: 2/28/92

Number of Responses Returned Effective 2/27/92: 904

#### Summary

- Infant care is difficult to find and expensive.
- Toddler and pre-school care is relatively easy to find.
- Elementary children need a "close to school" after school program rather than transporting them to a worksite location.
- Elementary children need full day care like a "day camp" for the summer months.
- Need daycare for elementary children for school holidays, teacher's conferences and occasional drop-ins.
- Most of the respondents reported having children of elementary age and younger.
- More respondents were interested in summer care for elementary children rather than afterschool care at a worksite location.
- Need a "Color Me Well" option for sick children.
- A common and reoccurring theme is that parents want quality care.
- Adolescents between the ages of 13 and 16 need some kind of structured summer program too.
- Placement at the center should be income based (i.e. the less you make, the higher priority you have to get your child placed at the center.)
- A vocal minority says that if this service (which is going to cost the state money) is being provided to those employees with children, an equal amount of money should be spent on those employees who don't need the service.

EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE NEEDS SURVEY

PARTIAL SUMMARY

Number of Survey's Released: 2,500

Number of Survey's Returned: 1,135

Number of Responses Analyzed: 904

	<u>Pregnant 12 months</u>	<u>12 months 2 1/2 years</u>	<u>2 1/2 years Preschool</u>	<u>Kindergarten 6th Grade</u>	<u>6th Grade 9th Grade</u>
Yes	126	135	233		
Afterschool				242	58
Summer				406	89
No	14	26	63		
Afterschool				310	103
Summer				149	75





Downtown Branch  
421 Van Buren  
Topeka, KS 66603  
913-354-8591

YMCA Mission:  
To put Christian  
principles  
into practice  
through programs  
that build healthy  
body, mind and  
spirit for all.

Cost Summary

Renovation and equipping

Building & renovation Costs:

Architect & Engineering fees	\$12,843.53
Outdoor play structure and play-ground preparation	2,817.01
Building renovation contract	95,714.75
Site preparation & permit	2,156.30
Less sales tax refund	<u>(3,749.16)</u>
Total Building & Renovation Costs	<u>\$109,782.43</u>

Equipment Costs:

Toys, classroom aides, linens & initial supplies	\$13,240.73
Office equipment and initial supplies	2,161.01
Janitorial & kitchen equip. & init. supp.	1,617.32
Storage units, tables & chairs, cots, curtains and blinds	14,354.06
Major appliances (2-tv's, 2-vcr's washer/dryer, microwave)	3,235.00
Room partitions	1,185.00
Van	18,304.35
Fire alarm, intercom & phone	559.56
Less sales tax refund	(421.03)
Additional storage, chairs & toys	2,745.92
Bathroom dividers	640.00
Fence for additional playground space	900.00
Total equipment Costs	<u>\$58,521.92</u>

Total Spent \$168,304.35



Member Agency  
United Way  
of Greater Topeka

We're here for you.

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 5



TO: KANSAS REPRESENTATIVES

FROM: CHERYL SMITH, CORPORATE KIDS INC.  
MEMBER: ATTORNEY GENERALS CHILD CARE TASK FORCE

RE: CASE STUDY ON START UP FUNDS FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS

1. General Services Administration North Office in Kansas City Missouri establish a child care center to serve 70 children at 601 E. 12th Street in September of 1987.

Location: 1st. floor - 2 Conference Rooms  
2 existing bathrooms

Cost:	Remodeling cost:	\$138,438.52
	Toys/playthings	5,793.21 (should be more!)
	Equipment/furnishings	6,874.57
	Appliances/fixtures	4,278.22
	Outdoor play equipment:	\$9,051.20

Total Start-up Cost \$164,435.72

Note: GSA took existing bathrooms and lowered the sinks so children could reach them. The toilets remained the same. The kitchen was installed including a exhaust system that went up 18 stories. The space was divided so the infant toddler rooms are separate from the older children. The classroom space for older children had 8 foot dividing walls. There is a commons area for eating, and art activities.

General Services, Core of Engineers, IRS, U.S. Weather Bureau, and Social Security agencies furnished the start up cost. GSA provides the space, utilities, and cleaning services. A-not-for profit parent corporation was formed and is the governing body. This not for profit corporation contracted with CORPORATE KIDS INC. to manage the center. The operating budget for Corporate Kids Inc. is derived from the parent user fees.

Parents using the center pay the following:

Infants/Toddlers	\$75.00 a week
2 year olds	\$65.00 a week
Pre-Schoolers	\$60.00 a week

The center is full with a waiting list of 37 children.


NOTE: Remodeling of space for a child care center can vary greatly depending on the plumbing and need for fire walls. At GSA only one fire wall was needed and therefore the cost was contained. The most important part of containing cost is to work with a consultant and architect that understand the needs of child care and do not "over build".

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES  
Workforce Development Division

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Nancy Lindberg  
Attorney Generals Office  
Judicial Center, 2nd Floor

DATE: March 7, 1991

FROM: Irene Davis 

SUBJECT: Child Care Center

The following information is related to projected cost for equipment for a child care center. The two examples cited below were based on a capacity of 65 to 70 children.

Example #1 (new center located in existing building)

<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>Projected Cost</u>
Infant	\$ 5,000
Toddler	7,000
Pre-School	12,000
School Age	5,000
Administration & other equip.	7,000
Kitchen Supplies (existing- no cost)	-
Total	\$36,000

Example #2 (new center-some equipment used from previous center)

<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>Projected Cost</u>
Administration	\$ 3,601
Kitchen & Pantry	11,205
Pre-School (1 unit)	4,152
Toddlers (3 unit expansion)	10,751
Infant	6,259
Playground	15,200
Window Blinds	1,565
Security System	1,350
Housekeeping	19,666
Total	\$73,749

(over)

Page 2

Example #3 (equipment supplier estimated cost)

<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>Projected Cost</u>
Infant Unit	\$ 5,000
Toddler Unit	7,000
Pre-School Unit	12,000 (if two \$5,000 each)
School Age Unit	29,000
Other	<u>7,000</u>
Total	\$60,000

If you need additional information, please contact me at 296-3273.

ID:bam

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services  
Legislative Testimony on House Bill 2330

Senate Ways and Means Committee  
March 9, 1992

Secretary Donna Whiteman

Presented by Bob Barnum

I appear as a proponent for House Bill 2330 which will increase the availability of child care services.

The bill would require the Secretary of Administration to implement a program establishing child care facilities for the children of state officers and employees. Child care facilities could be located on state-owned or privately-owned property and, subject to appropriations, be eligible for start-up costs, and assistance with rental fees and utilities. Operators would be selected by competitive bids and costs would be offset by fees charged to state personnel who use the facilities.

Enactment of the bill would make available child care services located near the place of employment of state personnel and serve as an example for other employers. Studies have shown that employer-sponsored child care services can decrease absenteeism, lower turnover, enhance recruitment and improve productivity.

We believe House Bill 2330 will be a benefit to children and state personnel and will enable the State to better service the people of Kansas.

*SWAM*  
*MARCH 9, 1992*  
*Attachment 6*

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services  
Legislative Testimony on House Bill 2332

Senate Ways and Means Committee  
March 9, 1992

Secretary Donna Whiteman

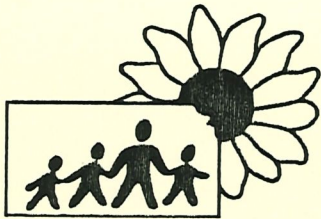
Presented by Bob Barnum

I appear as a proponent for House Bill 2332 which will facilitate the availability of child care services for children and minor dependents of state officers and employees.

The bill would require the Secretary of Administration to identify the need for child care for state employees and officers by conducting a survey of state employees. For a Child Care Center to be considered, a minimum of 50 or more children would need to be identified.

The bill also requires the Secretary of Administration to identify available space located in or near existing or newly acquired state buildings to accommodate a child care facility if a need for such care has been determined.

Historically the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services has supported and encouraged the development of quality child care for Kansas families. We have assisted many communities in establishing child care services for working families. We are aware from our experience in State child care activities that reliable child care is essential for working parents to remain employed. Thus, we support HB 2332 as it supports efforts to make good child care available to State employees and establishes a work/family partnership that will benefit both the State and employees.



**KAEYC**

Kansas Association for the  
Education of Young Children

Testimony on Substitute for HB 2330 and Substitute for HB2332  
presented to the  
Senate Ways and Means Committee  
March 9, 1992

by  
Shirley A. Norris  
131 Greenwood  
Topeka, Kansas 66606  
Ph. 913-232-3206

My name is Shirley Norris. I am wearing two hats today--one as a member of the Attorney General's Day Care Committee, and one as a representative of the Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children.

Until November, 1990, when I retired, I was director of the Child Care Licensing and Registration Section of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. In that capacity I served on a committee five years ago which surveyed the child care needs of state employees. The results of the survey indicated 1) a need for sick child day care, a problem later addressed by the legislature when they directed the Personnel Department to allow employees to use their own sick leave to care for ill dependents; and 2) an interest in the development of child care services for preschool children, particularly for parents who worked for state institutions such as KNI. However, the survey was completed at the end of Governor Carlin's administration, so that no action was taken on the recommendation to develop a pilot child care facility.

Two years later, again as director of the licensing program, I was asked to serve on the Day Care Committee established by Attorney General Robert Stephan, and in that capacity I have assisted in gathering the background information necessary in drafting the proposed legislation before you. Based on my experience as an employee of the state, and as a member of the survey committee, I strongly support these two proposed bills, and urge their passage.

The Kansas Association for Education of Young Children also recognizes the need for additional child care services and endorses this proposed legislation.

Thank you.

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 7

To: The Senate Ways and Means Committee  
From: Cheryl Smith, President  
Corporate Kids Inc.  
234 N. Chestnut  
Olathe, Kansas 66061  
913-764-0416  
RE: Support for Substitute House Bill 2330 and  
Substitute House Bill 2332

I am hear today to give my support to the child care legislation. My company Corporate Kids Inc. has operated a government child care center since 1988 for the General Services Administration in Kansas City Missouri. We also opened a new center for the state of Missouri at Western Missouri Mental Health Center and have managed this center since June of 1991.

Both of our centers, the federal center and the state center operate under conditions very much like this legislation would allow agencies within the State of Kansas. The exact details of the organizational structure are site specific- there are variables which must be decided at each location, but basically they are under the same structure.

In both centers that Corporate Kids manages, the government has formed a not-for-profit corporation (made up of employees, parents or community volunteers). The government has then signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Not-For-Profit defining their support for the center. In our centers, the government provides space, utilities, phone, and clinical cleaning to the center.

The Not-For-Profit then signed a contract with Corporate Kids Inc. (Vendor) to manage the center. In our centers Corporate Kids Inc. employs the necessary staff, purchases all consumables, obtains the necessary insurance and fringe packages, and provides the appropriate staff training. Corporate Kids Inc. is responsible for operating the program according to a prescribed budget and receives it's management fee from the efficient running of the center. Our total operating budget comes from parent user fees.

Our record of success speaks for it's self. Our center in the Federal Building serves 73 children, has just completed the NAEYC (National Association for Education of Young Children) accreditation process, and has a very long waiting list.

Our center that just opened last June in the state facility serves 65 children and is being recognized in Missouri as being a model program for employer sponsored child care.

*SWAM*  
*March 9, 1992*  
*Attachment 8*



Both of our centers have been chosen as model centers by Penn Valley Community College and our directors are advisors for the CDA program at Penn Valley.

Both of our centers have a set fee for infant/toddler, 2 year olds and pre-schoolers. We do not have a sliding scale fee, although 16 of our parents do qualify for state assistance. Our budget is set with flat fees for each child. We offer quality programs and our commitment is three-fold:

- \* a quality to program for the children,
- \* a program that meets the needs of working parents,
- \* to be financially sound, and maintain a budget that will reflect a pay scale that will retain staff, and offer benefits to that staff.

Our not-for-profit sponsoring organization is working to establish scholarship programs. The Federal center qualified for CFC (United Way) funding for 1992 and all of these funds will be used for tuition assistance. The Friends of Western Missouri Mental Health, our sponsoring organization at our state site are looking in to fundraisers for tuition assistance. This is the job of the sponsoring organization, not the VENDOR!

I ask that today you review this legislation and strike the part that ask that the vendor provide a sliding scale. There is no guarantee that if a sliding scale is used, that all families using the center would not be from the lower scale. Thus the center would not survive. It would not be financially sound.

I ask for your support for this legislation and would be happy to work with the committee or with the state in sharing exactly how our model programs work. I would be glad to talk with any of you about our centers or to answer any questions.

Thank you!

Legislative Testimony  
Tim McManus  
March 9, 1992

Good Morning. My name is Tim McManus. I am the Director of Employment at Menninger. One of my responsibilities is the administration of Menninger's employer-sponsored child care center. I am here this morning to speak in support of House Bills Numbers 2330 and 2332.

Menninger's Child Care Center has been in operation for over three years. It is located near-site in a converted insurance building that is leased from a local company. The center serves all our employees from housekeepers to psychiatrists. It was determined early on that these services should be available to everyone. Consequently, the fees charged are on a sliding scale based on income. SRS reimbursement is accepted for some individuals who have difficulty meeting even the lowest rates-- the working poor.

The employees of Menninger's Child Care Center receive the same benefits as other regular employees including life insurance, health insurance, and pension plan. These benefits are offered in an

SWAM  
MARCH 9, 1992  
Attachment 9

effort to retain a highly skilled, quality staff. One of the biggest problems in group child care is staff turnover. Unfortunately, this is a low paying industry to begin with. Without benefits, individuals move from job to job looking to better themselves as you or I would. This creates an unacceptable turnover rate.

Turnover in child care centers is of more concern than in other industries for obvious reasons. It is extremely important for caregivers to bond with children in order to create a healthy environment. Parents feel guilty enough leaving their children with somebody else without it being a series of somebody elses.

It is my impression that the turnover rate in commercial child care centers is 50%. Because Menninger offers benefits to its child care employees, our turnover rate has been negligible.

It has been our experience at Menninger that employees with children in the center are absent less, turn over at a lower rate, and are more productive. Although Menninger subsidizes the center to a great extent, the subsidy is offset by these factors. In addition, the organization has benefited to a large extent from increased staff

morale. Employees feel good about an employer that cares enough to undertake programs like this.

It is a sad commentary that the only superpower left in the world is the most backward industrialized nation in terms of caring for its children. It is disgraceful that the United States of America with all its resources can't come up with a plan to ensure that its junior citizens receive adequate care.

I listen to all the rhetoric from politicians about how the children are our future and yet year after year, nothing seems to get done in terms of legislation for child care. The cost of these kinds of services is prohibitive according to the nay sayers. Let me submit to you that having worked in a prison and a substance abuse program, the cost of child care pales in comparison to the cost of incarcerating and rehabilitating young adults who were abused or neglected as children. The situation is somewhat analogous to an old television commercial that advised, "Pay me now or pay me later." The message was, If you maintain things adequately, it costs less than if you don't and they break down later.

The State of Kansas has a very good reputation in terms of regulating the child care industry. It is obvious that the legislature has given a lot of thought to issues like staff/child ratios in centers.

Please continue to set the right example for other employers and other states by enacting these bills. It will send a message to state employees that they are cared for and valued. More importantly, do it for the kids' sake!

If you really want to be visionary, think about intergenerational care. With the aging of the population, there will be a tremendous need for elderly care in the coming years. Providing these kinds of services under the same roof as children makes sense. The pressures on the "sandwich generation," you and me, are becoming greater. We have to work and yet we are concerned about both our children and our infirm parents.

If you have ever observed these two generations interact in a group setting, you could testify to the benefits derived by both. Young people profit from the wisdom and experience of the older folks

and the quality of life for the older folks is enhanced immensely by regular interaction with young people.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning on this issue.

TESTIMONY ON HOUSE BILL 2705  
SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE  
March 9, 1992

Testimony by Susan Seltsam

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

HB 2705 contains supplemental funding for the Governor's Special Prosecutor's operations in FY 1992.

The total estimated budget is \$243,000. The approved 1992 budget for the Governor's office supports \$69,000 of that amount. The supplemental of \$174,000 will provide for salaries and wages for four employees, contractual services and office space rental, as well as a small amount for capital outlay. \$125,000 in contractual services is for professional fees.

The special prosecutor is paid by contractual arrangement and funds are requested for expert witnesses, court reporters and other contract attorneys as litigation requires.

As amended by the House of Representatives, the bill before you also contains the FY 1993 appropriation for the Special Prosecutor's operations.

The amount requested for FY 1993 is \$346,488.

\$137,873 is requested for salaries and wages for four employees.

Other operating expenses totaling \$208,615 represent estimated costs of operations and includes \$159,680 for contractual services for the same purpose as the 1992 request.

If there are any questions, I will be pleased to respond.

*SWAM*  
*March 9, 1992*  
*Attachment 10*

**STATUS OF APPROPRIATION  
As of February 17, 1992\***

**Joint Committee on Kansas Public Employees  
Retirement System on Investment Practices**

**A. Expenditures:**

Original Appropriation by 1991 Legislature \$ 300,000.00

**Legal Services Provided by the Firm of Hinkle, Eberhart, and Elkouri:**

February 26, 1991 through April 20, 1991 -- 868.10 hours	\$ 80,483.25	
April 21, 1991 through May 20, 1991 -- 650.95 hours	56,231.25	
May 20, 1991 through June 20, 1991 -- 307.00 hours	25,750.50	
June 21, 1991 through July 20, 1991 -- 687.65 hours	57,611.00	
July 15, 1991 through July 31, 1991 -- 125.02 hours*	11,243.60	
Subtotal Legal Services -- 2,638.72 hours	<hr/>	\$ (231,319.60)

**Expenses for Hinkle, Eberhart, and Elkouri:**

Copies	\$ 24,964.46	
Postage	63.45	
Federal Express	649.38	
Long Distance Telephone	3,205.54	
Telecopier	832.50	
Travel	4,366.09	
Supplies	7,097.15	
Equipment Rental	205.24	
Computer Research	293.51	
Miscellaneous	75.20	
Transcripts	1,039.55	
Contract Labor	5,866.38	
Witness Fees	1,219.44	
Process Server	1,334.65	
Courier	73.21	
Subscriptions	94.79	
Bank Expert (James Moroney)	5,000.00	
Subtotal Expenses for Hinkle, Eberhart, and Elkouri	<hr/>	\$ (56,380.54)

Norman Benedict -- Colorado Public Employees Retirement Association	\$ (703.31)
Robert Zobel -- Wisconsin State Investment Board	(648.79)
Robert Hecht -- Special Counsel	(2,500.00)
1 Percent Budget Reduction (of the 1992 reappropriation)	(778.00)
Mortgage Investment Trust Corporation, Lindsay Olsen, Real Estate Consultant	(3,269.09)
Spencer, Fane, Britt, and Browne*	(1,007.64)
Professional Bank Consultants (Bruce Morgan)*	(750.00)
Nora Lyon and Associates (Court Reporter)*	(1,563.00)
Unexpended Balance	<hr/> <hr/> <u>\$ 1,080.03</u>

**B. Pending Expenditures:**

Hinkle, Eberhart, and Elkouri (Services July 15-31, 1991)	6,364.90
Hinkle, Eberhart, and Elkouri (Services June 21-July 20, 1991)	5,000.00
Hinkle, Eberhart, and Elkouri (Services November 6, 1991-January 20, 1992)	19,144.55
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <u>\$ 30,509.45 **</u>

\* Legislative Coordinating Council approval was recently requested to pay these expenditures.

\*\* Does not include any amount for services rendered by the Kansas Banking Department.

*SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 11*



Detail of Object Code 230: Rents

	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1993</u>
Office Space	\$19,600	\$29,400
Copier	<u>1,160</u>	<u>1,740</u>
Total	\$20,760	\$31,140

Detail of Object Code 270: Professional Services

	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1993</u>
Tom Sullivan	\$45,672	\$69,680
Court Reporters	6,700	7,537
Expert Witnesses	13,300	14,963
Contract Attorneys	<u>60,000</u>	<u>67,500</u>
Total	\$125,672	\$159,680

Detail of Object Code 400: Capital Outlay

	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1993</u>
Computers (3)	\$5,823	\$ --
Printer	1,847	--
Switchbox	200	--
Telephone	<u>100</u>	--
Total	\$7,970	\$ --

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 12



JAN 1992



# KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CENTER FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH

120 West Tenth ▪ Topeka, Kansas 66612-1291 ▪ 913/296-3251  
FAX #913/296-1005

KANSAS MUSEUM OF HISTORY

6425 South West Sixth ▪ Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099 ▪ 913/272-8681

January 29, 1992

Memo to: Senator Gus Bogina, Chairman  
Senate Ways and Means Committee

From: Ramon Powers<sup>R.P.</sup>, Executive Director  
Kansas State Historical Society

Subject: FY 1992 Supplemental Appropriation

The Governor's budget recommendations include an amount of \$15,000 for FY 1992 to be used to pay for emergency repairs to the Kansas Museum of History, the Memorial building Research Center, and the state historic sites. The recommended funds are contained in Senate Bill No. 494; an act making and concerning appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1992, June 30, 1993, and June 30, 1994. The Society certainly appreciates the recommendation to make emergency funds available to us for the current fiscal year, however, we are concerned that the funds are included in a multi-year appropriation bill, which will probably not be passed through both houses until near the end of the session. Therefore, we request that the \$15,000 appropriation for FY 1992 be moved from Senate Bill No. 494 into a current year supplemental appropriations bill that could be acted on more expeditiously.

Since July 1, 1991, we have had to replace a leaking valve on the main water line into the Research Center at a cost of \$2,500; authorized emergency repairs to the passenger elevator in the Research Center at a cost of \$6,000; and replaced a water line at Shawnee Mission at a cost of \$2,480. A gas line leak at Fort Hays is currently being repaired and we have just been notified that another gas leak has been discovered at Goodnow. While those repairs may be made at no cost to the Society, there is the potential for major expenditures if the utility company has to replace several feet of line on our property. We do need to replace a twenty year old furnace at the Iowa, Sac, and Fox Mission located at Highland, and the entrance road and parking lot at the Kansas Museum of History are both in need of repairs to fill in chuck holes and replace broken concrete.

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 13

The Society is currently obligating funds that were budgeted for operating or programming activities to pay for the emergency repairs. If the emergency repair funds are not available to us until April or May, we may have insufficient time remaining in the current fiscal year to reallocate those funds for the purposes for which they were intended.



STATE OF KANSAS

Sally Thompson  
TREASURER

900 JACKSON, SUITE 201  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1235

TELEPHONE  
(913) 296-3171

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Senate Ways and Means Subcommittee--Sens. Winter and Rock  
FROM: Sally Thompson, State Treasurer  
DATE: Monday, March 9, 1992  
RE: Treasurer's Budget for FY '92

We are requesting \$25,000 be added to the Treasurer's budget for FY '92 to allow us to do two things:

- 1) Fund two temporary positions to cover the period April 1 through June 30: One for bond registration at level 19 and one for an investment analyst at an annual rate of \$40,000; and
- 2) Provide a very minimal level of office equipment for these positions.

These costs will be more than offset in FY 92 with fees to the General Fund due to the receipt of approximately \$49,000 from KDOT in regard to the bond servicing.

*SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 14*

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT

For Consideration by Senate Ways and Means

I move to amend House Bill No. 2705, As Amended by House Committee, On page 1, after line 43, by inserting the following section to read as follows:

"Sec. 5.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

(a) There is appropriated for the above agency from the state general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993, the following:

Aid to counties for presidential primary.....	\$1,500,000
---	-------------

Provided, That all expenditures from this account shall be for payment of expenses incurred by counties for the presidential primary held in fiscal year 1992 and shall be made notwithstanding the fact that the claims were submitted for a prior fiscal year.";

And by renumbering sections accordingly;

In the title, in line 11, by striking "and" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma; in line 12, after "council" by inserting "and secretary of state"

SWAM  
March 9, 1992  
Attachment 15