

Approved: 1-18-96
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Robin Jennison at 1:30 p.m. on January 11, 1996 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Bradley, Excused
Representative Cornfield, Excused
Representative Goosen, Excused
Representative Gross, Excused
Representative Reinhardt, Excused

Committee staff present: Alan Conroy, Susan Wieggers, Legislative Research Department
Jim Wilson, Revisor of Statutes
Tim Kukula, Appropriations Secretary; Todd Fertig, Administrative Aide

Conferees appearing before the committee: Rochelle Chronister, Secretary of S.R.S.
Connie Hubbell, Dept. of S.R.S.
Julian Efird, Legislative Research
Mike Lackey, Asst. Sec of Transportation and State Engineer

Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Jennison recognized Rochelle Chronister, Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services, to brief the committee about the stacking of S.R.S benefits. Secretary Chronister Presented to the committee a handout outlining the agency programs in Kansas and requirements of each. This handout addressed Federal and State funding sources, the amount of benefits each eligible family can receive and the average costs to Kansans. The committee was informed that Kansas State University will be conducting survey/analysis on benefits in Kansas and that this has not been done in approximately ten years. Secretary Chronister was assisted by Connie Hubbel, Dept. of S.R.S. and John Garlinger of the S.R.S. Public Information Office (Attachment 1).

Chairman Jennison recognized Julian Efird from the Kansas Legislative Research Department to address the committee on the Comprehensive Highway Plan. Efird presented a handout that addressed the Kansas Comprehensive Highway program financing, expenditures, maintenance and construction (Attachment 2).

Chairman Jennison recognized Mike Lackey, Assistant Secretary of Transportation and State Transportation Engineer, to address the committee on the status of the Comprehensive Highway Program. Lackey distributed a handout that offered a wide variety of charts and graphs relating to the CHP (Attachment 3).

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

The next meeting is on the call of the Chair.

APPROPRIATIONS

DATE 10 JAN. 1996

NAME ADDRESS REPRESENTING

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
Rochelle Chronister		SRS
Janice Hulse		SRS
Pete Smith		Cerebral Palsy Research
Bill Wemy	Topoka	Ks Engineering Society
Alan Holme		Division of Budget
David Dillon		DOB
Bob Totten		Ks Contractors Association
Dave Gerger		
Leslie Kaufman		Ks Farm Bureau
Wayne White		Ks Legal Service
Paul Johnson	Topoka	PAEK
Bob Harder	Topoka	
Doug Bowman	Topoka	Coordinating Council
John Goolinger	Topoka	SRS
Mesa Silenawa	Topoka	Shelby HART
Tom Whitaker	Topoka	Ks Motor Carriers Assn.
John Peterson	Topoka	Economic Life Lines
Patrick Newley	Topoka	Economic Life Lines

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Rochelle Chronister, Secretary

House Committee on Appropriations
Testimony Pertaining to the Benefit Programs Available to AFDC Recipients

January 11, 1996

Mr. Chairman and Members of the House Appropriations Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to present testimony in response to your questions regarding the number of benefit programs available to welfare families and whether the stacking of these programs create a windfall for some families. Indeed a very small percentage of families may be able to take advantage of all of the benefit programs listed below and on the attached charts. However, most households do not qualify for or cannot access every program, resulting in the majority of families receiving only the benefits offered through the agency programs.

AGENCY PROGRAMS

Aid to Families with Dependent Children. AFDC meets a family's daily living needs through a cash grant. For a family of three, the maximum cash grant is \$403, but the average grant issued is \$360. Of the \$360, \$109 is provided to meet shelter needs and the remaining \$251 is for other basic necessities, such as utilities, clothing, food, and transportation.

Medicaid. All AFDC recipients also receive medical coverage through the Medicaid Program. Usage of Medicaid varies widely among recipients. Some never use it; others, such as pregnant women and disabled children, use it routinely. The average medical expenditure among all AFDC recipients is \$102 per month.

Food Stamps. This benefit program is available to most AFDC recipients. For a family of three with no income other than an AFDC grant, the maximum monthly food stamp allotment is \$304. The amount of the food stamp benefit will decline if the family has any other income. Food stamps are only meant to subsidize a family's food budget and generally last no more than three weeks out of each month. Most AFDC households also qualify for federal commodity food assistance. However, this program has been so reduced at the federal level that the monthly value of commodities now being distributed in Kansas is only 90 cents per household.

Low Income Energy Assistance Program. LIEAP, the Low Income Energy Assistance Program, is available in the winter to all AFDC households with a utility obligation. In FY '95, 39% of the AFDC households received an average payment of \$165, which equals \$14 per month if apportioned for a year.

House Appropriations
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Attachment 1

OTHER PROGRAMS

School Food Services Program. The School Food Service Program is also available to children who are AFDC recipients. The value of this nutrition program is approximately \$64.50 per month, but it is only available during the school year. This additional nutrition assistance is not available in the summer months or during school vacations. Federal law currently precludes reducing the amount of an AFDC grant to account for the value of school meals or LIEAP benefits.

The three other benefit programs for which some AFDC recipients may qualify without reducing the amount of their AFDC grant include Section 8 Housing, Women, Infant and Children (WIC), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). It is extremely rare for families to receive all three of these benefits. In fact, the majority of AFDC families receive none of them.

Section 8 Housing Program. Obtaining decent affordable housing creates a real hardship for AFDC families. It is only through receipt of housing subsidies that they are able to obtain housing within the \$109 shelter allowance provided as part of the AFDC grant. Subsidized housing is not available everywhere and where it is available the waiting lists are long. For those lucky enough to obtain Section 8 Housing, federal law prohibits counting it as income in determining the amount of an AFDC grant.

Women, Infant and Children Program. The WIC program provides nutrition assistance to low income pregnant, breast feeding or postpartum women and children under 5 who have been determined by a health professional to be at nutritional risk. Only a few AFDC recipients fall within these guidelines. In October, 17.9% of the AFDC recipients received WIC. Federal law does not allow the receipt of WIC to affect the amount of an AFDC grant.

Supplemental Security Income Program. The other widely known benefit program is SSI. This program, administered by the Social Security Administration, provides a cash grant to children or adults who meet federal disability guidelines. The maximum SSI grant for one person is \$458. Approximately 12% of Kansas AFDC households have one or more SSI recipients. Current federal law does not allow SSI income to be counted in determining the amount of an AFDC grant for the other household members; however, Kansas has been notified the federal government would waive this law as part of a welfare reform demonstration. Kansas has not proceeded with a welfare reform demonstration waiver pending the outcome of federal welfare reform legislation. If block grants are approved at the federal level, SSI income can be counted without the costly evaluation component required as part of the waiver process. Additionally, the federal welfare reform legislation will make it more difficult for disabled persons, particularly children, to qualify for SSI. If this is passed, the percentage of AFDC households receiving SSI will decline.

SRS has entered into a contract with Kansas State University (KSU) to conduct a study to identify the items of basic need common to all Kansas families and to determine the minimum income necessary to Kansas families to live adequately but austere. We hope to use this information to assess the adequacy of the benefit programs available to low-income Kansans.

Although the final report will not be completed until the end of the month, Dr. Jacque Gibbons of KSU and other professors working on the project would be available to present testimony on their findings at the Committee's request.

Attached to this testimony is a summary of the benefit programs available to Kansans. This summary only includes those programs that do not affect the AFDC grant. Other entitlement programs, such as Unemployment Insurance, Worker's Compensation and Farm Subsidies reduce the amount of an AFDC grant dollar for dollar. Also attached are charts which compare benefit packages to the federal poverty level.

BENEFIT PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO KANSANS

CASH ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES (AFDC AND GA)

Families with income generally less than 39% of the federal poverty level may qualify for a monthly cash assistance payment. Average grant for a household of 3 is \$360.

AFDC - Federal Financial Participation: 59%, State General Fund: 41%
GA - State General Fund: 100%

CASH ASSISTANCE FOR DISABLED ADULTS (GA)

Disabled adults with income less than 31% of the federal poverty level may qualify for a monthly cash assistance payment. Average grant per person is \$186.

State General Fund: 100%

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

SSI is available to disabled children and disabled or elderly adults who meet federal disability guidelines and have income of approximately 74% of the federal poverty level. The income of an SSI recipient is excluded in determining the amount of an AFDC grant for remaining family members. Maximum SSI grant for one person is \$458. Most SSI recipients living with family members who receive AFDC get the maximum SSI grant of \$458. Approximately 12% of the AFDC households have at least one SSI recipient. SSI is counted in determining food stamp benefits

Federal Financial Participation: 100%.

FOOD STAMPS

Food stamps are generally available to any individual or family with income less than 130% of the federal poverty level. Average food stamp issuance per person is \$66. Average food stamp issuance per household is \$161.28. Maximum food stamp issuance with AFDC grant of \$360 is \$304.

Federal Financial Participation: 100%.

MEDICAID and MEDIKAN

All persons receiving AFDC or SSI and all children receiving GA are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Children and pregnant women with incomes ranging from 100% - 150% of the federal poverty level may also qualify for Medicaid as may elderly and disabled adults with income less than 74% of the federal poverty level. Adults receiving GA cash assistance are automatically eligible for MediKan. Some people who receive a medical card never or rarely use it; others, particularly the elderly and disabled, may use it extensively. Average monthly Medical expenditure for each group is as follows:

Medicaid	
AFDC recipients:	\$ 102
SSI recipients:	\$ 336
Pregnant Women and Children:	\$ 143
Other Elderly and Disabled Adults:	\$1310
MediKan	\$ 182

MEDICAID - Federal Financial Participation: 59%, State General Fund: 41%
MEDIKAN - State General Fund: 100%

INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE (LIEAP)

LIEAP is available to meet the heating costs of all households with income less than 110% of the federal poverty level. The average one time LIEAP benefit per household for heating in FY 95 was \$165. Of the 33,812 households receiving assistance from LIEAP last winter, 74% of them received a combination of AFDC, GA, Food Stamps, and/or Medicaid. Approximately 39% of all AFDC households received a LIEAP benefit last winter.

Federal Financial Participation: 100%.

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TEFAP)

TEFAP is a program for distributing USDA surplus commodities to households with income less than 130% of the federal poverty level. This program has dwindled rapidly in the last three years due to shrinking surpluses of commodities. The value of commodities now being distributed is only 90 cents per month per household.

Federal Financial Participation: 100%.

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

All AFDC and Food Stamp children are eligible for free school breakfasts and lunches. The value of this nutrition program is approximately \$64.50 per month.

Federal Financial Participation: 100%.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

WIC is a program of nutrition assistance and education for pregnant, breast feeding, or post-partum women and for children under age 5. To be eligible, persons must be determined to be at nutritional risk by a health professional and have income of less than 185% of the federal poverty level. The average value of a food package is \$44 per participant; however, the cost of the food packages range from \$81 for an infant on formula to \$27 for an older toddler. In October, 17.9% of the AFDC recipients also received WIC.

Federal Financial Participation: 100%.

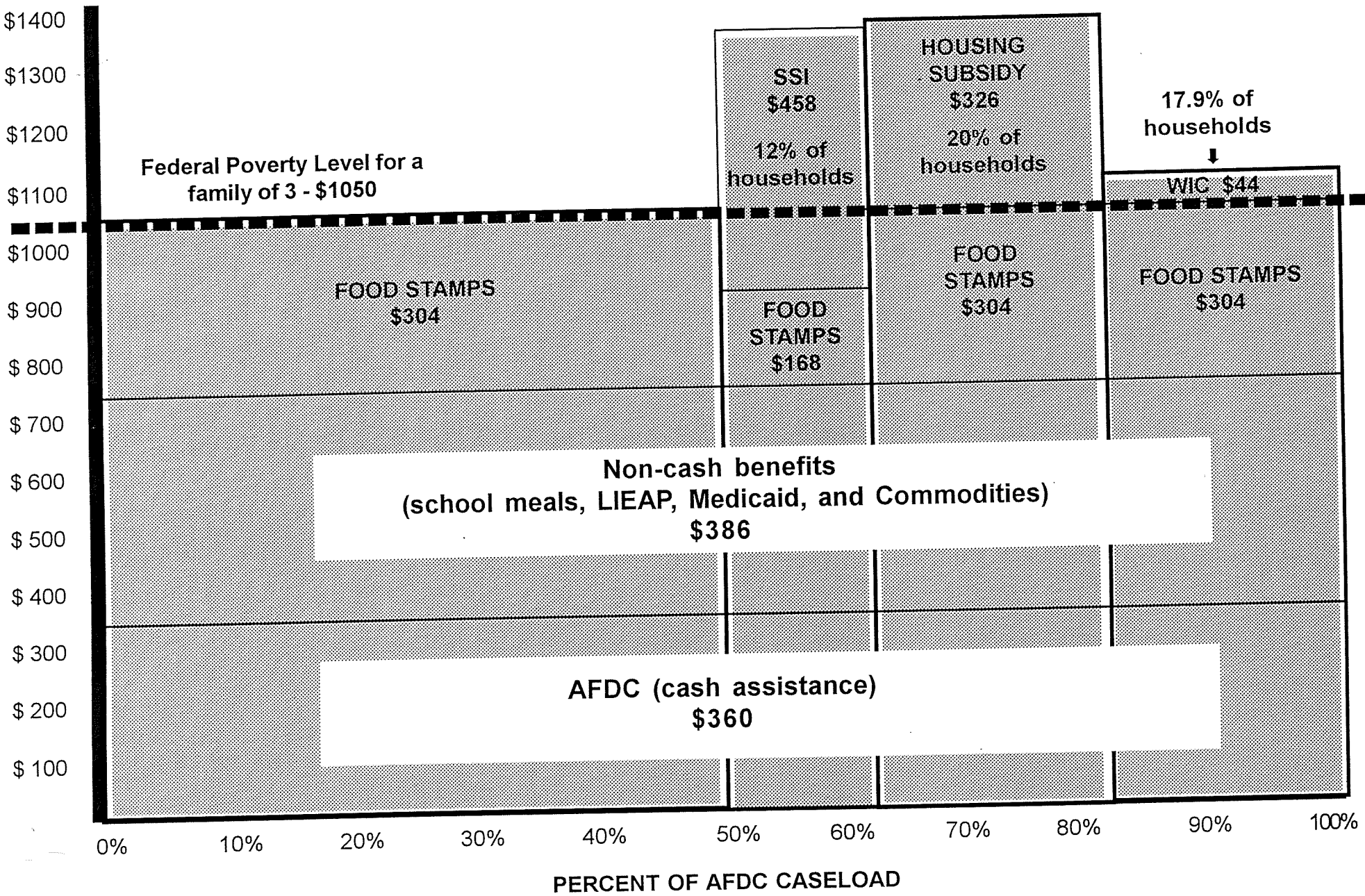
HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Families and disabled or elderly adults with income less than 185% of the federal poverty level may be eligible to receive subsidized rent through the federal Section 8 Housing Program. Tenants are expected to pay 30% of their income less an utility allowance for their housing. The amount of the utility allowance varies widely from city to city and unit to unit. For example, the allowance is \$29 for a 2 bedroom apartment in Leavenworth and \$85 in Wichita. Therefore, a family of three receiving an AFDC grant of \$360 would pay rent of \$79 for a 2 bedroom public housing unit in Leavenworth and \$23 for a 2 bedroom unit in Wichita. There is generally a large waiting list for Section 8 housing statewide. It is estimated that 20% of the AFDC households in Kansas receive Section 8 housing subsidies. It is only with housing subsidies that AFDC recipients are able to obtain housing within the shelter allowance provided as part of the AFDC grant. Shelter allowances range from \$92 in rural counties to \$135 in Johnson and Douglas counties. Persons residing in the metropolitan areas of Kansas City, Topeka, and Wichita have a shelter allowance of \$109 included as part of their AFDC grant. Therefore, for a family of three receiving \$360 in Topeka, \$109 is deemed to be for shelter and \$251 for other basic needs.

Federal Financial Participation: 100%.

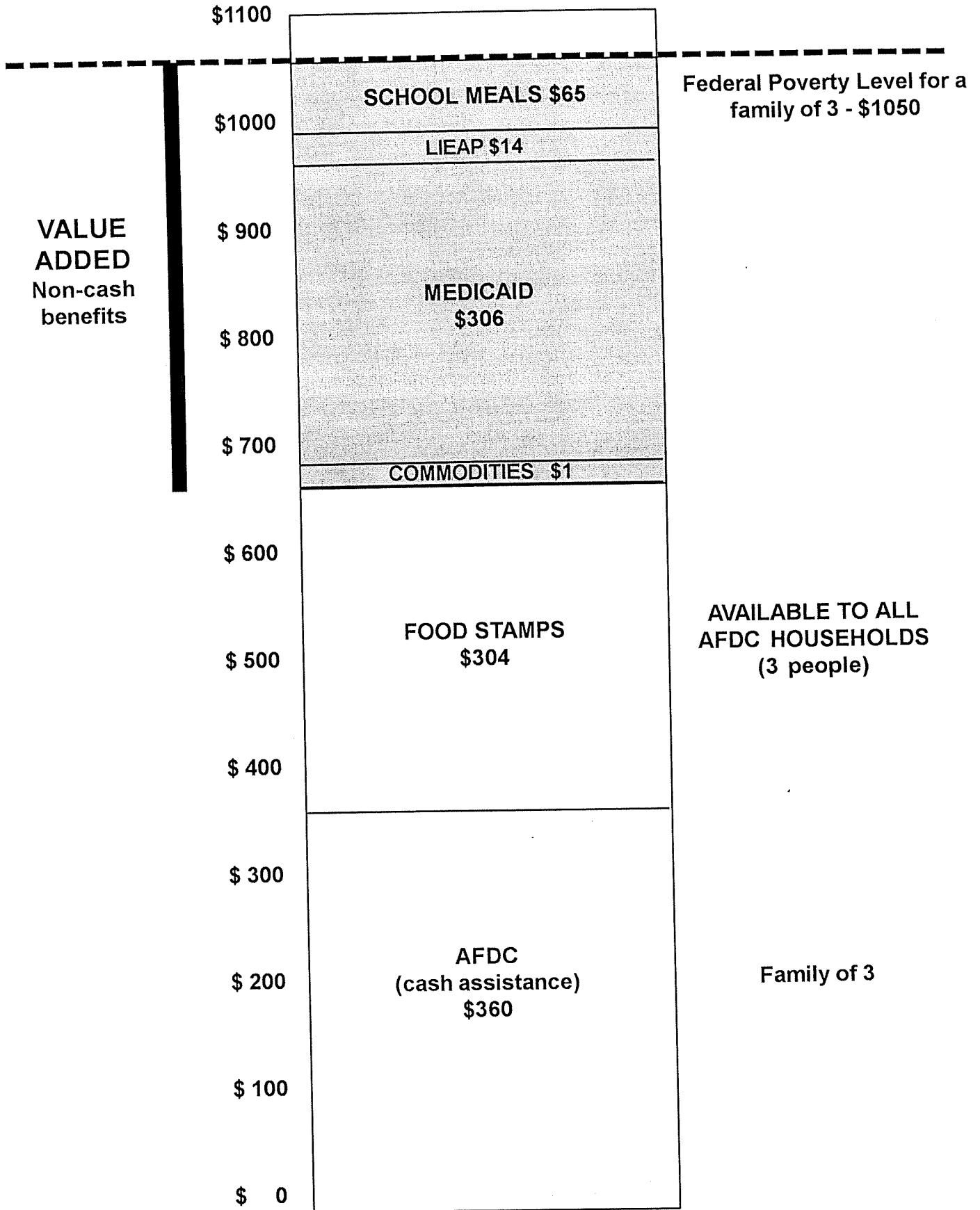
BASIC BENEFITS COMBINED WITH LIMITED-USAGE AND NON-CASH BENEFITS

9-1



PERCENT OF AFDC CASELOAD

SRS BENEFIT PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO AFDC RECIPIENTS



Kansas Comprehensive Highway Program

FY 1990-97 Financing in Millions

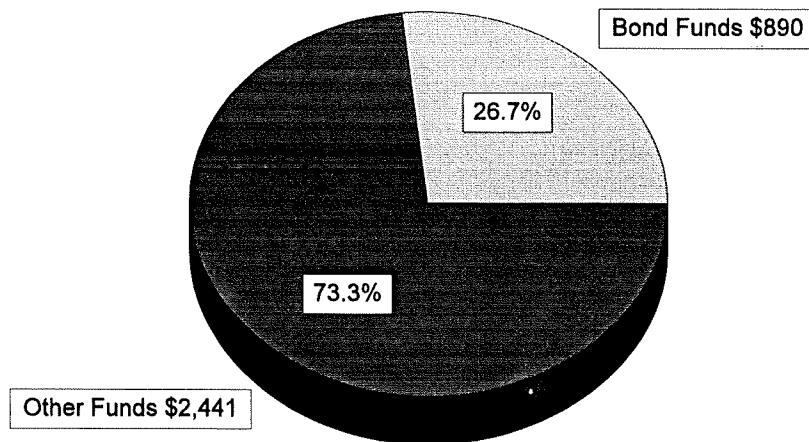


Figure 1: Kansas Comprehensive Highway Program FY 1996-1997 Plan; FY 1997 KDOT Budget.

- ◆ **Total Expenditure Estimate including Bonds \$3.331 Billion**
- ◆ **Total Annual Average \$416.4 Million**
- ▶ **Total Annual Average Bond Funds \$111.3 Million**
- ▶ **Total Annual Average Other Funds \$305.1 Million**

House Appropriations
1-11-96
Attachment 2

ATTACHMENT 2

JAN 11, 1995

State Highway Fund Expenditures

Total Compared with CHP and Other KDOT

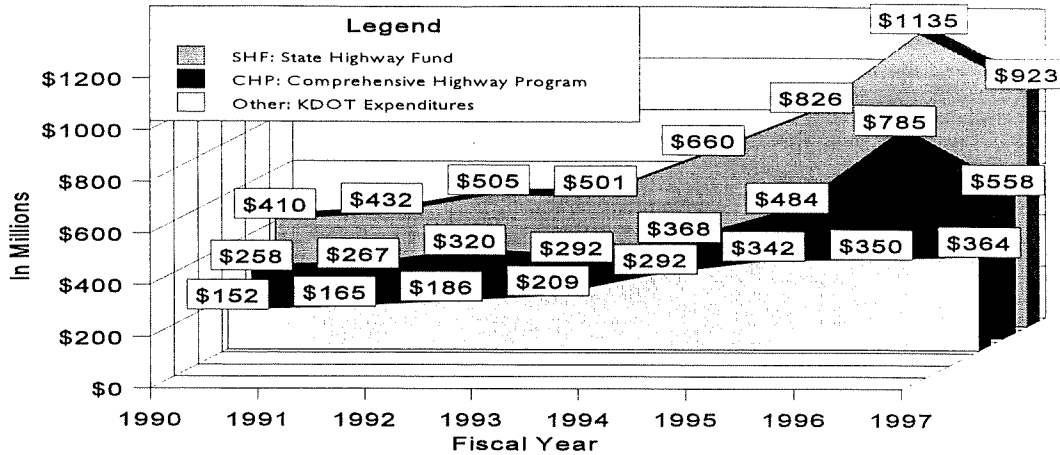


Figure 2: Kansas Comprehensive Highway Program FY 1996-1997 Plan; KDOT Budgets, FY 1992-97.

Note: State Highway Fund (SHF) expenditures are budget figures and Comprehensive Highway Program (CHP) expenditures are program figures.

- ◆ **KDOT 1990-97 expenditures of \$573 Million more than 1989 estimate, according to the K-GOAL Audit**
- ▶ **Substantial Maintenance and Construction allocated \$365 Million**
- ▶ **Debt Service allocated \$115 Million for CHP Bonds**
- ▶ **Transfers primarily to retire Freeway Bonds allocated \$101 Million**
- ▶ **Agency Operations and Local Support allocated \$8 Million less than 1989 estimate**

Comprehensive Highway Program Substantial Maintenance Estimated Cost

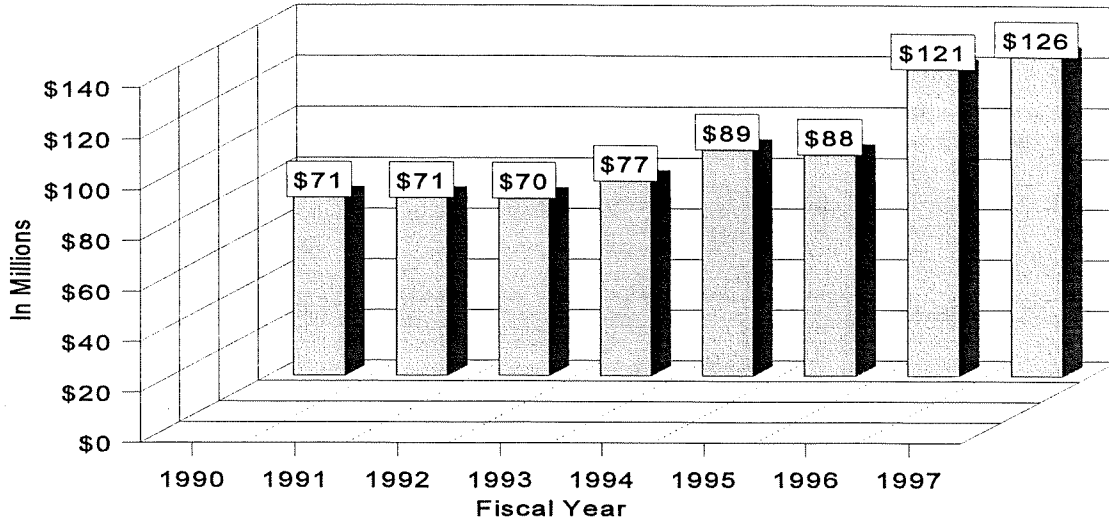


Figure 3: *Kansas Comprehensive Highway Program FY 1996-1997 Plan.*

Note: Program expenditures, not budget figures, are used in this chart.

- ▶ **Increases in FY 1996 and FY 1997 expenditures for Substantial Maintenance included in current CHP plan**
- ▶ **Prior CHP plan included \$89.5 million FY 1996 and \$94.9 million FY 1997 expenditures**

Comprehensive Highway Program Estimated Construction Costs

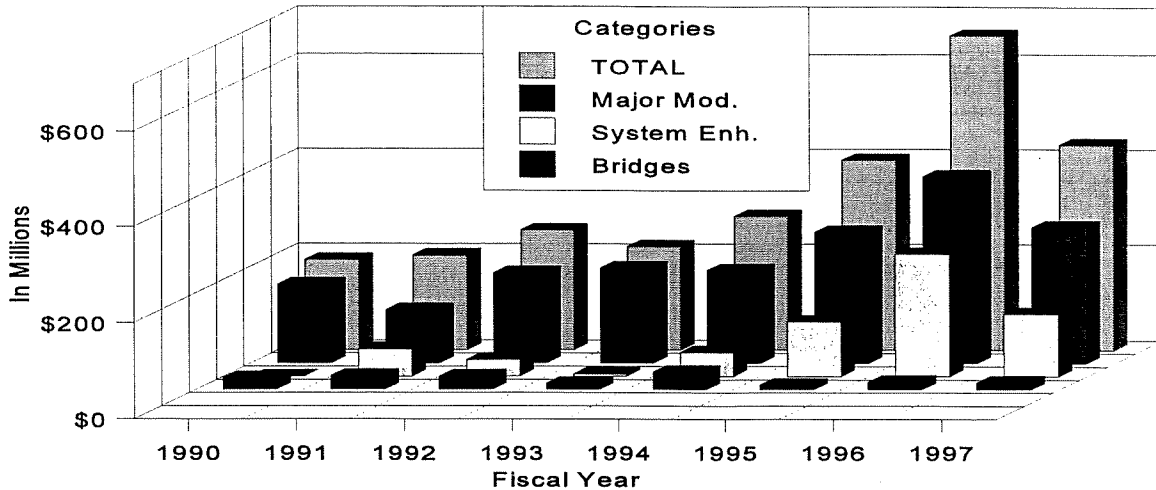


Figure 4: Kansas Comprehensive Highway Program FY 1996-1997 Plan.

	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>
Major Modification	\$ 162,792	\$ 110,508	\$ 186,955	\$ 197,882	\$ 192,648	\$ 273,040	\$ 390,057	\$ 284,088
Priority Bridges	24,189	29,010	27,379	12,708	36,509	10,344	16,311	15,357
System Enhance.	0	57,002	34,900	4,613	49,786	113,637	254,250	130,451
TOTAL -- CONST.	<u>\$ 186,981</u>	<u>\$ 196,520</u>	<u>\$ 249,234</u>	<u>\$ 215,203</u>	<u>\$ 278,943</u>	<u>\$ 397,021</u>	<u>\$ 660,618</u>	<u>\$ 429,896</u>

Note: Program expenditures, not budget figures, are used in this chart.

- ▶ **Increases in FY 1996 and FY 1997 expenditures for Major Modification, Priority Bridges and System Enhancements included in current CHP plan**
- ▶ **Prior CHP plan included \$333.7 million FY 1996 and \$250.9 million FY 1997 for Major Modification; \$18.8 million FY 1996 and \$9.9 million FY 1997 for Priority Bridges; \$224.8 million FY 1996 and \$57.7 million FY 1997 for System Enhancements**

KDOT Payment Schedule for Bonded Debt as of June 30, 1995

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
1996	\$ 9,765,000	\$ 47,645,539	\$ 57,410,539
1997	14,825,000	47,069,752	61,894,752
1998	11,350,000	46,338,568	57,688,568
1999	27,730,000	45,746,917	73,476,917
2000	40,650,000	44,124,193	84,774,193
2001	42,720,000	42,118,065	84,838,065
2002	44,945,000	39,954,126	84,899,126
2003	47,325,000	37,654,929	84,979,929
2004	49,880,000	35,168,779	85,048,779
2005	52,770,000	32,372,775	85,142,775
2006	55,830,000	29,376,145	85,206,145
2007	59,100,000	26,169,717	85,269,717
2008	62,325,000	23,051,004	85,376,004
2009	65,780,000	19,697,973	85,477,973
2010	69,465,000	16,064,659	85,529,659
2011	73,525,000	12,117,991	85,642,991
2012	77,720,000	8,104,225	85,824,225
2013	57,300,000	3,922,406	61,222,406
2014	23,870,000	1,198,875	25,068,875
2015	13,125,000	309,750	13,434,750
TOTAL	<u><u>\$900,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$558,206,388</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,458,206,388</u></u>

Source: KDOT Budget, FY 1997.

- ▶ **\$890 million in highway revenue bonds issued for paying a portion of the costs of the Comprehensive Highway Program**
- ▶ **Highway Refunding Bonds of \$147.405 million issued to advance refund a portion of the Series 1992 bonds**
- ▶ **Principal and Interest payments for bonded indebtedness will be included in the KDOT budgets as reportable expenses**

**Actual and Revised Revenues for the State Highway Fund
Compared With 1989 Projections
FY 1990 to 1997 (in Millions)**

Category	FY 1990 to FY 1995			FY 1996 to FY 1997			Total Program Difference
	Initial			Initial			
	Projection	Actual	Difference	Projection	Revised Estimate	Difference	
General Revenues							
Motor Fuel Taxes	\$ 818	\$ 857	\$ 39	\$ 293	\$ 339	\$ 46	\$ 85
Sales Tax transfer	470	452	(18)	187	177	(10)	(28)
Sales Tax	340	354	14	134	147	13	27
Registration Fees	592	624	32	201	216	15	47
Interest Revenue	66	105	39	0	95	95	134
Misc. Revenue ^(a)	37	58	21	12	21	9	30
Transfers ^(b)	44	83	39	6	11	5	44
Subtotal--State Funds	\$ 2,367	\$ 2,533	\$ 166	\$ 833	\$ 1,006	\$ 173	\$ 339
Federal Funds	628	829	201	210	462	252	453
Local Funds	15	44	29	0	74	74	103
Total-- All Funds	<u>\$ 3,010</u>	<u>\$ 3,406</u>	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 1,043</u>	<u>\$ 1,542</u>	<u>\$ 499</u>	<u>\$ 895</u>

(a) Includes drivers license fees, special vehicle permits, sale of land and equipment, insurance reimbursements, and other miscellaneous sources.

(b) Transfers include moneys from the registration of State owned vehicles and moneys collected from motor carriers.

Source: Legislative Division of Post Audit, *Reviewing Highway Construction in Kansas*, November 1995, page 21.

- ▶ **Revenues are estimated to exceed 1989 CHP estimates by almost \$900 Million, including state funds of over \$300 Million**
- ▶ **K-GOAL Audit indicates that funds raised by the quarter-cent increase in sales tax will provide enough money to make the required bond payments**
- ▶ **KDOT 1990-97 non-CHP expenditures of \$573 Million more than 1989 estimate, according to the K-GOAL Audit**

STATUS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Presentation to the
House Appropriations Committee

January 11, 1996
Kansas Department of Transportation

*House Appropriations
Attachment 3
Jan 11, 1996*

Attachment 3

House Appropriations

JAN. 11, 1996

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

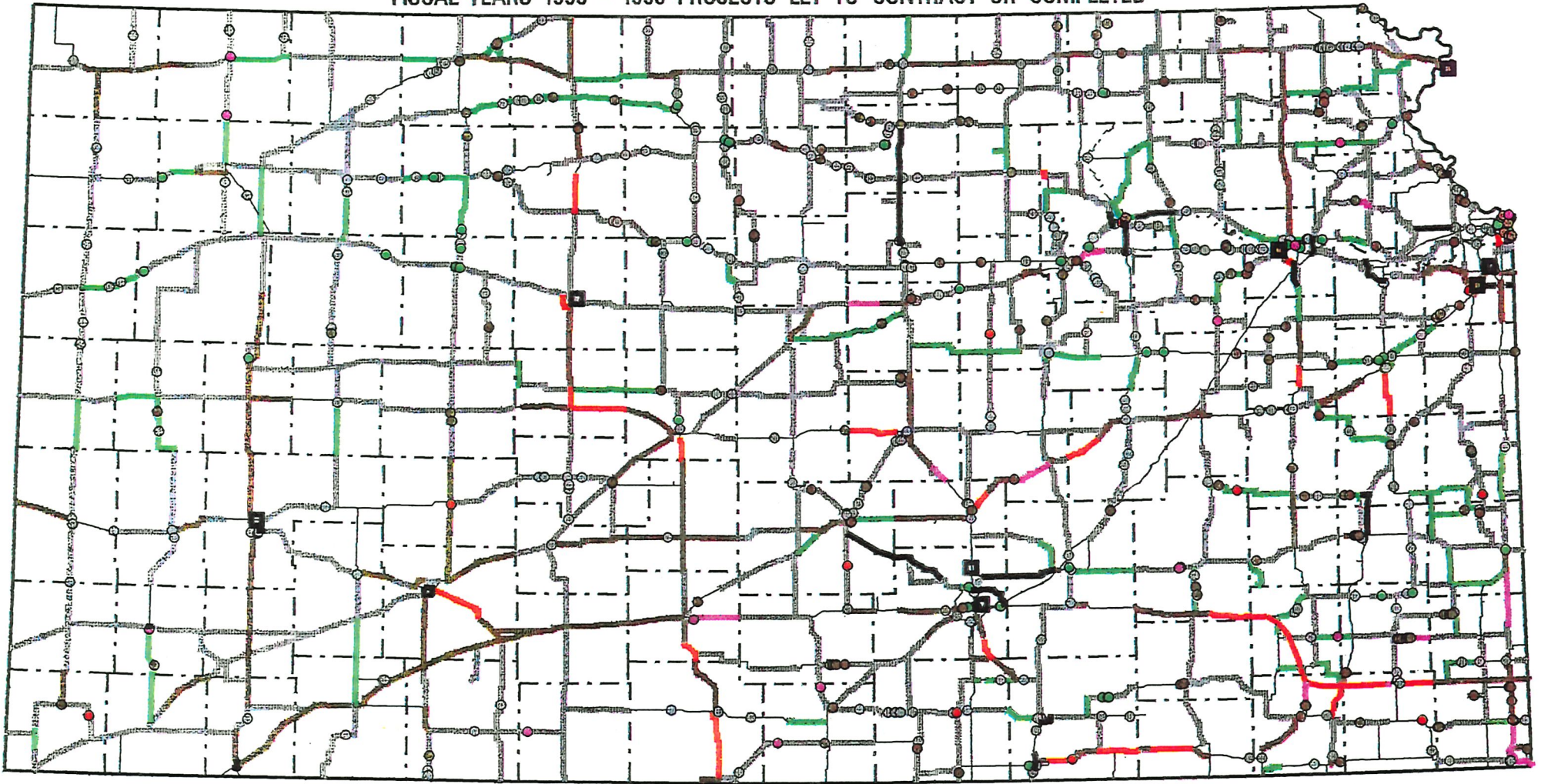
ATTACHMENT 3

KANSAS COMPREHENSIVE HIGHWAY PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS 1996 - 1997 PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1991 - 1997 SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1995 PROJECTS LET TO CONTRACT OR COMPLETED



SUBSTANTIAL MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

- 1990 - 95 ROADWAY
- 1990 - 95 BRIDGE
- 1996 ROADWAY
- 1996 BRIDGE

SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

- 1991-1997 ROADWAY
- 1991-1997 INTERCHANGE /SEPARATION

MAJOR MODIFICATION AND PRIORITY BRIDGE PROJECTS

- 1996 ROADWAY
- 1996 PRIORITY BRIDGES
- 1997 ROADWAY
- 1997 PRIORITY BRIDGES
- 1990 - 1995 MAJOR MODIFICATION AND PRIORITY
- BRIDGE PROJECTS LET TO CONTRACT OR COMPLETED

Substantial Maintenance Program:

- 22% of the 8-year construction expenditures
- Over 9,500 miles total
- Over 450 bridges and culverts
- Approximately 2,000 projects

5/31/1995

Major Modification Program:

- 54% of the 8-year construction expenditures
- 130 miles of Interstate & 165 bridges
- 1,641 miles of non-Interstate and 399 bridges
- Approximately 450 projects

5/31/1995

Priority Bridge Program:

- 5% of the 8-year construction expenditures
- 188 bridges

5/31/1995

System Enhancement Program:

- 19% of the 8-year construction expenditures
- \$896 million total project cost, including \$175 million local funds
- 33 projects
(18 corridors, 8 interchanges, 7 bypasses)
- 12 projects under construction
9 projects are yet to be let
12 projects completed and open to traffic

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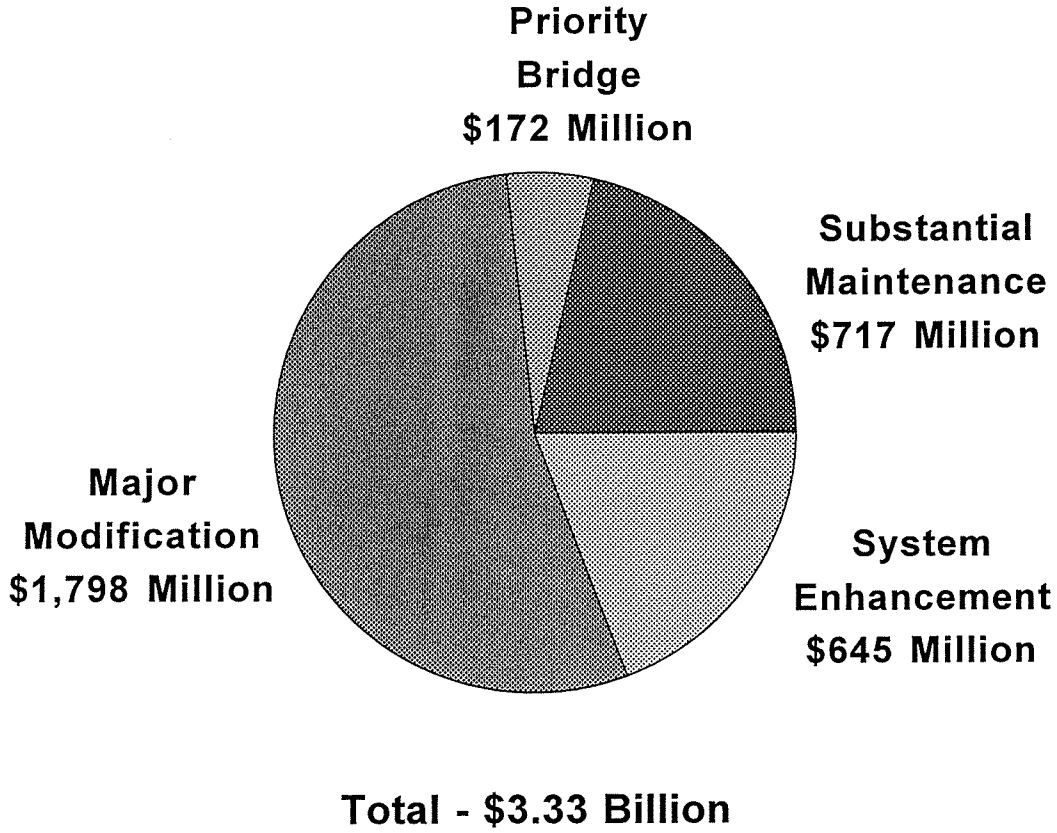
Other Requirements:

- \$2.5 million to be expended in each county
- \$390,000 per year dedicated to improve the mobility of the disabled and elderly
- increased to \$1 million in 1994
- Increase in Special City and County Highway Fund and City Connecting Link payments

5/31/1995

Kansas Comprehensive Highway Program

Estimated Construction Cost
FY 1990 - 1997

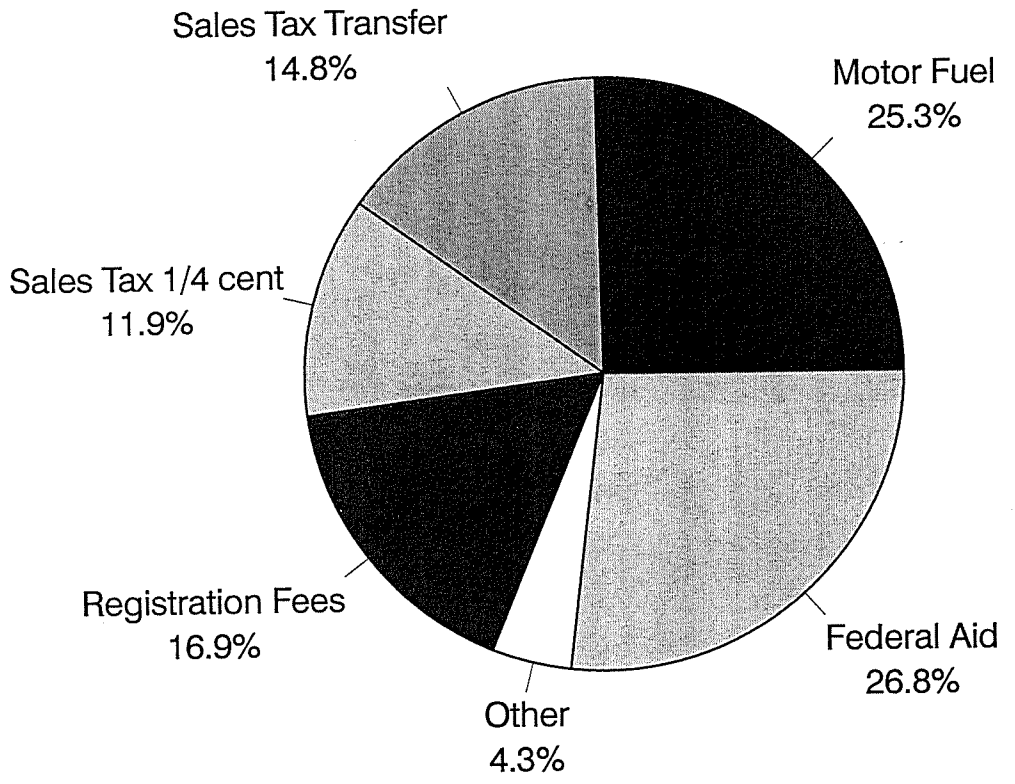


5/31/1995

*PLANNING FOR
FY 1998 - 2000*

*INTERIM PROJECTS
AND
PLAN PRODUCTION*

State Highway Fund Revenues Including Federal-Aid Kansas Department of Transportation FY 1998 - 2000

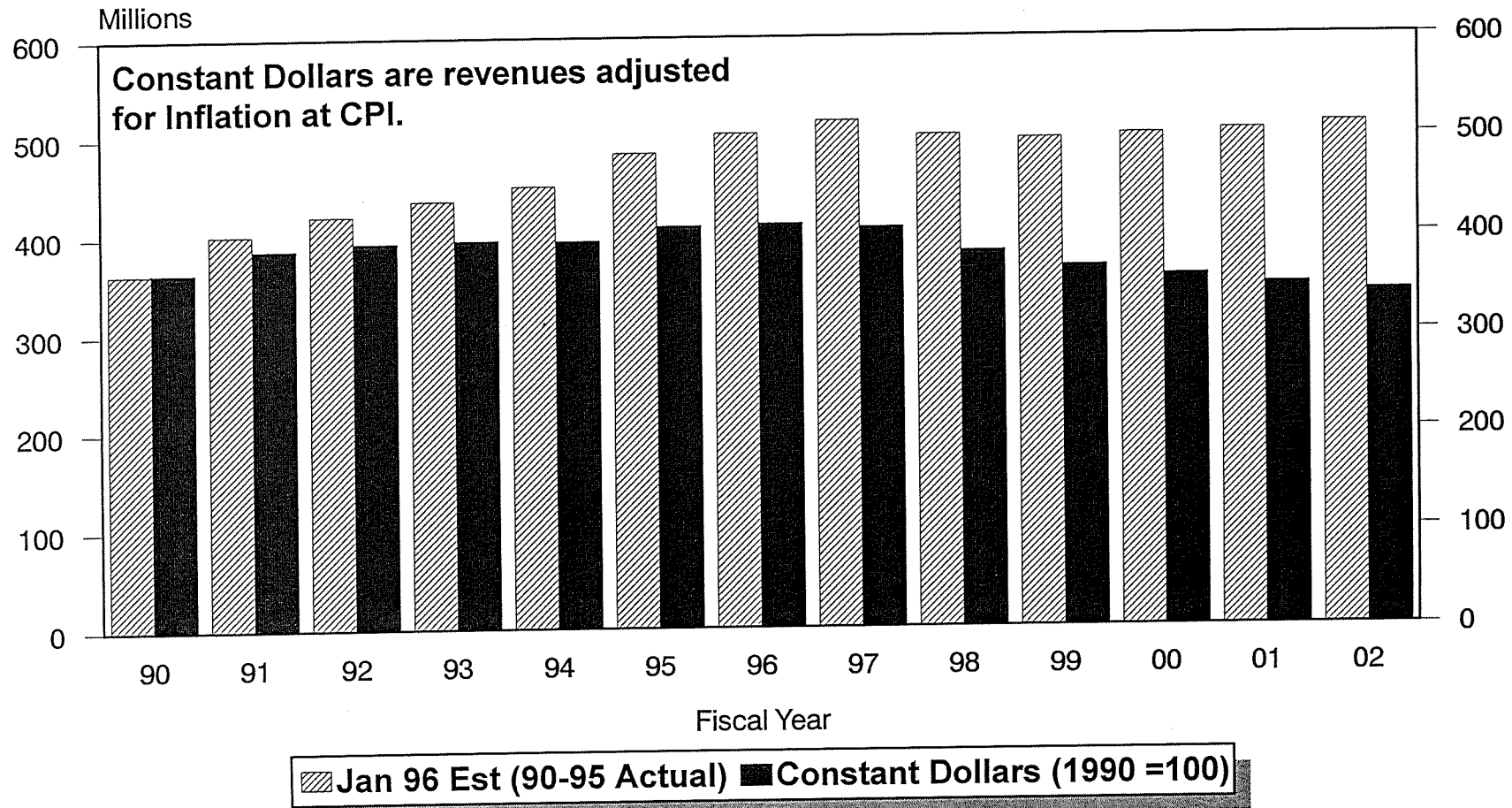


Anticipated Cash Flow

State Revenues

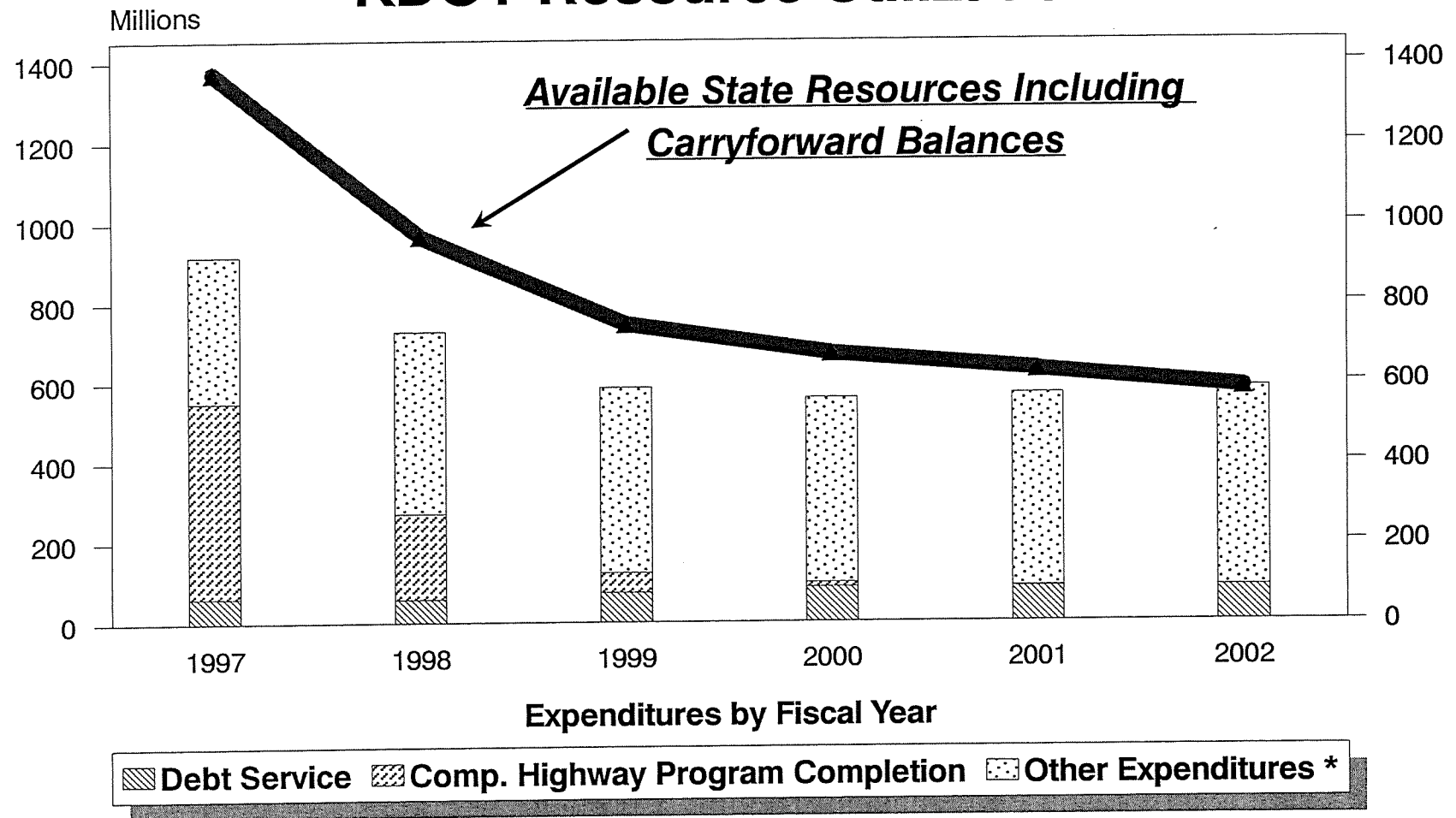
Before Federal Reimbursements & Bond Sales

STATE HIGHWAY FUND



Excludes Federal & Local Reimbursements and Federal Aid to Locals in the Restricted Fees Fund
Includes Motor Fuel Taxes deposited in the State Freeway Fund

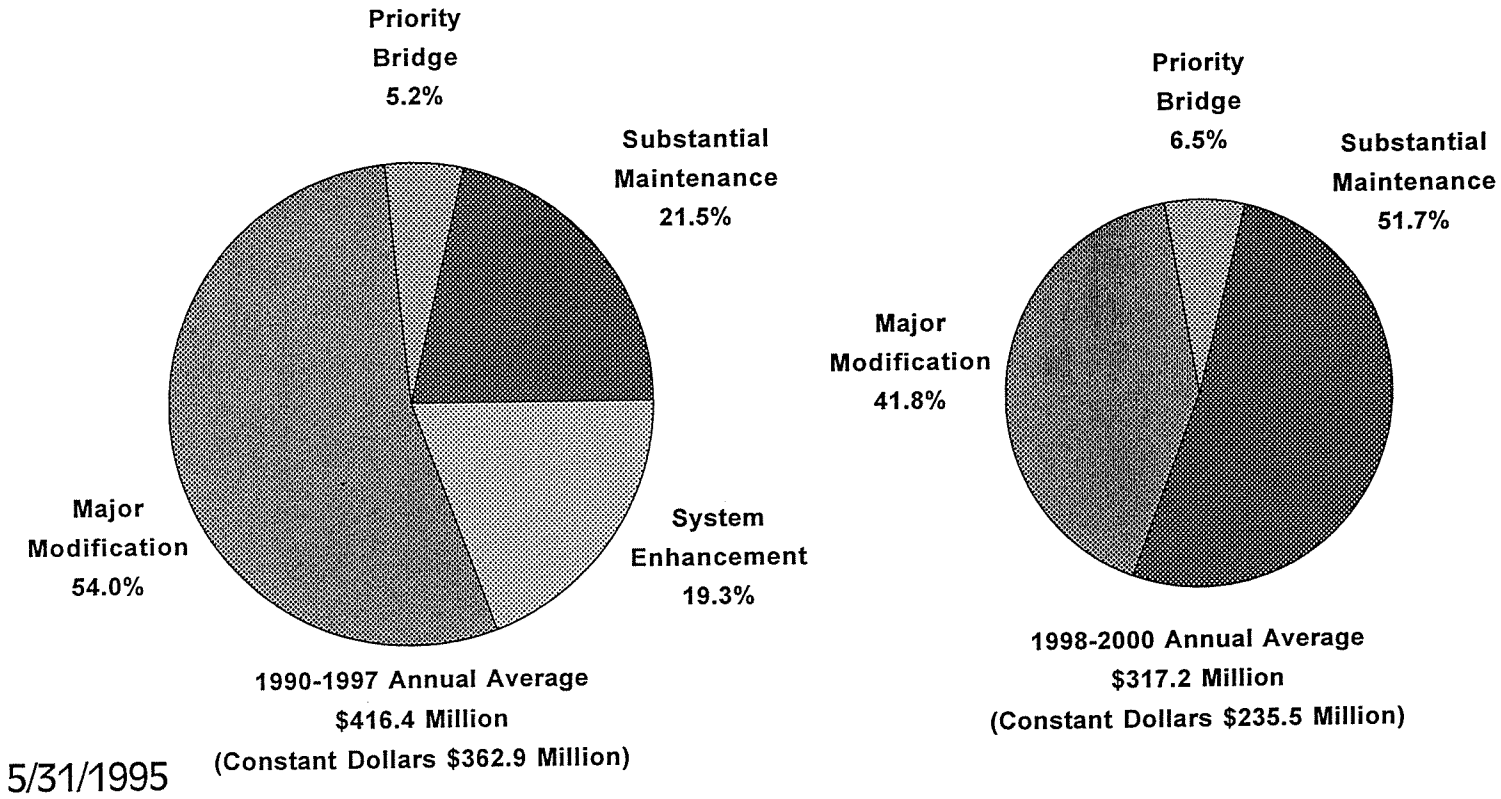
Projected KDOT Resource Utilization



* Other Expenditures includes Agency Operations, Transfers and Buildings for FY 1997 and subsequent years; Substantial Maintenance Contracts let in FY 1998 and thereafter and State funds required to match Federal Aid on projects let in FY 1998 and subsequent years.

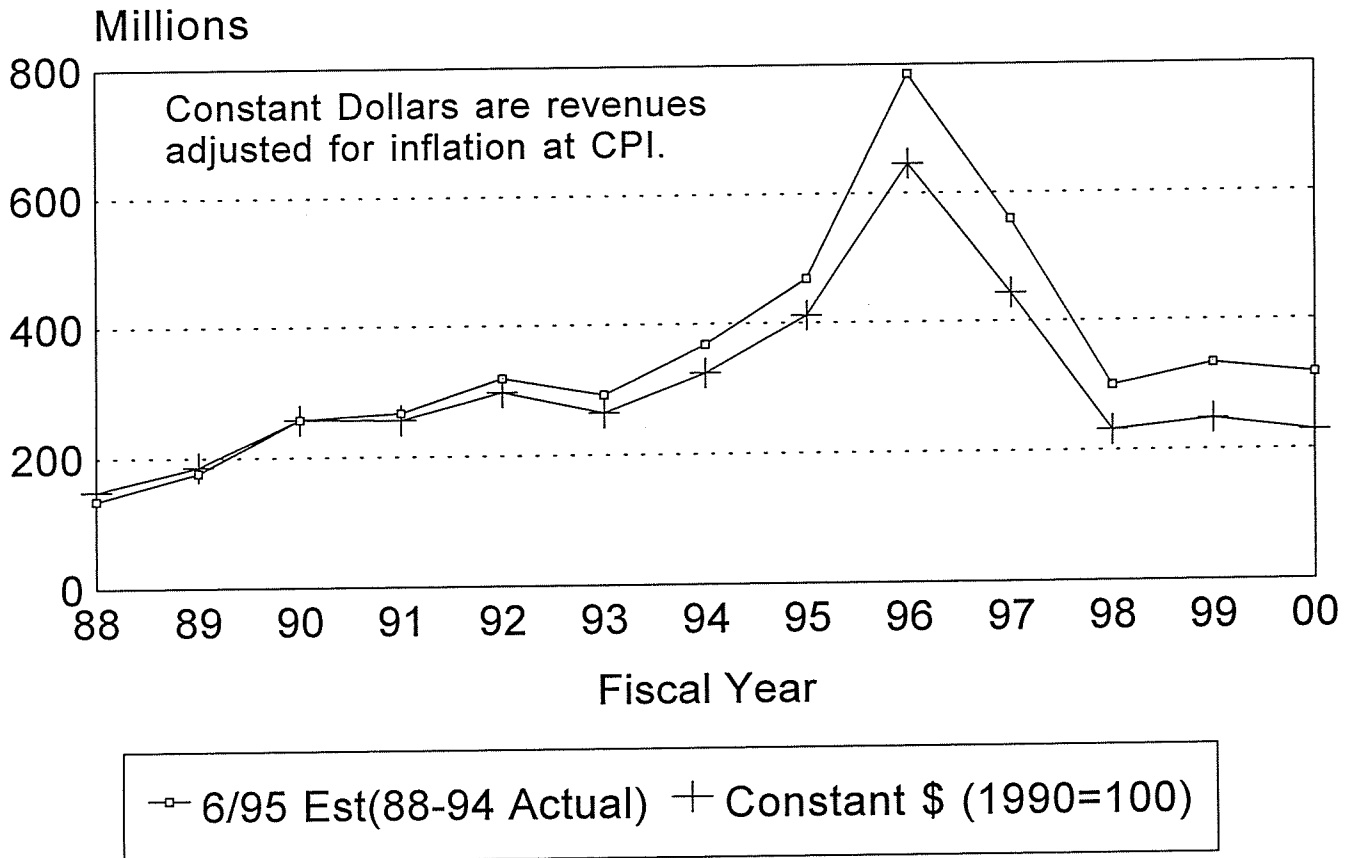
Note: Federal Reimbursement has been netted against construction expenditures.

Comparison of Estimated Construction FY 1990-2000



Comparison of Total Construction

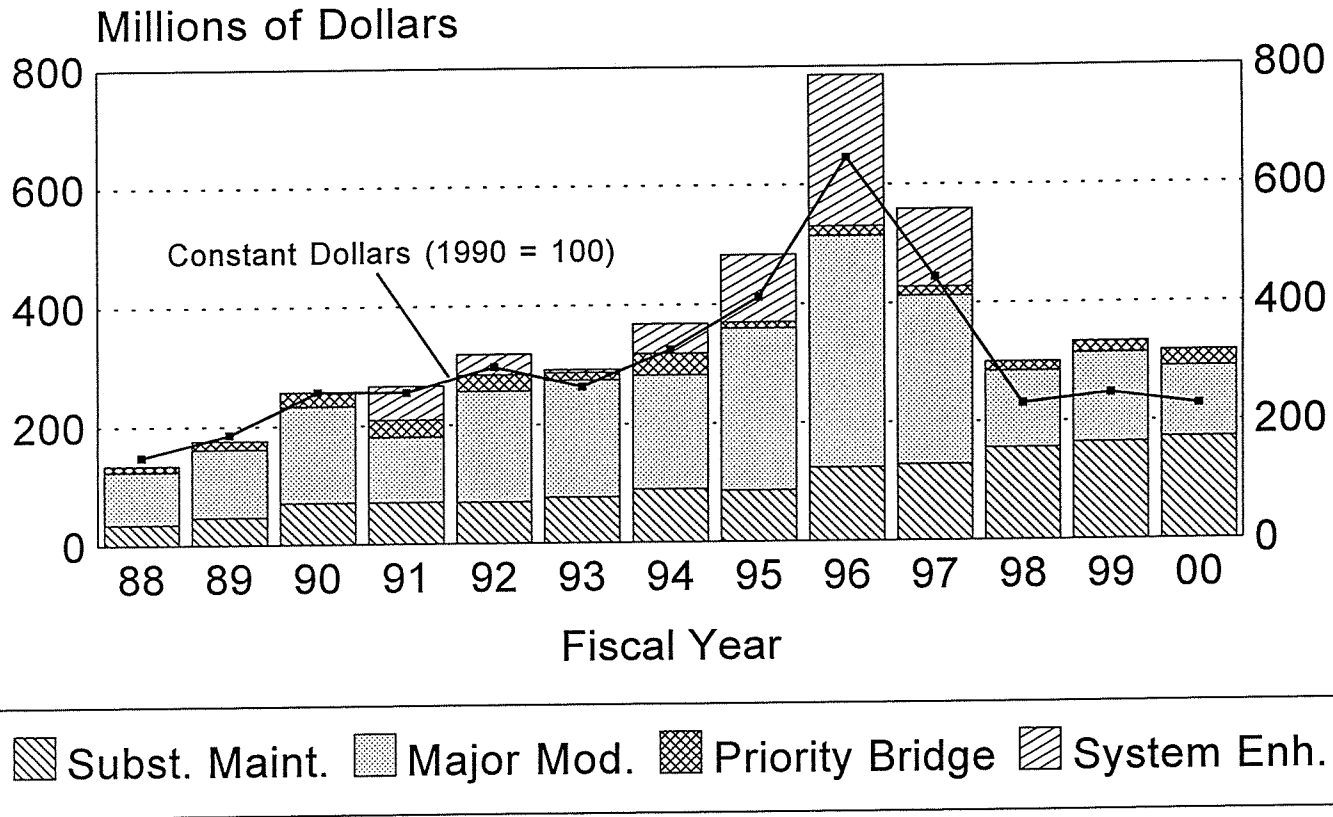
FY 1988-2000



5/31/1995

Comparison of Total Construction

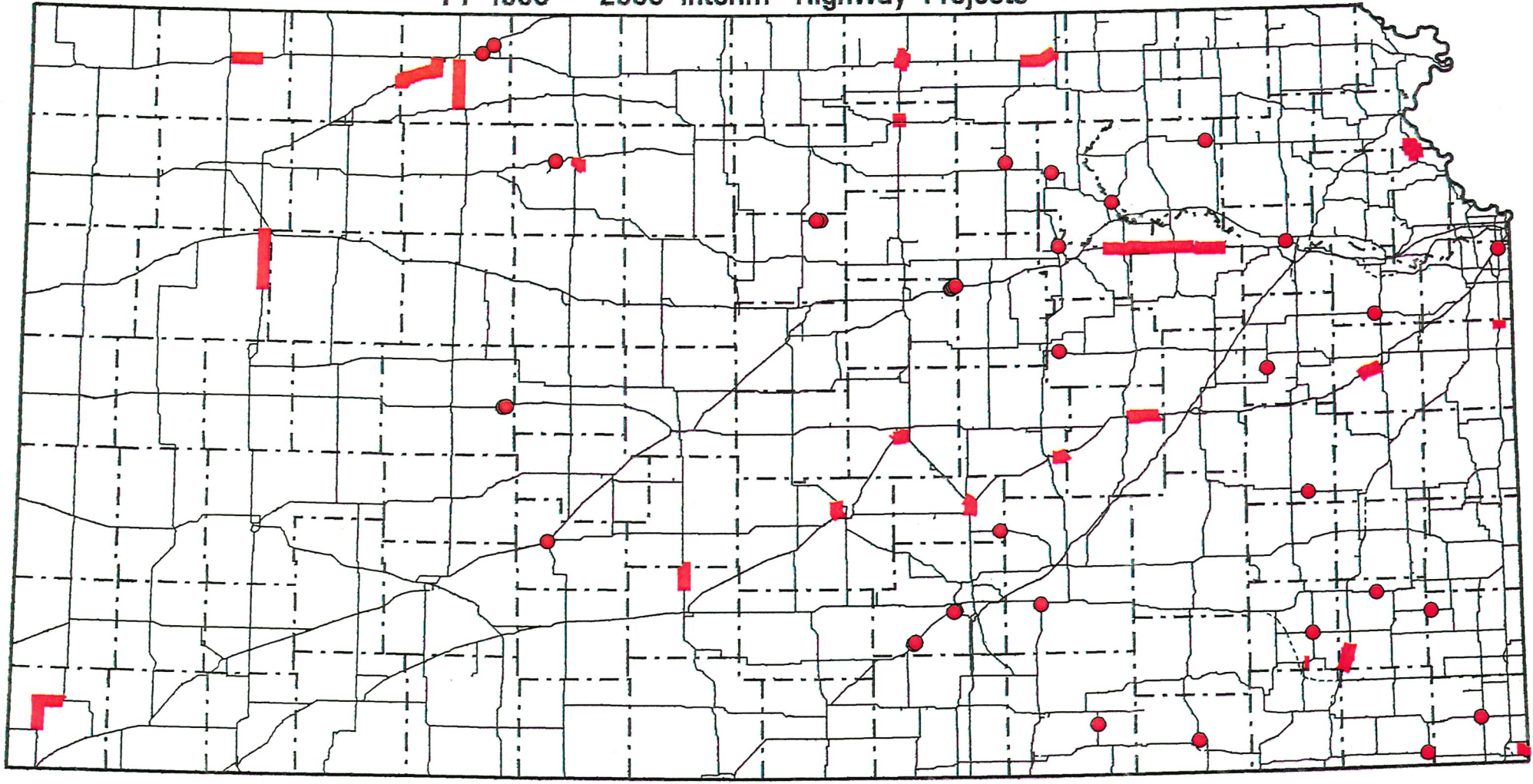
FY 1988-2000



5/31/1995

Constant Dollars are revenues adjusted for inflation at CPI.

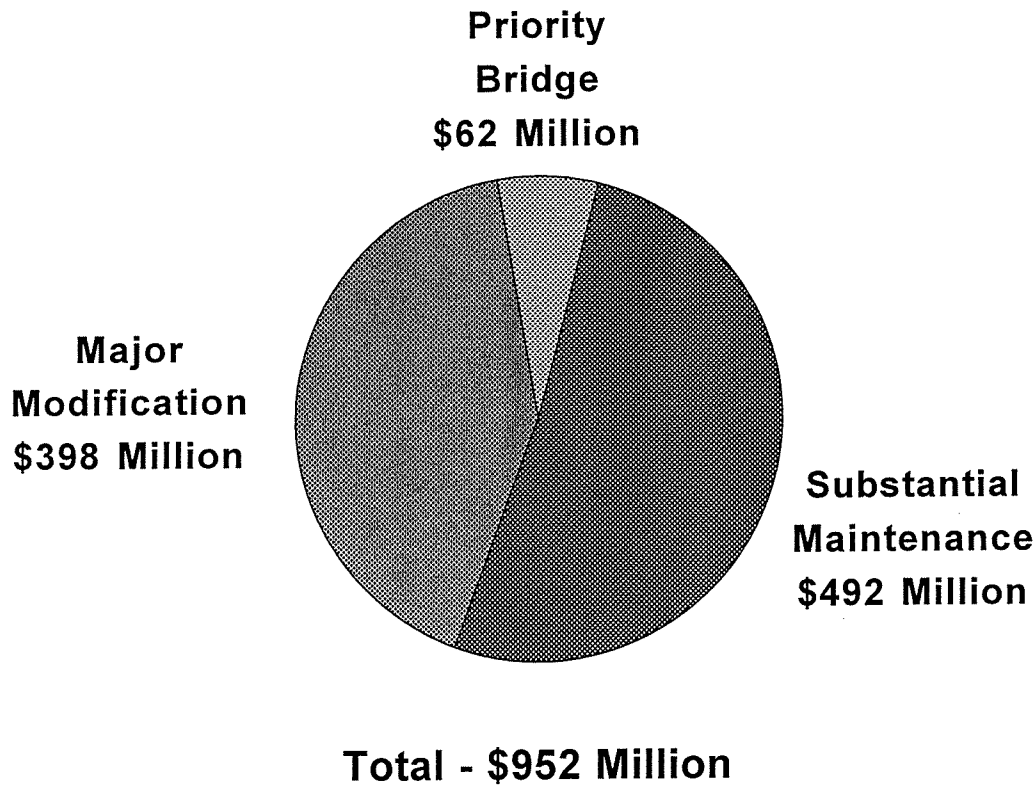
FY 1998 - 2000 Interim Highway Projects



- 1998 - 2000 Major Modification
- 1998 - 2000 Priority Bridge

Interim Highway Projects

Estimated Construction Cost FY 1998 - 2000

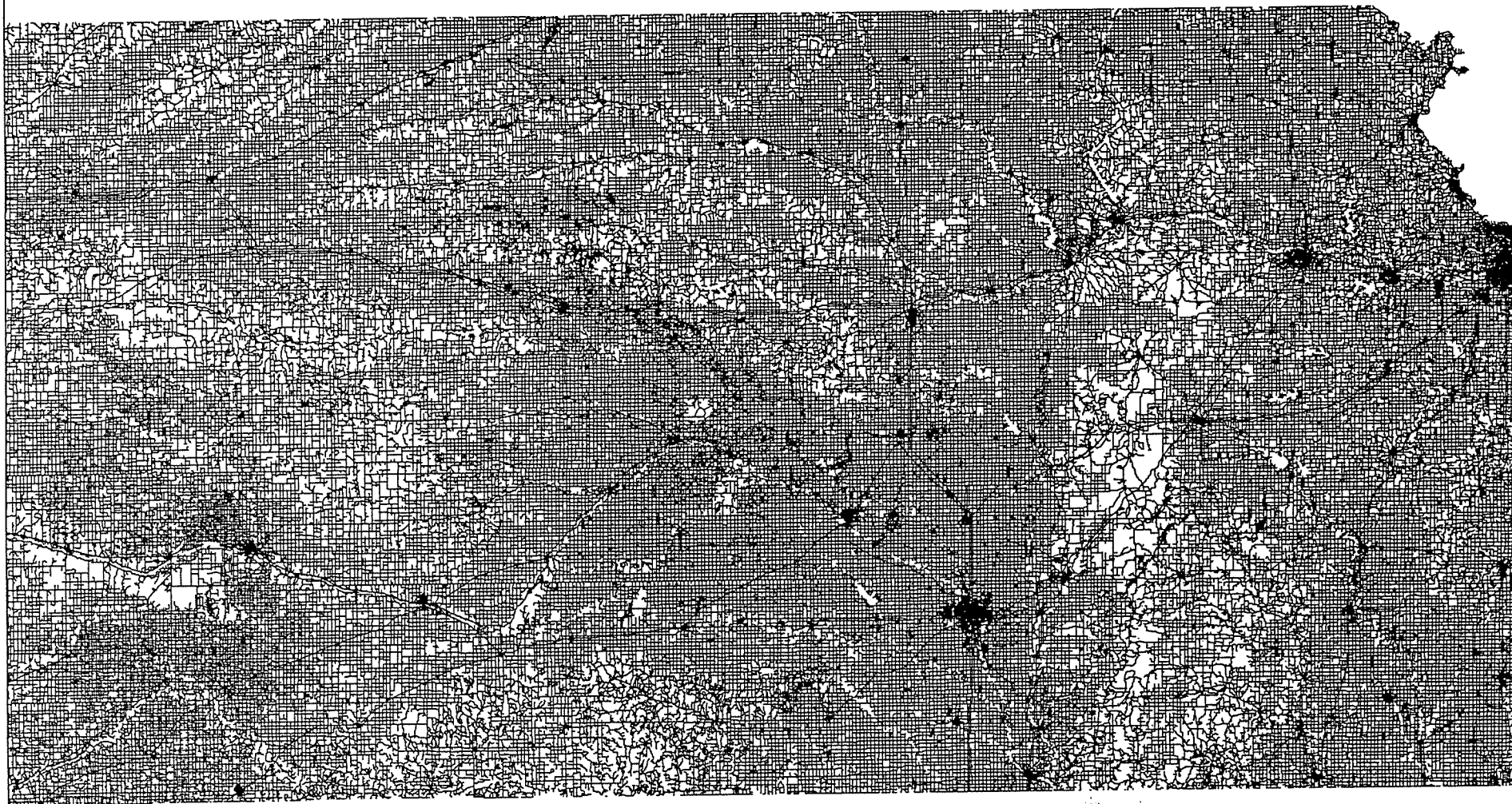


5/31/1995

*Future
Transportation
Needs*

3-19

All Roads in Kansas - 1990

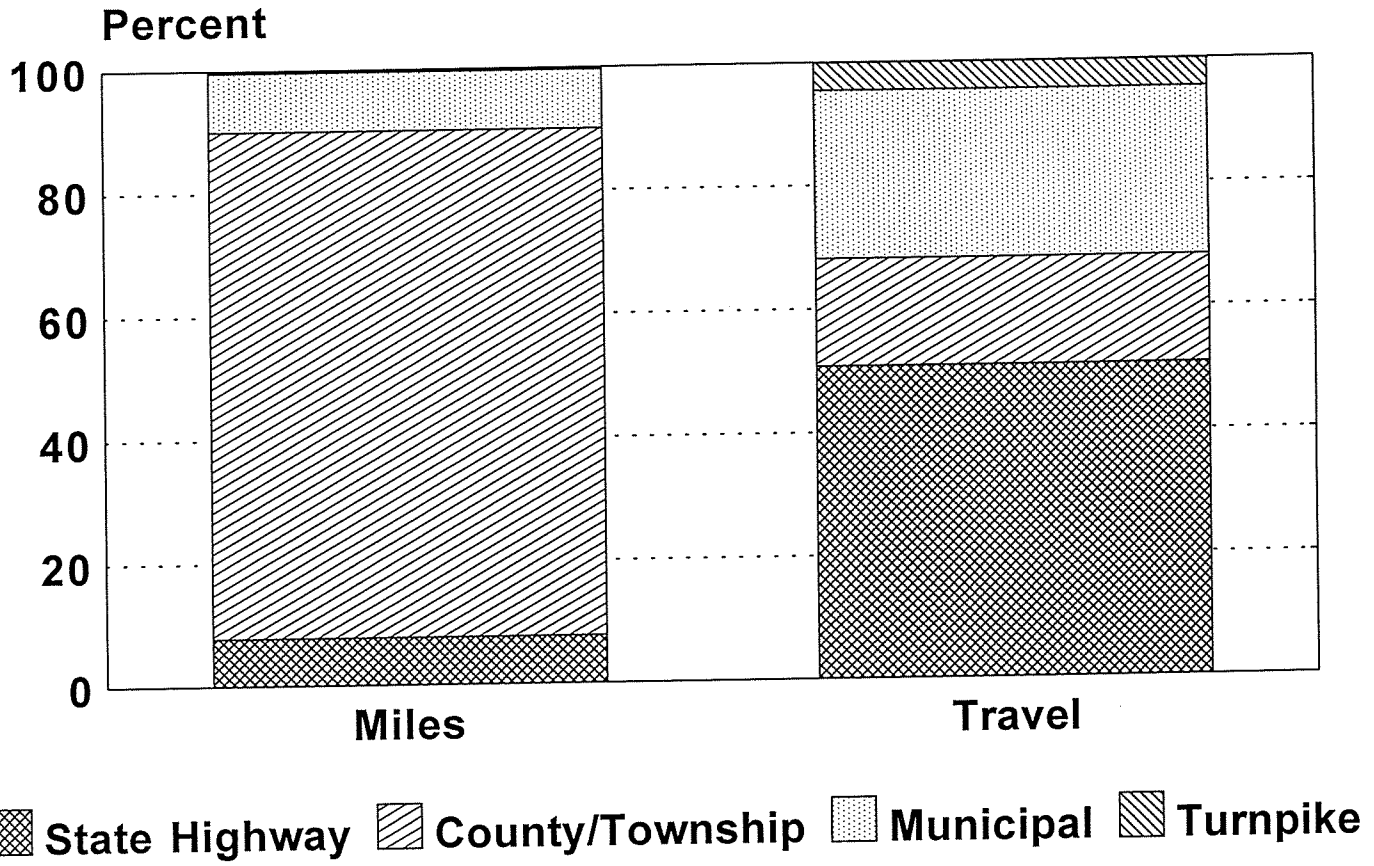


COMPARISON OF PUBLIC ROAD MILES & POPULATION

State	<u>Public Road Miles</u> Ranking	Miles	1990 Population
Texas	1	294,142	16,986,510
California	2	169,201	29,760,021
Illinois	3	136,965	11,430,602
Kansas	4	133,257	2,477,574

1993 Data

Kansas Public Road Miles Percent by Jurisdiction -1993



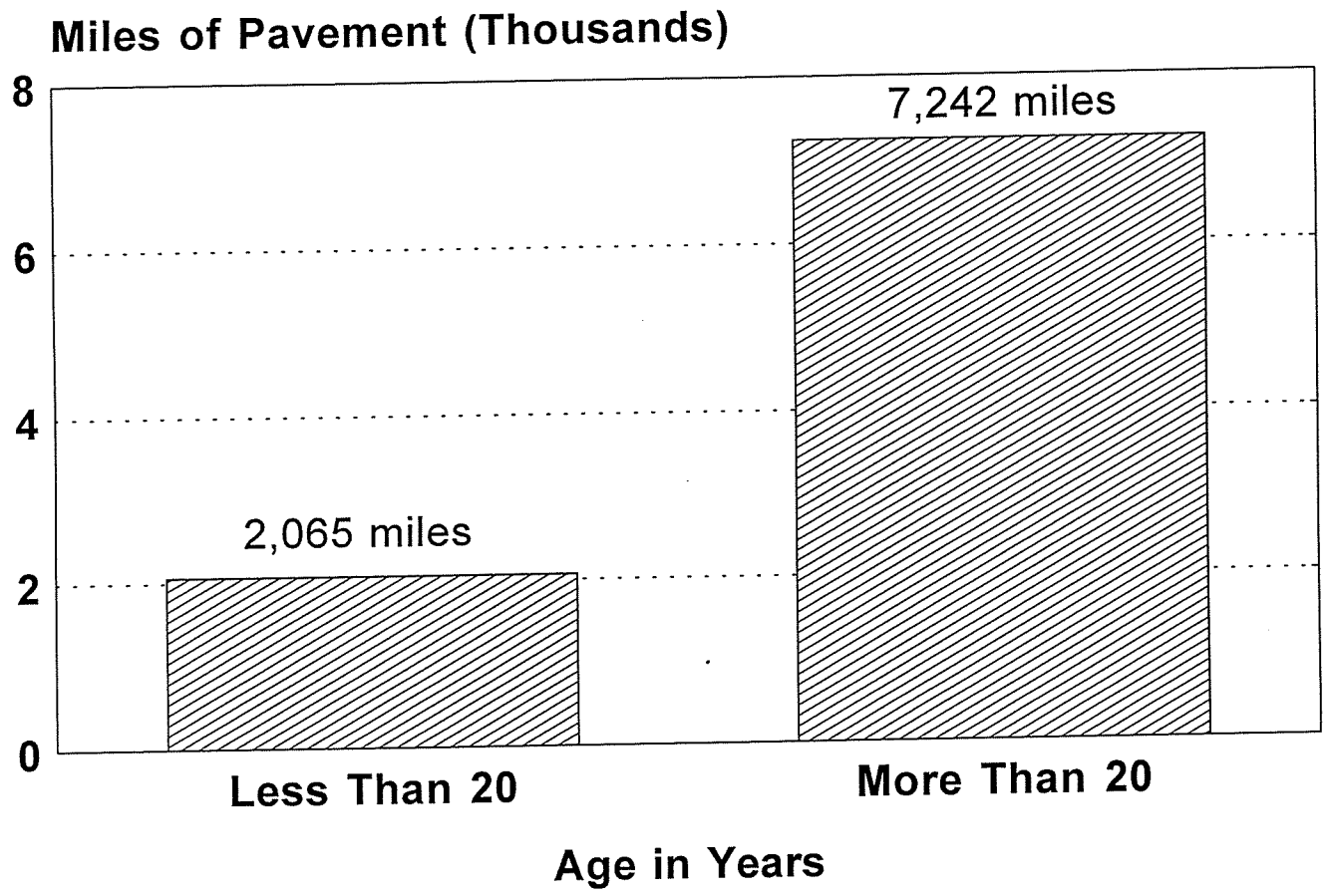
12/28/1994

Deficiencies on the State System after CHP:

- Deficient Shoulder Width - 1,750 miles
- Deficient Shoulder Type - 3,650 miles
 - Full width paved - 240 miles
 - 3 feet paved - 3,410 miles
- Pavement older than 20 years
 - Non-Interstate - 7,240 miles
 - Interstate - 375 miles
- Bridge Needs
 - Significantly deficient conditions - 395
 - Critically deficient width - 410

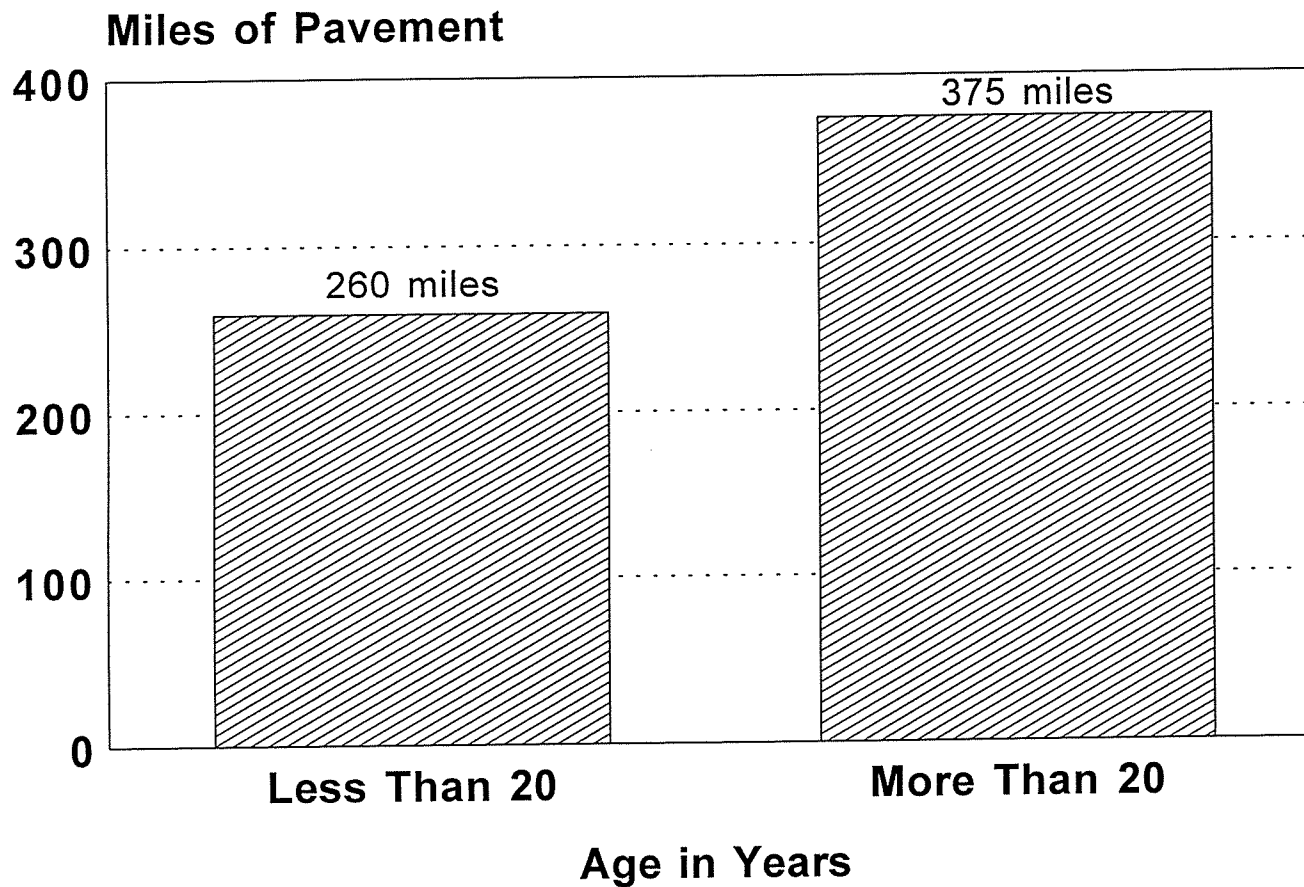
5/31/1995

Age of Non-Interstate Pavement*



*Includes all projects in CHP
12/28/1994

Age of Interstate Pavement*



*Includes all projects in CHP

12/28/1994

Bridge Needs:

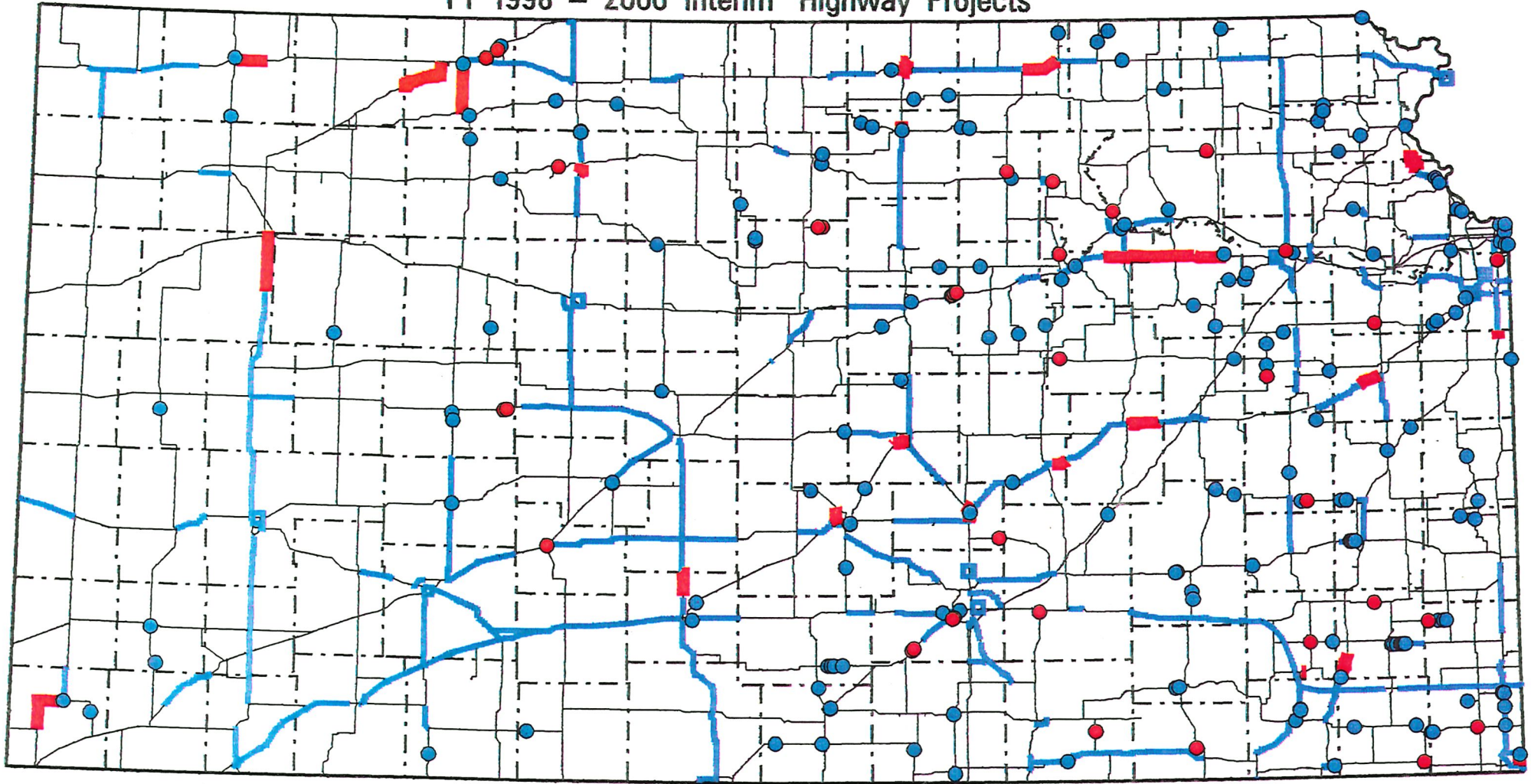
3,153 Span Bridges on the State Highway System

- Age of Bridges (After CHP)
 - 387 bridges over 50 years old
 - 620 bridges with 10 years or less of remaining life
- Bridge Decks
 - 723 bridge decks over 30 years old
 - 715 bridge decks with 10 years or less of remaining life

12/28/1994

FY 1990 – 1997 Kansas Comprehensive Highway Program

FY 1998 – 2000 Interim Highway Projects



- 1990–1997 Major Modification
- 1990 – 1997 Priority Bridge
- 1991 – 1997 System Enhancement

- 1998 – 2000 Major Modification
- 1998 – 2000 Priority Bridge