

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, Room 514-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m. on April 27, 1999.

KPERS - Analysis of Funding Status FY 1995-1998

Executive Secretary Meredith Williams discussed (1) the funding status of KPERS excluding insurance reserve; (2) the funding status of insurance reserve; and (3) the funding status of KPERS including insurance reserve. (Attachment 3)

The following is a verbatim report from KPERS Executive Secretary Meredith Williams:

The disability program currently covers about 2600 out of 221,000 KPERS members. As you look at the fund we are talking about, the vast majority of the retirement system's assets are allocated to the retirement programs themselves. The spread sheet you are receiving is a consolidated statement for the retirement system. The first four lines refer to the retirement portion of our program, the next four lines refer to the insurance programs and the last four lines present them on a consolidated program.

As you look at the insurance portion, \$181.2 million as total assets in fund, with liabilities of \$130.1 million were the market value of the assets. For a number of years we have used a smoothing formula for the retirement portion. In the second four lines we treat the insurance reserve much as the retirement reserve is treated - when you have a great year you take the 8% and you take 1/3 of the excess over 8% for that particular year. This has served very well on the retirement side and if the board should adopt this, would serve well on the insurance side. You will note that the total assets dropped to \$159.7 million with the smoothing formula in place.

Two things that come together to create the so-called surplus in this fund - one item is the tremendous return from the market - for FY98 we achieved a return of 16.5%, that's more than twice the assumption. As you look at the \$51.1 million of the excess, \$38 million is from market returns over and above the assumption; the remaining portion comes from one other thing that has happened. The board of trustees lowered the assumption for our school members in terms of the incidence disability that would impact that group. The school people in the total fund are about 53 or 54% of the total fund, so if you lower the assumption for that group it has a tremendous impact. We have lowered that assumption and this has given us a very positive impact on what we anticipate our future costs to be.

As you look at the fund, the total liability of the system represents those dollars that are needed today to fund the disability payments for all those people (the 2600 people that are disabled). The 6 tenths of a per cent that is assessed this year and every year and in this particular year the .61 percent of compensation that is required is only to cover the cost of those who become disabled in the current year. Taking it a step further, the overfunded portion of this fund, if you amortize that over a 40 year period, would reduce this year's cost from .61% to .55% of compensation.

My concern is that we don't know whether that is a blip or a trend. This program historically has had a limited review by actuaries and trustees. Three years ago the board became concerned that the traditional cash flow analysis that we've done each year really wasn't enough. The magnitude of this program had grown to the extent that it was appropriate to do a full valuation of the operations of the program. We have now done that for three years. The first two years we did that while we supposedly had a surplus, the annual cost we were incurring for those becoming disabled in that year was above the statutory .61%. This is the first year due to the changed assumption that the normal cost is below the statutory .6%.

We also, every three years for both the full pension plan and for this aspect of it, do an experience study. The actuaries come in and look at every transactions that has occurred in the past three years and compare those to the assumptions that the program has been operating under. Over the last three years they found that the experience was a bit better in terms of the incidence of disability for our school members than our assumptions - they lowered the assumptions. I am concerned that we take any action at this time on that one assumption based on three years of data. I am concerned that we take action to transfer money for a different purpose when we really don't know where we are going.

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MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, Room 514-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m.
On April 27, 1999.

I am also concerned that we be very careful because we are in a situation with the pension fund itself where we are only 83% funded. We have this great statutory plan where employer rates will be escalated .2 of 1% each year until they reach the required level and then they will be leveled off and we will be fully funded 35 years from now. But right now, this year, the state and other employers in the KPERS program are contributing 3.99% of compensation. Actuarially they should be contributing 5.33%.

Let me give you another number quickly - \$10 million today pumped in on the pension side, or subtracted from the pension side, in employer contributions, if you apply it to the COLA that was passed a year ago where we have an \$88 million home funded liability related to that. If you add or subtract \$10 million from that, over a 15 year period that has an impact of \$17.1 million dollars. That is \$17.1 million you don't have to pay over the next 15 years. If you apply it to the total unfunded liability of the system that will be paid off over the next 35 years, the cash flows over the next 35 years that relate to that \$10 million are \$37.2 million.

The Trustees will be watching this closely for the next several years and if there is an action to be taken, there would be sufficient justification to take it after we have doubled our experience. You have a letter before you today from David P. Hayes, consulting actuary of Milliman & Robertson, Inc. of Omaha that has examined these issues in great detail. David Hayes is here and would be happy to take you through that letter and address any questions you might have. (Attachment 4)

If you use a smoothing formula and that is what is reflected in the spread sheet, it shows a \$29.7 million surplus. At the present time the normal cost of this program is .61 of 1% of payroll, marginally above the statutory .6%. Roughly \$6 to \$7 million of this surplus is required to make up that difference between .60 and .61. If you want to take a snapshot today, using the smoothing formula, **there is a surplus of \$23 million**.

What does that \$51.1 million really represent - \$38 million is because we have had a great market experience. The remaining portion of it represents a change in proved assumption and how frequently our school members will become disabled. That change in assumptions was just made this past fall. I hope it holds true going forward but it is based on three years experience while most of what we do is based on decades of experience and mortality tables. This is a small group of people (221,000); we took a snapshot of three years of experience, changed the assumption. I hope that our rate of disability in our groups and especially the school group will continue to trend downward and should that occur I would be the first to say we don't need .6 to fund the program at this level. If we were to move that \$51 million out of there and apply it for some other purpose, I think that would be a significant program. Candidly **you can take \$23 million** and apply it to a different purpose and leave the funding of this on very solid ground. If you go **beyond \$23 million**, it's a problem.

Mr. Williams concluded and Chair opened for questions from the committee.

Shriver - Q. How did the money transfer from KPERS to the administrator of the disability fund and establish an account if the funds were not there and how was the administrator compensated? Mr. Williams agreed to provide written response which was received and is attached.. (Attachment 5)

On conclusion of questions to Mr. Williams, Mr. Hayes in his explanation of the issues covered in the letter of April 27, 1999 to Meredith Williams is quoted ".....Even though on a snapshot basis it is overfunded, the ongoing cost including the cost of new entrants is slightly higher than the statutory rate. So the statutory rate of .60% is not quite enough to cover the ongoing cost and we are assuming that some of the older funding will be used to address that. To factor that into, in effect the overfund would be reduced to **\$23.0 million** and if you took out any more than that the actuarial rate would increase to above the .60% statutory contribution rate....."

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, Room 514-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m.,
On April 27, 1999.

Introduction of Bills

Moved by Representative Stone, seconded by Representative Dean, introduction of a bill concerning early retirement incentive programs to amend K.S.A. 71-212 to add community colleges and school districts. Motion carried. (Attachment 6)

Moved by Representative Stone, seconded by Representative Dean, to move this bill out favorably and request referral to the Committee of the Whole. Motion carried.

Action on Bills Previously Heard

Moved by Representative Phil Kline, seconded by Representative Dean, to amend **HB 2524** into **SB 102**. Motion carried.

Moved by Representative Dean, seconded by Representative Rinehardt, to amend **SB 102** by repealing K.S.A. 75-6801. Motion withdrawn.

Moved by Representative Phil Kline, seconded by Representative Dean, to pass **SB 102** out favorably as amended. Motion carried.

Moved by Representative Phill Kline, seconded by Representative Ballard, amend **S.B. 56** concerning the advisory commission on African-American affairs to include membership criteria and terms. Motion carried.

Moved by Representative Phill Kline, seconded by Representative Landwehr, to pass **SB 56** out favorably as amended. Motion carried.

Moved by Representative Phill Kline, seconded by Representative Reardon, to amend **HB 2546** into **SB 213**. Motion carried.

Moved by Representative Farmer, seconded by Representative Farmer, to amend **SB 213** by changing the language to include Capitol area police officers only. Motion carried.

Moved by Representative Phill Kline, seconded by Representative McKechnie, to pass **SB 213** out favorably as amended. Motion carried.

Department of Transportation Report

Secretary Dean Carlson discussed the April 21 memo which listed highway projects that would not be funded if the new Transportation plan were not passed. It was requested by Representative McKechnie that the memo be made part of the record and attached to the minutes. (Attachment 7)

Committee recessed until 2:30 p.m .

On reconvening at 3:30 p.m. the Chair announced the Omnibus bill would be considered.

Moved by Representative Neufeld, seconded by Representative Reardon, to amend the omnibus bill by the reductions and adjustments listed. (Attachment 8). Motion carried. (Note: Representative Dean abstained from voting due to conflict of interest).

Moved by Representative Neufeld, seconded by Representative Reardon, introduction of the Omnibus bill. Motion carried. (Note: Representative Dean abstained from voting due to conflict of interest).

Next meeting of the committee will be on first recess of the House on Wednesday, April 28.
Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted
Ann McMorris, Secretary
Attachments - 8

**HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST**

DATE: April 27, 1999

9:00AM SESSION

NAME	REPRESENTING
Craig Grant	
Bob Vaneum	USD 229 Blue Valley
Mike Huffles	SOS
Jim Allen	KACCT
Sheela Fiskum	KACCT
Mike Zangh	House of Rep.
Bella Scott	USA
Lenny Ewell	KIDOC
Don Brownlee	KHP
Bredley Trumb	Capital Parks
Judy McNeel	KPERS
Jack Hawn	KPERS
Merritt Williams	"
David Hayes	Mulliman + Robertson
Bill Watts	KDOT
Stacey Farmer	KASB
Ronald Seiber	Dept of Admin -
D. KEITH MEYERS	DEPT. OF ADMIN.
Lee Hingman	D of A

**HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST**

DATE: April 27, 1999

NAME	REPRESENTING
Jack Cantrell	Drug Free + Proud School Model
Bill Henry	Area Agencies on Aging
Diane Duffly	SRS
Rockelle Chronister	SRS
Mike Hertles	SRS
Marc Hamann	BoB
Jeff Arpin	Division of the Budget



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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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(785) 296-3317

Bill Graves
Governor

Charles E. Simmons
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

To: House Appropriations Committee

From: Charles E. Simmons, *Secretary*

Subject: HB 2524

Date: April 27, 1999

HB 2524 exempts the Department of Corrections from KSA 1998 Supp. 75-6801, which requires that state agencies eliminate one position for every four positions vacated through retirement. Under current law, most KDOC positions covered by Corrections KPERS are exempt from the FTE reductions. This bill expands the exemption to include all departmental positions.

Of the total 3,031.5 authorized positions in the department in FY 1999, there are 1,941 corrections officer positions exempt from the current law. Also exempt by law are corrections counselors, unit team managers and classification administrators. Additionally, the department has made an administrative decision to exempt 117 positions in parole services (which includes parole officers and parole supervisors). The remainder of the positions are the ones which would be impacted by the bill's provisions.

Since FY 1994, the department has lost 25 positions because of the provisions of KSA 1998 Supp. 75-6801. Because the law has now been in effect for several years, we are finding that when a position is lost as a result of retirement vacancies, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to realign duties and responsibilities among the remaining positions without adversely affecting departmental operations. The House Public Safety Budget Committee recognized that operational difficulties will continue to increase under the provisions of existing law, and recommended introduction of HB 2524 as part of its report on the KDOC budget.

We support HB 2524 and believe that its merits apply to all state agencies, not just the Department of Corrections. The purpose intended by KSA 1998 Supp. 75-6801 has been served and, in our opinion, the time has come for its repeal.

Attachment 1-1
House Appropriations Committee
April 27, 1999




DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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900 S.W. Jackson — Suite 400-N
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(785) 296-3317

Bill Graves
Governor

Charles E. Simmons
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

To: House Appropriations Committee

From: Charles E. Simmons, Secretary 

Subject: Senate Bill 102

Date: April 27, 1999

This bill was introduced by the Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight. It provides the Department of Corrections with certain authority relative to the financing and construction of correctional industry space. This authority was granted on a one-year basis by the 1998 Legislature in a proviso contained in the Omnibus Appropriations Bill.

SB 102 provides the department with additional flexibility in expanding industrial space available for use by private companies who employ inmate workers. The additional flexibility is afforded through: (1) expedited processes in implementing KCI financed projects; and (2) newly established options for private financing of construction and/or renovation of industries space.

More specifically, it exempts Kansas Correctional Industries from the requirements of KSA 75-3717b, pertaining to preparation and review of state agency five-year capital improvement plans. It authorizes expenditure of unencumbered balances in the correctional industries fund for new construction or renovation of buildings for correctional industries. It authorizes the Secretary of Corrections to enter into agreements with private parties for the purpose of accepting as a donation any building or renovation of a building to be used for a commercial enterprise if such enterprise contributes to the training and rehabilitation of inmates. And finally, it exempts industry buildings renovated or constructed pursuant to an agreement with a private party from the competitive bid process, architectural services review, and state engineering services review.

SB 102 will facilitate negotiations with private firms who express an interest in locating or expanding operations within KDOC facilities by allowing a more timely response to proposals and by creating more options for financing adequate space for industry operations. The department has recently entered into an agreement with a Wichita company providing for that

company to finance expansion of a correctional industries building at the El Dorado Correctional Facility. The building will be donated to the State once it is completed, then leased to the company for a 20-year term. The company now employs 46 inmates, and will increase that number by at least 35 through use of the expanded space. The expansion would have cost the State an estimated \$250,000 to \$280,000, which will be saved through the private financing agreement.

As the fiscal note from the Division of the Budget indicates, the bill will have no fiscal impact in FY 2000. The projected balances in the correctional industries fund are used to meet KCI's operating reserve requirements and are not now sufficient to finance any expansion projects.

The department's strategic action plan includes the objective of optimizing offender work programs, which includes increasing the number of offender jobs in both traditional and private correctional industries. The passage of SB 102 will assist the department in meeting those objectives. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 40-0. I urge your favorable action on this bill.

**KANSAS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
ANALYSIS OF FUNDING STATUS
FISCAL YEARS 1995 - 1998**

Funding Status of System Excluding Insurance Reserve:

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998
Total Liability	6,991,031,444	7,603,112,593	8,251,988,245	9,340,687,457
Actuarial Assets	5,510,957,394	6,158,754,752	6,875,918,348	7,749,203,022
Unfunded Liability	(1,480,074,050)	(1,444,357,841)	(1,376,069,897)	(1,591,484,435)
Funded Ratio	78.83%	81.00%	83.32%	82.96%

Funding Status of Insurance Reserve:

Total Liability	116,320,969	121,883,529	127,359,881	130,086,558
Actuarial Assets	123,973,043	134,590,717	146,694,865	159,749,964
Overfunded Reserve	7,652,074	12,707,188	19,334,984	29,663,406
Funded Ratio	106.58%	110.43%	115.18%	122.80%

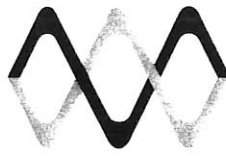
Funding Status of System Including Insurance Reserve:

Total Liability	7,107,352,413	7,724,996,122	8,379,348,126	9,470,774,015
Actuarial Assets	5,634,930,437	6,293,345,469	7,022,613,213	7,908,952,986
Unfunded Liability	(1,472,421,976)	(1,431,650,653)	(1,356,734,913)	(1,561,821,029)
Funded Ratio	79.28%	81.47%	83.81%	83.51%

Attachment 3-1
House Appropriations Committee
April 27, 1999



April 27, 1999



MILLIMAN & ROBERTSON, INC.

Actuaries & Consultants

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April 27, 1999

Mr. Meredith Williams
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
611 S. Kansas Ave., Suite 100
Topeka, KS 66603

Re: Death and Disability Benefit Program

Dear Meredith:

We recently received a copy of Julian Efir's memo to the Joint Committee on Pensions, Investments, and Benefits regarding the actuarial valuation results as of June 30, 1998 of the KPERS Death and Disability Benefits Program. As the Actuary to KPERS, part of our duties is to evaluate the results of our actuarial valuations. This includes making the Board aware of opportunities/options which may exist as a result of the funded status. Our opinion is that any action to move funds out of the Death and Disability Fund is premature due to the following:

- 1) Disability rates were just lowered significantly for the School employees as a result of the last Experience Study. This was based on the 1995-1997 experience. Another experience study will not be performed until 2001, at which time we will be better able to assess whether or not these lower rates are truly a long term trend or a short term aberration;
- 2) This is the first year the statutory contribution rate exceeds the actuarial contribution rate;
- 3) Market value rather than actuarial value has historically been used to measure the under/over funding of the reserve.

This letter is intended to expand on these points and provide additional information that we believe should be considered before a decision is made on the use of the overfunded reserve.

Mr. Efir's memo sets out two basic options: (1) do nothing or (2) modify the current situation. The latter option includes two possible modifications: (a) reduce the statutory employer contribution rate from 0.60% of payroll to 0.55% or (b) reallocate the

Attachment 4-1

House Appropriations Committee

April 27, 1999

over-funding for some other purpose, such as reducing the unfunded liability for the 1998 COLA in the Retirement system. There is actually a third modification under option (2) which is to enhance the benefits provided to members through the Death and Disability Program. The Kansas statutes require that the funds be used to provide the best possible plan (KSA7449-27(3)(a)).

In preparing the June 30, 1998 actuarial valuation of the Death and Disability Program, we evaluated the funded status of the program and did not recommend a change based on discussion that follows.

Although the Actuary of the System has historically presented an annual report on the Death and Disability Program to the Board, it largely contained summarized statistical information until 1996. At that time, the Board was concerned about the cash flow of the Program (contributions versus benefit payments) and conducted a special "actuarial" study of the Death and Disability System to determine whether the long term funding of the System was actuarially sound. Since 1996, a full actuarial evaluation of the Death and Disability Program has been included as part of the annual actuarial services provided to the Board. A summary of the results is shown below:

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Fund Balance – Market Value	\$148.7	\$162.8	\$181.2
Liability Reserve	121.9	127.4	130.1
Excess/(Shortfall)	26.8	35.4	51.1
Normal Cost Rate	0.69%	0.66%	0.61%
Amort of Excess/(Shortfall)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.06)
Actuarial Rate	0.66	0.62	0.55

The balance in the Fund as of June 30, 1999 was \$181.2 million and the Liability Reserve was \$130.1million. The difference of \$51.1 million represents the amount of excess assets or overfunding. No reserve is necessary for death benefits as they are insured and the insurance company is responsible for payment of all benefits. The Reserve is intended to represent the present value of future benefits expected to be paid to members who have already become disabled at the valuation date. It is dependent on certain actuarial assumptions, including the rate of recovery, rate of mortality and the investment return assumption. There is a possibility of adverse experience in the future which might impact the funded status of the Reserve.

The lower actuarial contribution rate is the result of a decrease in the normal cost rate and an increase in the overfunding of the Reserve. The overfunding of the disability reserve has increased due to favorable disability, recovery and investment return experience. The rate of return assumption is the same as is used for the Retirement System funding, i.e. 8% . The valuation of the Death and Disability Benefits Program uses the pure market value of the fund, i.e. there is no smoothing of gains/losses as exists for the assets of the Retirement System. If the same asset smoothing method as is used in the Retirement System had been applied to the assets for the Death

and Disability Benefits Program, the actuarial value of assets would be \$159.7 million. Using the actuarial value of assets, if any more than \$23.0 million is transferred out of the Death and Disability Fund, the actuarial rate would exceed the .60% statutory rate. As it currently stands, any positive or negative investment experience is directly reflected in the asset value of the Fund and consequently in the funding of the Reserve. Although the assets for this program are accounted for separately, they are commingled with the retirement assets for investment purposes and are part of the total KPERS account. The recent favorable investment experience of KPERS has impacted the funding of the Death and Disability Program by increasing the overfunding. The rates of return on the Fund over the past three years have resulted in an increase in the market value of assets of \$38 million more than if the 8% assumption had been met. This is directly reflected in the overfunding of the reserve. To the extent there is a significant adjustment in the market or future rates of return are below the 8% assumed, the full negative experience would impact the funded status of the Reserve.

The other assumptions involved in the actuarial valuation of the Program are the rates of disability, rates of recovery (which impact how long benefits are expected to be paid), the mortality rates for disabled members and the number of members who are currently disabled but have not yet begun receiving benefit payments. The rates of disability and the mortality rates used in the valuation of the Death and Disability Program are the same as the respective assumptions used in the valuation of retirement benefits. The rates of disability were lowered as a result of the last Experience Study, and are first reflected in this valuation of the Death and Disability Program.

The rates of recovery and incurred but not reported assumptions are based on KPERS experience. Recovery rates have improved slightly and this has been reflected in developing the disability reserve. Since the actuarial analysis of the Program has only been performed for three years, only that experience is available upon which to develop these assumptions.

The normal cost for the Death and Disability Program includes the cost of basic death benefits and the disability normal cost (the present value of benefits expected to be paid to members who become disabled during the fiscal year). The June 30, 1998 report indicated that the normal cost for the System had declined to 0.61% of pay largely due to lower rates of disability(actual experience will not be reviewed/evaluated again for three years). Improved recovery rates as indicated in recent experience and an increase in the offset of benefits paid by Worker's Compensation also provided for a slight decrease in the normal cost rate. Of the total normal cost of 0.61%, the normal cost for life insurance benefits was 0.25% (net of the expected favorable experience dividend) and the disability benefit normal cost was 0.36%. The cost of life insurance benefits is dependent on the rates negotiated with the insurance company, which tend to be short in duration. We wouldn't expect a significant change in the rates, but over the long term there is no guarantee that costs will remain at the current level of 0.25% of payroll. In the 1996 and 1997 valuations, the total normal cost rate was 0.69% and 0.66% of payroll respectively and even when the overfunding was taken into account, the actuarial contribution rate was 0.66% and 0.62%. This is the first year the valuation

has indicated the statutory rate for the Death and Disability Program is not below the actuarial recommended rate.

Some of the alternatives to "using" the overfunding cause some concern on our behalf. The reasons are discussed below.

(1) Improve benefits.

Because the normal cost rate is so close to the statutory contribution rate, we would be concerned with any significant increase in the benefits. Such a change would be expected to permanently increase the long term normal cost rate. Once the current overfunding of the Reserve was exhausted, the statutory contribution rate would be insufficient to provide the benefits of the Program.

(2) Reduce the Statutory Contribution Rate to 0.55% of Payroll

Although the current actuarial valuation indicates an actuarial rate of 0.55% of payroll, this is based on the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation process and is dependent on the continued existence of an overfunded reserve. Adverse experience or changes in actuarial assumptions in the future could change the recommended contribution rate above the current 0.55% rate. This is the first time in the past three years that the actuarial rate has been below the statutory rate and it seems premature to reduce the contribution rate on that basis. We note that in the prior two years when the actuarial rate was above the statutory rate no action was taken to increase the rate. Furthermore, we expect it would be difficult to increase the rate back to 0.60%, if necessary, once it has been decreased.

(3) Reallocate the overfunding for another use.

We had not directly considered this alternative as the current law does not seem to allow it. It has the advantage of not altering the long term normal cost rate of the Program and not permanently decreasing the employer contribution rate. However, the bottom line is the favorable experience of the recent past is being removed from the Death and Disability Program and diverted for another use. Actuarial assumptions are not expected to be exactly met in each year, but rather to represent the average long term experience under the Program. To the extent there are gains in the funding of the Program, they may be needed in the future to offset experience less favorable than expected.

Another concern is that if assets are moved to the Retirement System, those assets cannot be moved back to the Death and Disability Program if the need should arise. This action would be an irrevocable transfer of assets. There is also some question of how the funds should be allocated among the various groups within the Retirement System.

If the Legislature takes action to withdraw any portion of the Group Insurance Reserve fund and moves it to the Retirement assets, we strongly suggest the action be taken to improve the Retirement System's funded status and not to decrease the employer contribution rate in the short term. Because the statutory contribution rate is less than the actuarial rate, we would discourage any action to reduce the actual contributions scheduled to be made to the Retirement Fund.

One possibility is to consider moving only part of the excess funding, thereby leaving some of the past favorable experience with the Death and Disability Program for use in future years.

Although \$50 million of excess funding sounds like a large amount, it must be kept in context by measuring the total assets and liabilities of KPERS. As of June 30, 1998 the following summarizes KPERS assets and liabilities:

	Market Value	Actuarial Value	Actuarial Liability	Unfunded Liability
Retirement System	\$8,684	\$7,749	\$9,340	\$1,591
Death and Disability Program	181	N/A	130	(51)*
TOTAL	\$8,865	N/A	\$9,470	\$1,540

*Based on market value of assets

In conclusion, there are several options available. The most conservative option is to make no change in the benefits or funding of the Death and Disability Program. Other options can be considered, but the long term implications on the funding of the Program should be taken into account. If we may be of further assistance in evaluating potential changes to the Program, please contact us.

Sincerely,



David P. Hayes, F.S.A.
Consulting Actuary



Patrice A. Beckham, F.S.A.
Consulting Actuary



Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

April 28, 1999

Representative Phill Kline, Chair
House Appropriations Committee
Room 514 South
Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Kline:

Yesterday I had the opportunity to appear before the House Appropriations Committee to address the funding status of the Retirement System's Death and Disability Benefits Program. During the course of my testimony, questions arose about the Retirement System's non-use of two funds created by 1998 Senate Bill No. 382 and the full disclosure of the financial aspects of the Death and Disability Benefits Program. In the paragraphs that follow, I will attempt to clarify the record.

All revenues and expenditures for the Death and Disability Benefits Program have historically been made through the State Treasurer, processed by the Division of Accounts and Reports, captured by the Retirement System's accounting system and by the Division of Accounts and Reports' accounting system (STARS), audited by a public accounting firm under contract to the Legislative Division of Post Audit, and reflected in the audited financial statements contained in the Retirement System's Annual Report. The Retirement System maintains a separate accounting system because it is required by law to comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The State's STARS accounting system is based on the modified accrual method and is only now about to be converted to the full accrual method mandated by GAAP. The transactions recorded in the Retirement System's accounting system are reconciled monthly with the STARS system and both are audited annually by public accounting firms under contract with the Legislative Division of Post Audit. The KPERs accounting system has always contained separate accounts and reserves for group life and disability premiums and expenses as well as for optional group life insurance premiums.

The Retirement System has traditionally processed all Death and Disability Benefit Program transactions through KPERs Fund 7002. This practice has continued to the present date. However, 1998 Senate Bill No. 382 created two differently named funds for such transactions: the Group Insurance Reserve Fund and the Optional Death and Benefit Reserve Fund. Unfortunately, the Retirement System, through an administrative oversight, has continued to utilize the traditional KPERs Fund 7002. Although the new funds were added to the State's Chart of Accounts, the Division of Accounts and Reports and the Division of the Budget have also continued to use the traditional KPERs Fund 7002. Please be advised that the Retirement System has initiated steps to correct this technical

Representative Phill Kline

April 28, 1999

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reporting problem by preparing journal vouchers transferring all Fiscal Year 1999 transactions under the Life and Disability Benefits Program to the new funds. I apologize for any difficulties that this reporting confusion may have caused.

The Retirement System, as directed by statute, provides a package of benefits that includes basic group life insurance, long term disability coverage, and optional group life insurance. The optional group life insurance program is totally funded by employee contributions; the other two programs are funded through the statutory employer contributions of 0.6 percent of covered compensation. The Security Benefit Group (SBG) administers all three programs, under a contract with the Retirement System. The Board of Trustees chose SBG after an extensive Request for Proposals bidding process. The contract can be terminated on short notice, without cause, by the Retirement System. The three components of the Death and Disability Benefits Program are detailed below.

The **long term disability program** is self-insured. The Retirement System processes a monthly advance to SBG based on a calculation (Attachment A) of the additional funds that will be needed for the next 30-day period for the disability payments to KPERs members. KPERs paid a total of \$25,400,000 to SBG for this purpose in Fiscal Year 1998 (Attachment B). In addition, the contract with SBG calls for administrative services fees that include a basic monthly fee of \$4,000, a \$70 fee per new claim, and a \$8.00 per check fee. Fiscal Year 1998 administrative service fees of \$340,196.16 are summarized in Attachment C.

The **basic group life insurance plan** is an employer paid term life insurance policy that covers all active KPERs members. The SBG contract specifies the following rates and fees for Fiscal Year 1998:

- Premiums @ \$.270 / member / \$1,000 annual salary for the insured death benefit of 150 percent of annual salary;
- Retention charges @ 2.75 percent of the life insurance premium as a fee for expenses and risk charges; and
- Conversion charges of \$65 / \$1,000 of coverage converted by members after a qualifying event.

SBG provides an annual *Statement of Accounting* detailing the financial experience of the basic group life insurance plan. The statement of accounting provides information for premiums, interest crediting, mortality, claims paid, pending and unrevealed claims, conversion charges, expense and risk charges, and contingency reserve balances. The statement of accounting for the year ended June 30, 1998 (Attachment D), indicates that total premiums accrued were \$11,739,640.66 and that SBG paid KPERs a contingency reserve dividend of \$1,315,365.95. This statement shows an increase in the contingency reserve as of June 30, 1998 of \$1,634,099.51 to the beginning balance of \$1,315,365.95, yielding an ending balance of \$2,949,465.44. The basic group life insurance plan is a participating plan; the total claims experience is factored into the contingency reserve calculations. The balance at year end is used to reduce current year expenditures in

Representative Phill Kline

April 28, 1999

Page 3

compliance with GAAP. The contingency reserve balance has the effect of reducing the expense of the basic life insurance program as reflected in the KPERS financial statements. The full contingency reserve balance as of June 30, 1998, \$2,949,465.44, has been refunded.

The employers contributed \$24,173,871 for the Group Life and Disability Benefits Program in Fiscal Year 1998, as detailed on the *Schedule of Contributions*, page 36 of the *KPERS Annual Report* (Attachment E). Total State/School Insurance contributions were \$16,906,561. The Group Insurance Reserve had an ending balance of \$180,994.742 as of June 10, 1998. See page 30 of the *KPERS Annual Report* (Attachment F).

The **optional group life insurance program** is an employee paid, group term insurance plan with coverage provided by SBG. KPERS provides administrative services related to enrollment and collection of premiums from employees. Essentially, KPERS employers collect optional insurance premiums through employee payroll deductions and remit the premiums to KPERS on a regular basis. KPERS then transfers the premiums to SBG. During Fiscal Year 1998, KPERS collected \$4,690,913 in premiums from employees, page 36 of the *KPERS Annual Report* (Attachment E), transferring \$4,594,737 to SBG and retaining \$96,175 in administrative fees for this program, as per the contract. Accordingly, the Optional Term Life Insurance Reserve had a zero balance at fiscal year end.

I trust that this explanation will assist in clearing up some of the confusion concerning the operating results of the KPERS Life and Disability Benefits Program. Should there be any further questions, staff are always available.

The Board of Trustees and staff of the Retirement System are committed to the full public disclosure of timely and accurate performance and operating results. Our efforts to fulfill this commitment are unparalleled in the public pension arena. No large public pension plan discloses the detailed aspects of its operations to the extent practiced by KPERS. The Retirement System's website, www.kpers.org, has no rivals. We are proud of this commitment and remain dedicated to maintaining our leadership position.

Thank you for your interest in the Retirement System.

Sincerely,



Meredith Williams
Executive Secretary

cc: Members, House Appropriations Committee

Attachments

**KANSAS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ONLY
CALCULATION OF ADDITIONAL DEPOSIT
FOR JUNE 1, 1998**

Average paid claims (last six months)	x	\$2,101,331 1.0	
30 day estimate	=		\$2,101,331
April balance		\$130,072	
May deposit	+	1,900,000	
May paid claims (est.)	-	2,101,331	
May balance (est.)	=		-(71,259)
Additional deposit			\$2,172,590
		Ask for:	\$2,200,000

**Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
Monthly Advances for Disability Claims
July 1, 1997 Through June 30, 1998**

<u>Month</u>	<u>Voucher</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Jul-97	V9800001	\$ 2,200,000.00
Aug-97	V9800028	2,000,000.00
Sep-97	V9800051	2,200,000.00
Oct-97	V9800075	2,100,000.00
Nov-97	V9800107	2,100,000.00
Dec-97	V9800126	2,100,000.00
Jan-98	V9800154	2,300,000.00
Feb-98	V9800180	2,300,000.00
Mar-98	V9800207	1,800,000.00
Apr-98	V9800237	2,200,000.00
May-98	V9800268	1,900,000.00
Jun-98	V9800298	2,200,000.00
Total Advances		\$ <u>25,400,000.00</u>

**Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
Administrative Expenses (ASO)
July 1, 1997 Through June 30, 1998**

<u>Month</u>	<u>Voucher</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Jul-97	V9800029	\$ 26,379.75
Aug-97	V9800055	26,891.07
Sep-97	V9800073	29,742.79
*	V9800086	2,610.00
Oct-97	V9800102	28,739.60
Nov-97	V9800120	30,279.00
Dec-97	V9800147	28,343.35
Jan-98	V9800172	28,629.00
Feb-98	V9800201	26,695.00
Mar-98	V9800229	27,981.65
Apr-98	V9800249	26,441.00
May-98	V9800283	29,507.53
Jun-98	V9800283	27,956.42
Total ASO Fees		\$ <u>340,196.16</u>

* Adjustment July-August 1996

**KANSAS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
BASIC PLAN
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING
JULY 1, 1997 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1998**

	TOTALS
(1) PREMIUMS ACCRUED	11,739,640.66
(2) INTEREST ADDED	217,033.91
(3) MORTALITY AND OTHER CLAIM CHARGES INCURRED	
(a) CLAIMS PAID	8,661,687.00
(b) INCREASE IN PENDING AND UNREVEALED CLAIMS AS OF 6/30/98	(99,948.00)
(c) CONVERSION CHARGES PAID	106,720.70
(d) TOTAL CLAIMS AND OTHER MORTALITY CHARGES	8,668,459.70
(4) EXPENSES AND RISK CHARGES	338,749.43
(5) DIVIDENDS PAID	1,315,365.93
(6) INTEREST PAID OR PAYABLE	0.00
(7) INCREASE IN PREMIUM STABILIZATION RESERVE	0.00
(8) INCREASE IN CONTINGENCY RESERVE	1,634,099.51

KANSAS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Schedule of Contributions
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1998

Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

State / School Contributions

Members	\$116,806,639	
Employers	91,055,406	
Insurance	<u>16,906,561</u>	

Total State / School Contributions		\$224,768,606
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Local Contributions

Members	33,575,893	
Employers	16,271,181	
Insurance	<u>4,695,651</u>	

Total Local Contributions		54,542,725
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State Contributions - KPERS TIAA

Employers	3,483,139	
Insurance	<u>2,501,658</u>	

Total KPERS TIAA Contributions		<u>5,984,797</u>
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Total Contributions -

Kansas Public Employees Retirement System		\$285,296,128
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Kansas Police and Firemen's System

State Contributions

Members	1,733,260	
Employers	<u>2,849,540</u>	

Total State Contributions		4,582,800
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Local Contributions

Members	16,265,500	
Employers	<u>26,604,420</u>	

Total Local Contributions		<u>42,869,920</u>
---------------------------	--	-------------------

Total Contributions -

Kansas Police and Firemen's System		47,452,720
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Kansas Retirement System for Judges

State Contributions

Members	882,381	
Employers	2,667,687	
Insurance	<u>70,001</u>	

Total State Contributions		<u>3,620,069</u>
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Total Contributions -

Kansas Retirement System for Judges		3,620,069
--	--	-----------

Optional Life Insurance

Member Contributions

State Employees	2,808,820	
Local Employees	<u>1,882,093</u>	

Total Contributions		<u>4,690,913</u>
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Total Contributions -

Optional Life Insurance		<u>4,690,913</u>
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GRAND TOTAL - ALL CONTRIBUTIONS

		<u><u>\$341,059,830</u></u>
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The Retirement Benefit Accumulation Reserve represents the accumulation of employer contributions, net investment income not credited to any other reserve, and the actuarially computed prior service liability not yet funded. The balance at June 30, 1998, was \$3,882,308,805. The unfunded liability was \$1,591,482,437.

The Retirement Benefit Payment Reserve represents the actuarially computed present value of future benefits for retired members plus interest credited for the current fiscal year, based upon information as of the preceding January 1. The balance at June 30, 1998, was \$3,831,990,246, and was fully funded.

The Group Insurance Reserve represents employer contributions, which pay 100 percent of the cost of group life insurance and long-term disability coverage. Insurance premiums and benefits consist of: (1) claims paid under the insurance contract; and (2) deposits made by the Retirement System to pay disability benefits to eligible participants. The balance at June 30, 1998, was \$180,994,742, and was fully funded.

The Expense Reserve represents an amount of investment income which is sufficient to maintain a year end account balance at two times the most recent fiscal year's administrative expense amount. The System's administrative expenses are charged to this reserve. The balance at June 30, 1998, was \$9,405,132, and was fully funded.

The Retirant Dividend Payment Reserve represents an amount which approximates the prior year's retirant dividend payment. Retirant dividend payments (the 13th check) are charged to this reserve. The balance at June 30, 1998, was \$9,566,213, and was fully funded.

I. Budget

The annual budget of the operations of the Retirement System is developed by the staff and approved by the Board of Trustees. It is sent to the State Budget Division for analysis and policy decisions and is included in the governor's budget message to the Legislature. The Legislature adopts appropriation and expenditure limitations. When that process is complete, the Retirement System has an approved budget.

NOTE 3 - Funding Policy

A. Funding

The law governing the Retirement System requires the actuary to make an annual valuation of the System's liabilities and reserves, and a determination of the contribution required to discharge the System's liabilities. The actuary then recommends to the System's Board of Trustees the employer contribution rates required to maintain the Retirement System on the actuarial reserve basis.

Every three years the actuary makes a general investigation of the actuarial experience under the System including mortality, retirement, and employment turnover. The actuary recommends actuarial tables for use in valuations and in calculating actuarial equivalent values based on such investigation. An actuarial

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HOUSE BILL NO. _____

By

AN ACT concerning early retirement incentive programs; amending K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 71-212 and 72-5395 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 71-212 is hereby amended to read as follows: 71-212. (a) The board of trustees of any community college may establish an early retirement incentive program for the benefit of the employees of the community college ~~for the purpose of reducing, in whole or in part, the penalty under the federal insurance contributions act or the Kansas public employees retirement system, or both,~~ for retirement of employees prior to the normal retirement age of 65 years. As used in this act, an "early retirement incentive program" is a program that provides cash payments, either in the form of a lump-sum payment at the beginning of the fiscal year, or in regular payments during the fiscal year. No payment pursuant to an early retirement incentive program as provided in this section shall be made prior to the retirement under the provisions of the Kansas public employees retirement system of any such employee of the community college. Commencing in the fiscal year that commenced in calendar year 1996 and at least once every three years thereafter, each board that has established or establishes an early retirement incentive program as provided in this section shall employ and pay an actuary who is a member of the American academy of actuaries and the society of actuaries and is an enrolled actuary under the employees retirement income security act to conduct an actuarial valuation of the liabilities of the program, except that the initial 1996 actuarial valuation shall not be required as provided in this section of any board that has conducted such an actuarial valuation of its early retirement incentive program within the preceding 18 months of the effective date of this act. Any early retirement incentive program established as provided in this section after the effective date of this act shall conduct the actuarial valuation as required in

this section within six months of such establishment and at least once every three years thereafter. Each actuarial valuation required by this section shall be reported to the joint committee on pensions, investments and benefits by such board.

(b) An early retirement incentive program established pursuant to subsection (a) prior to the effective date of this act is hereby declared valid.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 72-5395 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-5395. (a) The board of education of any school district may establish an early retirement incentive program for the benefit of the employees of the district ~~for the purpose of reducing, in whole or in part, the penalty under the federal insurance contributions act or the Kansas public employees retirement system, or both,~~ for retirement prior to the normal retirement age of 65 years. As used in this act, an "early retirement incentive program" is a program that provides cash payments, either in the form of a lump-sum payment at the beginning of the fiscal year, or in regular payments during the fiscal year. No payment pursuant to an early retirement incentive program as provided in this section shall be made prior to the retirement under the provisions of the Kansas public employees retirement system for any employee of the district. Commencing in the fiscal year that commenced in calendar year 1996 and at least once every three years thereafter, each board that has established or establishes an early retirement incentive program as provided in this section shall employ and pay an actuary who is a member of the American academy of actuaries and the society of actuaries and is an enrolled actuary under the employees retirement income security act to conduct an actuarial valuation of the liabilities of the program, except that the initial 1996 actuarial valuation shall not be required as provided in this section of any board that has conducted such an actuarial valuation of its early retirement incentive program within the preceding 18 months of the effective date of this act. Any early retirement incentive program established as provided in this

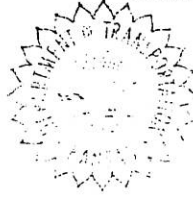
section after the effective date of this act shall conduct the actuarial valuation as required in this section within six months of such establishment and at least once every three years thereafter. Each actuarial valuation required by this section shall be reported to the joint committee on pensions, investments and benefits by such board.

(b) An early retirement incentive program established pursuant to subsection (a) prior to the effective date of this act is hereby declared valid.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 71-212 and 72-5395 are hereby repealed.

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

STATE OF KANSAS



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

E. Dean Carlson
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

Docking State Office Building
915 SW Harrison Street, Rm. 730
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1568
Ph. (785) 296-3461 FAX (785) 296-1095
TTY (785) 296-3585

Bill Graves
GOVERNOR

April 19, 1999

The Honorable «FN» «LN» «JR»
«TITLE», «DIST» District
«ADD1»
«CITY», Kansas «ZIP»

Dear «TITLE» «LN»:

I am sending you an advance copy of information that is being sent out to media across the state later this week. Enclosed you will find a news release that includes a list of projects that are currently unfunded and a map showing those projects. As you can see from the release, the purpose of this map is to alleviate any confusion as to what will happen if a new comprehensive transportation program is not passed.

Please note that this is not new information. The projects were included in the map handed out by Governor Graves in February and detailed in a list given out by KDOT shortly thereafter. This is simply a clearer view of what projects are currently funded and which ones are not.

I wanted you to have time to review this information before any questions started coming your way from media in your home district. I look forward to working with you when you return to the Capitol later this month.

Sincerely,

E. Dean Carlson
Secretary of Transportation

Enclosures

Attachment 7-1
House Appropriations Committee
April 27, 1999

NEWS RELEASE



Docking State Office Building Office of Public Information Topeka, Kansas 66612-1568

April 19, 1999

99-074

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 4/21/99

News Contact: Marty Matthews, (785) 296-3585

KDOT CLARIFIES TRANSPORTATION FUNDING QUESTIONS

Kansas Secretary of Transportation E. Dean Carlson is seeking to clarify what can be built, and what cannot, if the Kansas Legislature chooses not to enact a comprehensive transportation infrastructure plan. Today he released a list of projects that cannot move forward as anticipated without funding legislation.

The purpose of releasing the list and accompanying map is to end apparent misconceptions and confusion on the part of some lawmakers and the public regarding this issue.

"An 'extended interim plan' scenario included in some comparison charts has led some folks to think that all major modification and priority bridge projects will continue beyond 2002, even without legislation," Carlson said. "Not true. Without a comprehensive transportation program, KDOT won't be able to do much more than maintain existing highways."

---more---

NOTE: This information is available in alternative accessible formats. To obtain an alternative format, contact the KDOT Office of Public Information, Docking State Office Building, #754, Topeka, Kansas, 66612-1568 or phone (913) 296-3585 (Voice)/(TTY).

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Without a New CTP . . .
Projects Not Currently Funded That Were Included on the
Governor's Recommended Comprehensive Transportation Program Map
Major Modification Interstate and Non-Interstate and Priority Bridge Projects Only *

MM = Major Modification project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing roadway or reconstructing the roadway including shoulder improvements
 PB = Priority Bridge project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing bridge or bridge replacement

Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 31	Anderson	North Fork Little Osage River Drainage, east of US-59		PB
US 59	Anderson	South Fork Pottawatomie Creek Drainage, north of US-169		PB
K 7	Atchison	Deer Creek, north of Atchison		PB
US 160	Barber	Bitter Creek, east of Comanche-Barber County Line		PB
US 160	Barber	Cedar Creek, west of US-281		PB
K 4	Barton	Cow Creek, west of Claflin		PB
US 281	Barton	Cheyenne Bottom Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
K 7	Bourbon	Little Osage River, south of K-31		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Tennyson Creek, east of Bourbon-Allen County Line		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Walnut Creek, east of K-3		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Old US-69, east and south to South Jct US-69(Existing 4Lane)	1.5	MM
US 54	Bourbon	Ft Scott, east to Kansas-Missouri State Line	3.7	MM
US 69	Bourbon	North Jct US-54, north to Bourbon-Linn County Line (New 4Lane)	12.7	MM
US 75	Brown	East Jct US-36, north to north of Sabetha	7.5	MM
US 54	Butler	Augusta, east to east of K-96 (Existing 4Lane)	7.0	MM
US 54	Butler	BN Railroad over US-54 (EL), north of K-96	0.7	PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Cave Spring Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Walnut River Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 77	Butler	Cowley-Butler County Line, north to Augusta	13.9	MM
US 77	Butler	El Dorado, north to north of DeGraff	9.6	MM
US 77	Butler	North of DeGraff, north to Butler-Chase County Line	7.3	MM
K 196	Butler	Fourmile Creek, southeast of Harvey-Butler County Line		PB

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Without a New CTP . . .
**Projects Not Currently Funded That Were Included on the
 Governor's Recommended Comprehensive Transportation Program Map
 Major Modification Interstate and Non-Interstate and Priority Bridge Projects Only ***

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 PB = Priority Bridge project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing bridge or bridge replacement

Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
US 400	Butler	4.2 miles east of US-54, east 5.3 miles	5.3	MM
US 400	Butler	9.5 miles of US-54, east 7 miles	7.0	MM
US 69	Cherokee	Oklahoma-Kansas State Line, north to Columbus	11.9	MM
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Spring River, west of Kansas-Missouri State Line		PB
K 34	Clark	Bluff Creek Drainage, north of US-160 (Not on original Governor's map due to data error)		PB
US 160	Clark	Johnson Creek, east of Clark-Meade County Line		PB
K 15	Clay	Otter Creek, north of K-82		PB
US 24	Clay	Republican River, west of Clay Center		PB
K 80	Clay	Huntress Creek, west of K-15		PB
US 81	Cloud	North of Concorida, north to Cloud-Republic County Line (New 4Lane)	3.0	MM
I 35	Coffey	Lyon-Coffey County Line, east to east of K-131	5.5	MM
I 35	Coffey	East of K-131, east to west of US-75	6.4	MM
I 35	Coffey	West of US-75, northeast to Coffey-Osage County Line	1.4	MM
US 75	Coffey	Neosho River, north of K-57		PB
US 75	Coffey	Approx. 5 miles north of New Strawn, north to south of I-35	5.0	MM
US 160	Comanche	Kiowa Creek, east of Protection		PB
US 160	Comanche	Cavalry Creek, east of Protection		PB
US 160	Comanche	Mule Creek, west of Comanche-Barber County Line		PB
K 15	Cowley	Grouse Creek, north of Dexter		PB
US 77	Cowley	Ark City, north to Walnut River in Winfield (Existing 4Lane)	8.9	MM
K 7	Crawford	Cherokee-Crawford County Line, north to K-126	5.0	MM
K 7	Crawford	K-126, north to Girard	6.5	MM
K 7	Crawford	West Fork Dry Wood Creek, north of Farlington		PB

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Without a New CTP . . .
Projects Not Currently Funded That Were Included on the
Governor's Recommended Comprehensive Transportation Program Map
Major Modification Interstate and Non-Interstate and Priority Bridge Projects Only *

MM = Major Modification project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing roadway or reconstructing the roadway including shoulder improvements
 PB = Priority Bridge project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing bridge or bridge replacement

Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
US 69	Crawford	North Jct US-69 Bus, north to US-69 Bus (Arma)	8.1	MM
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek Drainage, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lime Creek, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek, west of K-7		PB
US 160	Crawford	Relocated North Jct US-69, east to Kansas-Missouri State Line	4.8	MM
K 383	Decatur	Jennings, northeast to Decatur-Norton County Line	6.8	MM
K 4	Dickinson	East Holland Creek, east of Carlton		PB
K 4	Dickinson	West Branch Turkey Creek, west of K-15		PB
K 15	Dickinson	Mud Creek Drainage, north of I-70		PB
I 70	Dickinson	Saline-Dickinson County Line, east to west of Abilene	8.2	MM
I 70	Dickinson	I-70 over Local Road, east of K-43		PB
K 197	Dickinson	Chapman Creek Drainage, west of K-15		PB
K 7	Doniphan	K-20, northeast to Troy	4.6	MM
K 20	Doniphan	Independence Creek Drainage, east of Brown-Doniphan County Line		PB
US 36	Doniphan	East of Wathena, east to Missouri River Bridge (New 4Lane)	4.0	MM
US 59	Douglas	Franklin-Douglas County Line, north to Lawrence (New 4Lane)	11.1	MM
US 50	Edwards	Ford-Edwards County Line, east to AT&SF Railroad Bridge in Kinsley	8.5	MM
US 56	Edwards	US-50, east to Kinsley	0.3	MM
K 99	Elk	Mound Branch, north of US-160		PB
K 99	Elk	Pawpaw Creek, north of Howard		PB
K 99	Elk	North of Howard, north to Elk-Greenwood County Line	8.9	MM
US 160	Elk	Caney River, east of Cowley-Elk County Line		PB
US 160	Elk	Caney River Drainage, east of Cowley-Elk County Line		PB
US 160	Elk	Stream, east of K-99		PB
US 160	Elk	Hitchen Creek, east of Longton		PB
US 183	Ellis	Hays, north to Ellis-Rooks County Line	16.5	MM

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Without a New CTP . . .

Projects Not Currently Funded That Were Included on the

Governor's Recommended Comprehensive Transportation Program Map

Major Modification Interstate and Non-Interstate and Priority Bridge Projects Only *

MM = Major Modification project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing roadway or reconstructing the roadway including shoulder improvements
 PB = Priority Bridge project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing bridge or bridge replacement

Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 14	Ellsworth	Oxide Creek, southeast of K-156		PB
K 140	Ellsworth	Alum Creek, east of K-111 (Not on original Governor's map due to data error)		PB
K 156	Ellsworth	Plum Creek, northeast of Holyrood		PB
K 156	Ellsworth	Holyrood, northeast to K-14	12.7	MM
US 50	Finney	East of Garden City, southeast to Finney-Gray County Line	10.0	MM
K 34	Ford	St Louis-South Western Railroad over K-34 in Bucklin		PB
US 50	Ford	Dodge City, east to US-56/US-50B	4.1	MM
US 400	Ford	Arkansas River Drainage, west of US-283 Bus in Dodge City		PB
I 35	Franklin	North of K-68, northeast 7.3 miles	7.3	MM
US 59	Franklin	Ottawa, north to Franklin-Douglas County Line (New 4Lane)	7.3	MM
K 18	Geary	North of East Jct I-70, northeast to Geary-Riley County Line (New 4Lane)	2.7	MM
US 77	Geary	US-77 over Union Pacific Railroad, south of I-70		PB
K 23	Gove	Hackberry Creek, south of Gove		PB
K 23	Gove	Hackberry Creek Drainage, south of Gove		PB
US 24	Graham	South Fork Solomon River Drainage, east of K-18		PB
US 283	Graham	Curb and Gutter in Hill City, north to Graham-Norton County Line	13.5	MM
K 27	Greeley	Tribune, north to Greeley-Wallace County Line	15.9	MM
US 54	Greenwood	Verdigris River, west of Greenwood-Woodson County Line		PB
K 57	Greenwood	Halderman Creek Drainage, east of Madison		PB
K 57	Greenwood	Halderman Creek, east of Madison		PB
K 99	Greenwood	Elk-Greenwood County Line, north 0.8 mile	0.8	MM
K 99	Greenwood	Fall River Drainage, south of US-54		PB
K 99	Greenwood	Homer Creek Drainage, north of US-54		PB
K 99	Greenwood	Onion Creek, north of Hamilton		PB
K 99	Greenwood	Willow Creek, north of Hamilton		PB
K 2	Harper	Little Sandy Creek, east of Barber-Harper County Line		PB
K 44	Harper	Bluff Creek Drainage, east edge of Anthony		PB

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Without a New CTP . . .
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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 44	Harper	Rock Creek, east of Anthony		PB
K 44	Harper	Silver Creek Drainage, east of Anthony		PB
K 44	Harper	Silver Creek, east of Anthony		PB
I 135	Harvey	North of K-15, northwest to Harvey-McPherson County Line	8.0	MM
K 156	Hodgeman	Buckner Creek, west of Hodgeman-Pawnee County Line		PB
K 156	Hodgeman	Buckner Creek Drainage, west of Hodgeman-Pawnee County Line		PB
K 4	Jefferson	Delaware River, northeast of K-16		PB
K 92	Jefferson	Prairie Creek, west of Jefferson-Leavenworth County Line		PB
K 192	Jefferson	Crooked Creek, east of US-59		PB
US 36	Jewell	K-128, east to Mankato	6.9	MM
US 36	Jewell	Mankato, east to 4.7 miles east of K-14	9.0	MM
US 56	Johnson	Martin Creek, east of Douglas-Johnson County Line		PB
I 435	Johnson	US-169, west to west of US-69	2.4	MM
K 17	Kingman	Smoots Creek, north of US-54		PB
US 54	Kingman	Kingman, east to east of K-17 (Existing 4Lane)	9.1	MM
US 166	Labette	Neosho River, east of US-59		PB
K 32	Leavenworth	Stranger Creek, east of Linwood		PB
US 73	Leavenworth	Threemile Creek, north of K-92		PB
K 14	Lincoln	Battle Creek, north of K-18		PB
K 14	Lincoln	Rattlesnake Creek, north of K-284		PB
K 7	Linn	Little Sugar Creek, north of K-52 at Mound City		PB
US 69	Linn	Bourbon-Linn County Line, north to K-239 (New 4Lane)	2.0	MM
US 69	Linn	South of K-239, north to North Jct K-52 (New 4Lane)	13.9	MM
US 69	Linn	North Jct K-52, north to Linn-Miami County Line (New 4Lane)	9.2	MM
I 35	Lyon	East of K-130, east to Lyon-Coffey County Line	0.9	MM
US 50	Lyon	US-50 over AT&SF Railroad and two Streets, east of K-99		PB
K 99	Lyon	Elm Creek, south of Lyon-Wabaunsee County Line		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 31	Anderson	North Fork Little Osage River Drainage, east of US-59		PB
US 59	Anderson	South Fork Pottawatomie Creek Drainage, north of US-169		PB
K 7	Atchison	Deer Creek, north of Atchison		PB
US 160	Barber	Bitter Creek, east of Comanche-Barber County Line		PB
US 160	Barber	Cedar Creek, west of US-281		PB
K 4	Barton	Cow Creek, west of Claflin		PB
US 281	Barton	Cheyenne Bottom Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
K 7	Bourbon	Little Osage River, south of K-31		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Tennyson Creek, east of Bourbon-Allen County Line		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Walnut Creek, east of K-3		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Old US-69, east and south to South Jct US-69(Existing 4Lane)	1.5	MM
US 54	Bourbon	Ft Scott, east to Kansas-Missouri State Line	3.7	MM
US 69	Bourbon	North Jct US-54, north to Bourbon-Linn County Line (New 4Lane)	12.7	MM
US 75	Brown	East Jct US-36, north to north of Sabetha	7.5	MM
US 54	Butler	Augusta, east to east of K-96 (Existing 4Lane)	7.0	MM
US 54	Butler	BN Railroad over US-54 (EL), north of K-96	0.7	PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Cave Spring Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Walnut River Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 77	Butler	Cowley-Butler County Line, north to Augusta	13.9	MM
US 77	Butler	El Dorado, north to north of DeGraff	9.6	MM
US 77	Butler	North of DeGraff, north to Butler-Chase County Line	7.3	MM
K 196	Butler	Fourmile Creek, southeast of Harvey-Butler County Line		PB

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 PB = Priority Bridge project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing bridge or bridge replacement

Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
US 400	Butler	4.2 miles east of US-54, east 5.3 miles	5.3	MM
US 400	Butler	9.5 miles of US-54, east 7 miles	7.0	MM
US 69	Cherokee	Oklahoma-Kansas State Line, north to Columbus	11.9	MM
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Spring River, west of Kansas-Missouri State Line		PB
K 34	Clark	Bluff Creek Drainage, north of US-160 (Not on original Governor's map due to data error)		PB
US 160	Clark	Johnson Creek, east of Clark-Meade County Line		PB
K 15	Clay	Otter Creek, north of K-82		PB
US 24	Clay	Republican River, west of Clay Center		PB
K 80	Clay	Huntress Creek, west of K-15		PB
US 81	Cloud	North of Concorida, north to Cloud-Republic County Line (New 4Lane)	3.0	MM
I 35	Coffey	Lyon-Coffey County Line, east to east of K-131	5.5	MM
I 35	Coffey	East of K-131, east to west of US-75	6.4	MM
I 35	Coffey	West of US-75, northeast to Coffey-Osage County Line	1.4	MM
US 75	Coffey	Neosho River, north of K-57		PB
US 75	Coffey	Approx. 5 miles north of New Strawn, north to south of I-35	5.0	MM
US 160	Comanche	Kiowa Creek, east of Protection		PB
US 160	Comanche	Cavalry Creek, east of Protection		PB
US 160	Comanche	Mule Creek, west of Comanche-Barber County Line		PB
K 15	Cowley	Grouse Creek, north of Dexter		PB
US 77	Cowley	Ark City, north to Walnut River in Winfield (Existing 4Lane)	8.9	MM
K 7	Crawford	Cherokee-Crawford County Line, north to K-126	5.0	MM
K 7	Crawford	K-126, north to Girard	6.5	MM
K 7	Crawford	West Fork Dry Wood Creek, north of Farlington		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
US 69	Crawford	North Jct US-69 Bus, north to US-69 Bus (Arma)	8.1	MM
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek Drainage, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lime Creek, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek, west of K-7		PB
US 160	Crawford	Relocated North Jct US-69, east to Kansas-Missouri State Line	4.8	MM
K 383	Decatur	Jennings, northeast to Decatur-Norton County Line	6.8	MM
K 4	Dickinson	East Holland Creek, east of Carlton		PB
K 4	Dickinson	West Branch Turkey Creek, west of K-15		PB
K 15	Dickinson	Mud Creek Drainage, north of I-70		PB
I 70	Dickinson	Saline-Dickinson County Line, east to west of Abilene	8.2	MM
I 70	Dickinson	I-70 over Local Road, east of K-43		PB
K 197	Dickinson	Chapman Creek Drainage, west of K-15		PB
K 7	Doniphan	K-20, northeast to Troy	4.6	MM
K 20	Doniphan	Independence Creek Drainage, east of Brown-Doniphan County Line		PB
US 36	Doniphan	East of Wathena, east to Missouri River Bridge (New 4Lane)	4.0	MM
US 59	Douglas	Franklin-Douglas County Line, north to Lawrence (New 4Lane)	11.1	MM
US 50	Edwards	Ford-Edwards County Line, east to AT&SF Railroad Bridge in Kinsley	8.5	MM
US 56	Edwards	US-50, east to Kinsley	0.3	MM
K 99	Elk	Mound Branch, north of US-160		PB
K 99	Elk	Pawpaw Creek, north of Howard		PB
K 99	Elk	North of Howard, north to Elk-Greenwood County Line	8.9	MM
US 160	Elk	Caney River, east of Cowley-Elk County Line		PB
US 160	Elk	Caney River Drainage, east of Cowley-Elk County Line		PB
US 160	Elk	Stream, east of K-99		PB
US 160	Elk	Hitchen Creek, east of Longton		PB
US 183	Ellis	Hays, north to Ellis-Rooks County Line	16.5	MM

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 44	Harper	Rock Creek, east of Anthony		PB
K 44	Harper	Silver Creek Drainage, east of Anthony		PB
K 44	Harper	Silver Creek, east of Anthony		PB
I 135	Harvey	North of K-15, northwest to Harvey-McPherson County Line	8.0	MM
K 156	Hodgeman	Buckner Creek, west of Hodgeman-Pawnee County Line		PB
K 156	Hodgeman	Buckner Creek Drainage, west of Hodgeman-Pawnee County Line		PB
K 4	Jefferson	Delaware River, northeast of K-16		PB
K 92	Jefferson	Prairie Creek, west of Jefferson-Leavenworth County Line		PB
K 192	Jefferson	Crooked Creek, east of US-59		PB
US 36	Jewell	K-128, east to Mankato	6.9	MM
US 36	Jewell	Mankato, east to 4.7 miles east of K-14	9.0	MM
US 56	Johnson	Martin Creek, east of Douglas-Johnson County Line		PB
I 435	Johnson	US-169, west to west of US-69	2.4	MM
K 17	Kingman	Smoots Creek, north of US-54		PB
US 54	Kingman	Kingman, east to east of K-17 (Existing 4Lane)	9.1	MM
US 166	Labette	Neosho River, east of US-59		PB
K 32	Leavenworth	Stranger Creek, east of Linwood		PB
US 73	Leavenworth	Threemile Creek, north of K-92		PB
K 14	Lincoln	Battle Creek, north of K-18		PB
K 14	Lincoln	Rattlesnake Creek, north of K-284		PB
K 7	Linn	Little Sugar Creek, north of K-52 at Mound City		PB
US 69	Linn	Bourbon-Linn County Line, north to K-239 (New 4Lane)	2.0	MM
US 69	Linn	South of K-239, north to North Jct K-52 (New 4Lane)	13.9	MM
US 69	Linn	North Jct K-52, north to Linn-Miami County Line (New 4Lane)	9.2	MM
I 35	Lyon	East of K-130, east to Lyon-Coffey County Line	0.9	MM
US 50	Lyon	US-50 over AT&SF Railroad and two Streets, east of K-99		PB
K 99	Lyon	Elm Creek, south of Lyon-Wabaunsee County Line		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 130	Lyon	Neosho River, north of Hartford		PB
K 15	Marion	North Cottonwood River, south of Durham		PB
US 56	Marion	South City Limits Lincolnville, north to Marion-Dickinson County Line	8.4	MM
US 77	Marion	Butler-Marion County Line, north 4.4 miles	4.4	MM
US 77	Marion	US-50, north to US-56/K-150	8.8	MM
K 9	Marshall	Johnson Fork, southwest of Frankfort		PB
K 9	Marshall	Black Vermillion River Drainage, west of Frankfort		PB
K 9	Marshall	Little Timber Creek, east of K-99		PB
K 9	Marshall	Oikierman Creek, west of K-87		PB
K 99	Marshall	Clear Fork Creek, north of Pottawatomie-Marshall County Line		PB
K 23	Meade	Crooked Creek, south of US-54		PB
K 23	Meade	Crooked Creek, north of K-98		PB
US 54	Meade	2Lane/4Lane, east to Spring Lake in Meade	0.7	MM
US 54	Meade	State Street in Meade, east to 4Lane divided/2Lane	1.3	MM
US 160	Meade	Seward-Meade County Line, east to West Jct US-54	3.8	MM
K 68	Miami	South Wea Creek, west of US-69		PB
US 69	Miami	Linn-Miami County Line, north 4.6 miles (New 4Lane)	4.6	MM
US 69	Miami	4.6 miles north Linn-Miami County Line, north to 2Lane/4Lane Divided (New 4Lane)	10.9	MM
US 69	Miami	2Lane/4Lane Divided, north to 5.9 miles north of K-68 (Existing 4Lane)	6.5	MM
US 169	Miami	Southwest of K-7, northeast to southwest of K-263 (New 4Lane)	9.9	MM
US 169	Miami	Southwest of K-263, northeast to 2 Lane/4 Lane Divided (New 4Lane)	10.7	MM
K 14	Mitchell	Salt Creek, north of Lincoln-Mitchell County Line		PB
K 181	Mitchell	North Branch Spillman Creek Drainage, west of Hunter		PB
K 181	Mitchell	Clay Creek Drainage, south of Tipton		PB
US 160	Montgomery	Verdigris River Drainage, east of US-75		PB
US 169	Montgomery	2Lane/4Lane Divided, north to South Jct US-160 (Existing 4Lane)	1.1	MM
K 4	Morris	Clark Creek Drainage, east of US-77		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 31	Anderson	North Fork Little Osage River Drainage, east of US-59		PB
US 59	Anderson	South Fork Pottawatomie Creek Drainage, north of US-169		PB
K 7	Atchison	Deer Creek, north of Atchison		PB
US 160	Barber	Bitter Creek, east of Comanche-Barber County Line		PB
US 160	Barber	Cedar Creek, west of US-281		PB
K 4	Barton	Cow Creek, west of Claflin		PB
US 281	Barton	Cheyenne Bottom Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
K 7	Bourbon	Little Osage River, south of K-31		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Tennyson Creek, east of Bourbon-Allen County Line		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Walnut Creek, east of K-3		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Old US-69, east and south to South Jct US-69(Existing 4Lane)	1.5	MM
US 54	Bourbon	Ft Scott, east to Kansas-Missouri State Line	3.7	MM
US 69	Bourbon	North Jct US-54, north to Bourbon-Linn County Line (New 4Lane)	12.7	MM
US 75	Brown	East Jct US-36, north to north of Sabetha	7.5	MM
US 54	Butler	Augusta, east to east of K-96 (Existing 4Lane)	7.0	MM
US 54	Butler	BN Railroad over US-54 (EL), north of K-96	0.7	PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Cave Spring Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Walnut River Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 77	Butler	Cowley-Butler County Line, north to Augusta	13.9	MM
US 77	Butler	El Dorado, north to north of DeGraff	9.6	MM
US 77	Butler	North of DeGraff, north to Butler-Chase County Line	7.3	MM
K 196	Butler	Fourmile Creek, southeast of Harvey-Butler County Line		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 130	Lyon	Neosho River, north of Hartford		PB
K 15	Marion	North Cottonwood River, south of Durham		PB
US 56	Marion	South City Limits Lincolnville, north to Marion-Dickinson County Line	8.4	MM
US 77	Marion	Butler-Marion County Line, north 4.4 miles	4.4	MM
US 77	Marion	US-50, north to US-56/K-150	8.8	MM
K 9	Marshall	Johnson Fork, southwest of Frankfort		PB
K 9	Marshall	Black Vermillion River Drainage, west of Frankfort		PB
K 9	Marshall	Little Timber Creek, east of K-99		PB
K 9	Marshall	Oikierman Creek, west of K-87		PB
K 99	Marshall	Clear Fork Creek, north of Pottawatomie-Marshall County Line		PB
K 23	Meade	Crooked Creek, south of US-54		PB
K 23	Meade	Crooked Creek, north of K-98		PB
US 54	Meade	2Lane/4Lane, east to Spring Lake in Meade	0.7	MM
US 54	Meade	State Street in Meade, east to 4Lane divided/2Lane	1.3	MM
US 160	Meade	Seward-Meade County Line, east to West Jct US-54	3.8	MM
K 68	Miami	South Wea Creek, west of US-69		PB
US 69	Miami	Linn-Miami County Line, north 4.6 miles (New 4Lane)	4.6	MM
US 69	Miami	4.6 miles north Linn-Miami County Line, north to 2Lane/4Lane Divided (New 4Lane)	10.9	MM
US 69	Miami	2Lane/4Lane Divided, north to 5.9 miles north of K-68 (Existing 4Lane)	6.5	MM
US 169	Miami	Southwest of K-7, northeast to southwest of K-263 (New 4Lane)	9.9	MM
US 169	Miami	Southwest of K-263, northeast to 2 Lane/4 Lane Divided (New 4Lane)	10.7	MM
K 14	Mitchell	Salt Creek, north of Lincoln-Mitchell County Line		PB
K 181	Mitchell	North Branch Spillman Creek Drainage, west of Hunter		PB
K 181	Mitchell	Clay Creek Drainage, south of Tipton		PB
US 160	Montgomery	Verdigris River Drainage, east of US-75		PB
US 169	Montgomery	2Lane/4Lane Divided, north to South Jct US-160 (Existing 4Lane)	1.1	MM
K 4	Morris	Clark Creek Drainage, east of US-77		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 31	Anderson	North Fork Little Osage River Drainage, east of US-59		PB
US 59	Anderson	South Fork Pottawatomie Creek Drainage, north of US-169		PB
K 7	Atchison	Deer Creek, north of Atchison		PB
US 160	Barber	Bitter Creek, east of Comanche-Barber County Line		PB
US 160	Barber	Cedar Creek, west of US-281		PB
K 4	Barton	Cow Creek, west of Claflin		PB
US 281	Barton	Cheyenne Bottom Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek, south of Hoisington		PB
US 281	Barton	Blood Creek Drainage, south of Hoisington		PB
K 7	Bourbon	Little Osage River, south of K-31		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Tennyson Creek, east of Bourbon-Allen County Line		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Walnut Creek, east of K-3		PB
US 54	Bourbon	Old US-69, east and south to South Jct US-69(Existing 4Lane)	1.5	MM
US 54	Bourbon	Ft Scott, east to Kansas-Missouri State Line	3.7	MM
US 69	Bourbon	North Jct US-54, north to Bourbon-Linn County Line (New 4Lane)	12.7	MM
US 75	Brown	East Jct US-36, north to north of Sabetha	7.5	MM
US 54	Butler	Augusta, east to east of K-96 (Existing 4Lane)	7.0	MM
US 54	Butler	BN Railroad over US-54 (EL), north of K-96	0.7	PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Cave Spring Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Turkey Creek, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 54	Butler	Walnut River Drainage, (EL) north of K-96		PB
US 77	Butler	Cowley-Butler County Line, north to Augusta	13.9	MM
US 77	Butler	El Dorado, north to north of DeGraff	9.6	MM
US 77	Butler	North of DeGraff, north to Butler-Chase County Line	7.3	MM
K 196	Butler	Fourmile Creek, southeast of Harvey-Butler County Line		PB

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 PB = Priority Bridge project scopes include either rehabilitating the existing bridge or bridge replacement

Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
US 400	Butler	4.2 miles east of US-54, east 5.3 miles	5.3	MM
US 400	Butler	9.5 miles of US-54, east 7 miles	7.0	MM
US 69	Cherokee	Oklahoma-Kansas State Line, north to Columbus	11.9	MM
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Cherry Creek, east of Labette-Cherokee County Line		PB
K 96	Cherokee	Spring River, west of Kansas-Missouri State Line		PB
K 34	Clark	Bluff Creek Drainage, north of US-160 (Not on original Governor's map due to data error)		PB
US 160	Clark	Johnson Creek, east of Clark-Meade County Line		PB
K 15	Clay	Otter Creek, north of K-82		PB
US 24	Clay	Republican River, west of Clay Center		PB
K 80	Clay	Huntress Creek, west of K-15		PB
US 81	Cloud	North of Concorida, north to Cloud-Republic County Line (New 4Lane)	3.0	MM
I 35	Coffey	Lyon-Coffey County Line, east to east of K-131	5.5	MM
I 35	Coffey	East of K-131, east to west of US-75	6.4	MM
I 35	Coffey	West of US-75, northeast to Coffey-Osage County Line	1.4	MM
US 75	Coffey	Neosho River, north of K-57		PB
US 75	Coffey	Approx. 5 miles north of New Strawn, north to south of I-35	5.0	MM
US 160	Comanche	Kiowa Creek, east of Protection		PB
US 160	Comanche	Cavalry Creek, east of Protection		PB
US 160	Comanche	Mule Creek, west of Comanche-Barber County Line		PB
K 15	Cowley	Grouse Creek, north of Dexter		PB
US 77	Cowley	Ark City, north to Walnut River in Winfield (Existing 4Lane)	8.9	MM
K 7	Crawford	Cherokee-Crawford County Line, north to K-126	5.0	MM
K 7	Crawford	K-126, north to Girard	6.5	MM
K 7	Crawford	West Fork Dry Wood Creek, north of Farlington		PB

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Without a New CTP . . .
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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
US 69	Crawford	North Jct US-69 Bus, north to US-69 Bus (Arma)	8.1	MM
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek Drainage, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lime Creek, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek, west of K-7		PB
K 126	Crawford	Lightning Creek, west of K-7		PB
US 160	Crawford	Relocated North Jct US-69, east to Kansas-Missouri State Line	4.8	MM
K 383	Decatur	Jennings, northeast to Decatur-Norton County Line	6.8	MM
K 4	Dickinson	East Holland Creek, east of Carlton		PB
K 4	Dickinson	West Branch Turkey Creek, west of K-15		PB
K 15	Dickinson	Mud Creek Drainage, north of I-70		PB
I 70	Dickinson	Saline-Dickinson County Line, east to west of Abilene	8.2	MM
I 70	Dickinson	I-70 over Local Road, east of K-43		PB
K 197	Dickinson	Chapman Creek Drainage, west of K-15		PB
K 7	Doniphan	K-20, northeast to Troy	4.6	MM
K 20	Doniphan	Independence Creek Drainage, east of Brown-Doniphan County Line		PB
US 36	Doniphan	East of Wathena, east to Missouri River Bridge (New 4Lane)	4.0	MM
US 59	Douglas	Franklin-Douglas County Line, north to Lawrence (New 4Lane)	11.1	MM
US 50	Edwards	Ford-Edwards County Line, east to AT&SF Railroad Bridge in Kinsley	8.5	MM
US 56	Edwards	US-50, east to Kinsley	0.3	MM
K 99	Elk	Mound Branch, north of US-160		PB
K 99	Elk	Pawpaw Creek, north of Howard		PB
K 99	Elk	North of Howard, north to Elk-Greenwood County Line	8.9	MM
US 160	Elk	Caney River, east of Cowley-Elk County Line		PB
US 160	Elk	Caney River Drainage, east of Cowley-Elk County Line		PB
US 160	Elk	Stream, east of K-99		PB
US 160	Elk	Hitchen Creek, east of Longton		PB
US 183	Ellis	Hays, north to Ellis-Rooks County Line	16.5	MM

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 130	Lyon	Neosho River, north of Hartford		PB
K 15	Marion	North Cottonwood River, south of Durham		PB
US 56	Marion	South City Limits Lincolnville, north to Marion-Dickinson County Line	8.4	MM
US 77	Marion	Butler-Marion County Line, north 4.4 miles	4.4	MM
US 77	Marion	US-50, north to US-56/K-150	8.8	MM
K 9	Marshall	Johnson Fork, southwest of Frankfort		PB
K 9	Marshall	Black Vermillion River Drainage, west of Frankfort		PB
K 9	Marshall	Little Timber Creek, east of K-99		PB
K 9	Marshall	Oikierman Creek, west of K-87		PB
K 99	Marshall	Clear Fork Creek, north of Pottawatomie-Marshall County Line		PB
K 23	Meade	Crooked Creek, south of US-54		PB
K 23	Meade	Crooked Creek, north of K-98		PB
US 54	Meade	2Lane/4Lane, east to Spring Lake in Meade	0.7	MM
US 54	Meade	State Street in Meade, east to 4Lane divided/2Lane	1.3	MM
US 160	Meade	Seward-Meade County Line, east to West Jct US-54	3.8	MM
K 68	Miami	South Wea Creek, west of US-69		PB
US 69	Miami	Linn-Miami County Line, north 4.6 miles (New 4Lane)	4.6	MM
US 69	Miami	4.6 miles north Linn-Miami County Line, north to 2Lane/4Lane Divided (New 4Lane)	10.9	MM
US 69	Miami	2Lane/4Lane Divided, north to 5.9 miles north of K-68 (Existing 4Lane)	6.5	MM
US 169	Miami	Southwest of K-7, northeast to southwest of K-263 (New 4Lane)	9.9	MM
US 169	Miami	Southwest of K-263, northeast to 2 Lane/4 Lane Divided (New 4Lane)	10.7	MM
K 14	Mitchell	Salt Creek, north of Lincoln-Mitchell County Line		PB
K 181	Mitchell	North Branch Spillman Creek Drainage, west of Hunter		PB
K 181	Mitchell	Clay Creek Drainage, south of Tipton		PB
US 160	Montgomery	Verdigris River Drainage, east of US-75		PB
US 169	Montgomery	2Lane/4Lane Divided, north to South Jct US-160 (Existing 4Lane)	1.1	MM
K 4	Morris	Clark Creek Drainage, east of US-77		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 177	Morris	Munkers Creek, south of Morris-Geary County Line		PB
K 27	Morton	Elkhart, north to South Jct K-51 & Northeast Bypass	9.8	MM
US 56	Morton	West of Rolla, northeast to Morton-Stevens County Line	8.0	MM
K 9	Nemaha	South Branch Black Vermillion River Drainage, east of Marshall-Nemaha County Line		PB
K 9	Nemaha	South Branch Black Vermillion River Drainage, west of Centralia		PB
K 9	Nemaha	Illinois Creek, west of K-63		PB
K 39	Neosho	US-39 over BN-SF Railroad, in Chanute		PB
K 39	Neosho	Neosho River, east of Chanute		PB
US 59	Neosho	Labette Creek Drainage, north of Labette-Neosho County Line		PB
US 169	Neosho	South City Limits Thayer, north to north of K-47	6.1	MM
US 169	Neosho	4Lane Divided/2Lane, north to Neosho-Allen County Line	3.2	MM
K 96	Ness	North Fork Walnut Creek, west of Ness City		PB
K 96	Ness	North Fork Walnut Creek Drainage, west of US-283 in Ness City		PB
K 96	Ness	Long Branch, east of US-283		PB
K 96	Ness	Walnut Creek Drainage, west of Ness-Rush County Line		PB
US 36	Norton	Decatur-Norton County Line, east to West Jct K-383	9.5	MM
US 36	Norton	West Jct K-383, east to Norton	5.8	MM
US 36	Norton	US-36 over Railroad and Local Rd, east of US-283		PB
US 283	Norton	Graham-Norton County Line, northwest to West Jct K-9	6.0	MM
I 35	Osage	Coffey-Osage County Line, east to east of East Jct K-31	6.4	MM
US 56	Osage	Dragoon Creek Drainage, north of K-31		PB
US 24	Osborne	North Jct US-281, east to 2Lane/4Lane	6.9	MM
US 281	Osborne	South Fork Solomon River, south of US-24		PB
K 18	Ottawa	Antelope Creek, east of K-106		PB
K 156	Pawnee	Pawnee River Drainage, east of US-183		PB
K 16	Pottawatomie	Spring Creek, west of K-63		PB
K 63	Pottawatomie	Little Noxie Creek, north of Emmett		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 177	Morris	Munkers Creek, south of Morris-Geary County Line		PB
K 27	Morton	Elkhart, north to South Jct K-51 & Northeast Bypass	9.8	MM
US 56	Morton	West of Rolla, northeast to Morton-Stevens County Line	8.0	MM
K 9	Nemaha	South Branch Black Vermillion River Drainage, east of Marshall-Nemaha County Line		PB
K 9	Nemaha	South Branch Black Vermillion River Drainage, west of Centralia		PB
K 9	Nemaha	Illinois Creek, west of K-63		PB
K 39	Neosho	US-39 over BN-SF Railroad, in Chanute		PB
K 39	Neosho	Neosho River, east of Chanute		PB
US 59	Neosho	Labette Creek Drainage, north of Labette-Neosho County Line		PB
US 169	Neosho	South City Limits Thayer, north to north of K-47	6.1	MM
US 169	Neosho	4Lane Divided/2Lane, north to Neosho-Allen County Line	3.2	MM
K 96	Ness	North Fork Walnut Creek, west of Ness City		PB
K 96	Ness	North Fork Walnut Creek Drainage, west of US-283 in Ness City		PB
K 96	Ness	Long Branch, east of US-283		PB
K 96	Ness	Walnut Creek Drainage, west of Ness-Rush County Line		PB
US 36	Norton	Decatur-Norton County Line, east to West Jct K-383	9.5	MM
US 36	Norton	West Jct K-383, east to Norton	5.8	MM
US 36	Norton	US-36 over Railroad and Local Rd, east of US-283		PB
US 283	Norton	Graham-Norton County Line, northwest to West Jct K-9	6.0	MM
I 35	Osage	Coffey-Osage County Line, east to east of East Jct K-31	6.4	MM
US 56	Osage	Dragoon Creek Drainage, north of K-31		PB
US 24	Osborne	North Jct US-281, east to 2Lane/4Lane	6.9	MM
US 281	Osborne	South Fork Solomon River, south of US-24		PB
K 18	Ottawa	Antelope Creek, east of K-106		PB
K 156	Pawnee	Pawnee River Drainage, east of US-183		PB
K 16	Pottawatomie	Spring Creek, west of K-63		PB
K 63	Pottawatomie	Little Noxie Creek, north of Emmett		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 99	Pottawatomie	Rock Creek, south of Westmoreland		PB
K 99	Pottawatomie	Rock Creek Drainage, north of State Street in Westmoreland		PB
US 50	Reno	K-14, east to K-61	6.6	MM
US 50	Reno	East of K-96, east to west of K-61 (New 4Lane)	2.2	MM
US 81	Republic	Cloud-Republic County Line, north to Belleville Inspection Station (New 4Lane)	9.4	MM
US 81	Republic	Northeast of US-36, north to south of Kansas-Nebraska State Line (New 4Lane)	9.9	MM
K 139	Republic	South Fork Mill Creek, south of US-36		PB
US 56	Rice	Cow Creek, east of Barton-Rice County Line		PB
K 18	Riley	Geary-Riley County Line, northeast to 2Lane/4Lane divided (New 4Lane)	2.3	MM
K 18	Riley	K-18/K-113 Interchange in Manhattan		MM
K 18	Riley	K-18 over K-113 (NL) in Manhattan		PB
K 18	Riley	K-18 over K-113 (SL) in Manhattan		PB
US 77	Riley	Fancy Creek, north of K-16		PB
US 183	Rooks	Ellis-Rooks County Line, north to Plainville	6.2	MM
K 4	Rush	Big Timber Creek, north of McCracken		PB
K 96	Rush	Walnut Creek Drainage, east of Ness-Rush County Line		PB
US 281	Russell	Landon Creek, north of Barton-Russell County Line		PB
US 281	Russell	Smoky Hill River, north of Barton-Russell County Line		PB
K 4	Saline	East of North Jct I-135, east and north to K-104	2.5	MM
I 70	Saline	West of I-135/US-81, east to 6.2 miles west of Saline-Dickinson County Line	9.4	MM
I 70	Saline	6.2 miles west of Saline-Dickinson County Line, east to Saline-Dickinson County Line	6.2	MM
US 81	Saline	North of I-70/I-135, north to Saline-Ottawa County Line (Existing 4Lane)	5.8	MM
K 104	Saline	K-4, north and west to I-135	2.3	MM
US 54	Sedgwick	Kingman-Sedgwick County Line, east to east of K-163 (Existing 4Lane)	7.5	MM
US 81	Sedgwick	Cowskin Creek, north of Sumner-Sedgwick County Line		PB
K 96	Sedgwick	West of Maize Road, southeast to Wichita (Existing 4Lane)	6.3	MM
I 135	Sedgwick	North of Pawnee Street, north to Beginning of Viaduct	2.3	MM

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
I 135	Sedgwick	End Viaduct, north to north of 37th Street	2.6	MM
I 135	Sedgwick	North of 85th Street, north to Sedgwick-Harvey County Line	4.8	MM
US 54	Seward	Oklahoma-Kansas State Line, northeast to Western Ave in Liberal (New 4Lane)	3.7	MM
US 160	Seward	South Jct US-83, east to Seward-Meade County Line	12.9	MM
K 4	Shawnee	Mission Creek Drainage, northeast of Dover		PB
US 24	Shawnee	Union Pacific Railroad, west of US-24/US-75 Interchange (New 4Lane)		PB
I 70	Shawnee	Wabaunsee-Shawnee County Line, east to west of Valencia Road	3.7	MM
US 75	Shawnee	4-Lane/2-Lane, north to north of KTA (New 4Lane)	5.7	MM
US 75	Shawnee	North of Kansas River Bridge, north to northeast of US-24 (Existing 4Lane)	1.7	MM
US 75	Shawnee	Northwest 35th Street Interchange north of Topeka (Not on original Governor's map due to data error)		MM
US 75	Shawnee	Northwest 46th Street Interchange north of Topeka (Not on original Governor's map due to data error)		MM
K 23	Sheridan	Saline River, north of Gove-Sheridan County Line		PB
K 27	Sherman	Wallace-Sherman County Line, north 7.1 miles	7.1	MM
K 27	Sherman	7.1 miles north of Wallace-Sherman County Line, north to Goodland	6.1	MM
K 27	Stanton	Morton-Stanton County Line, north to South Jct US-160	12.1	MM
US 56	Stevens	Morton-Stevens County Line, east to Hugoton	11.4	MM
K 44	Sumner	Fall Creek, east of Harper-Sumner County Line		PB
K 53	Sumner	Arkansas River, west of Mulvane		PB
K 55	Sumner	Cowskin Creek, east of Belle Plaine		PB
K 25	Thomas	Kyle Railroad, north of US-24 at Colby		PB
K 25	Thomas	South Fork Sappa Creek, north of US-24		PB
US 283	Trego	Ness-Trego County Line, north 10 miles	10.0	MM
US 283	Trego	10 miles north Ness-Trego County Line, north to south of I-70	11.8	MM
K 4	Wabaunsee	Dragoon Creek Drainage, northeast of Eskridge		PB
I 70	Wabaunsee	East of K-30, east to Wabaunsee-Shawnee County Line	4.7	MM
K 99	Wabaunsee	Chicken Creek, north of K-31		PB
K 27	Wallace	Eagle Trail Creek, south of US-40 at Sharon Springs		PB

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Route	County	Location Description	Length (Mile)	Program Category
K 25	Wichita	Sand Creek, north of Kearny-Wichita County Line		PB
K 25	Wichita	Ladder Creek, north of K-96		PB
K 96	Wichita	White Woman Creek, east of Wichita-Greeley County Line		PB
US 75	Wilson	Approx. 5 miles north of US-400, north to Wilson-Woodson County Line	10.7	MM
I 35	Wyandotte	East of SW Boulevard, northeast to Kansas-Missouri State Line	1.7	MM
I 70	Wyandotte	West of I-635, east to east of I-635	1.3	MM
US 169	Wyandotte	US-169 over Union Pacific Railroad & Local Street, north of K-132		PB
I 635	Wyandotte	K-132, north to north of US-24	2.3	MM
I 635	Wyandotte	North of US-24 to Missouri River Bridge	2.9	MM

* Without additional resources only FY 2000 and FY 2001 Interim Projects can be funded. Beyond FY 2001, programmatic changes would have to be made including use of federal aid for Substantial Maintenance and minimal project scopes for any Major Modification and Priority Bridge Projects needed to use federal aid.

House Appropriations Committee Reductions or Adjustments
(All funds in millions)

1. (\$1.75) SGF, Physically disabled funding p. 1, #2
2. (\$.650) SGF, SRS MH/DD, find funds within existing resources p.1, #4
3. (\$.077) SGF, State hospital teacher salaries, p. 4, #2
4. (\$.263) SGF in FY 99, (\$.748) in FY 00, juvenile detention facilities education grant, p. 7, #3 (Bill currently in conference committee)
5. (\$.095) SGF, Judicial Center remodeling, p. 15, #7
6. (\$.128) SGF Judicial Center carpet, p.15, #8
7. (\$.400) SGF, Legislative pay, p. 22, #6
8. (\$.709) SGF, KBI Headquarters move, p. 34, #6
9. (\$.986) SGF in FY 99, Cedar Crest, p. 14, #5
10. (\$.622) SGF, Freeze CCRS lid at 1999 levels, capture growth
11. (\$8.0) SGF, KPERS, one year moratorium on SGF payment toward disability insurance fund, take \$23.0, spend remaining \$15.0 on one additional retirement benefit check
12. (\$.096) SGF, Education, Drug Free program

(\$14.524) TOTAL

ATTACHMENT 8
House APPROPRIATIONS
APRIL 27, 1999