

MINUTES OF THE SENATE TRANSPORTATION & TOURISM COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Senator Ben Vidricksen at 9:05 a.m. on January 26, 1999 in Room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Nancey Harrington

Committee staff present: Hank Avila, Legislative Research Department
Bruce Kinzie, Revisor of Statutes
Marian F. Holeman, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Michael Byington
Dave King
Lynn Stennett
Abby Baucom
Debra Bolton

Others attending: See attached list

Introduction of bills

Michael Byington, Director, Envision Governmental Affairs Office requested introduction of a bill concerning public transportation access to mall and shopping center parking lots (Attachment 1). Senator Goodwin moved to introduce the bill, Senator Jordan seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The Committee received a request to introduce a bill regarding front license plates for certain vehicles. There would be an additional \$2.00 fee to cover the cost of the additional plate and the act would not become effective until January 1, 2001 which coincides with the new issuance cycle. It would include passenger vehicles and trucks registered for under 12,000 lbs. Senator Goodwin moved to introduce the bill. Senator Gilstrap seconded the motion. Motion carried.

SB 52: An act concerning issuance of children's trust fund license plates

Dave King, Vice Chair - Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families presented an advisory perspective on the bill; introduced Lynn Stennett who spoke of the Children's Trust Fund Perspective; Abby Baucom who provided background on the research perspective; and Debra Bolton who laid out her community perspective (Attachment 2). Mr. King also introduced John Zutavern, Chair of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families.

Revisor Kinzie explained that the bill is modeled after the educational institution license plate bill. This particular bill is exempt from the provision of the personalized \$40.00 fee on other plates. The Children's Advisory Committee must pay for the initial silk screening for the plates and they must have a toll free number which county treasurers can use to answer any questions regarding purchase of the plates. Members discussed the fiscal note (Attachment 3) and why costs are primarily a one time item. Comments included support for this idea as being in keeping with the Governor's high priorities on children this year. The bill presents an opportune way to do more for children for a small amount of money and comes at a very good time to enhance children's initiatives. Also, funds generated by these license plates will be deposited into the trust fund and dispersed back to the community. Thus, they gain those funds as leverage funding for federal grants. Current statutes allow the trust fund to accept donations, but so far there have not been any.

Minutes - approval of

Senator Huelskamp moved to approve the minutes of January 20 and January 21, 1999 meetings. Senator Tyson seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:05 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for January 27, 1999.

SENATE TRANSPORTATION & TOURISM COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

DATE: JANUARY 26, 1999

NAME	REPRESENTING
Lynn Stennett	Children's Trust Fund
DAVE KING	" " "
Debra Bolton	Children's Trust Fund
Abby Baucom	Children's Trust Fund
JOHN ZUTAVERN	" " " GAC
Rick Scheibe	KDOR Vehicles
Sheila Walker	Kansas Dept. of Revenue
Alan Anderson	KDOR - Vehicles
Kent Gully	McGil, Gules & Associates
Dodie Wilkshear Johnson	Ks Action for Children
SUZANNE WOODS	SRS-
Woody Moses	Economic Lifelines
Ken Behr	Economic Lifelines
Shane Gagnebin	Intern - Sen. Stephens
Mike Kelley	KS Motor Carriers Assn.
Dick Bauman	KDOT

Choices & resources for people who are blind or low vision



EnvisionSM

**PLEASE REPLY TO: Michael Byington, Director
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Topeka, Kansas 66612
(785) 354-4747 (Topeka Office)
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mbyingto@ink.org or
michael.byington@envisionus.com**

January 20, 1999

Senator Ben Vidricksen
143 N. State Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Mr. Bruce Kinzie, Revisor of Statutes office
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Vidricksen and Revisor Kinzie:

This is a follow-up to visits I made to both of the above offices yesterday. I talked with Revisor Kinzie in person, and with Senator Vidricksen's secretary.

This is additional information on the bill request I articulated in both offices yesterday. It concerns access to public transportation of mall and shopping center parking lots.

SN.TRANSPORTATION & TOURISM COMM.

January 26, 1999
ATTACHMENT #1

801 East Lincoln • Wichita, KS 67211

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Web <http://www.envisionus.com>

Particularly in the more populous counties, where fixed route public transportation exists, a number of malls and larger strip shopping centers have barred fixed route buses from entering shopping center parking lots. This means that a bus rider must often navigate the entire size of a large parking lot in order to shop at the outlets in the mall or shopping center. As many people who ride city buses are older individuals who have stopped driving or are individuals who have visual impairments, such navigation is often difficult or impossible.

In a number of instances of which Envision is aware in the Wichita and Johnson County areas, buses used to come through the parking lots and pull right near mall or store entrances. Now they do not because mall or shopping center management companies or owners have barred public transportation vehicles from the parking lots entirely. In the West Ridge Mall in Topeka, public transportation vehicles have not been completely barred, but the mall management has reduced the number and frequency of buses they will let in.

Mall or shopping center management companies tell the transit providers that the prohibition of their vehicles is because of actual or feared damage to parking lots which it is alleged that the transit vehicles cause. We continue to be perplexed as to how the parking lot condition evaluators differentiate damage caused by a bus from damage caused by a delivery truck, but this is nonetheless the justification.

Quietly, businesses in the malls and shopping centers will disclose that the real reason for the ban is that bus riders are perceived as being poorer individuals who may not be the type of shopper being targeted in marketing. It is also alleged that letting buses near the mall or shopping center entrance encourages teen agers to hang out in common areas. Some of the business owners agree with this analysis; some do not. The decision, however, is not left to the individual business owner.

The bottom line for Envision is that older and disabled individuals who ride public transportation buses should have access to mall and shopping center businesses. It is a quasi-discriminatory practice to barr them from entering such places by barring the buses which they ride.

WE REQUEST LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD: state that it is unlawful to

barr a public transportation vehicle from a public accommodation parking lot in Kansas. The legislation should not impose any special requirements for the building of such parking lots, but if a public transportation provider is able to enter the parking lot as built, and if the transit provider is willing to bring customers through the parking lot and let them out near the store or mall entrances, then they should be permitted to do so with no chance of being barred by the mall or shopping center owner or management.

A public accommodation should be defined as any business or service which offers goods or services to the general public or who rents retail, manufacturing or office space to such businesses or services. This is consistent with language in the Americans With Disabilities Act, although the ADA language is considerably more detailed.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please let me know if you require additional information.

Sincerely yours:

Michael Byington

State of Kansas

Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families

John Zutavern, Chair

Dave King, Vice Chair

Rochelle Chronister

Secretary, Social and Rehabilitation Services

Wayne Franklin

Secretary, Human Resources

Sharon Freden

Assistant Commissioner, Education

Clyde Graber

Acting Secretary, Health and Environment

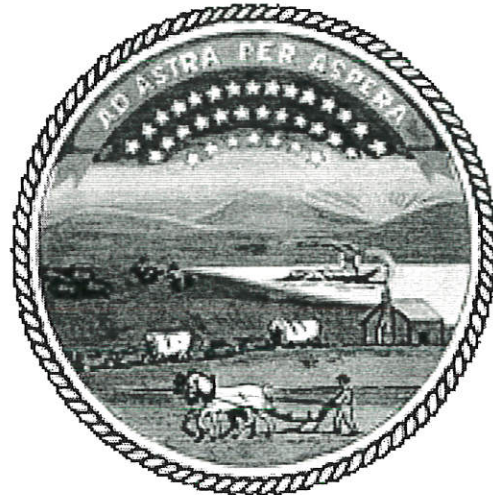
Edward Larson

Justice, Supreme Court

Albert Murray

Commissioner, Juvenile Justice Authority

Carol Wohlford



For additional information, contact:

Children's Trust Fund

Lynn Stennett, Executive Director

915 SW Harrison Street, 611-N

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1570

☎785.296.6916 / Fax 785.296.4685

Senate Transportation and Tourism Committee Tuesday, January 26, 1999

Testimony: Kansas Children's Trust Fund (CTF) License Plate

Presenters: **Dave King**, Vice Chair - Governor's Advisory Committee
on Children and Families
Lynn Stennett, Executive Director - Children's Trust Fund
Abby Baucom, Director - Early Childhood Public Awareness
Campaign
Debra Bolton, Director - Family Resource Center in
Garden City

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Attachment A Statutes

Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families
John Zutavern, Chair

Senate Transportation and Tourism Committee
Kansas Children's Trust Fund (CTF)
License Plate

January 26, 1999

Advisory Perspective

CTF LICENSE PLATE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Dave King, I live at 2135 W 116th Street, Leawood, Kansas 66211. I am retired from Sprint Corporation. I am here in my capacity as Vice Chair of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families (GAC).

I would like to introduce those participating in the hearing today:

John Zutavern, Chair Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families
Lynn Stennett, Executive Director, Children's Trust Fund (CTF)
Abby Baucom, Director, Early Childhood Public Awareness Campaign
Deb Bolton, Director, Family Resource Center in Garden City

GAC has the responsibility to assist the Governor in developing and implementing a coordinated comprehensive service delivery system to serve the children and families of Kansas. (KSA 38-1901)*

As part of this charge the GAC administers the Kansas Children's Trust Fund and is responsible for the implementation and administration of the local community advisory committee program in Kansas. (KSA 38-1808)*

We are here today to support of the passage of Senate Bill 52 which would authorize the issuance of children trust fund license plates in Kansas.

Our request is two fold: 1) the special license plate will create additional awareness about the problem of child abuse and neglect, and 2) provide additional revenue for the children's trust fund. This revenue will be used to fund local community child abuse and neglect programs. Debra Bolton who is last on the agenda today will speak to specific programs in her community.

**See attachment A*

Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families

Our committee has been meeting and working since the fall of 1997. We have had significant input from the Governor's Secretaries, The Department of Education, Kansas Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Authority and the Children and family advocates. We have subcommittees working on what we believe are the key issues for Kansas.

1. Improving efficiency and reducing the duplication in the state delivery system.
2. Implementing an outcomes based measurement process that will allow us to prioritize the various programs.
3. Vitalize community based advisory committees.
4. Early childhood care 0-5.
5. Refocusing on the early preventive efforts of child development.

Today we would like to further discuss 4 and 5 but first I would like to turn our discussion over to Lynn Stennett, Executive Director of the Children's Trust Fund.

Thank you.

**Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families
John Zutavern, Chair**

**Senate Transportation and Transportation Committee
Kansas Children's Trust Fund (CTF)
License Plate**

January 26, 1999

Children's Trust Fund Perspective

CTF LICENSE PLATE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Lynn Stennett, Executive Director of the Kansas Children's Trust Fund, governed by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to come here today and speak with you about a proposed Kansas Children's Trust Fund license plate project and our plans for involving communities in the project.

Kansas was the first state to establish a special fund dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. The Kansas Family and Children Trust Fund (CTF), established by the 1980 Legislature, led the way. Today, all fifty states and the District of Columbia have passed legislation to establish a children's trust or prevention fund aimed to strengthen families and reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect. Children's trust fund dollars provide funding for community-based prevention programs that include a wide range of strategies designed to assist families and individuals in enhancing early childhood development and preventing child abuse and neglect. This is accomplished through programs or strategies such as:

- parenting enhancement by maintaining or developing positive parenting skills;
- home visitation programs;
- family crisis support programs;
- school-based safety programs; and
- prevention development projects.

Additional technical assistance helps communities leverage local resources which encourages and build community ownership.

The common purpose of all trust and prevention funds is the prevention of child abuse and neglect. A major campaign we are hoping to launch in Kansas is the CTF license plate project. Nationwide research informs us that similar projects have had a positive impact in other states. Currently, at least 11 other states have approved CTF license plates. In four years Indiana's CTF has seen earnings in excess of 8.8 million. However, staff indicate the larger payoff is the public

awareness the plate has generated. We hope to reap similar positive results for our Kansas children.

There are approximately 1,985,000 registered automobiles and light trucks in the State of Kansas. A one percent penetration rate by CTF's marketing initiative would raise \$992,500 for new child abuse and neglect prevention programs and services on an annual basis. Maximum revenue potential statewide is \$99 million. In addition, the fee paid to CTF will be a tax deductible donation for the applicant.

The Kansas CTF is currently funded by: 17.92% of the marriage license fee, a state general fund appropriation, and federal community-based family resource and support (CBFRS) grant monies issued through Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA). Funds raised by sale of the CTF license plate will enable us to add needed dollars to the CTF to strengthen and support programs and services to Kansas children and families.

The primary purpose of the CTF license plate campaign is to partner CTF with local communities to raise funds to support the development and maintenance of community-based programs that focus on the prevention and/or alleviation of child abuse and neglect, including family support, educational, and promotional campaigns. The programs and campaigns will create public awareness about the importance of child abuse and neglect prevention and the opportunity for individuals to participate in prevention efforts.

CTF will issue a Request For Proposal (RFP) for non-profit public and private organizations to participate in the generation of new child abuse prevention funds through the marketing and sale of the license plates. Contracts will generally be awarded one per geographic region.

Plans for expending the funds received through sale of CTF license plates are as follows:

- a) If the application for a Children's Trust Fund license plate is submitted directly to the CTF by an applicant 100% of the fee is deposited into the trust fund (Endowment and Investment accounts) for redistribution to communities through grant awards; or
- b) If the application is submitted through a contracting community, 75% of the fee is credited to the community's account. The remaining 25% is deposited into the trust fund. Communities would then receive reimbursement of actual costs experienced within their programs providing all criteria outlined in the RFP has been met.

To further involve children, communities, and raise awareness CTF is sponsoring an artwork contest statewide within all public and private schools to develop a logo which will be used for the trust fund and hopefully on the proposed license plate. Six finalists will receive prizes and all other acceptable entries will be used in upcoming CTF publications.

Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families

We are attempting to tackle the issue of creating more local control and dialogue between experts at state and county levels. Our plans are to provide funding at the local community level so there will be more local input and involvement. A proactive system needs to be in place for every community.

The need for Children's Trust Funds with their goals of child abuse and neglect prevention is stronger now than ever. As the incidence of child abuse and neglect rise, the need for prevention and early childhood development has become a national outcry. We are facing the possibility of a future where people don't care. It is your vote and support that will help stem the tide. The potential loss of our children is something we must fight every day.

Thank you again for the opportunity to talk with you about the CTF License Plate. I am available to answer any questions.

I would now like to introduce Abby Baucom, Director of the Early Childhood Public Awareness Campaign sponsored by the Kansas Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies, who will speak to you regarding the importance of Early Childhood Development.

Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families
John Zutavern, Chair

Senate Transportation and Tourism Committee
Kansas Children's Trust Fund (CTF)
License Plate

January 26, 1999

Research Perspective

CTF LICENSE PLATE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Abby Baucom, Director of the Early Childhood Public Awareness Campaign sponsored by the Kansas Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to come here today and speak with you about early childhood development and the longitudinally documented results of high quality early childhood programs.

Recent research on brain development during the prenatal period and the early years of life has provided astounding new insights into human development. Nearly 80% of brain development occurs during the first two years of life and fully 90% is complete by age three. We now know that this early period largely determines who we will become and how we will relate to the world around us. While learning continues to occur over the lifetime, at no time does it happen more intensely or more permanently than during the first three years of life.

As a result of a variety of new brain scan technologies, it is clear that an adverse environment can compromise young children's development and overall adult functioning, placing them at increased risk for a variety of cognitive, behavioral, and physical difficulties. The opportunities are equally dramatic. A good start in life can do more to promote learning and prevent damage than we ever anticipated.

The brain research has shown that both sides of the nature vs. nurture argument are correct; an individual's capacity to learn and thrive in a variety of environments is dependent upon the interplay between *nature*, or genetic endowment, and *nurture*, the kind of care, stimulation, and teaching an individual receives.

Prenatally, the genetic makeup of the brain and the number of brain cells a baby is born with are determined by the actions of the mother during the pregnancy and the quality and frequency of prenatal care a mother receives. For example, prenatal exposure to substances such as alcohol, nicotine, and illegal drugs such as cocaine cause subtle changes in the genetic structure of brain

cells.

These changes can result in a number of subsequent problems such as trouble focusing on learning and controlling impulsive behavior; these vulnerabilities consequently place children at risk for adverse environmental experiences such as abuse or neglect.

The brain cells that infants are born with form the building blocks of the subsequent connections, or synapses, that are made. The brain is a uniquely constructed organ that is designed to adapt to the physical environment in which it exists. From the moment infants enter the world, connections in the brain are being made as a result of interactions with the environment. These experiences with environmental stimuli determine the type, the quality, and number of connections that are formed in the human brain. In this way the environment forms the way the brain develops and determines such skills as the ability to learn and the capacity to control emotions.

The brain is a use-dependent organ. At birth, babies have trillions of brain cells that are just waiting to form meaningful connections with other cells. These synapses are formed through environmental experience; by age three children have 1,000 trillion synapses. Over time the connections that are used regularly become "hard-wired" and brain cells that are not used begin to be pruned away; by adulthood only 500 trillion synapses remain.

It is clear that "windows of opportunity" exist for specific skills to be gained. The development of language, for example, occurs through hearing language and having specific sounds reinforced over time. At the age of 10 months infants have the ability to speak every language in every dialect on the planet. Over time the connections that form the vocabulary, grammar, and nuances of the language spoken in their environment are reinforced and the ability to speak the other languages slowly diminishes through childhood. The window for learning language is most open during the first years of life; by approximately age 10 it has all but closed and learning to speak another language without an accent is nearly impossible.

Critical periods, in which it is easiest for skills to be gained, have also been found to exist. For example, the connections between the parts of the brain that contain the foundations for conscience, personal responsibility, and compassion for others have been established by approximately age four. Children who have not been in environments that promote these skills can still gain them, but it is increasingly difficult and expensive the later the intervention is made.

The impact of negative experiences during this vulnerable period of development is shocking, and has direct links to violent behavior, impaired cognitive and emotional abilities, and extensive other physical and social problems. Young children who do not receive responsive and consistent care as infants and toddlers, are abused or neglected, or who are in high risk environments as a result of environmental influences such as poverty, parental depression, or substance abuse experience significantly enhanced levels of stress hormones in their brains.

Biologically, the pattern is identical to adults who suffer severe trauma and experience post-traumatic stress disorder. In adults therapeutic interventions, which often take years, can return the hormone levels to healthy functioning; in young children high levels of these stress hormones over time result in maladaptive connections being hard-wired in the brain. The most primal parts of the brain can overdevelop, predisposing the individual to respond aggressively and violently to frustrating situations; the parts of the brain that perform emotional regulation and complex tasks under develop, making these skills extremely difficult to gain. The capacity for empathy, emotional regulation, and emotional control are significantly reduced. Attention span, motivation to master new tasks, and brain activity are also decreased. These behaviors place children at greater risk for neglect or abuse and also increases the chance that they will become abusers themselves.

These findings are very sobering. However, as a result of clearly documented longitudinal research, we know what can change this picture. Numerous studies have documented the impact high quality early childhood programs, to include full day child care, part day preschool and home visitation programs, have on outcomes throughout the lifetime. The "Long Term Impact of Early Childhood Programs on Children and Their Families" section on page 13 outlines the influence targeted, quality early childhood programs have on the long-term outcomes of participants. These results have been documented over time, up to 27 years after program participation, and the strength of the results increases each year into adulthood.

The indicators listed on the handout provide conclusive evidence of the impact derived SOLELY from early childhood programs. Results include increases in high school graduation rates, IQ scores, test scores on intellectual and language assessments, marriage rates and adult earnings. Reductions in the need for special education services, grade retention, adult reliance on social services, teen pregnancy, out-of-wedlock births, occurrences of aggressive behavior, and contact with the criminal justice system are also directly documented.

In conducting cost-benefit analyses of programs that intervene in early childhood, the fiscal impact of early investment is clear. Page 14 provides a monetary analysis of early childhood programs. Relatively small early investments result in extensive savings that are sustained throughout the lifetime. The third bullet compares the costs of quality child care, special education in the public schools, and incarceration in a state prison; the best long term financial and societal choice is clear.

We now understand how vital the stake is that we *must* have in children's earliest development. These are not programs that can wait. We pay the astronomical price for not investing in early childhood each time money is spent incarcerating violent criminals, each time additional children require special education services or drop out of school, and each time a parent abuses or neglects a child. The negative stories bombard us each time we watch the news or open a newspaper. We know what we can do to stem the tide. Investment in early childhood programs that are targeted, comprehensive, and high quality make a difference, literally changing the

futures of individuals to make them places of promise, hope and success.

Numerous states have made a significant financial investment in early childhood programs in recent years and are already beginning to see the impact as children participating in state funded programs are now entering the school system and succeeding at a much higher rate. A hallmark of each of these states' strategies is to creatively raise funds for children's programs. Support of the CTF license plate will add needed funds to the Children's Trust Fund and enable programs that effectively target the early years to be enhanced and expanded.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak about early childhood development and the impact of quality early childhood programs. I am available to answer any questions.

I would now like to introduce Debra Bolton, Director of the Family Resource Center in Garden City.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

- ◆ 90% of brain development occurs during the first 3 years of life.ⁱ
- ◆ Experiences and interactions with the outside world shape the brain's wiring: early experience largely determines brain structure, shaping development, learning ability, and control of emotions.ⁱⁱ
- ◆ "Windows of opportunity" exist for many social, emotional, and cognitive skills during the first three years of life; children who have not gained appropriate competencies in these areas prior to attending school have significant increases in school failure, behavioral problems, and involvement in the justice system.ⁱⁱⁱ
- ◆ By age 4, the necessary foundations for personal responsibility, conscience, and compassion for others have been established.^{iv}
- ◆ Stimuli experienced during the early years literally shape the way the brain is structured. Certain stimuli, such as those associated with abuse or neglect, lead to higher levels of specific brain chemicals. In an adult, increases in these chemicals would lead to behavioral changes; in a young child, these changes lead to structural changes in the brain that can become permanent.^v
- ◆ Early relationships with other people are the major sources of development of the areas of the brain that control emotional and social functions. Warm, responsive relationships with adults are therefore *crucial* to healthy emotional development.^{vi}
- ◆ Family income is most important during the first 5 years of life.^{vii} Poverty related issues, such as a lack of stimulating opportunities, poor nutrition, and stressful family or child care situations contribute to understimulation, elevated stress chemicals, or other problems that compromise healthy early brain development.^{viii}
- ◆ Genetic deficits stemming from environmental causes, such as prenatal exposure to drugs or alcohol, also play a strong role in setting up violent behavior. Subtle, but very significant, changes in the organization of the genes that impact fetal brain development occur, which can cause such problems as difficulty focusing on learning or controlling impulsive behavior.^{ix}

- ◆ Through new brain scan technologies, it is clear that an adverse environment can compromise a young child's brain development and overall functioning, increasing the risk for developing a variety of cognitive, behavioral, and physical difficulties. The opportunities are equally dramatic: a good start in life can do more to promote learning and prevent damage than we ever imagined.^x
- ◆ High quality early childhood programs involve parents. Engagement of parents in a partnership that supports the education and socialization of their children establishes stronger parent-child relationships and a foundation for long-term parental involvement in the school system, which has significant impacts on school achievement and high school completion.^{xi}
- ◆ Brain development is only one of the variables that affects how children grow and influences later school success. A range of "protective factors", which help children achieve good outcomes and avoid bad ones, fall into three broad categories:
 - Infant temperament and perinatal factors*: having characteristics (full term, normal birthweight) that attract and encourage caregiving
 - Dependable caregivers*: growing up in a family with one or two dependable adults and having access to high quality caregivers whose childrearing practices are positive and appropriate
 - Community support*: living in a supportive and safe community

ⁱ Kotulak, R. (1996). *Inside the brain*. Kansas City: Andrews and McMeel.

ⁱⁱ Shore, R. (1997). *Rethinking the brain: New insights into early development*. New York: Families and Work Institute.

ⁱⁱⁱ Carnegie Task Force on Meeting the Needs of Young Children. (1994). *Starting points: Meeting the needs of our youngest children*. New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York; Shore, R. (1997). *Rethinking the brain: New insights into early development*. New York: Families and Work Institute.

^{iv} Ruden, R. A. (1997). *The craving brain*. New York: Harper Collins.

^v Perry, B. D. (1995, Nov./Dec.). Incubated in terror: Neurodevelopmental factors in the 'cycle of violence.' *Children, Youth and Violence: Searching for Solutions*. New York: The Guilford Press.

^{vi} Families and Work Institute (1997). *The first years last forever*. New York: Author; Shore, R. (1997). *Rethinking the brain: New insights into early development*. New York: Families and Work Institute.

^{vii} Duncan, G., Yeong, W. J. & Brooks-Gunn, J. (In Press). Does poverty affect the life chances of children? *American Sociological Review*, Sherman, A. (1994). *Wasting America's future: The Children's Defense Fund report on the costs of child poverty*. Boston: Beacon Press.

^{viii} Sherman, A. (1998). *Poverty matters: The cost of child poverty in America*. Boston: Beacon Press.

^{ix} Karr-Morse, R. & Wiley M. S. (1997). *Ghosts from the nursery: Tracing the roots of violence*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press.

^x Carnegie Task Force on Meeting the Needs of Young Children. (1994). *Starting points: Meeting the needs of our youngest children*. New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York; Shore, R. (1997). *Rethinking the brain: New insights into early development*. New York: Families and Work Institute.

^{xi} Pfannenstiel, J., Lambson, T., Yarnell, V. (1996). *The Parents as Teachers Program: Longitudinal follow-up to the Second Wave Study*. Oakland Park, Kansas: Research and Training Associates, Inc.

LONG TERM IMPACT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS ON CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

These indicators are longitudinally documented results derived SOLELY from participation in high quality child-focused programs including full day child care, part-day preschool (to include Head Start), and home visiting programs.

COGNITIVE ABILITIESⁱ

<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced ability to attend to and manage learning opportunities • Heightened self-confidence in learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in special education placement and grade retention • Higher high school graduation rates • Higher IQ scores • Higher scores on intellectual and language assessments

SOCIAL SKILLSⁱⁱ

<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a sense of personal responsibility • Ability to get along with and cooperate with peers • Confidence in ability to voice personal needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in parental reliance on social services as adults • Increased marriage rates • Decreased teen pregnancy • Reduction in occurrence of aggressive behavior • Reduced contact with the criminal justice system • Fewer out-of-wedlock births • Higher average adult earnings

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENTⁱⁱⁱ

<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased parental attention to health issues to include medical check-ups and healthy lifestyle • Increased parental engagement in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased immunization rates • Earlier detection of vision, hearing and developmental delays • Enhanced overall nutrition • Increased levels of parent participation in school

Specific findings can be provided upon request. For more information, please contact Abby Baucom at 785-537-7155 or by email at tonyabby@iname.com

MONETARY ANALYSIS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

- ❖ The High/Scope Perry Preschool Project provides a comprehensive program including a part-day preschool, health and family support services. **For every \$1.00 invested in quality early childhood programs, \$7.16 is saved through increased adult earnings and education and decreased involvement in the criminal justice system, social services, and special education programs.**

In other words, two years of the comprehensive program, which costs \$14,400 per child, **SAVED taxpayers \$88,433** through savings in reduced special education schooling, higher taxes paid by program participants who had increased adult earnings, savings in social service assistance, and savings in the criminal justice system.^{iv}

- ❖ The Carolina Abecedarian program provides a full day early childhood education programs for children 6 weeks-5 years and a parent involvement program for parents of children 5-8. An investment of \$10,000 annually yields an estimated minimum **savings of \$100,000** through reduced spending on special education, welfare and juvenile crime.^v

- ❖ The Committee for Economic Development completed analysis of the annual costs and average duration of prevention/intervention programs:

- ◆ **Quality child care: \$4,800 (4-5 years) TOTAL: \$19,200 - \$24,000**

- ◆ **Special education: \$6,763 (12 years) TOTAL: \$81,156**

- ◆ **Incarceration in a state prison: \$16,425 (for life) TOTAL: \$410,625+**

As successful businesses have learned, it saves money to get it right the first time.^{vi}

ⁱ Pfanenstiel, J. Lambson, T., Yarnell, V. (1996). *The Parents as Teachers program: Longitudinal follow-up of the second wave study*. Oakland Park, Kansas: Research and Training Associates; Ramey, C. & Ramey, S. L. (1992). *At risk does not mean doomed*. National Health/Education Consortium; Slavin, R. E. (1994). Preventing early school failure: The challenge and the opportunity. In *Preventing early school failure: Research, policy and practice*. Slavin, R. E., Karweit, N. L., Wasik, B. A., eds. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

ⁱⁱ Gomby, D. S., Lerner, M. B., Stevenson, C. S., Lewit, E. M., & Behrman, R. E. (1995). Long term outcomes of early childhood programs: Analysis and recommendations. *Future of Children*, 5, 6-21; Schweinhart, L. J. (1994). Lasting benefits of preschool programs. Washington, D. C.: CSR.ED 365478.

ⁱⁱⁱ Dombro, A. L., Sazer O'Donnell, N., Galinsky, E., Gilkeson Melcher, S., & Farber, A. (1996). *Community mobilization: Strategies to support young children and their families*. New York: Families and Work Institute; Pfanenstiel, J. Lambson, T., Yarnell, V. (1996). *The Parents as Teachers program: Longitudinal follow-up of the second wave study*. Oakland Park, Kansas: Research and Training Associates.

^{iv} Schweinhart, L. J. Barnes, H. V. & Weikart, D. P. *Significant benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool study through age 27*. Monographs of the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, No. 10. Ypsilanti, MI: High/Scope Press, 1993.

^v Campbell, F. A. & Ramey, C. T. (1994). Effects of early intervention on intellectual and academic achievement: A follow-up study of children from low-income families. *Child Development*, Nov.

^{vi} Dombro, A. L., Sazer O'Donnell, N., Galinsky, E., Gilkeson Melcher, S., & Farber, A. (1996). *Community mobilization: Strategies to support young children and their families*. New York: Families and Work Institute.

Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Families
John Zutavern, Chair

Senate Transportation and Housing Committee
Kansas Children's Trust Fund (CTF)
License Plate

January 26, 1999

Community Perspective

CTF LICENSE PLATE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Debra Bolton, Director of The Family Resource Center in Garden City, Finney County. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to tell you more about my community.

The Family Resource Center grew out of our community's Local Planning Council, Community Vision Now. Among the many functions The Family Resource Center has, some stand out in this model. Production of the Finney County Resource Guide; coordinating health, social and educational services onto 10 different school sites; and promoting or supporting the work of educators, and social service and health care providers shine as key contributions the Center offers to enhance the work of other organizations.

A small planning grant from the Children's Trust Fund preceded a larger implementation grant. Without these monies, Garden City, Finney County would likely lag behind in community collaborations. Instead we have become a state model for cooperating, coordinating and collaborating.

Collaboration is a household word in our community. Imagine, if you will, a hub of a wheel with many spokes. We liken each school we serve to a hub. Likewise, we consider each health, social and educational service organization, that takes its services onto the school site, the spoke leading to the hub.

To further illustrate the hub and spoke concept, let us look at an elementary school site where it's business as usual for an elementary school with Kindergarten through fourth grade. A closer look reveals a morning and evening family literacy program for parents with children who have not reached school age. Even Start Family Literacy program offers families a full range of educational opportunities. Parents go to the program to study for a GED (General Education Development) diploma, to learn English, or to sharpen other educational skills. At the same time the parents are learning, their children are in age appropriate preschool activities. At the end of

the session, parents and children are brought together for family building opportunities.

At this same elementary school, students and parents can take advantage of other health, education and social service opportunities. Monthly activity calendars are available to parents, and families are able to participate in other activities that contribute to their well-being while helping them become more self-sufficient.

Before our community developed this extensive collaboration network, service organizations did not communicate and services were very fragmented. A survey conducted five years ago showed that families did not know where services were offered, and in many cases the service providers did not know about other organizations that could benefit the families with which they worked. Fragmented or missing services meant that families fell through the cracks and did not receive a needed resource further contributing to a breakdown in their well-being.

Only through the current implementation grant from the Children's Trust Fund, could Garden City, Finney County leverage matching cash and in-kind support from the community allowing the Family Resource Center to function maximally. The full-time resource specialist and family advocate are able to help the community's health, social and educational entities enhance their work with families. Service coordination is usually a job responsibility given to employees as an afterthought, so it is not a priority. The Family Resource Center makes service coordination a priority because collaborations stretch other grant monies and makes those dollars work harder for a community.

We have heard from Robin Karr-Morse, co-author of "*Ghosts from the Nursery: the Roots of Violence*" and former executive director of Oregon's Children's Trust Fund. Ms. Karr-Morse is presently on a speaking tour in which she urges states and communities to continue funding programs with a proven track record. The Family Resource Center's implementation grant technically ends in the year 2000. Without continued support and funding from the Children's Trust Fund we would likely have to change the face of the Family Resource Center to makes its mission match that of a new funding stream's program. Please do not make us do that.

We need longer than three years to make the Family Resource Center fully reliant on local funds. Funds for CTF give us the right leverage we need to acquire funding on a local basis. Potential funds gained from the sale of the proposed license plate point to the best answer for continuation of funding.

I urge your support of Senate Bill 52. I would like to take this opportunity to answer any questions you might have.

38-16,130

MINORS

venile offender shall be placed in a juvenile correctional facility. A court finding shall be made acknowledging that appropriate community placement options have been pursued and no such option is appropriate.

(d) The commissioner shall work with the community to provide on-going support and incentives for the development of additional community placements to ensure that the chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanor sentencing category is not frequently utilized.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 23; May 22.

38-16,130. Good time credits; rules and regulations of commissioner; minimum sentence. On and after July 1, 1999:

(a) For purposes of determining release of a juvenile offender for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, a system shall be developed whereby good behavior by juvenile offenders is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section regarding good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which a juvenile offender may earn good time credits through participation in programs which may include, but not be limited to, education programs, work participation, treatment programs, vocational programs, activities and behavior modification. Such good time credits may also include the juvenile offender's willingness to examine and confront the past behavior patterns that resulted in the commission of the juvenile's offense.

(c) If the placement sentence established in K.S.A. 1997 Supp. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto, is used by the court, the juvenile offender shall serve no less than the minimum term authorized under the specific category of such placement sentence.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 24; May 22.

38-16,131. Modification of sentence. On and after July 1, 1999:

(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice may petition the court to modify the placement sentence established in K.S.A. 1997 Supp. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto, after a juvenile offender has served the minimum term indicated by the placement sentence, based upon program completion, positive behavior modification and progress made.

(b) If the court grants the modification, the sentence shall be shortened, and the term of aftercare that was pronounced at sentencing shall commence.

(c) If the court does not grant the modification, the juvenile's attorney may petition for modification and a formal hearing shall be granted.

(d) The aftercare supervisor may petition the court for early discharge, extension or revocation from conditional release or aftercare.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 25; May 22.

**Article 17.—UNIFORM TRANSFERS
TO MINORS ACT**

38-1713.**Attorney General's Opinions:**

Benefits paid to beneficiary who is a minor must be paid to a conservator, estate or trust (74-4902) not to custodian pursuant to uniform transfers to minors act. 96-89.

**Article 18.—ABOLISHMENT OF
CORPORATION FOR CHANGE;
CITIZEN REVIEW BOARDS**

38-1801 to 38-1803.

History: L. 1992, ch. 313, §§ 1 to 3; Repealed, L. 1997, ch. 156, § 115; July 1.

38-1804.

History: L. 1992, ch. 313, § 4; L. 1995, ch. 255, § 1; Repealed, L. 1997, ch. 156, § 115; July 1.

38-1805, 38-1806.

History: L. 1992, ch. 313, §§ 5, 6; Repealed, L. 1997, ch. 156, § 115; July 1.

38-1807.

History: L. 1992, ch. 313, § 7; L. 1993, ch. 243, § 1; L. 1995, ch. 255, § 2; Repealed, L. 1997, ch. 156, § 115; July 1.

38-1808. Family and children investment fund; expenditures, receipts, accounts.

(a) There is hereby established in the state treasury the family and children investment fund. On and after July 1, 1997, such fund shall be administered as provided in this section.

(b) There shall be credited to the family and children investment fund appropriations, gifts, grants, contributions, matching funds and participant payments.

(c) (1) There is hereby created the family and children trust account in the family and children

investment fund. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall administer this account.

(2) Moneys credited to the family and children trust account shall be used for the following purposes: (A) Matching federal moneys to purchase services relating to community-based programs for the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities; (B) providing start-up or expansion grants for community-based prevention projects for the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities; (C) studying and evaluating community-based prevention projects for the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities; (D) preparing, publishing, purchasing and disseminating educational material dealing with the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities; and (E) payment of administrative costs of the family and children trust account and of the advisory committee on children and families established pursuant to K.S.A. 1997 Supp. 38-1901, and amendments thereto. No moneys in the family and children trust account shall be used for the purpose of providing services for the voluntary termination of pregnancy.

(3) Expenditures from the family and children trust account shall be subject to the approval of the advisory committee on children and families established pursuant to K.S.A. 1997 Supp. 38-1901, and amendments thereto. All expenditures from the account shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or a person designated by the secretary.

(d) (1) There is hereby created the permanent families account in the family and children investment fund. The judicial administrator of the courts shall administer this account.

(2) Moneys credited to the permanent families account shall be used for the following purposes: (A) Not more than 12% of the amount credited to the account during the fiscal year may be used to provide technical assistance to district courts or local groups wanting to establish a local citizen review board or a court-appointed special advocate program, including but not limited to such staff as necessary to provide such assistance, and to provide services necessary for the administration of such board or program, including but not limited to grants administration, accounting, data collection, report writing and training of local

citizen review board staff; (B) grants to court-appointed special advocate programs, upon application approved by the administrative judge of the judicial district where the program is located; and (C) grants to district courts, upon application of the administrative judge of the judicial district, for expenses of establishment, operation and evaluation of local citizen review boards in the judicial district, including costs of: (i) Employing local citizen review board coordinators and clerical staff; (ii) telephone, photocopying and office equipment and supplies for which there are shown to be no local funds available; (iii) mileage of staff and board members; and (iv) training staff and board members.

(3) In addition to the other duties and powers provided by law, in administering the permanent families account, the judicial administrator shall:

(A) Accept and receive grants, loans, gifts or donations from any public or private entity in support of programs administered by the judicial administrator and assist in the development of supplemental funding sources for local and state programs;

(B) consider applications for and make such grants from the permanent families account as authorized by law; and

(C) receive reports from local citizen review boards established pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1812, and amendments thereto, regarding the status of children under the supervision of the district courts and regarding systemic barriers to permanence for children, assure that appropriate data is maintained regularly and compiled at least once a year by such boards on all cases reviewed and assure that the effectiveness of such boards is evaluated on an ongoing basis, using, where possible, random selection of local citizen review boards and cases for the evaluation and including client outcome data to determine effectiveness.

(4) All expenditures from the account shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the judicial administrator or a person designated by the judicial administrator.

(e) On or before the 10th of each month, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the family and children investment fund interest earnings based on:

(1) The average daily balance of moneys in the family and children investment fund for the preceding month; and

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(2) the net earnings rate of the pooled money investment portfolio for the preceding month.

History: L. 1992, ch. 313, § 8; L. 1993, ch. 243, § 2; L. 1996, ch. 253, § 6; L. 1997, ch. 156, § 81; July 1.

38-1809 to 38-1811.

History: L. 1992, ch. 313, §§ 9 to 12; Repealed, L. 1997, ch. 156, § 115; July 1.

38-1813. Local citizen review boards; duties and powers. (a) The local citizen review board shall have the duty, authority and power to:

(1) Review each case of a child who is the subject of a child in need of care petition or who has been adjudicated a child in need of care or who is a juvenile offender referred by the judge, receive verbal information from all persons with pertinent knowledge of the case and have access to materials contained in the court's files on the case;

(2) determine the progress which has been made to acquire a permanent home for the child in need of care or toward rehabilitation for the juvenile offender;

(3) suggest an alternative case goal if progress has been insufficient; and

(4) make recommendations to the judge regarding further actions on the case.

(b) The initial review by the local citizen review board may take place any time after a petition is filed for a child in need of care and after adjudication for a juvenile offender. A review must occur within six months after the initial disposition hearing.

(c) The local citizen review board will review each referred case at least once each year.

(d) The judge shall consider the local citizen review board recommendations in making an authorized disposition pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1563, and amendments thereto, or in issuing a sentence pursuant to 38-1663, and amendments thereto, and may incorporate the citizen review board's recommendations into an order in lieu of the six-month review hearing. The local citizen review board review shall not replace the 18-month hearing or the successive 12-month hearings pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1563, and amendments thereto in child in need of care cases.

(e) Three members of the local citizen review board must be present to review a case.

(f) The court shall provide a place for the reviews to be held. The local citizen review board members shall travel to the county of the family

residence of the child being reviewed to hold the review.

History: L. 1992, ch. 313, § 14; L. 1995, ch. 101, § 1; L. 1996, ch. 229, § 103; July 1, 1997.

38-1814, 38-1815. Reserved.

38-1816. Corporation for change; abolishment. On July 1, 1997, the corporation for change established by K.S.A. 38-1803 is hereby abolished.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 27; May 22.

38-1817. Family and children trust account transferred to SRS. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) Whenever the corporation for change, or words of like effect, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document, and such reference relates to the family and children trust account of the family and children investment fund, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the department of social and rehabilitation services.

(b) Whenever the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change, or words of like effect, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document, and such reference relates to the family and children trust account of the family and children investment fund, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

(c) All orders and directives of the corporation for change or of the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change which are in existence on the effective date of this act and which relate to the family and children trust account of the family and children investment fund, shall continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be orders and directives of the department of social and rehabilitation services until revised, amended or nullified pursuant to law.

(d) The department of social and rehabilitation services shall succeed to whatever right, title or interest the corporation for change has acquired in any real property in this state with moneys from the family and children trust account of the family and children investment fund, and the department of social and rehabilitation services shall hold the same for and in the name of the state of Kansas. On and after the effective date of this act, whenever any statute, contract, deed or

ABOLISHMENT OF CORPORATION FOR CHANGE

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other document concerns the power or authority of the corporation for change or of the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change to acquire, hold or dispose of real property or any interest therein and such power or authority relates to the children and family trust account of the family and children investment fund or to real property or any interest therein acquired with moneys from such account prior to the effective date of this act, the department of social and rehabilitation services shall succeed to such power or authority.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 28; May 22.

38-1818. Permanent families account transferred to judicial administrator of the courts. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) Whenever the corporation for change, or words of like effect, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document and such reference or designation relates to the permanent families account of the family and children investment fund, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the judicial administrator of the courts.

(b) Whenever the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change, or words of like effect, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document and such reference or designation refers to the permanent families account of the children and families investment fund, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the judicial administrator of the courts.

(c) All orders and directives of the corporation for change or of the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change in existence on the effective date of this act which refer to the permanent families account of the children and families investment fund shall continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be orders and directives of the judicial administrator of the courts until revised, amended or nullified pursuant to law.

(d) The judicial administrator of the courts shall succeed to whatever right, title or interest the corporation for change has acquired in any real property in this state acquired with moneys from the permanent families account of the family and children investment fund prior to the effective date of this act, and the judicial administrator of the courts shall hold the same for and in the name of the state of Kansas. On and after the ef-

fective date of this act, whenever any statute, contract, deed or other document concerns the power or authority of the corporation for change or of the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change to acquire, hold or dispose of real property or any interest therein, and such power or authority relates to the permanent families account of the family and children investment fund or to real property or any interest therein acquired with moneys from such account prior to the effective date of this act, the judicial administrator of the courts shall succeed to such power or authority.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 29; May 22.

38-1819. Transfer of employees. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, officers and employees who, immediately prior to such date, were engaged in the performance of powers, duties or functions of the corporation for change, which relate to the family and children trust account of the family and children investment fund prior to the effective date of this act and which are transferred to the department of social and rehabilitation services, and who, in the opinion of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, are necessary to perform the powers, duties and functions of the department of social and rehabilitation services, shall be transferred to and shall become officers and employees of the department of social and rehabilitation services. Any such officer or employee shall retain all retirement benefits and all rights of civil service which had accrued to or vested in such officer or employee prior to the effective date of this section. The service of each such officer and employee so transferred shall be deemed to have been continuous. All transfers and any abolition of personnel positions in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act shall be in accordance with civil service laws and any rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this act, officers and employees who, immediately prior to such date, were engaged in the performance of powers, duties or functions of the corporation for change, which relate to the permanent families account of the family and children investment fund prior to the effective date of this act and which are transferred by this act to the judicial administrator of the courts, and who, in the opinion of the judicial administrator of the courts, are

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necessary to perform the powers, duties and functions of the office of judicial administration under this act, shall be transferred to, and shall become officers and employees of the office of judicial administration. Any such officer or employee shall retain all retirement benefits and all rights of civil service which had accrued to or vested in such officer or employee prior to the effective date of this section. The service of each such officer and employee so transferred shall be deemed to have been continuous. All transfers and any abolition of personnel positions in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act shall be in accordance with civil service laws and any rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 30; May 22.

38-1820. Conflicts as to power, function or duty to be resolved by governor. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) When any conflict arises as to the disposition of any power, function or duty or the unexpended balance of any appropriation as a result of any abolition, transfer, attachment or change made by or under authority of this act, such conflict shall be resolved by the governor, whose decision shall be final.

(b) The department of social and rehabilitation services shall succeed to all property and records which were used for or pertain to the performance of the powers, duties and functions transferred to the department of social and rehabilitation services by this act. Any conflict as to the proper disposition of property or records arising under this section, and resulting from the transfer or attachment of any state agency, or all or part of the powers, duties and functions thereof, shall be determined by the governor, whose decision shall be final.

(c) The judicial administrator of the courts shall succeed to all property and records which were used for or pertain to the performance of the powers, duties and functions transferred to the judicial administrator of the courts. Any conflict as to the proper disposition of property or records arising under this section, and resulting from the transfer or attachment of any state agency, or all or part of the powers, duties and functions thereof, shall be determined by the governor, whose decision shall be final.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 31; May 22.

38-1821. Legal custody of records transferred; no abatement of suits, actions or proceedings. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The department of social and rehabilitation services shall have the legal custody of all records, memoranda, writings, entries, prints, representations or combinations thereof of any act, transaction, occurrence or event of the corporation for change which relates to the family and children trust account of the family and children investment fund transferred to the department of social and rehabilitation services under this act.

(b) The judicial administrator of the courts shall have the legal custody of all records, memoranda, writings, entries, prints, representations or combinations thereof of any act, transaction, occurrence or event of the corporation for change which relates to the permanent families account of the family and children investment fund transferred to the judicial administrator of the courts under this act.

(c) No suit, action or other proceeding, judicial or administrative, lawfully commenced, or which could have been commenced, by or against any state agency mentioned in this act, or by or against any officer of the state in such officer's official capacity or in relation to the discharge of such officer's official duties, shall abate by reason of the governmental reorganization effected under the provisions of this act. The court may allow any such suit, action or other proceeding to be maintained by or against the successor of any such state agency or any officer affected.

(d) No criminal action commenced or which could have been commenced by the state shall abate by the taking effect of this act.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 32; May 22.

38-1822. Balance of funds and liabilities transferred. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The balance of all funds received by the corporation for change and maintained in interest-bearing accounts in Kansas banks or Kansas savings and loan associations pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1809, prior to its repeal, shall be transferred to and deposited in the state treasury and credited to the family and children investment fund.

(b) The liability for all accrued compensation or salaries of officers and employees who are transferred to the department of social and rehabilitation services as provided for by this act and who become a part of the department of social and rehabilitation services, shall be assumed and

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

38-1901

paid by the department of social and rehabilitation services.

(c) The liability for all accrued compensation or salaries of officers and employees who are transferred to the office of judicial administration as provided for by this act and who become part of the office of judicial administration, shall be assumed and paid by the judicial administrator of the courts.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 33; May 22.

Article 19.—ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

38-1901. Advisory committee on children and families; membership; duties; compensation. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The advisory committee on children and families is hereby created.

(b) The advisory committee on children and families shall consist of nine members as follows: (1) The secretary of health and environment; (2) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services; (3) the secretary of human resources; (4) the commissioner of education; (5) the commissioner of juvenile justice; (6) a member of the Kansas supreme court; and (7) three members of the public who are interested in and knowledgeable about the needs of children and families shall be appointed by the governor, except that the members appointed by the governor to the advisory committee on children and families created by executive order 97-1 on January 9, 1997, shall be deemed members appointed by the governor of the advisory committee on children and families established by this section.

(c) The members of the advisory committee on children and families appointed by the governor shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The governor shall appoint a chairperson of the committee and the members of the committee may elect any additional officers from among its

members necessary to carry out the duties and functions of the committee.

(d) The advisory committee on children and families shall meet upon the call of the chairperson as necessary to carry out the duties and functions of the committee.

(e) The advisory committee on children and families shall have and perform the following functions:

(1) Assist the governor in developing and implementing a coordinated, comprehensive service delivery system to serve the children and families of Kansas;

(2) identify barriers to service and gaps in service due to strict definitions of boundaries between departments and agencies;

(3) facilitate interagency and interdepartmental cooperation toward the common goal of serving children and families;

(4) investigate and identify methodologies for the combining of funds across departmental boundaries to better serve children and families;

(5) propose actions needed to achieve coordination of funding and services across departmental lines; and

(6) encourage and facilitate joint planning and coordination between the public and private sectors to better serve the needs of children and families.

(f) Members of the advisory committee on children and families shall not be paid compensation, but shall receive subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided by K.S.A. 75-3223, and amendments thereto. The subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided in K.S.A. 75-3223 and amendments thereto shall be paid from available appropriations of the department of social and rehabilitation services except that expenses of members who are employed by a state agency shall be reimbursed by that state agency.

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 34; May 22.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Duane Goossen, Director
Division of Budget

From: Kansas Department of Revenue

Date: 01/23/99

Subject: Senate Bill 52
Introduced as a Senate Bill

Brief of Bill

Senate Bill 52, as introduced, is new legislation authorizing a new children's trust fund distinctive license plate.

New Section 1 of the bill allows the Advisory Committee on Children and Families, established under K.S.A. 38-1901, to authorize the use of their logo to be affixed on license plates. Owners of autos or trucks registered for a gross weight of not more than 16,000 pounds may be issued one plate for each vehicle upon proper registration and payment of the regular license fee.

Upon annual application and payment to the committee in an amount of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 as a logo use royalty payment, the committee is to issue to the motor vehicle owner a logo use authorization statement which is to be also presented at the time of application and registration.

The Advisory Committee on Children and Families is required to: 1) pay the initial cost of silk-screening for the plates, 2) provide to all county treasurers a toll-free telephone number where applicants can call for information concerning the application process or the status of their application, and 3) design a plate to be issued subject to the availability of materials and equipment.

Section 2, amending 1998 Supp. 8-1,141, prohibits the Director of Vehicles from issuing any children's trust fund plates without a guarantee of an initial issuance of at least 500 plates.

This section also exempts the children's trust fund plate from being subject to the \$40 personalized license plate fee required of all new distinctive plates authorized after July 1, 1994.

The provisions of this bill closely resemble the educational institutions distinctive license plate authorized a few years ago by Senate Bill 714 during the 1994 Legislative Session.

The effective date of this bill would be July 1, 1999.

Fiscal Impact

Passage of this bill would not significantly affect State Highway Fund revenues.

Administrative Impact

The Information Systems Bureau of the Department of Revenue estimates that approximately 123 hours of Application Programmer/Analyst III time @ \$25.13 per hour (\$3,091) would be required to make the necessary modifications to the Vehicle Information Processing System (VIPS).

The Division of Vehicles estimates the cost for labor and materials to produce sufficient plates for state-wide distribution to be approximately \$5,875 (\$2.35 per plate x 2,500).

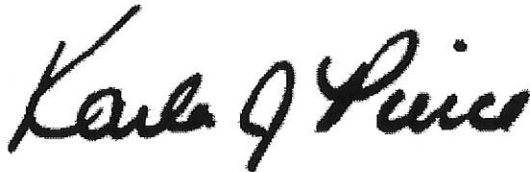
Administrative Problems and Comments

The Division of Vehicles notes that the July 1, 1999, effective date of this bill, from past experience, is an unreasonably short time-frame in which to accomplish the design, production and distribution of the new plate. A January 1, 2000, effective date would be a more achievable date.

Taxpayer/Customer Impact

Legal Impact

Approved By:



Karla J. Pierce
Secretary of Revenue



DIVISION OF THE BUDGET

Room 152-E

State Capitol Building

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1575

(785) 296-2436

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Bill Graves
GovernorDuane A. Goossen
Director

January 26, 1999

The Honorable Ben Vidricksen, Chairperson
Senate Committee on Transportation & Tourism
Statehouse, Room 143-N
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Vidricksen:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for SB 52 by Senate Committee on Transportation and Tourism

In accordance with KSA 75-3715a, the following fiscal note concerning SB 52 is respectfully submitted to your committee.

SB 52 authorizes the Department of Revenue to issue a new license plate for the Children's Trust Fund. The bill would allow the Advisory Committee on Children and Families to authorize the use of its logo for this purpose with registered autos or trucks with a gross weight of 16,000 pounds or less. The bill also would authorize an annual application fee between \$25 and \$100, which would be deposited in the Children's Trust Fund in the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. The Committee would be responsible for the initial silk-screening costs and the design of the plate. The bill also requires the Committee to provide to all county treasurers a toll-free telephone number where applicants can call for information on applying for the license plate.

Finally, the bill would exempt these license plates from the \$40 fee required for all new distinctive vehicle plates authorized after July 1, 1994. The Department of Revenue would be prohibited from any issuance without the guaranteed order of 500 plates.

Estimated State Fiscal Impact				
	FY 1999 SGF	FY 1999 All Funds	FY 2000 SGF	FY 2000 All Funds
Revenue	--	--	--	\$25,000
Expenditure	--	--	--	\$8,966
FTE Pos.	--	--	--	--

Honorable Ben Vidricksen, Chairperson
January 26, 1999
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The Department of Revenue estimates the implementation of SB 52 would cost \$3,091 for programming and \$5,875 for the labor and materials needed to produce the plate. Assuming the Committee establishes an annual application fee of \$50 and issues all 500 license plates in FY 2000, SB 52 would produce \$25,000 in revenues to the Children's Trust Fund.

Sincerely,



Duane A. Goossen
Director of the Budget

cc: Lynn Robinson, Department of Revenue