

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Stephen Morris at 10:40 a.m. on February 25, 2002 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: All present

Committee staff present:

Alan Conroy, Chief Fiscal Analyst, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Deb Hollon, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Martha Dorsey, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Robert Waller, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Norman Furse, Revisor of Statutes
Michael Corrigan, Assistant Revisor of Statutes
Judy Bromich, Assistant to the Chairman
Mary Shaw, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Duane Goossen, Director, Division of the Budget
David Lake, Administrator, Board of Emergency Medical Services
Bob Orth, President, Kansas Emergency Technicians Association
Jason White, Vice President, Kansas Emergency Medical Services Association
Gale Haag, State Fire Marshal

Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Morris referred the following bill to the KPERS Issues Subcommittee:

SB 2619--Employer contributions for tax sheltered annuities for certain school district and community college employees

A letter from Janet Schalansky, Secretary, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, was distributed in response to questions raised in the meeting of February 19, 2002, during the SRS Subcommittee budget report (Attachment 1).

Chairman Morris opened the public hearing on:

SB 619--State finance council, voting procedures

Staff briefed the Committee on the bill.

Duane Goossen, Director, Division of the Budget, spoke in favor of **SB 619**. (No written testimony was submitted.) Director Goossen explained that the Division of the Budget asked for the bill in order to expedite how emergency fund money can be released. The Director noted that at the time of the Hoisington tornado about a year ago that there were a couple of meetings of the State Finance Council when they could not get the full committee assembled. Director Goossen mentioned that this bill would allow members to vote by proxy so emergency money could be released in a timely way because the statute requires a unanimous vote to release such funds.

Committee questions and discussion followed. Chairman Morris thanked Director Goossen for appearing before the Committee. There being no further conferees to come before the meeting, the Chairman closed the public hearing on **SB 619**.

Senator Kerr moved, with a second by Senator Jackson, to amend SB 619 to reduce the time frame for which a member who cannot be present may certify an absentee vote from 30 days to 10 days and recommend SB 619 favorably for passage as amended. Motion carried by a roll call vote.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Chairman Morris opened the public hearing on:

SB 508--Emergency medical services board, financial support, authorizing certain transfers

Staff briefed the Committee on the bill.

David Lake, Administrator, Board of Emergency Medical Services, testified in support of **SB 508** (Attachment 2). Mr. Lake explained that he had asked for consideration of a proposal identifying a couple of potential alternate sources of funding for his agency. He noted in testimony that these sources include a levy on certain insurance premiums. Mr. Lake mentioned that increased funds would provide more technical assistance, education, training and support to the State's ambulance services and providers and has the potential for reducing losses payed out by those same insurance companies.

Bob Orth, President, Kansas Emergency Medical Technicians Association, spoke in favor of **SB 508** (Attachment 3). Mr. Orth explained in testimony that if the Board of Emergency Medical Services can find an alternate, stable source of adequate funding and be able to utilize the funds that are generated by fees, the following things would occur:

- The Board of Emergency Medical Services will be able to provide the services and oversight necessary to assure customers of local ambulances that professional care is available to them when they need it, and
- approximately \$560,000.00 State General Fund dollars would be available for other uses.

Jason White, Vice President, Kansas Emergency Medical Services Association (KEMSA), spoke in favor of **SB 508** (Attachment 4). Mr. White explained that KEMSA represents EMT's, paramedics and the ambulance services around Kansas that provide critical services to the residents and guests coming to the State. He mentioned in testimony that having a stable source of funding for the Board of Emergency Medical Services can significantly improve the agency.

Gale Haag, State Fire Marshall, testified regarding **SB 508**. Mr. Haag's attachment includes information regarding the Fire Marshal Fee Fund (Attachment 5). Mr. Haag expressed concern regarding the hazardous material fund and mentioned those dollars would be spent by July 1 of this year. Mr Haag explained that for accountability, that money was collected for fire protection and prevention and spent for nothing else.

Committee questions and discussion followed each conferee and the Chairman thanked each conferee for their appearance before the Committee. There being no further conferees to come before the Committee, the hearing was closed on **SB 508**

Senator Kerr moved, with a second by Senator Jordan, an amendment for conceptual substitute to impose a .25 percent on all fire business for the purposes of maintaining the Board of Emergency Medical Services and to reduce the tax imposed for the purpose of maintaining the Office of the State Fire Marshal from 1.25 percent to 1.0 percent and publish effective with the Kansas Register. Motion carried on a voice vote.

Senator Kerr expressed concern regarding alignment between charge and service because a lot of Emergency Medical Service relates to auto accidents and that maybe, if as a user fee, that concept should be looked at with automobile polices as a source, too.

Senator Feleciano requested a listing of the cities the Fire Marshall contracted with in regard to the Hazardous Material Fund.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:50 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for February 26, 2002.

SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

DATE February 25, 2002

NAME	REPRESENTING
ROBERT ORTH	EMS
Jason White	EMS
DAVID LAKE	Bd. of EMS
MAYE MURPHY	Bd of EMS
Kevin Davis	Am. Family Ins.
Jeff Bottberg	State Farm Inc
TRISTA BEADLES	Office of the Governor
Gale Haag	State Fire Marshal
David Hanson	K's Assn Prop & Casualty Cos.



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

915 SW HARRISON STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612

JANET SCHALANSKY, SECRETARY

February 22, 2002

The Honorable Stephen Morris, Chairman
Senate Committee on Ways and Means
Room 123-South, Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Morris:

This is in response to questions that were asked during Committee discussion of the SRS Budget Subcommittee's report on February 19.

Did the Joint Committee on Information Technology review SRS' plans to reprocur its Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)?

JCIT received an extensive update on the MMIS project at its meeting on July 18, 2001, and SRS provided follow-up information on August 22, 2001. Minutes from those meetings are provided in Attachment A. In addition to the JCIT review, SRS obtained the required project approval from the Information Technology Executive Council through the office of the Chief Information Technology Officer (CITO).

What was the basis of the contract renegotiation for the Kansas Payment Center, and why were additional costs incurred?

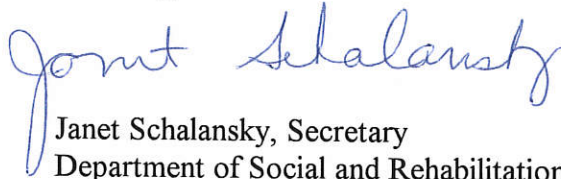
HB 2508, as passed by the 2001 Kansas Legislature, mandated a number of contract provisions with the private vendor operating the payment center and established a Central Payment Oversight Commission. A summary of HB 2508 is included as Attachment B. Since those additional requirements were outside the scope of the existing contract SRS had with Tier Technologies, Inc., to operate the payment center, the agency had to renegotiate that contract. The additional costs of \$.7 million SGF for FY 2002 and \$1.1 million SGF for FY 2003 that the state incurred through that renegotiation were well within the Department's initial estimates for the additional services. Those estimates are shown in the revised fiscal note for HB 2508 which is provided as Attachment C. The new contract rates went into effect on July 1, 2001.

Senate Ways and Means
2-25-02
Attachment 1

Senate Committee on Ways and Means
February 22, 2002
Page Two

I hope this information is helpful to you. Please let me know if you have any additional questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Janet Schalansky". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

Janet Schalansky, Secretary
Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

attachments

cc: Audrey Nogle, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Scott Brunner, Division of the Budget

MINUTES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

July 18-19, 2001
Room 531-N—Statehouse

Members Present

Representative Jim Morrison, Chairperson
Senator Tim Huelskamp, Vice-Chairperson
Representative John Faber
Representative Carl Krehbiel
Representative Tom Burroughs
Representative Doug Gatewood
Senator Paul Feleciano, Jr.
Senator Larry Salmans
Senator Jay Emler

Staff Present

Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Audrey Nogle, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes Office
Gary Deeter, Committee Secretary

Conferees

John Houlihan, Director of Purchases, Kansas Department of Administration
Charlie Beard, Epylon Corporation
Mark Joern, Accenture
Christiane Swartz, Administrator for Health Care Policy, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Steve Patterson, Chief Information Officer, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

**July 18, 2001
Morning Session**

During the morning, members of the Joint Committee on Information Technology attended the "Connecting a Thousand Petals to a Sunflower" KAN-ED Conference at the Maner Conference Center, Topeka Expocentre. Jerry Niebaum, Planning Coordinator for the KAN-ED project, and Kim Wilcox, Executive Director, Kansas Board of Regents, outlined the project: building a broadband statewide network for libraries, hospitals, schools, and universities. Tom West, Executive Director of the Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California, reviewed California's experiences in building a statewide network; and Carol Woolbright, Coordinator, Kansas Distance Learning Consortium, outlined the consortium's progress in building an education network which follows the corridors of the Wolf River (northeast Kansas), I-70 to Hays, and US 69 (southeast Kansas).

Afternoon Session

Audrey Nogle, Kansas Legislative Research Department, distributed a map outlining e-procurement in the United States (Attachment 1) and a copy of **HB 2119** (Attachment 2) which established a pilot project for reverse-auction electronic procurement. She noted that during the House e-Government Committee hearings on electronic bidding, proponents tended to be school districts and opponents tended to be the construction industry.

John Houlihan, Director of Purchases, Department of Administration, reported on the status of the electronic procurement pilot project (Attachments 3 and 4). He noted that E-procurement could include vendor on-line registration, on-line Request for Quote/Request for Proposal, on-line bidding procedures, electronic catalogues, and electronic auctions. He said the Purchasing Division has used on-line RFQ/RFPs since 1999, and that the Division makes available all state contracts on-line, and utilizes on-line catalogues. Gathering information from the Gartner Group, he will propose model legislation for e-procurement next session, noting that presently no agency has authority to accept on-line bids. He said the Division issued an RFP on July 17, 2001, to select a vendor for a pilot reverse auction. Answering questions, he said the public sector is generally restricted to a bidding process, whereas the private sector has more latitude for purchases.

The concept of "reverse auction" was explained in terms of the bid price moving downward rather than up as bidders compete for a contract to supply goods and services. The request for quotations indicates that a "reverse auction" may be used. After the initial closing, paper bids are reviewed to determine if savings are sufficient when compared with historical costs. If potential additional savings appear to be possible, vendors are contacted when a reverse auction date is set. At a pre-announced time, bidders may bid real-time against each other for a price at which goods and services will be provided. HB 2119 will

be implemented to test the concept of a reverse auction this fall, probably using fleet vehicles or other large dollar purchases for the first reverse auction.

Charlie Beard, representing the Epylon Corporation, demonstrated how an e-catalogue can be used. Mark Joern, a consultant with Accenture, reviewed the benefits of e-procurement for state governments, saying the process saves time and paper, reduces errors, improves contract compliance, extends market penetration, and increases competition (Attachment 5). He also noted that most states are using electronic catalogues, some are trying online RFQs and reverse auctions, but no states are receiving competitive sealed bids online.

A motion by Representative Gatewood, seconded by Representative Burroughs, to approve the minutes of the June 20-21, 2001, JCIT meeting was adopted.

Steve Patterson, Chief Information Officer, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), announced that the 1996 federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) will require major re-engineering of the agency's Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) (Attachment 6). He said that because MMIS was created on a platform from the 1980s, he recommends building a new system. He introduced Christiane Swartz, SRS Administrator for Health Care, who outlined the federal requirements in HIPAA, saying that SRS is allowed only 26 months from April 2001 to complete the system even though federal guidelines are not yet complete. She said presently the agency is developing an RFP with the assistance of PSI, and expects to sign a contract with a vendor by January 2002. Don Heiman, Executive Chief Information Technology Officer, said the HIPAA specifications significantly impact the insurance industry, the health care industry, local governments, and 15 agencies of state government. He noted that HIPAA includes serious penalties for noncompliance. He recommended folding HIPAA into a new system rather than trying to modify the present MMIS. He said preliminary cost estimates were about \$30 million, 10 percent from the State General Fund and 90 percent from the federal government. Members expressed concern about the abbreviated time allowed and the potential costs. Summary information was requested (see supplement 1).

Mr. Patterson outlined another SRS initiative, Seat Management, by which the agency would lease computer workstations rather than own them (Attachment 6). He said that, based on Gartner Group estimates, the agency ownership costs total \$4,687 per personal computer (acquisition, maintenance, software, training, disposal). He reported that the agency has over 5,000 personal computers and over 6,300 employees. The leasing would provide more up-to-date machines, eliminate licensing problems, offer statewide service, and allow predictable cash flow. He said the project team has selected six vendors who meet or nearly meet specifications. A vendor should be selected by August 2001.

Observing that most SRS information systems date back to the 1980s, Mr. Patterson outlined the agency's development of client-server technologies (called the Client Information System) that will integrate the various information platforms across the agency and allow workers to capture data one time and make it available throughout the agency.

The project will anticipate future business needs and include them in the system, which is projected to be completed by July 2003. He said a project plan will be submitted to the CITO within 60 days.

Discussing the implications of HIPAA, JCIT members suggested alerting legislative leadership, such as the Chairpersons of the Senate Ways and Means and House Appropriations, members of the Legislative Coordinating Council, as well as the Governor. They also suggested contacting the Kansas Congressional delegation.

**July 19, 2001
Morning Session**

Terri Clark, Database Manager, Legislative Computer Services, introduced JCIT members to the Liberty Document Management System, a legislative database of documents that allows creating, tracking, retrieving, collaborating, and editing of documents by various legislative staff and legislators. Members spent the morning in Statehouse Room 527-S using facilities in a computer lab to familiarize themselves with Liberty (Attachments 7 and 8).

Afternoon Session

JCIT members attended the bimonthly meeting of the Information Technology Executive Council from 1:00p.m. to 3:00 p.m. in the KPERS Conference Room, 611 South Kansas Avenue. Information was presented regarding the new Budget Management System (Division of Budget), the Public Key Infrastructure Certification Policy (Secretary of State's Office and Kansas Department of Transportation), HIPAA requirements on the state (SRS), Microsoft's new licensing structure (Division of Information Services and Communications), and status reports for agency projects (Kansas Information Technology Office).

The next JCIT meeting is scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, August 22-23, 2001.

Prepared by Gary Deeter
Edited by Julian Efird

Approved by Committee on:

August 22, 2001
(Date)

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services



Janet Schalansky, Secretary

For additional information contact:

Diane Duffy, Deputy Secretary of Operations

Steve Patterson, Chief Information Officer/Director, IT Services

J.G. Scott, Budget Director;

Trudy Racine, Director of Planning and Policy Coordination;

Phone: (785) 296-3271 Fax: (785) 296-4685

SRS Information Technology Update

July 18, 2001

Office of the Secretary
Janet Schalansky, Secretary, SRS
(785) 296-3271

**Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Janet Schalansky, Secretary**

SRS Information Technology Update
July 18, 2001

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to provide an update of the information technology projects that are underway in SRS.

Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)

In October, 2000, I reported that the MMIS system will need a major re-engineering or replacement so that it will meet the requirements of the Administrative Simplification sections of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1997. The initial set of these HIPAA requirements is mandated to be implemented by healthcare claims payers by October 2002. HIPAA requirements are intended to reduce the costs and administrative burdens of the healthcare payers and providers by making possible the standardized electronic transmission of many administrative and financial transactions.

Through our research and analysis, SRS determined that it is more cost-effective to replace rather than update the current MMIS. Therefore, SRS submitted a project request to the CITO for the enterprise project, HIPAA Implementation and Replacement MMIS (HIRM). This project consists of six sub-projects:

- HIRM-AN:** HIRM Award and Negotiations - these sub-projects will include RFP development, RFP issuance, bid evaluations, negotiations and contract award.

- HIRM-Des:** HIRM Design - This sub-projects includes requirements validation and detail system design for the replacement MMIS.

- HIRM-IT:** HIRM Implementation and Testing - This sub-projects includes coding testing and implementation of the replacement MMIS.

- HIRM-STAR:** HIRM System Transition Analysis Requirements - This project will include analysis and detail system design on the current MMIS to prepare data for the HIPAA transition and allow for partial HIPAA compliance during the transitional period.

NOTE: The initial HIPAA Administrative Simplification Requirements are mandated to be implemented in October 2002. The MMIS cannot be replaced until July 2003 at the earliest. Thus, it will be necessary to be able to accept HIPAA-compliant claims and process them on the current MMIS in the interim.

HIRM-STIT: HIRM System Transition Implementation and Testing - This project will include coding, testing, and implementation on the current MMIS to prepare data for the HIPAA transition and allow for partial HIPAA compliance in the transitional period.

HIRM-TO: HIRM Takeover: The new Fiscal Agent Contractor will take over operation of the current MMIS effective July 1, 2002 and will operate the current MMIS until the replacement MMIS is implemented in July 2003.

In February 2001, SRS selected Policy Studies, Inc. (PSI) to assist with the development of the MMIS Request for Proposal. The HIRM-AN Project has been managed by Diane Davidson and her team of certified project managers. Project guidance is provided by the HIRM-AN Steering Committee comprised of individuals representing various department and agencies. To ensure the accuracy of the RFP contents, teams of subject matter experts from other departments and agencies were convened.

The RFP document will be posted, through the Division of Purchases, on the Internet and will also be mailed to the companies on the HIRM-AN Bidders List. Release of the RFP is expected by the end of July. Bids are due by October 5, 2001 and contract award is planned for mid January, 2002.

Seat Management

SRS is in the middle of a project called Seat Management that involves the outsourcing of portions of the responsibility to place computer workstations on the desks of SRS employees. When we began examining the feasibility of this project, we evaluated the total cost of ownership of a PC on a worker's desk. Because much of the cost of ownership is in the form of soft dollars, we contacted the Gartner Group to obtain some industry data. The Gartner Group's research in this area has revealed that the total cost of ownership of a PC on a worker's desk is in the neighborhood of \$ 4,687 per PC. These numbers include acquisition cost, maintenance cost, software cost, and user training and what I will call "futsing" costs. This is the time workers spend working with the machine that cannot be considered productive time where they are setting up the environment, colors, etc. to their liking. It also takes into consideration some time that workers may stumble around with their machine and software to try to figure out for themselves how to do something that they haven't been trained to do.

The following outlines some of the problems that SRS has identified associated with the direct ownership of desktop PCs.

1. Technology Obsolescence
2. Licensure Liabilities of the Operating System
3. Time Intensive Asset Tracking
4. Inconsistent Technical Support Across the State
5. Cost and Hassle of Disposal
6. Need for Large and Unpredictable Financing

The outsourcing of PC workstation responsibility solves these issues in the following way.

1. Refreshes Desktop PC Technology
2. Transfers Responsibility for Operating System Licensure to Vendor
3. Vendor Assumes Asset Tracking Responsibility
4. Technical Support is Held to Service Level Agreements That are Consistent Across the State
5. Vendor Arranges Disposal of Obsolete Equipment
6. Provides Stable and Predictable Cash Flow

The primary elements SRS will outsource are acquisition and financing, installation, asset tracking, hardware maintenance, and disposal. SRS will continue to provide end-user support on how to use Desktop Computers and software. This will improve productive use of desktop technology for our end-users. SRS will screen initial problems and refer only obvious hardware problems on to the vendor. This will avoid costs of unnecessary service calls.

This project began with the development of a concept that was reviewed by the leadership and management of SRS. Next, a cross-functional team was assembled to develop the specifications and functionality needed by this type of a program. Project plans were submitted to the CITO and a RFP was generated. The RFP was sent out on May 9, 2001.

Proposals have been received from interested vendors and the project team has completed the preliminary evaluation of the technical merits of each proposal and associated costs of each proposal. The team is in the process of conducting preliminary discussions with the vendors which will lead to identifying the primary vendor which we will negotiate a contract. We anticipate having an executed contract by the end of August, 2001.

New Approach to Applications Development

SRS has re-defined the way in which computerized business applications will be developed. Last year, SRS purchased new development tools that allow the development of user-friendly applications that take advantage of the power of the desktop computing platform and a broad range of server devices. The new development paradigm employs smaller reusable components to construct applications. Applications will be developed

using web technologies so that SRS can move forward in the area of electronic government.

The implementation project team for this transition has spent the last months going through training on the new tool sets, identifying requirements, and refining the design for a small internal application that the IT department uses to track developers time. New development policies, procedures, and standards are being established to fully utilize the new tools. The pilot project development effort is currently under development and is scheduled for completion by December, 2001.

Client Information System

SRS is actively working on an application integration strategy. This concept was introduced to the JCIT last October as the development of a new Client Information System (CIS). The CIS will provide the hub for all future development activities. There are currently two project teams that are working to 1) development migration strategies for installed legacy systems, and 2) map future business needs of the agency and the related technology requirements that relate to the integration effort. These project teams are scheduled to complete their work and begin close out activities in April, 2002.

A new project plan should be submitted to the Chief Information Technology Officer (CITO) in the next 60 days to begin a new project to begin the actual construction of the new Client Information System. At present, we plan to have the new CIS completed and in position to support the new MMIS system by July, 2003.

Thank you for your attention and I will now stand for questions.

Customers see this:A graphic of a 'WELCOME' mat, likely a doormat, with the word 'WELCOME' written in a stylized font on it.**InfoWorld** LEAD WITH KNOWLEDGE**Back To Article**

July 17, 2001 11:36 AM

**Compaq makes move toward utility-based hardware services
By Dan Neel, George Chidi, Brian Fonseca, Ed Scannell**

COMPAQ ON TUESDAY became the latest major computer vendor to shift its focus from standalone product sales to complete technology solution offerings.

The Houston-based company announced a change in its sales strategy, pushing software, hardware, and services packages to large corporate customers in a move to emphasize that it does more than make hardware.

Calling the initiative "Computing on Demand," Compaq will tie installation and technical support services to its hardware sales of PCs, servers, storage, and handheld devices.

This means Compaq customers will no longer have to build and scale their corporate IT networks with multiple product purchases. Instead, all of the technology a company needs, including overhead capacity for servers and storage, can be purchased at a pre-set price and performance level, depending on individual customer needs.

The initiative is intended to allow customers to focus on their core businesses while outsourcing IT requirements to Compaq.

The Computing on Demand suite applies a utility model approach to IT, said Peter Blackmore, executive vice president of Compaq worldwide sales and services.

"The concept behind this is pretty hot in the market right now," Blackmore said. "Many corporate customers [feel] that hardware is more and more considered a utility. Not a commodity, but a utility because the products are valuable [in that] they run their infrastructure on it, but they really want to pay for hardware and infrastructure the way they pay for a utility ... We think this is a fundamental shift in the industry."

Tony Iams, a senior industry analyst at D.H. Brown and Associates, in Port Chester, N.Y., said that although the move from Compaq comes late compared to similar service moves by Hewlett-Packard, IBM's shift toward services is vital for Compaq, which will eventually only offer Intel-based technology.

"Capacity on Demand is something that's been done in the mainframe world for a long time," said Iams. "Services are really important to [Compaq]. They made a commitment to work with [Intel-based] components and to really renew their focus on industry standard components rather than differentiating with technology itself, and so obviously that is going to step up the challenge to differentiate with creative services."

Computing on Demand includes a number of categories: Capacity on Demand, Server on Demand, and Storage on Demand. Customers can reserve PC, server, and storage capacity, and then Compaq releases the computing power to them as it is needed.

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MINUTES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

August 22, 2001
Room 531-N—Statehouse

Members Present

Senator Tim Huelskamp, Vice Chairperson
Representative Tom Burroughs
Senator Jay Emler
Senator Larry Salmans
Representative John Faber
Representative Doug Gatewood
Representative Carl Krehbiel

Staff Present

Richard Hays, Legislative Chief Information Technology Officer
Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Audrey Nogle, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Gary Deeter, Committee Secretary

Conferees

Bob Haley, Director of Administration, Kansas Department of Transportation
Walt Darling, Chief Financial Officer, Kansas Highway Patrol
Mindy Yeager, Program Analyst, Kansas Highway Patrol
Bill Aron, Chief Information Officer, Kansas Highway Patrol
Fred Dautermann, Information Technology Supervisor, Kansas Highway Patrol
Don Heiman, Executive Chief Information Technology Officer
David Thomason, Director, Women and Infant Children (WIC) Program, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Morning Session

Vice Chairperson Huelskamp called the meeting to order due to the absence of Representative Morrison. He distributed a response to a request at the July meeting for information from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, in which Secretary Schalansky estimates that a new Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) will cost \$26 million, with 90 percent federal funding and 10 percent state funding (Attachment 1). SRS is requesting \$935,000 from the State General Fund for FY 2002 and \$1.34 million SGF for FY 2003.

Bob Haley, Director of Administration, Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), reported on the current information technology projects filed and approved by the Executive Branch Chief Information Technology Officer (CITO), all but the last of which had been previously reported to the Joint Committee on Information Technology (JCIT) (Attachment 2). All of the following are funded by the State Highway Fund:

- **Access/Entrance Permit Database.** The project will identify every entry point onto the state highway system, creating a database to enable KDOT to issue permits that assure safety for drivers and reduce disputes regarding right-of-way enforcement. Presently, the system is being tested in District One and will be completed in FY 2002 at a total cost of \$450,000.
- **Electronic Accident Data Collection and Reporting.** Presently, all accident reports are paper transactions, with approximately 85,000 reports annually from 450 reporting agencies. The project will allow an option for law enforcement officers to file all accident reports electronically. The present phase is a pilot project at three sites. The pilot project will be completed in December 2001 and the system will then be made available (including software and a training guide) to any Kansas law enforcement entity. The total cost of the project is \$700,000 and includes \$570,000 for the pilot project. Answering questions, Mr. Haley said that hardware was provided to the pilot sites but will not be provided to other agencies. He estimated the project will save KDOT about \$100,000 annually, but that the greatest savings will accrue to other law enforcement agencies. Members requested a cost estimate for agencies that wish to implement the reporting system.
- **Truck Routing Information System.** The present manual routing system for super-overweight/oversized vehicles is time-consuming and labor-intensive. By using an electronic database for road and bridge restrictions, the project will streamline the permit process and minimize delays. Presently, the project is in Phase I to determine the feasibility of the project, which will be completed in January 2002 at an estimated cost of \$165,000. Phase II will implement the project. Noting that the overweight/oversize permits are issued by both KDOT and the Kansas

Department of Revenue (KDOR), members expressed concern that the two agencies may be creating parallel systems; they urged KDOT to assure compatibility between the new system and KDOR facilities. Answering questions, Mr. Haley said no real-time tracking would be available through the system. He said the entire project is scheduled for completion in FY 2003 at a total cost of \$640,000.

- **Construction Management System (CMS).** Mr. Haley noted that the original CMS, built in 1992, has been one of KDOT's most beneficial systems, but that advances in technology have made dBASE IV obsolete and without technical support. The new system will provide field engineers with up-to-date information about contracts and enable timely payment to contractors. Total cost for the project, now in its final phase, is estimated to be \$3.2 million and is scheduled for completion in September 2002. Because of consultant delays, the project is one to two months behind schedule. Answering questions, Mr. Haley said KDOT follows the American State Highway Transportation Association (ASHTA) uniform standards to assure the agency utilizes current technology.
- **Construction Detour Reporting System.** This web-based system, now in its initial phase, will provide graphic and text information to the public regarding construction activity along the 10,000 miles of state highways. Phase I costs are estimated to be \$158,000, with total costs of \$514,000. The project is scheduled for completion in the summer of 2002.
- **Data Warehouse.** This comprehensive system will provide integration, a repository, and a single access source for all KDOT systems. The first phase (Conceptual and Planning) will be completed in September 2001 at a cost of \$280,000. Members requested a total cost for the project.

The minutes for the July 18-19, 2001, JCIT meeting were approved as amended to add information about reverse auctions. (Motion by Senator Salmans; seconded by Representative Krehbiel.)

Walt Darling, Chief Financial Officer, Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP), outlined projects designed to automate KHP. Noting the old agency procedures were entirely paper-based and information was difficult to retrieve on a timely basis, he said the new systems would integrate data, save time, and make information immediately available (Attachment 3). He said the Computer Aided Dispatch System is now fully operational.

Mindy Yeager, KHP Program Analyst, explained the Automated Field Reporting System, illustrating the simplicity of using the 12 electronic forms and tracing the workflow routed through the Records Management System.

Fred Dautermann, KHP Information Resource Specialist, provided a live demonstration of the forms and the workflow that is being developed.

Bill Aron, KHP Chief Information Officer, further demonstrated the Records Management System, noting that it is a repository for all agency information and allows integration of further modules, such as the Seized Property Inventory and Personnel Scheduling. Mr. Darling said that all systems have been completed and are presently being integrated into KHP operations. Answering questions, Mr. Darling said all consultant contracts were fixed-cost and all software was off-the-shelf purchased from consultants and modified for KHP. The cost for the final (fifth) phase is projected to be \$383,865. Mr. Darling will supply a summary of costs for all prior phases.

Afternoon Session

Don Heiman, Executive Branch Chief Information Technology Officer, presented a review of the Kansas Department of Administration's Accounting and Payment System Project (Attachment 4). He said the present Statewide Accounting and Reporting System (STARS), developed in 1990 and kept current over the years with patches and modifications, is obsolete, is not relational, does not perform General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) accounting, and is not Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) 34 compliant. The new system should avoid duplication among the various agencies, enable consolidation of procurement, and facilitate system integration. Phase I, a feasibility and needs assessment, will be completed by January 2002 with the assistance of Accenture (formerly Andersen Consulting). The cost for Phase I is \$574,000 and will be funded from user fees. Answering questions, Mr. Heiman said the project assessment will allocate the percentage of system resources needed by each of the 138 Kansas agencies. Mr. Heiman agreed to include the Legislative CITO in all meetings related to this project.

Mr. Heiman reviewed the Project Status Report for May-June 2001 (Attachment 5). He said the KHP automation project is five months behind schedule due to enhanced requirements for training. He stated that the Criminal Justice Information System repository will go live in September of 2001, and that the Juvenile Justice Information System is progressing on schedule. He noted that the SRS Medicaid Management Information System upgrade and other changes mandated by the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) will be the largest project ever attempted by the state.

Mr. Heiman reported on a pending decision for the Department of Administration to upgrade PeopleSoft release 7.0 of the Statewide Human Resources and Accounting and Payroll known as SHaRP (Attachment 6). He said PeopleSoft will cease support for 7.0 in December of 2001, and his office is presently doing a Federation for Information and Documentation (FID) analysis before deciding whether to upgrade to release 8.0. The FID analysis, done by Accenture, will cost \$246,640. If significant modifications are required, he may choose to wait for release 9.0 before upgrading the software. If modifications can be scripted to mesh seamlessly without reinstalling the entire system (last reinstall cost \$3.8 million), he may choose to upgrade to release 8.0 at a cost estimated between \$0.8 and \$1.4 million, with the cost funded by user fees paid by state agencies. Mr. Heiman distributed follow-up information from the previous meeting regarding Microsoft's new licensing policies (Attachment 7).

David Thomason, Director, Nutrition and Women and Infant Children (WIC) Program, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, outlined a project to move the WIC program from a paper-intensive process to an electronic one. He said the present voucher system, handled by a private firm, is paper-based. The new system will enable workers to create vouchers on a PC, hand them to the recipient, who can cash them like a check at the supermarket, and to enable the grocer to receive immediate payment. Funded entirely from federal funds, the project planning has been completed and an RFP issued; however, a rebid became necessary when the first bids from two providers came in above the funds available. A revised RFP has been issued and it is hoped that a vendor will be selected by October 2001, with a completion date projected for FY 2003. The new system most likely will utilize software presently operating in another state and be modified for Kansas. There were four bidders in the most recently closed second round, with three having operational software that was certified by the federal government in another state.

JCIT members discussed topics for future meetings. The Committee agreed to change the October meeting dates to Monday and Tuesday, October 8-9, 2001.

Prepared by Gary Deeter
Edited by Julian Efird

Approved by Committee on:

September 17, 2001



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

915 SW HARRISON STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612

JANET SCHALANSKY, SECRETARY

August 1, 2001

Senator Tim Huelskamp
610 Pine St.
Fowler, KS 67844

Dear Senator Huelskamp:

At the July 18th meeting for the Joint Committee for Information Technology, you requested the Department to provide information about the impact of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) on the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). Specifically, you requested a brief summary of: (1) the estimated project cost, (2) Federal/State share of costs, and (3) the timing of the expenditures.

The current best estimate is a total of \$26M all funds (\$2.6M SGF) for the Medicaid Management Information Systems project. This project is financed with 90% Federal funding and 10% state funding. Until the bids' evaluations are complete, end of November 2001, the actual costs cannot be finalized. In FY01, we have spent about \$200,000 (\$20,000 SGF). We have requested \$9.35M all funds (\$935,000 SGF) for FY02 and \$13.4M all funds (\$1,340,000 SGF) for FY03, no request has been made for FY04 yet. Because HIPAA's implementation schedule depends on finalization of federal regulations we have had to compensate for budgetary uncertainties by shifting, to future fiscal years, monies unspent in past fiscal years. Our implementation cost estimates by fiscal year are based on the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formally the Health Care Financing Administration) regulation publication schedule. To date, CMS has not yet met their scheduled dates so we have had to and will continue to adapt accordingly.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this information.

Sincerely,

Janet Schalansky, Secretary
Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

JS:bw

cc: Joint Committee on Information Technology

Attachment 1
JCIT 8/01

1-18

KANSAS LEGISLATURE

2001 Summary of
Legislation



Legislative Research Department

August 2001

Kansas Payment Center—Child Support

HB 2508 establishes the Kansas Payment Center (KPC) as a central unit for the collection and dissemination of child support payments. The bill mandates certain contract provisions with the private vendor operating the payment center and establishes the Central Payment Oversight Commission. Specifically, the bill contains the following provisions.

Federal Mandates

- Adopts procedures to implement federally mandated centralized collection and distribution of Title IV-D support obligation and non-IV-D support obligations entered after July 1, 1998.

Repeal of Proviso in 2001 SB 57

- Amends Section 130 of 2001 SB 57, an appropriations bill, to remove and repeal the authorization for the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) to set up a central unit for the collection and distribution of support payments.

Time Limits

- The payor must pay the amounts withheld and identify each payment in the same business day.
 - **Penalty.** The bill adds a penalty provision for payors who, without good cause, fail to pay over the amount withheld and identify each payment in the same business day. The penalty will be a judgment against the payor and in favor of the obligee or recipient of the payment for twice the amount of the cost recovery fee.
- The payor will have additional time *i.e.*, 10 days instead of the prior 5 days, to respond to official requests for information regarding the obligor.

Contract Issues

- Provides that any contracts shall be modified to reflect the contract requirements established by the provisions in the bill.
- Provides that any contract between SRS and a private vendor shall incorporate by reference the Kansas Supreme Court Rule establishing child support and maintenance records.
- Restricts contract provisions with a private vendor to prohibit a vendor from being paid, in whole or in part, on the basis of an amount per phone call received by KPC. Another prohibition prevents the vendor from being paid an amount per check issued for checks that were issued in error by KPC.
- Provides that a contract with a private vendor must contain penalty provisions for noncompliance with federal regulations relating to timeliness of collections and disbursements and shall include a monetary penalty of \$100 for each erroneous transaction whether related to collection or disbursement. Of the penalty, \$25 shall be allocated to the obligee and \$75 shall be allocated to SRS.
- Requires that any contract must provide for full access to all data by the SRS Secretary's designee in the Central Receivables Unit, the Office of Judicial Administration, and the Chairman of the Oversight Commission. In addition, all district court clerks and court trustees shall have access to records of the center sufficient to allow them to assist in the process of matching support receipts to proper recipients and shall be provided dedicated telephone access to the center for the purpose of assisting the center in making accurate and timely disbursements.

- Provides that any contract with a private vendor shall require, in addition to sufficient customer service staff during regular business hours, 24-hour access by obligors and recipients to payment files which will show status of receipts and disbursements, including, at a minimum, date of receipt by the center, date of processing by the center, and date of mailing to the recipient.

Standardized Forms—Records

- Standardized forms to accompany payments made to the center shall be provided by the center for new orders effective on or after January 1, 2002.
- The Kansas Supreme Court, by court rule, shall establish the procedure for creation, maintenance, and correction of official child support and maintenance records for use as official court records.

Unmatched Funds

- Unmatched funds which remain unmatched for one year after a good faith effort has been made to find the recipient shall be deposited with the Kansas Treasurer, the same as unclaimed property.

Sunset

- Provisions regarding the establishment of the center, contract issues, and the Oversight Commission shall expire on July 1, 2003.

Opt Out Provisions

- Written agreements between the parties to make direct child support payments to the recipients and not to the center will constitute good cause not to have the payments made through the payment center unless the court finds that such an agreement is not in the best interests of the child(ren). The obligor must file the written agreement with the court and maintain written evidence of the payment of support obligation and provide such evidence to the court, at least annually, and to the recipient.
- Payments for maintenance, as well as support, made to a recipient by the same obligor may be made directly to the recipient if the court has made a good cause determination for such direct payments.

Central Payment Oversight Commission

The bill creates the Central Payment Center Oversight Commission. Provisions for the Oversight Commission are effective upon publication in the *Kansas Register*. Members of the Commission are as follows:

● Voting members:

- one District Court judge;
- one court trustee;
- one district court clerk;
- one employer with over 100 employees;
- one employer with under ten employees;
- one custodial parent with order to receive support;
- one noncustodial parent under order to pay support;
- one representative appointed by the Governor; and
- the State Treasurer or designee.

● *Ex Officio* members:

- one representative of the center;
- one representative of the Title IV-D Director with SRS;
- four legislators (one for each house and party);
- one representative of the Office of Judicial Administration; and
- SRS Central Receivable Unit manager or designee.

● Duties of the Central Payment Center Oversight Commission shall include, but are not limited to the following:

- recommend to SRS, if appropriate, ways to improve or enhance the effectiveness of the center for the collection and disbursement of support payments;
- recommend performance indicators for the center;
- recommend legislation which would clarify and improve state law regarding support for children as it relates to the center;
- present an annual report of its activities and recommendations to the Legislative Coordinating Council by February 1;
- review and make nonbinding recommendations and suggestions regarding current or proposed contracts with a private vendor who is or may be operating the center;
- monitor federal regulations relating to the center mandate and evaluate any and all opportunities for appropriate waivers and options out of the mandate;
- monitor all unmatched funds in suspense status and make recommendations regarding the handling of unmatched payments in suspense, whether by the state or private vendor;
- monitor the penalty provisions in any private vendor contract and monitor the status of violations and collection of penalties;

-
- conduct public hearings in order to fulfill the oversight function, as authorized by the Legislative Coordinating Council;
 - review the nature and extent of orders denying direct payments for child support and maintenance payments by judicial district; and
 - review the income withholding provisions of the law and make recommendations to accelerate the timely receipt and payments of such withholdings.

BILL GRAVES, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KANSAS



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

915 SW HARRISON STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612

JANET SCHALANSKY, SECRETARY

March 30, 2001

Duane Goossen, Director
Division of the Budget
State Capitol, Room 152-E
Topeka, KS 66612

Note: Areas marked in
the margin relate
to renegotiated
contract items.

Dear Mr. Goossen:

The following information supplements information previously provided concerning the fiscal impact of House Bill 2508. The fiscal information in my previous letter is still valid, however additional information is needed concerning amendments made by the House of Representatives.

The bill establishes the Kansas Payment Center (KPC) as the central unit for collection and disbursement of support payments required under Title IV-D of the federal social security act. The House amendments affect income withholding procedures, terms of the contract between SRS and any vendor operating the KPC, duties of the SRS Central Receivables Unit, treatment of unmatched funds, and claims for losses caused by the KPC vendor. An oversight commission would also be created.

The amendments which appear likely to have fiscal impact upon SRS are described below. For items affecting FY 2001, it is assumed that the effective date of this bill would be May 1, 2001 (publication in the *Kansas Register*).

Certified copies of withholding orders. Subsections (b) and (h) of section 2 would require a *certified* copy of the income withholding order to be served on employers. SRS is not exempt from fees charged by clerks of court for certification of court-issued withholding orders. Certification costs are estimated to be \$14,000/year (\$2 per order x 7,000 Kansas withholding orders served per year).

The added step of certifying the copy of the withholding order puts Kansas at risk concerning federal requirements for immediate, automated issuance of the withholding notice to an employer when SRS receives a match from the State or National Directory of New Hires. The added step would prevent full certification of the IV-D automated system for PRWORA requirements; HHS is currently reviewing Kansas' request for system certification. If HHS denies full or conditional system certification, it is assumed

Mr. Duane Goossen
H.B. 2508, as amended by House
March 29, 2001
Page 2

that Kansas will apply for and be granted an alternative penalty. The cost of the alternative penalty begins at 4% of IV-D federal funding, escalating each year to a maximum of 30% per year. Based upon FY 2001 figures, the first year (4%) would be approximately \$1.5 million, the second year (8%) would be approximately \$3.0 million, and the third year (16%) would be approximately \$6.0 million.

Specific contract requirements. Section 3(b) would require SRS to renegotiate its existing contract with the vendor operating the KPC to add several provisions, many of which tend to increase the vendor's costs or risks. This measure could lead to costly results.

- If renegotiation with the existing vendor were successful, contract costs would likely increase materially. Such additional contract costs cannot be estimated, as the vendor's perception of advantages and risks, ability to mitigate risks, and competitive pressures are unknown and would strongly affect negotiations. Also, future contracts would tend to be more expensive or provide the State reduced services, as the overall effect of the items in section 3(b) is to increase vendor risks and administrative costs.
- If negotiations were not successful and SRS were forced to terminate the existing contract, SRS would need to immediately secure a replacement vendor in order to meet federal requirements for operating the KPC*. Rewriting the request for proposal, negotiating a new contract, and managing the transition to the new vendor would accelerate costs now scheduled for FY 2003-FY 2006 (under the existing contract and its optional extensions) to FY 2001 and FY 2002. Those costs are estimated to be \$363,177 (staff time to write new RFP and negotiate contract terms, staff time and/or contract for independent validation/verification, staff time to manage transition, and at least one mass mailing).
- * SRS could not absorb internally an operation of this magnitude within current resources. Also, the Office of Judicial Administration has indicated that the judicial branch is unable to assume KPC operations in a fashion that would meet IV-D requirements.
- If the contract with the current vendor were terminated, the contractor might file suit against the State for breach of contract. Damages claimed would be several million dollars, the estimated amount SRS would have paid in monthly operating fees during the contract period. At this point the amount of claims for

damages, cross claims, or defenses that might be raised are too speculative to estimate. The contract's standard "termination of funding" clause, which normally would shield the State from damage claims when appropriations for contract functions are insufficient, is not expected to apply. No federal funding would be available for any damages awarded against the State. Legal costs for defending the State would be estimated to total at least \$70,000.

- Termination of the existing contract would not relieve the State from its obligation to pay the current contractor monthly installments for the firm, fixed price of initial development and implementation of the KPC (system development, conversion, etc.); the remaining balance as of May 2001 will be \$2.3 million. No savings would occur with respect to that portion of the contract.

Some of the specific requirements, while they would contribute to the overall effects noted above, would not have direct fiscal impact on SRS because they are included in the existing contract or simply do not affect total collections, revenues, or administrative costs. Others would have a definite fiscal impact, even if the amount cannot be reliably estimated due to unknown variables. They are:

- **Section 3(b)(2), prohibition on paying per call.** No vendor is likely to agree to fixed compensation for customer services that would cause losses on a sustained basis, especially when factors beyond the vendor's control will increase call volume unpredictably. If SRS is unable to reach agreement for call center services, there is no assurance that the vendor would be willing to contract with the State only for remittance processing functions. In the absence of a vendor's call center, the burden of handling public inquiries and complaints would fall entirely on court and SRS staff, resulting in loss of productivity for normal operations.
- **Section 3(b)(3), requiring penalties for specific activities.** Any penalties assessed and collected under this subsection would be deposited in the SRS central unit penalty fund created under subsection (g) and used only for claims approved under section 13. Because HHS considers collections for contract penalties to be IV-D program income, SRS would be required to pay to HHS an amount equal to the federal share, adjusted to reflect FFP cost allocation, of the amounts collected. Further, because monies in the penalty fund may only be used for claims under section 13, the amount paid to the federal government would come from state funds.

NOTE: This penalty structure was ultimately replaced by a \$100-per-transaction penalty.

- **Section 3(b)(4), requiring access to vendor records and dedicated vendor phone access for all court clerks and court trustees.** These requirements could increase contract costs substantially; the amount in each instance would depend upon the solution agreed upon.

To be meaningful on an extended basis, court access to the vendor's records to assist with matching payments would entail making digitally-imaged documents and payment instruments available to all clerks of court and court trustees. Key factors would be the level of technology available in each court, the ability to maintain security of information, and the capacity of KPC automated systems. Such solutions could range from periodically creating and distributing more than 100 CD-ROM's, creating and posting electronic files for the local courts to upload via the Internet to their own PC or mainframe systems, or direct online access. The costs, advantages, and disadvantages of the various solutions are likely to vary widely; some may be disproportionately expensive relative to the maximum potential benefit.

Phone access could be provided via a small number of individual lines (minimum cost, but callers would experience frequent busy signals), a PBX/voicemail system (greater cost, with somewhat better service), or a second Definity®-type system (\$.5 to \$1.5 million for automated distribution of calls to open extensions, eliminating busy signals and phone tag). If such phone access were also toll-free, the State's cost would increase substantially. It is estimated that acceptable phone access would cost about \$300,000 per year.

- **Section 3(b)(5), 24-hour access for obligors and obligees to payment files including specific items.** Because of limitations inherent in the automated phone system (IVR), it is assumed that a Web solution would be necessary. All proposed data elements are in or could be derived from the KPC database, however KPC programming would be required to display the additional information on the KPC Website. Based upon estimates for similar KPC system modifications, the added contract cost would be at least \$125,000 for development, testing, and migration. The added yearly costs for maintenance and data storage are unknown. In addition, to make IV-D disbursement information available to both obligors and obligees, modifications to SRS' system (KAECSES) and its interfaces with the KPC would be needed. SRS (ITS) costs for such modifications is estimated to be \$45,000.

- **Section 3(b)(6), requiring transfer of unmatched payments to SRS' Central Receivables Unit (CRU) on 6th business day.** Because of contract performance requirements similar to those described in section 3(b)(2), the vendor would continue providing the majority of research and identification of unmatched funds during the first five business days; for this reason, only marginal reduction in contract costs could be expected as a result of this measure. It should be noted, however, that section 3(b)(6) creates a disincentive for such efforts and could result in more payments being unmatched as of Day 6 than presently occur.

Due to the higher volume of payments being transferred to SRS, this measure would require additional staff to continue research efforts, respond to inquiries, and process fund and data transfers; system modifications to receive and send datafiles between the KPC and SRS; and additional accounting and reporting for both the State and the vendor. It is unknown whether KAECSES could be modified to support these functions, or whether new automation would be needed for the State. It is estimated that SRS would need the following additional staff: one CSE Supervisor (R. 27), 12 CSE Specialist I's (R. 21), and six Office Assistant III's. Salary and benefits would total \$533,658 per year. First year OOE (other operating expenses) and capital outlay would be \$216,000. Second and subsequent years' OOE would be \$86,000/year. The cost of sufficient toll-free phone lines for customer service and payment identification call-backs would be \$336,960 per year. NOTE: Because IV-D and Non-IV-D activities could not be segregated, cost allocation for FFP would be required. Current caseloads indicate that 21% of SRS' costs for this function would not be eligible for federal funding.

- **Section 3(b)(8), requiring the KPC vendor to create a form, which "shall accompany" all payments to the KPC.** The vendor already provides a recommended form for employers to use, if they choose not to remit via electronic funds transfer (EFT/EDI). Comparisons with other states' central units indicate that individual payments are at least as quickly and accurately identified by vendor's current system, which reads account information printed on each check (MICR line); a mandatory form would be unlikely to materially increase the total dollars processed or total dollars accurately identified by the KPC. The vendor's cost of developing, distributing, and handling the form would be passed on to the State as contract costs. At minimum, such costs would include the cost of one mass mailing to inform all payors of their duty to use the form (\$55,000) and modifications to the vendor's IVR (automated

Mr. Duane Goossen
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March 29, 2001
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phone system) and Website to make the form continuously available to public (\$100,000).

Extension of unclaimed property act. Section 3(f) would require that funds unmatched for one year after transfer to SRS under section 3(b)(6) be turned over to the State Treasurer under the unclaimed property act. Currently, the unclaimed property act only requires SRS to report and relinquish funds where an "apparent owner" has been identified; unmatched funds by definition have no such "apparent owner."

It is important to note that whenever a State declares as unclaimed property any support collections that may be reasonably attributed as Title IV-D collections, long-standing federal law requires the State to report that amount and pay the federal share of the amount to HHS. If such collections are unidentified, commingled IV-D and Non-IV-D items, the State is expected to reasonably allocate an amount as IV-D. It is assumed that the KPC's ratio of SRS disbursements to all disbursements would be an acceptable allocation; the federal share would be 66% of the IV-D amount so identified.

Based upon current statistics, it is estimated that this measure would affect transactions totaling \$165,000 per year beginning in FY 2003. Currently, SRS disbursements are about 40% of all KPC disbursements. If \$165,000 were declared unclaimed property, SRS would be required to pay \$43,560 to the federal government, in addition to the \$165,000 transferred to the State Treasurer.

Claims for losses caused by KPC. Section 13 would require SRS to pay any claim for reimbursement of losses or damages, such as late fees, that were caused by the KPC. The measure directs that SRS make such payments from the central unit penalty fund created by section 2(g). There is no certainty that the balance in the central unit penalty fund will always be sufficient to make timely payment of approved claims. If the fund is exhausted, it is unclear whether the claimant would be eligible to make a Special Claim Against the State. Because of these uncertainties, the potential agency cost for claims cannot be estimated.

Under this measure SRS would be required to notify all obligors and obligees of the claim process. A mass mailing to current participants would cost approximately \$55,000. Providing similar notice to new participants as they are added to the KPC caseload would cost approximately \$10,000 per year.

SRS would be required to receive all claims, solicit missing information, forward claims to the Department of Administration's office of administrative hearings, and pay the

claimant within 3 days after certification of the claim by the administrative law judge; based upon current administrative hearing practices, SRS could be required to summarize the circumstances of each case. Additional SRS staff needed to assist claimants, expedite research, and handle the anticipated volume of claims would be one Public Service Executive II (R. 32), five CSE Specialist I's (R. 21), one Secretary II (R. 15), and one Office Assistant III (R. 13). The total salary and benefits for such staff would total \$252,048 per year. In the first year, OOE (other operating expenses) and capital outlay costs would total \$92,000. In the second and subsequent years, OOE would total \$37,000 per year.

Federal funding would not be available for SRS administrative costs related to claims in non-IV-D cases that are not qualified for federal funding (currently 21% of the KPC caseload).

Fiscal Impact: In addition to the information provided in my prior letter, concerning federal requirements for the payment center –

FY 2001

- Certification of income withholding orders \$2,300
- Probable HHS denial of full/partial IV-D system certification (immediate, automated service of withholding notice), alternate penalty (4%) \$1,500,000
- Renegotiation or termination of current contract; Lost staff productivity; Federal share of penalties; IT requirements for records access Unknown

FY 2002


- Certification of income withholding orders \$14,000
- Probable HHS denial of full/partial IV-D system certification (immediate, automated service of withholding notice), alternate penalty (8%) \$3,000,000
- Contract requirements - Total cost is unknown. Even if negotiations with current vendor are successful, added costs will be at least \$1,711,618
(Includes only estimated clerk & trustee phone access to vendor, obligor/obligee access to payment files, services for unmatched receipts after Day 5, and mandated form to accompany payments.)
- Processing claims for late fees \$409,048
- Renegotiation or termination of current contract; Lost staff productivity; Federal share of penalties; IT requirements for records access Unknown

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FY 2003

- Certification of income withholding orders \$14,000
- Probable HHS denial of full/partial IV-D system certification (immediate, automated service of withholding notice), alternate penalty (16%) \$6,000,000
- Contract requirements - Total cost is unknown; even if negotiations with current vendor are successful, added costs will be at least \$1,256,618
(**Includes only** the estimated clerk & trustee phone access to vendor and services for unmatched receipts after Day 5.)
- Processing claims for late fees \$299,048
- Federal share of IV-D program income, based on declaration of unclaimed property transferred to State Treasurer \$43,560
- Renegotiation or termination of current contract; Lost staff productivity; Federal share of penalties; IT requirements for records access Unknown

Sincerely,


Janet Schalansky
Secretary

cc: Candy Shively, Deputy Secretary, ISD

KANSAS BOARD OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

109 S.W. 6th AVENUE
TOPEKA, KS 66603-3826

OFFICE (785) 296-7296
FAX (785) 296-6212

TDD (785) 296-6237
www.ksbems.org

David Lake
Administrator

Dennis Allin, M.D.
Chair

Bill Graves
Governor



DATE: FEBRUARY 25, 2002

TO: SENATOR STEPHEN MORRIS, CHAIR AND MEMBERS OF THE
SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

FROM: DAVID LAKE, ADMINISTRATOR
BOARD OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

RE: TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB508
Board of Emergency Medical Services
SB508 Testimony
February 25, 2002

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Thank You for the opportunity to present this testimony in favor of SB508. I would like to begin my testimony this morning with a brief description of the Board of Emergency Medical Services and an overview of the budget history for our agency. The Board of EMS is a thirteen member, professional regulatory board. It was established by the 1988 Legislature. Prior to that time the Bureau of EMS was a part of the Kansas Highway Patrol for a short time and prior to that it was a shared effort between the University of Kansas Medical Center and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Of the thirteen members that comprise the Board, nine positions fill specific professional criteria as established by State Statute and are appointed by the Governor. The remaining four are appointed by Legislative leadership. I have included a copy of the current membership and the criteria for their position. This board is responsible for all aspects of the State's Emergency Medical Services. I have also included a sheet which itemizes the agency responsibilities. The agency mission is funded totally by the State General Fund.

Board staff supported by State General Fund total thirteen, eight professional positions and five clerical/support positions. A spreadsheet showing the history of agency funding is also attached. To summarize the history, in FY 1990, our request for SGF money was \$845,783. The Governor's recommendation was \$825,604 and the Legislature approved \$841,000. For FY2002, our request was \$862,154. The Governor recommended \$849,204 and

*Senate Ways and Means
2-25-02
Attachment 2*

the Legislature approved \$846,751. In the twelve years of existence, the Board of Emergency Medical Services has experienced less than 1% growth in funding.

In that same period of time, agency income from fee increases has increased from \$42,401 in 1990 to an estimated \$282,405 in the current year, an increase of over 600%. Since we are not a "fee-funded" agency, this increase in fees has been of great benefit to the State General Fund but to date it has not resulted in an increase in funding for the mission of our agency.

While funding support to our agency has been stagnant, the agency and Kansas EMS has not been. The number of certified attendants in the state has grown steadily from 6,321 to over 10,000. There are currently 1,116 students enrolled in EMS training programs. We expect the number of attendants to grow to nearly 12,000 by the end of the year. This figure is nearly double that of 1990. Many of these attendants provide pre-hospital emergency care to their communities on a volunteer or part-time basis.

Attached to this testimony is a copy of "Ambulance Service Statistics" compiled from CY2000 attendant renewals. As you can see, a large percentage of certified attendants in the State report they provide EMS in either a part-time or volunteer capacity. They have invested a considerable amount of time and money to be trained, tested, certified, and re-certified as their civic duty, not their livelihood. It is important to remember that when fee increases occur, it affects a large number of people who serve in a volunteer or part-time capacity and I think we need to be mindful that at sometime they may decide it is too costly to "donate" all or a portion of their time to provide care.

Current funding does not allow us to provide the level of technical support, training, and assistance the Board feels is necessary to better assure that appropriately trained and available personnel will respond in a timely manner when called upon.

In the past year, our agency undertook a major project of developing a Strategic Plan that will lead us in addressing the growing needs of pre-hospital, emergency care for the next ten years. Participants in this project included board members, EMS Regional Councils, attendant organizations, fire service, fire administration, and the public. It was the consensus of this group that in the changing health care marketplace, the Board of EMS is becoming an integrated part and parcel of the broader health care delivery system. The Board of EMS must be flexible and fluid enough to flow with these changes rather than swimming upstream against them, as long as quality emergency care is inherent in the new health care landscape. To achieve this integration, the Board of EMS must reach out more broadly to, and participate more fully in, a variety of health care planning, promotion, delivery, and evaluation activities at the State, Regional, and Local levels. Our agency has to be able to provide the technical support and resources necessary to assure quality EMS in Kansas.

While I believe very strongly we have a major responsibility to the providers of EMS in Kansas to help them be successful, we also have a regulatory responsibility. This function is also very necessary to fulfill our goal of "protecting the public". As in any other medical profession there is the possibility of malpractice and/or inappropriate patient care. When this occurs, our agency is responsible for investigation of the complaint and possible prosecution. In calendar year 2001 we received ninety-eight complaints which necessitated investigation. Legal representation for the agency is provided by the Attorney General's office but the remaining cost of prosecution is high. At present, we do not have the funds to follow-through and take appropriate action. I also believe that a more pro-active, supportive role by our agency will result in a reduction of those cases requiring investigation and adjudication.

While our agency does not have "direct control" over the Regional Councils, we do recognize the fact that they are very valuable in supporting and assisting the board in accomplishing its mission. In the past two years they have taken on administration of the practical skills portion of the Basic Life Support certification exam. This was done as a result of agency budget reductions in those years. They also played a major role in development of the Strategic Plan. Their primary role is assisting services and attendants in gaining continuing education and staying current with Regulations and requirements.

I am also very aware and sympathetic to our State's budget situation. In response, I asked Senator Morris to consider a proposal identifying a couple of potential alternate sources of funding for our agency. Those sources include a levy on certain insurance premiums. I do not believe the dollar effect on the insurance companies writing those policies and collecting the premiums would be unreasonable. In fact, the result of increased funds available for providing more technical assistance, education, training, and support to the State's ambulance services and providers has the potential for reducing losses payed out by those same insurance companies. The goal of NHTSA, DOT, and the Kansas Board of EMS is to reduce morbidity and mortality to the victims of sudden illness and trauma.

In response, your committee introduced SB508. In my proposal, I merely suggested what may be a good source of funds to consider based on who might benefit most, other than the victim of sudden illness or injury, from enhanced and improved Emergency Medical Services. Please consider favorably the intent and need for SB508. I will be happy to respond to any questions, comments, or concerns you may have.

Emergency Medical Services Board Statutory Requirement

Name	Address	City	Zip	Requirements	Appointed By	Term Expires
1. Caliendo, Daniel, MD	2120 East Central	Andover	67002	Kansas Medical Society Member, Actively involved in EMS	Governor	May 31, 2005
2. Mueller, Alison	718 Victory Rd	Greenleaf	66943	County Commissioner, Population less than 15,000	Governor	May 31, 2004
3. Mathes, Duane	1021 Marsh	Kinsley	67547	County Commissioner, No Specified Population	Governor	May 31, 2002
4. Salmans, Larry D., Sen.	105 S. Logan	Hanston	67849	Legislator--Appointed by the Senate President	President of the Senate	May 31, 2003
5. Steineger, Chris, Sen.	51 South 64th Street	Kansas City	66111	Legislator--Appointed by Senate Minority Leader	Senate Minority Leader	May 31, 2003
6. Howell, Andrew, Rep.	1270 180th St., Rt 3, Box 402A	Fort Scott	66701	Legislator--Appointed by the Speaker of the House	Speaker of the House	May 31, 2003
7. Long, Margaret, Rep.	1801 No. 126th	Kansas City	66109	Legislator--Appointed by House Minority Leader	House Minority Leader	May 31, 2003
8. Behan, J. R.	P.O. Box 1274	Garden City	67846	Instructor/Coordinator	Governor	May 31, 2002
9. Allin, Dennis M., MD	8522 Widmer	Lenexa	66215	Hospital Administrator, Actively involved in EMS	Governor	May 31, 2005
10. Keating, Jim	P. O. Box 56	St. Marys	66536	Member of Firefighting Unit, Unit is Provider of EMS	Governor	May 31, 2003
11. Kort, Robert	2421 Stowe Dr.	Lawrence	66049	*Attendant-Actively Involved in EMS (MICT)	Governor	May 31, 2005
12. Megredy, Joe	219 S. Taylor	El Dorado	67042	*Attendant-Actively Involved in EMS (MICT)	Governor	May 31, 2005
13. McClain, James	106 W. Benedict Box 66	Bennington	67422	*Attendant-Actively Involved in EMS Volunteer EMS (EMT)	Governor	May 31, 2002

*At least one of the attendants listed under 11, 12, and 13 must be from a volunteer emergency medical service.

Board of EMS Budget Trends 1990-2002

2-5

Fiscal Year	Agency Request	Governor Recs.	Legislative Changes	Court Docket Fees	GBA	Approved SGF	Agency Income (Actual)	Number of Attendants	Number of New Attendants
1990	<845,783>	825,604	15,396	--	--	841,000	42,401	6,321	1,261
1991	816,937	811,907	(14,208)	--	--	797,699	209,807		1,620
1992	814,791	788,021	(21,315)	--	--	766,706	227,298	10,011	2,372
1993	763,412	762,949	(7,570)	--	--	755,379	249,570		1,855
1994	747,831	244,987	(3,141)	523,744	--	241,846	233,400	10,011	1,831
1995	807,104	274,452	89,324	381,377	--	363,776	251,441		1,833
1996	801,408	764,997	(366,332)	351,882	--	398,645	261,156	10,011	1,948
1997	818,262	386,727	(7,000)	322,636	7,000	393,727	253,403		1,545
1998	829,697	786,576	7,900	--	--	794,476	257,914	10,011	1,252
1999	831,264	828,501	31,906	--	--	860,407	264,450		1,454
2000	864,409	838,756	16,000	--	--	854,756	269,295	10,011	1,231
2001	866,365	804,257	1,707	--	1,707	855,803	395,465		1,100 *
2002	862,154	849,204	(2,453)	--	--	846,751	282,405 est	10,011	1,100 *
2003	851,248	847,874	--	--	--	282,405 est			

Estimate

* Through September 30, 2001

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 28, 2002

TO: Board Members/Legislators/Interested Parties

FROM: David Lake

RE: Prioritizing Agency Goals and Responsibilities

In response to the Division of Budget's recommendation for the FY2003 budget and with the concern that we may likely suffer additional cuts from the FY2002 budget, I feel it is important to prioritize our responsibilities with regard to our mission as established by the strategic plan. The following list is an "overview itemization" of what we do and how we spend State General Fund money.

- Initial Certification (attendants, I/Cs, and TOs)
- Certification Renewal (attendants, I/Cs, and TOs)
- Ambulance Service Permit Issuance and renewal
- Ambulance Vehicle Licensure and renewal
- Initial Course Approval at all levels of certification
- Continuing Education Course Approval (Single Course, Prog. Prov. & Retro.)
- Instructor/Coordinator and Training Officer Initial Courses & Renewal Wkshps.
- Investigations
- Service Inspections
- Technical Support
 - I/C and Training Officer Task Forces
 - Service Director
 - Medical Advisor
 - State Terrorism Council (four committees)
 - Training Programs
 - EMS Regional Councils
 - Attendant Organizations (KEMSA, KEMTA, KSFFA, KSAFC)
- Advance Endorsement Course

- Compliance Monitoring
 - Training Programs (Initial courses, cont. ed.)
 - Services (Inspection follow-up)
- Public Information (brochures, publications, presentations)
- Agency Record Keeping
 - Computer network system
 - Data Entry
 - Attendants, IC's, TO's, Courses, Services, Vehicles, Med. Adv., etc.)
 - Computer reports (archives, trends, etc.)
 - Maintenance of web page
- Agency Administration
 - Accounting / Record Keeping / Reports
 - Legislative Research and Testimony
- Grant Administration (EMSC and KRHOP)
 - EMSC (pays salary of support personnel but requires the time of agency personnel in supervision and implementation of grant goals)
 - KRHOP (provides money to support rural EMS initiatives but provides no money for personnel)
- Examinations
 - Proctors, examiner training, and paperwork for BLS exams
 - Proctors, examiner training, examiners, and paperwork for ALS exams
- Communications System
 - Telephone Bills for 800 MHz system
 - Telephone Bills and maintenance for 400 MHz system

Ambulance Service Statistics

As of 09/04/01

Service Statistics

The Kansas Board of EMS classifies ambulance service operators under the five following categories:

Fire Department:	28
Law Enforcement:	2
Hospital:	30
City/County:	99
Private:	23
<i>Total Services:</i>	<i>182</i>

Out of the 182 ambulance services permitted in Kansas, 15 services do not receive a "public subsidy". Of these 15 services, 9 are "Type 5" services which are primarily air ambulance operators. Of the remaining 6 services, 3 are in Wichita, 2 are in Emporia, and 1 is in Kansas City. Only 1 of these 6 services responds to emergency calls.

Attendant Statistics

The Kansas Board of EMS asks each attendant to declare the organization or entity for which the attendant primarily functions. These organizations are broken down into the following six categories:

<i>Type of Service</i>		<i>Level of Certification</i>	
Fire Department:	3,565	MICT:	1,584
Law Enforcement:	360	EMT:	5,960
Hospital:	590	EMT-I:	902
City/County:	2,522	EMT-D:	148
Private:	706	EMT-I/D:	483
No Affiliation:	2,347	1 st Resp:	1,014
Total Attendants:	10,091		

Attendant/Ambulance Service Employment Status

Full-time employed:	2,138	No Pay:	612
Part-time employed:	707	Call Time:	900
Volunteer:	2,238	Per Call:	1,509
		Hourly:	2,213
<i>Not affiliated with an ambulance service:</i>	<i>5,004</i>	Salary:	570

Members of the Committee on Ways and Means:

My name is Bob Orth. I am President of the Kansas Emergency Medical Technicians Association, Vice-President of Region 2 Emergency Medical Services of Southwest Kansas, Director of the Sublette Ambulance Service, an EMT-I/D, an Instructor/Coordinator and a state and regional examiner. I have been involved with out-of-hospital care for 26 years.

The services of the Board of Emergency Medical Services are very important to me and the people I represent. We value the help we get, we value the guidance we receive and we value the standards that we are expected to meet. We value these things because the ultimate consumer of our product is my neighbor and your neighbor and they deserve the best we can be.

The Board of EMS has had less than a 1% growth in funding in the twelve years of its existence. In that same twelve years, the number of attendants in Kansas has almost doubled, the fees generated by the Board that are deposited in the State's General Fund have grown more than 600%. The Board's responsibilities have grown every year. The ability to address those responsibilities, because of a lack of funding, have not kept pace.

At the present time, I could be found in violation of appropriate patient care standards, a hypothetical situation, of course. However, I can almost be assured, in this hypothetical situation, that the Board of EMS will not prosecute me because they don't have the funds to do so. This is a dis-service to the people of Kansas. They should be able to depend on the fact that the out-of-hospital care they receive is appropriate and well-delivered.

We are certainly not the first to stand before you, asking for money. We may be the first that is asking to trade one source of funds for another.

If the Board of EMS can find an alternate, stable source of adequate funding and be able to utilize the funds that are generated by fees, two things will occur.

One, the Board of EMS will be able to provide the services and oversight necessary to assure my customers and the customers of your local ambulance service that professional care is available to them when they need it.

Two, approximately \$560 thousand General Fund dollars would be available for other uses.

I am not here to tell you the best source for funds. Several have been mentioned. I will tell you that without adequate funding for the Board of EMS, out-of-hospital care in your town will suffer and consequently, you, your family and your friends may not receive the level of care they deserve. That is not acceptable to me and should not be acceptable to you.

Thank you for allowing me to testify and I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Senate Ways and Means
2-25-02
Attachment 3

Kansas EMS Association (KEMSA) comments on SB 0508
By Jason White, Vice President, KEMSA
February 25, 2002

KEMSA is a professional association that represents EMT's, paramedics and the ambulance services around Kansas that provide critical services to the residents and guests of our state.

KEMSA supports the passage of SB 508.

The provision of Emergency Medical Services is unlike almost any other component of Health Care.

The patient has no ability to CHOOSE.

This means that the patient must rely on the various process's to assure that they will receive the highest quality care available during their time of crisis.

If you have a stomach problem and you do not like the care you are getting from a physician than you have the right to select another. That opportunity is not available in the provision of emergency ambulance services.

The quality of services provided by local ambulance operations is related to the quality of the local personnel, local physician oversight and the policies and implementation of those policies by the state office.

Having a state office functioning appropriately to inspect and assist ambulance services is critical to the provision of a good ambulance service.

Most local residents believe they have a good ambulance service simply because they have friends that volunteer. Good friends do not automatically equate to quality medical care.

While no regulatory agency is with out its faults the general opinion within the EMS community around Kansas is that the BEMS is providing a good service and getting better.

Providing a stable source of funding can significantly improve that agency. This agency has gone without a general increase for years. Thus the impact of the current budget situation is amplified. The program thrives based on the dedication of the staff....not the support of the state government that essentially leaves it to wither on the vine.

This proposed funding mechanism, very similar to how the state fire marshals office is funded, would create a stable footing for the agency and allow it to better function.

KEMSA supports the passage of SB 508.

Senate Ways and Means
2-25-02
Attachment 4

2/21/2002

Fire Marshal Fee Fund

Fee Fund 2330	Date	Cash Balance
Cash Balance	2/21/2002	\$ 2,618,953
Appropriation Expenditure Balance FY02	Feb.-June 02	\$ 1,098,594
Additional Revenue (Estimated)	June-02	\$ 1,500,000
Balance	July-02	\$ 3,020,359
<hr/>		
Transfer Out HazMat Program Fund	July-02	\$ 208,089
Transfer Out HazMat Emergency Fund	July-02	\$ 375,000
1/2 Appropriated Expenditure	June-Dec-02	\$ 1,430,177
Cash Balance		\$ 1,007,093

Senate Ways and Means
2-25-02
Attachment 5

VER 3.0 S073

STARS

02/21/02 07:38

LINK TO:

CASH CONTROL FILE FINANCIAL INQUIRY

FUND/DET: 2330

AGENCY:

GRANT/PHASE:

CM: X PM:

CP:

PP:

PY:

CUM: X ACTV:

OVER EXPEND DATE:

CASH IN TREASURY	2,618,952.55
BORROWING LIMIT	0.00
BALANCE AVAILABLE	2,618,952.55

LAST PROCESS DATE: 022002

Z06 RECORD SUCCESSFULLY RECALLED

PLEASE ENTER INQUIRY KEY AND OPTIONS

VER 3.0 S072

STARS

02/21/02 07:39

LINK TO:

APPROPRIATION FILE FINANCIAL INQUIRY

AGENCY: 234 BUDGET UNIT: 2000 FIRE MARSHAL FEE FUND

EXP SUB OBJ/DET:

BFY: 02 PROJECT/PH:

ACCT TYPE: 1 AP TYPE: 2

CM: X PM: CP: PP: PY:

CUM: X ACTV:

ENACT YR: 93

OVEREXPEND DATE:

CLOSE IND:

CLOSE DATE:

FUND/DET: 2330 FIRE MARSHAL FEE FUND

PCNT OF YEAR ELAPSED 66.66 EXPENDITURES 1,686,969.39

ORIGINAL APPROP 2,809,908.00

ACTUAL RECEIPTS 0.00 FIRM ENCUM 24,345.04

ADJUSTMENTS 0.00 CONT ENCUM 0.00

NET TRANSFERS 0.00

NET APPROPRIATION 2,809,908.00 BALANCE FIRM: 1,098,593.57

BALANCE CONT: 1,098,593.57

ACCRD EXPEND (MEMO) 0.00 PRE-ENCUMB (MEMO) 0.00

LAST PROC DATE: 022002

Z06 RECORD SUCCESSFULLY RECALLED

PLEASE ENTER INQUIRY KEY AND OPTIONS

VER 3.0 S073

STARS

02/21/02 07:38

LINK TO:

CASH CONTROL FILE FINANCIAL INQUIRY

FUND/DET: 2597

AGENCY:

GRANT/PHASE:

CM: X PM:

CP:

PP:

PY:

CUM: X ACTV:

OVER EXPEND DATE:

CASH IN TREASURY	370,283.25
BORROWING LIMIT	0.00
BALANCE AVAILABLE	370,283.25

LAST PROCESS DATE: 022002

Z06 RECORD SUCCESSFULLY RECALLED
PLEASE ENTER INQUIRY KEY AND OPTIONS

VER 3.0 S072

STARS

02/21/02 07:40

LINK TO:

APPROPRIATION FILE FINANCIAL INQUIRY

AGENCY: 234 BUDGET UNIT: 2100 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROGRAM FUND

EXP SUB OBJ/DET:

BFY: 02 PROJECT/PH:

ACCT TYPE: 1 AP TYPE: 2

CM: X PM: CP: PP: PY:

CUM: X ACTV:

ENACT YR: 00

OVEREXPEND DATE:

CLOSE IND:

CLOSE DATE:

FUND/DET: 2597 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROGRA

PCNT OF YEAR ELAPSED	66.66	EXPENDITURES	224,361.29
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ORIGINAL APPROP	406,020.00		
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ACTUAL RECEIPTS	0.00	FIRM ENCUM	3,163.48
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ADJUSTMENTS	0.00	CONT ENCUM	0.00
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NET TRANSFERS	0.00		
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NET APPROPRIATION	406,020.00	BALANCE FIRM:	178,495.23
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		BALANCE CONT:	178,495.23
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ACCRD EXPEND (MEMO)

0.00 PRE-ENCUMB (MEMO)

0.00

LAST PROC DATE: 022002

Z06 RECORD SUCCESSFULLY RECALLED

PLEASE ENTER INQUIRY KEY AND OPTIONS

VER 3.0 S073

STARS

02/21/02 07:38

LINK TO:

CASH CONTROL FILE FINANCIAL INQUIRY

FUND/DET: 2589

AGENCY:

GRANT/PHASE:

CM: X PM:

CP:

PP:

PY:

CUM: X ACTV:

OVER EXPEND DATE:

CASH IN TREASURY	750,000.00
BORROWING LIMIT	0.00
BALANCE AVAILABLE	750,000.00

LAST PROCESS DATE: 010302

Z06 RECORD SUCCESSFULLY RECALLED

PLEASE ENTER INQUIRY KEY AND OPTIONS