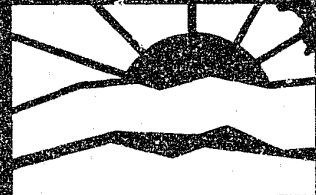


TOWARD A
DRUG-FREE



KANSAS

Report on
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse:
Policies, Priorities and Program Benefits

Governor's Office of Drug Abuse
Programs and the Governor's
Interagency Coordinating
Committee on Substance Abuse
October, 1992

2-7-94
MFI

144371

Report on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: Policies, Priorities and Program Benefits

**Governor's Office of Drug Abuse
Programs and the Governor's
Interagency Coordinating
Committee on Substance Abuse
October, 1992**

144371

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Kansas Governor's Office of
Drug Abuse Programs

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Executive Order 92-150	3
Progress Toward A Drug Free Kansas	5
Policy Considerations	6
FY 1993 Priorities	7
State Agency Funding FY 1992 and FY 1993 Recommended Funding	8
Adjutant General	8
Administration, Department of	9
Attorney General/Kansas Bureau of Investigation	11
Corrections, Department of	13
Education, State Board of	16
Health & Environment, Department of	17
Highway Patrol	19
Judicial Administration, Office of	21
Regents, Board of	23
Revenue, Department of	25
Social & Rehabilitation Services, Department of	27
• Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services	27
• Youth Services	30
• Adult Services	30
Transportation, Department of	31
Treasurer, State of	33
Wildlife & Parks, Department of	34
Appendix A: State Agency Expenditures by Function	
FY 1992 — FY 1993	35

Introduction

This report has been compiled by the Governor's Interagency Coordinating Committee on Substance Abuse, and the Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs. The object of this report is to inform Kansas citizens and policy-makers as to policies, priorities and programs of Kansas state agencies working "Towards a Drug-Free Kansas."

The Governor's Interagency Coordinating Committee has been meeting since January, 1992, pursuant to Executive Order 92-150. The committee consists of twenty-one member agencies and has been meeting monthly with a defined purpose. The meetings have served as an excellent source of information sharing between agencies.

After having inventoried policies, priorities and programs, as seen in this report, the committee is beginning to integrate input from private/non-profit organizations in Kansas that deliver alcohol and drug abuse services. There is a consensus from veterans in the alcohol and drug abuse field that there is an atmosphere in which agencies are more than ever motivated to collaborate with each other. There is optimism about what can be accomplished in the coming years. Readers of this report are encouraged to give their feedback so that the committee can further learn strategies "Toward A Drug-Free Kansas."

STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

JOAN FINNEY, Governor
State Capitol, 2nd Floor
Topeka, KS 66612-1590

913-296-3232
1-800-432-2487
TDD= 1-800-992-0152
FAX= (913) 296-7973

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 92-150

EXECUTIVE ORDER ESTABLISHING
THE GOVERNOR'S INTERAGENCY COORDINATING
COMMITTEE ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

WHEREAS, Article 1, § 3 of the Constitution of the State of Kansas vests the supreme executive power of the state in the Governor; and

WHEREAS, the abuse of alcohol and other drugs costs Kansans approximately \$1 billion annually, and results in broken individuals, families, and communities; and

WHEREAS, alcohol and other drug abuse is closely associated with higher health care costs, child abuse, family violence, crime, automobile fatalities, truancy, and other problems; and

WHEREAS, a coordinated and comprehensive response by state criminal justice, education and treatment agencies is required to effectively address the abuse of alcohol and other drug abuse problems in Kansas; and

WHEREAS, program and fiscal activities of Kansas state government efforts to combat abuse of alcohol and other drugs need to be communicated to Kansas citizens, as well as to federal, state and local governments;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me as Governor and chief executive of the State of Kansas, I hereby order that the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Substance Abuse be formed and chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs.

The mission of the committee shall be to promote the development, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation of a coordinated interagency system in order to maximize resources and encourage partnerships both public and private for the purpose of empowering Kansans to eliminate the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

The committee shall consist of:

1. Secretary of Administration
2. Secretary of Aging
3. Secretary of Commerce
4. Secretary of Corrections
5. Secretary of Health and Environment
6. Secretary of Human Resources
7. Secretary of Revenue
8. Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services
9. Secretary of Transportation
10. Secretary of Wildlife and Parks
11. Adjutant General
12. Chairman of the Parole Board

Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs

13. Superintendent of the Highway Patrol
14. Director of the Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs

The following state officials are requested to serve on the committee:

1. Commissioner of Education
2. Attorney General
3. Executive Director of the Human Rights Commission
4. Executive Director of Commission on Veteran's Affairs
5. Executive Director of the Kansas Board of Regents
6. Administrator of Emergency Medical Services

State officers or agency heads may appoint an individual to represent them on the committee.

This Order shall continue in full force and effect until the date any subsequent Executive Order with respect to the subject hereof is promulgated.

This document shall be filed with the Secretary of State as Executive Order No. 92-150 and shall become effective immediately.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

By the Governor _____

Date

Secretary of State

Assistant Secretary of State

Progress Toward A Drug-Free Kansas

Since the last publication of a "Special Report on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: Policies, Priorities and Programs" in March, 1990, more progress has been made "Towards A Drug-Free Kansas".

Governor Finney has formed the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Substance Abuse by Executive Order 92-150.

98.4% of our school districts participate in the Drug-Free Schools Programs.

Law enforcement and education efforts are working to reduce drunk driving fatalities from 50% to 30%.

Law enforcement agencies, including the National Guard, KBI, Wildlife and Parks, Highway Patrol, county, city and federal agencies are demonstrating increased collaborative efforts in arresting drug traffickers.

The Kansas Regional Drug Abuse Prevention Center System is now complete, with 12 centers that establishes a state-wide infra-structure for prevention.

Department of Corrections has bolstered treatment and reintegration services. Community Corrections has expanded treatment of alcohol and other drugs in a state-wide system.

Alcohol and Beverage Control of the Department of Revenue has educated most law enforcement agencies regarding using the deterrent of the Drug Sales Tax stamp.

National Guard has been approved to begin a demand reduction program.

Department of Health and Environment and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services are contracting to intervene with high risk populations. Treatment actually can occur on the spot at health offices in Wyandotte and Sedgwick counties now.

The Kansas Family Initiative represents a collaborative multi-agency program to train Kansas families on how to establish protective factors within their families.

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse has begun to be institutionalized in Kansas, which establishes a common language from which Kansas agencies can collaborate.

1991 study demonstrates Kansas high school seniors abuse .2 percent less cocaine, 1.2 percent less alcohol, and 6.5 percent less marijuana than the national average.

Social and Rehabilitation Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

- Developed regionalized planning, service delivery and evaluation for prevention and treatment in the 12 SRS management areas.
- Completed funding for the state's network of 12 Regional Prevention Centers that cover all 105 counties. Strengthened the theoretical framework, the programming and evaluation of the Centers' services. Co-ordinated planning with the Kansas State Department of Education Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program.
- Funded six specially-designed residential treatment programs for addicted women and their children.
- Funded three intensive treatment programs for addicted youth including those being released from SRS Youth Centers.

- Developed and began implementation of a new electronic client information and evaluation system. ADAS-funded programs will utilize the Addiction Severity Index to plan for and measure the long-term progress of the client's recovery. Seven critical areas will be monitored: alcohol use, other drug use, legal, psychological, family, work and health.
- Named the Kansas RADAR (Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource) Center by the Federal Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP). RADAR is the nation's major information development/dissemination network coordinated by OSAP, and their National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. ADAS staff served on the National RADAR Steering Committee in designing the national strategy.

In 1992 ADAS will serve as the TIE (Treatment Information Evaluation) Center for coordinating and distributing timely treatment information for the Federal Office of Treatment Improvement.

- Strengthened the ADAS grants management services by developing new prevention and treatment grant applications, refining the criteria for reviewing grants, and designing an on-site technical review process.
- Developed policies and training for special populations. Pregnant women and clients that are HIV positive or who have AIDS have first priority in treatment. Developed training on HIV/AIDS for program managers and counselors.

HIV/AIDS for program managers and counselors.

- Funded a major new technical assistance/training grant to strengthen the programming in ADAS-funded programs.
- Developed linkages with other SRS commissions and state agencies to avoid duplication and enhance client and consumer services. This has resulted in:
 - Increased funding from SRS Youth and Adult Services and SRS Medical Services for community programs.
 - A working agreement with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment that involves sharing research information, conducting cross-trainings and designing pilot treatment programs.
 - A coordinated, comprehensive prevention strategy with the Kansas State Department of Education. In 1991, the two departments, in cooperation with the Governor's Office and the United School Administrators of Kansas, designed and implemented the five year Kansas Family Initiative plan.
 - Funding for the 1991 Governor's Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Governor's Multicultural Conference on Substance Abuse.

Policy Considerations

It is now generally recognized that a singular approach to combating the abuse of alcohol and other drugs, does not work. The Governor's Interagency Coordinating Committee on Substance Abuse was formed with the idea that combined approaches of prevention, intervention, treatment and law enforcement is the optimal approach to the abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The following policy considerations will be guidelines that will assist in responding to that challenge.

- Utilization of the Public Health System's Model and the Risk-Focused Prevention Model as the theoretical framework to guide programming and funding is preferable.
- Enforcing laws by arresting for drug trafficking, drunk driving and the illicit sales of alcohol will provide a message to Kansas communities that the abuse of alcohol and other drugs is not tolerated. With those messages in place, prevention and treatment can be more effective.
- The treatment of addicted individuals will not only improve the quality of life of the addicted individual and his family, but is a means of recruiting community support "Towards A Drug-Free Kansas". A full continuum of treatment services should be accessible to all Kansans.

- Drug-Free Workplaces (including Smoke-Free) will improve the productivity and quality of life of Kansans. Employees should be encouraged to implement Drug-Free Workplace policies.
- All campaigns against alcohol and drug abuse should emphasize coordination and collaboration to maximize their impact on Kansans.
- All programs to combat the abuse of alcohol and other drugs should devote resources to evaluate their effectiveness, and those results be communicated to Kansans.

FY 1993 Priorities

Keeping in mind the above policy considerations, the following represents specific targets for the coming year:

Prevention and Education

- The Kansas Family Initiative will train 5000 parents
- The presentation of 3 state-wide alcoholism and drug addiction conferences on these topics:
 - Community Collaborative Training
 - Multicultural Approaches to Substance Abuse
 - Training to Primary Care providers regarding the link between STD and substance abuse.
- Provide specific support to the National Guard as they enter the demand reduction/prevention arena.
- Support and utilize the 12 Kansas Regional Prevention Centers as the infrastructure for prevention.

Treatment

- Additional relapse treatment services for specific high-risk population and communities, including parolees and people in economically depressed areas.
- Increase the beds in reintegration facilities.
- Enhance the encouragement to recovering people to participate in supporting on-going A & D programs.

Legislation

- Establishment of .08 alcohol per se legislation
- Requiring convicted sexual perpetrators to submit to HIV testing at the request of the victim.
- A keg registration law to allow law enforcement to track illicit sales of beer to minors.

Enforcement

- Encourage law enforcement agencies to focus on arresting the highest level drug trafficker.
- Improving Criminal Justice Records to enable career and violent criminals to be imprisoned for the maximum sentences.
- Encourage law enforcement to use a community policing concept to deal with drug abuse and violent crime.

Adjutant General

Drug Interdiction and Law Enforcement Support

The Adjutant General's Department receives funds from the United States Department of Defense to support law enforcement agencies conducting interdiction and eradication operations. The funds allow for use of Kansas National Guardsmen and equipment to provide aerial and ground support to state, federal and local law enforcement agencies during conduct of these operations. National Guard support to counter drug operations in Kansas is coordinated through the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. In FY 91, the Kansas National Guard flew 536 helicopter hours to support law enforcement agencies. 715 helicopter hours are allocated to support operations in FY-92. The estimated value of National Guard assisted ground seizures of marijuana in Kansas during FY-91 was \$5,202,500.

FY 1992

Actual

\$771,000

FY 1993

Recommended

\$813,000

Drug Demand Reduction

The Adjutant General's Department participates in the demand reduction program primarily on a volunteer basis. National Guard members in communities assist in implementation of community drug free programs. The demand reduction program is receiving increased emphasis at the national and state level. A demand reduction coordinator will be added to the counter drug office at state level to coordinate guard support to communities as part of the Governor's Program for Drug Free Communities and Schools.

FY 1992

Actual

\$37,800

FY 1993

Recommended

\$55,000

Administration, Department of

Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs (Enforcement, Prevention/Education)

The Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs researches alcohol and other drug abuse issues, provides coordination for the state agencies that deliver alcohol and drug services, and directly administers two federal grant programs. The two programs are entitled Bureau of Justice Assistance Anti-Drug Grant Program and the U.S. Department of Education's Governor's Discretionary Prevention Grant Program.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant provides for drug enforcement, prosecution and demand reduction activities. In FY 1991, 59 grants totaling \$4,212,000 were distributed to cities, counties and state agencies. In FY 1992, \$5,054,250 were allocated to 76 grant sites throughout Kansas. In FY 1993, \$5,381,831 was allocated to 74 grant sites.

The Governor's Discretionary Prevention Grant program awarded 17 grants amounting to \$914,255 in FY 1991. In FY 1992 the same grant awarded 24 grants \$1,007,590. In FY 1993 the same grant awarded 12 grants \$1,035,633.

FY 1992
Actual
\$6,061,842

FY 1993
Recommended
\$6,417,464

Division of Personnel Services

1. Drug Screening Program (Intervention)

The 1988 Legislature authorized a drug screening program to be administered by the Division of Personnel Services (DPS). The law provides that drug screening will be required for certain elected and appointed officials, and applicants for safety-sensitive jobs. Employees already in safety-sensitive jobs may be required to undergo drug screening if there is reasonable suspicion that they are using illegal drugs. All test results are confidential. Drug screening was implemented November 1, 1988. The volume of drug screens administered during FY 1989, FY 1990 and FY 1991 has been 427, 436 and 454 tests, respectively. The 1991 Legislature authorized the expansion of the drug screening program to include positions located in the mental health and retardation facilities of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. DPS estimates the volume of drug screens will more than double with the implementation of drug screening for SRS positions.

There are 2.0 FTEs associated with the drug screening program. The program provides coordination and oversight of the integrity and effectiveness of the laboratory facility and collection sites; evaluation of drug screening procedures; identification of modifications required due to changes in technology; training of employees and supervisors; and maintenance of participant records. In addition, the staff refers employees to the State's Employee Assistance Program for confidential assistance. Employee rehabilitation, not punishment, is the goal of the drug screening program.

A drug-free workplace program was established in March 1989 to address alcohol and drug abuse prevention among state employees. The program continues to provide educational materials and information about alcohol and other drug abuse to ensure the State's compliance with the Federal Drug-Free Workplace

Act of 1988. Provision of this program is a necessary prerequisite for Kansas' continued receipt of federal funds.

	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Recommended	
Salaries and wages × 112%	\$33,267	\$31,558	
Drug Screening Contract funds	\$22,116	\$34,423	(due to addition of testing SRS positions)
Grant Funds	\$ 5,163	\$ 0	
TOTAL	\$60,546	\$65,981	

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) (Intervention)

The State of Kansas employee assistance program, LIFELINE, was implemented in March of 1988. LIFELINE telephone services are available to all employees and immediate family members 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Face-to-face visits can be scheduled at the employee's convenience at any of the 26 counseling sites across the state. In addition to alcohol and drug abuse counseling, professional help is available for legal, financial, family care, personal and emotional problems.

In calendar year 1991 there were 2156 calls made to the LIFELINE program. Approximately 15% of all calls were related to alcohol and drug problems.

LIFELINE is part of the State of Kansas employee health promotion program, HealthQuest. The HealthQuest program is jointly administered by the Department of Administration and the Kansas State Employees Health Care Commission. Within the Division of Personnel Services, HealthQuest is part of the Benefits section.

Attorney General/Kansas Bureau of Investigation

1. Investigation (Enforcement)

Drug investigations are conducted by the KBI Narcotic Division which is comprised of the Strike Force and the Undercover Unit. The Strike Force has 15 agents and investigates major illicit drug interdiction and distribution, large scale marijuana production, and the manufacturing of illicit drugs by clandestine drug laboratories. The Undercover Unit has 13 agents and operates in a covert manner to deal directly with drug traffickers. The primary emphasis of the Undercover Unit is to provide services to jurisdictions with limited resources to conduct narcotic investigations.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Recommended
\$1,786,560	\$1,872,116

2. Prosecution (Enforcement)

Two Assistant Attorney General positions are assigned to the KBI to handle prosecutions, post-conviction proceedings and other legal matters. One Assistant Attorney General is assigned full-time to the Narcotic Strike Force. The second Assistant Attorney General serves as general counsel for the KBI which includes a portion of time spent on drug related cases. The following amounts are attributable to prosecutorial expenditures on drug related cases.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Recommended
\$69,792	\$71,892

3. Crime Prevention Unit (Education/Prevention)

There are 2.0 FTEs assigned to the KBI Crime Prevention Unit. This unit provides instructional services and printed materials for public education on crime prevention, including information concerning alcohol and drugs. All expenditures are from the State General Fund.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Recommended
\$30,402	\$32,850

4. Forensic Laboratory Program (Enforcement)

The forensic laboratories at Great Bend and Topeka provide forensic examinations and services to law enforcement agencies within the State. In addition to the examination of evidence, lab personnel provide expert testimony in Kansas criminal court proceedings regarding the results of examinations are performed.

Although most examinations involving alcohol- and drug-related crimes are performed in the Chemistry Unit, several other units may also examine the evidence, depending on the nature of the crime. The KBI estimates costs of alcohol- and drug-related examinations performed in the laboratories as follows:

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$530,000	\$555,000

Corrections, Department of

Institutional Substance Abuse Programs

1. Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) (Intervention/Treatment)

Substance abuse programs are offered at nine Kansas correctional facilities. The ADAPT program is an intensive day treatment program, usually 45 days in length, and usually providing at least eight hours of structured alcohol and drug abuse activities each day, including ten hours per week in group or individual counseling. The total number of treatment slots for FY 1992 is 320, in which 2,132 inmates will receive primary treatment.

Additionally, beginning in FY 1992, inmates in four of these facilities also have access to alternative substance abuse counseling and/or aftercare counseling programs. Substance abuse counseling is suitable for inmates whose substance abuse problem is not deemed serious enough to warrant treatment—122 slots will serve an estimated 614 inmates in this capacity.

Aftercare counseling is designed as a six-month program to provide a bridge between intensive treatment and reintegration into society—an estimated 1,672 inmates will receive aftercare treatment in 252 slots in FY 1992. Also in FY 1992, all inmates will receive substance abuse educational workshops during their orientation at a correctional facility.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$1,903,803	\$1,258,419

Community Substance Abuse Programs

1. Intermediate Treatment (Treatment)

The intermediate treatment program provides a 24-hour therapeutic setting for diagnostic and primary treatment to KDOC parolee clients whose history of substance abuse demonstrates a need for an intensive treatment environment. The program provides a minimum of 40 hours per week of structured activities, including 10 hours of individual, group or family counseling. The treatment also provides resocialization services, including discharge planning, alternative planning, job-seeking and job-placement skills, and socialization skills. A total of 47 slots are available for this program in FY 1992.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$535,102	\$532,170

2. Reintegration Treatment (Treatment)

The reintegration treatment program (halfway) provides a supportive 24-hour residential living environment for recovering KDOC parolee substance abusers. Available services include alcohol and drug counseling,

discharge counseling and vocational counseling. In FY 1992, 34 slots are available. The level of reintegration services is expected to increase in FY 1993.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$298,626	\$484,000

3. Day Treatment (Treatment)

This program provides intensive treatment to clients who normally do not stay at the facility but meet for approximately four hours per day. The program is designated to allow employed KDOC parolee clients to continue working while in treatment.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$28,500	\$80,640

4. Outpatient Counseling (Treatment)

This program provides outpatient alcohol and drug abuse counseling in a therapeutic setting on both a scheduled and non-scheduled basis to KDOC parolee clients functioning within the community. The program offers individual, group, motivational and crisis intervention counseling. In FY 1992, 225 slots are available.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$265,879	\$226,600

Community Corrections Programs Statewide Alcohol/Drug Treatment Services

OUTPATIENT ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES are made available to offenders, adult and juvenile, assigned to community corrections supervision through contractual agreements with local and state-wide treatment providers. Outpatient services may include:

1. Evaluations/Assessment to determine the level and type of intervention required to assist the offender in beginning the process of recovery and learning to live drug free.
2. Relapse Prevention Programs that educate and assist offenders in increasing their awareness and understanding of the relapse process. A primary focus is the continuous practice of skills and activities that empowers offenders to lengthen each drug free period.
3. Alcohol/Drug Group Counseling for those offenders needing the structure, support and level of confrontation experienced in intensive group sessions.
4. Individual Counseling provides opportunities for offenders identified as inappropriate for group sessions to receive help in understanding their addiction and/or abuse of drugs/alcohol.

DRUG TESTING services are provided by all community corrections programs. The Statement of Standards for Community Corrections Field Services require random testing of all offenders. The frequency is determined by the offenders current and/or past history of use. Drug testing supplies and confirmation testing services are purchased through contractual agreements with local and state vendors.

The Kansas Department of Corrections, during FY92, allocated monies to Community Corrections Programs statewide for Outpatient Drug/Alcohol Treatment and Drug Testing services. An additional \$150,750 (25%) in match money to the Kansas Criminal Justice Anti-Drug Grant Award was allocated for community corrections programs.

FY 1992
Actual
\$239,935

FY 1993
Recommended
\$286,276

Education, State Board of

Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Prevention/Intervention)

Drug-Free Schools & Communities:

The Drug-Free Schools & Communities Act (DFSCA) was enacted in 1986 to provide schools with funds to supplement their programs for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse prevention, intervention, and education.

In FY 1988 the Kansas State Board of Education began receiving Federal funds through the U.S. Department of Education. The funding base has increased annually beginning with an allocation of:

\$1,536,474 in FY89

\$1,813,629 in FY90

\$2,748,697 in FY91

\$3,275,211 in FY92

\$3,644,346 in FY93

According to the conditions of the grant award from the U.S. Department of Education, the Governor's office receives 30% of the total grant award. The Kansas State Board of Education (KSBE) receives the remaining 70% and passes 90% of its entitlement to local school districts or interlocals. The KSBE is allowed to use the remaining 10% for statewide leadership activities and program administration.

The actual funding base for Kansas is determined through a Federal formula which factors student enrollment and Chapter 1 funding. This formula is then applied on a district by district basis.

Public schools must submit a district or consortium application to the Kansas State Board of Education according to guidelines provided by the KSBE. Non-public schools are served through the districts in which they reside or through an interlocal.

How is the state leadership funds used?

The KSBE may direct its state leadership funds towards:

1. Training and technical assistance
2. Curriculum materials and development
3. Demonstration projects and projects targeting disadvantaged youth or sparsely populated areas.

Other Programs

In addition to the aforementioned program, the KSBE incorporates anti-drug abuse information, as appropriate, into other activities—i.e., through curriculum assistance in drivers education training, AIDS/Sex education, health and physical education. Specific costs are difficult to determine.

Health & Environment, Department of

Certification of Breath Alcohol Instruments and Operators (Enforcement)

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) has statutory responsibility for certifying evidential breath-testing instruments and operators. The Breath Alcohol Unit of the KDHE Laboratory provides training and performance evaluation for operators of evidential breath alcohol measurement instruments.

Operating expenditures are used to support training and certification requests for instruments and operators. Five Highway Patrol personnel assist KDHE as trainers in this effort. Currently, 128 law enforcement laboratories meet the requirements for breath alcohol certification. KDHE estimates 2,450 individuals will participate in certification programs in FY 1992.

Through federal funds, under a sub-grant received through the Kansas Department of Transportation, funding (\$36,000) is available in 1992 for training and for five additional evidential breath test instruments to be used as backup instruments throughout the state. The KDHE certification program provides a major source of statewide information for each breath alcohol agency as to number of tests, measured alcohol concentrations, refusals and alcohol-related accidents and fatalities.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$131,114	\$103,525

Approval of Drug-Testing Laboratories (Intervention/Treatment)

Kansas law includes laboratories which perform tests for Schedule I and II controlled substances in the list of labs which must be approved by the Secretary of KDHE. Implementing rules and regulations became effective October 2, 1989. Twenty-eight labs currently are approved and several others are in various stages of the approval process. Annual on-site evaluations insure compliance with certification requirements. KDHE has worked closely with the Department of Corrections and the Office of Judicial Administration in the implementation of the regulations. The estimated fiscal impact is expected to be minimal, since the majority of the labs performing such tests already have KDHE approval for clinical laboratory certification.

Alcohol and Drug Education Activities (Prevention/Education)

Through several divisions and offices, KDHE provides drug and alcohol information in pamphlets, films and other materials to local health departments, schools, citizens, community groups and health care professionals. As alcohol and drug abuse information may be only a portion of the information contained in such promotion materials, it is difficult to arrive at actual costs.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Reporting (Prevention/Education)

Kansas law requires reporting of fetal alcohol syndrome in two ways: 1) on the birth certificate; 2) congenital malformation form required by statute from hospital administrators for children readmitted to hospitals. Six

cases of fetal alcohol syndrome were reported in 1988, the last year for which complete statistics are available. Administrative costs to the department are minimal, since such reporting is linked to other required reporting activities.

AIDS Health Education/Risk Reduction Alcohol and Drug Abuse (Prevention/Education)

All AIDS Health Education/Risk Reduction programs funded by or through KDHE identify the risk of HIV transmission due to risk behavior such as the use of alcohol and drugs. KDHE staff coordinates with SRS/ADAS in program planning and development and attends ADAS training. Administrative costs are difficult to determine.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) (Prevention/Education)

Information on drug and alcohol abuse is provided to expectant mothers. WIC participants are considered high risk and receive additional interventions through the WIC program. Referrals are made to appropriate programs/services within the community and linkages are developed between both programs. Costs to KDHE are minimal and cannot be separated from overall program expenditures.

Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning Programs (Prevention/Education)

All local programs receiving grant funds through KDHE for the purpose of providing services to child-bearing women, infants and children incorporate risk assessment, health promotion, education and referrals as part of the Standards of Care. Referrals are made to community programs that will provide ongoing client counseling, support and/or treatment relating to alcohol and drug abuse. Costs to these individual KDHE supported programs cannot be separated from overall program expenditures at this time.

SRS/KDHE Interagency Agreement (Prevention/Education)

This interagency agreement provides for a written contractual agreement between SRS Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services and KDHE programs.

Highway Patrol

Alcohol Traffic Safety Grant (Enforcement, Prevention/Education)

The Kansas Highway Patrol plans to continue statewide training through at least FY 1993 in the detection, apprehension and prosecution of drunk drivers. The Patrol will furnish six existing officers, specialized in DUI training, to train Kansas law enforcement officers, breath alcohol instrument operators, prosecutors and judges in the proper use of breath alcohol testing devices and enforcement techniques.

This program is funded by a Kansas Department of Transportation Grant (Federal Section 408 Program). The goal at the outset of the program was to increase DUI arrests from the 14,353 reported in 1987 to 32,000 annually. To bolster the overall campaign, new strategies are being implemented to increase public awareness. The Patrol believes that if aggressive DUI enforcement activities are more conspicuous, then many potentially drunk drivers can be diverted from getting behind the wheel of an automobile. Working closely with KDHE, an effective support system is being carried out to assist and encourage local agencies to participate in high profile programs to increase public awareness. This grant funding is being expended over a five year period; the fourth year commenced January 1, 1992. To date, 5,766 officers have been trained to effectively deal with the threat of drunk driving on Kansas streets and highways. Kansas troopers stop 1,000 plus vehicles every month. This active enforcement is specifically designed to increase the perception of "risk of apprehension" of motorists who would operate a vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs. Through design of these endeavors, we are striving to make a substantial contribution toward reducing teenage alcoholism, the abuse of alcohol and drug combinations, drugged drivers, irresponsible recreational alcohol consumption and death or injury. A large percentage of all violent crimes are committed while under the influence of alcohol. As an agency, we are committed to change the public perception of substance abuse.

The Patrol is very proud that two state agencies working closely together have demonstrated such competent performance. The supportive atmosphere between the Patrol and KDHE has concentrated the available resources on the greatest need and largest benefit statewide.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$74,181	\$93,200

Criminal/Drug Interdiction Unit

In July of 1991, the Kansas Highway Patrol was awarded a grant from the Kansas Criminal Justice Anti-Drug Grant Program to assist in the formation of a Criminal/Drug Interdiction (CID) Unit within the Highway Patrol. Under the direction of Colonel Bert Cantwell, on October 1 that Unit became operational and almost immediately began to make its mark on criminals in Kansas. With two interstate highways, the Kansas Turnpike and numerous state and federal highways traversing our state, Kansas is the "crossroads" of this nation. Behind only Texas, California and Illinois, Kansas ranks fourth in the nation in the total number of highway miles. Enforcement problems on these highways tend to transcend jurisdictional boundaries, causing difficulties for local law enforcement agencies. The Highway Patrol had the jurisdictional authority to respond to this problem.

The CID Unit is comprised of fourteen Troopers, working in two-man teams, under the command of seven different troop commanders. Troopers in this unit are free to pursue the goals of this program without interruption whenever possible. Troop commanders were encouraged to accept this deviation from normal trooper duties. Troopers assigned to this unit are self-motivated, reliable and good team workers.

The goal of this unit is to intercept illegal goods, drugs and materials being transported on Kansas highways and to arrest the persons responsible and assist in their prosecution as may be required. Further, to arrest criminals who are using Kansas highways to commit their crimes or to go to and from their criminal activity. To accomplish this, troopers are being trained to "go beyond the traffic stop". That is, to look for and recognize behavior which is consistent with how criminals act when confronted by a law enforcement officer. CID troopers are then being asked to share this training and knowledge with their fellow troopers so that the end result will better the entire organization and make life exceedingly difficult for criminals in Kansas.

FY 1992

Actual

None

FY 1993

Recommended

\$67,000

Judicial Administration, Office of

Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP)

(Treatment)

K.S.A. 8-1008 establishes community-based alcohol and drug safety action programs to provide the following: 1) pre-sentence alcohol and drug evaluations of any person convicted of DUI; 2) supervision of all persons convicted of DUI whose sentences or terms of probation required completion of an ADSAP program or an alcohol and drug treatment program; 3) alcohol and drug evaluation of those eligible for diversion; and 4) supervision of all persons required by a diversion agreement to complete an ADSAP program or an alcohol and drug abuse treatment program.

A fee of \$110 is assessed against all persons convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs or entering into a diversion agreement. The fee may be waived if the individual is indigent. The assessment is charged by municipal and district courts and deposited in the respective court's alcohol and drug safety fund. Generally, the administrative judge of the judicial district certifies ADSAP programs in the judicial district.

If the administrative judge declines to certify ADSAP programs, then the Secretary of SRS is authorized to certify the ADSAP programs in that judicial district. The law provides that if the Secretary of SRS certifies the ADSAP programs, 15 percent of the \$110 fee assessed against the person and collected by the court is transferred to SRS. Money collected by the court is to be used only for the expense of purchasing services, except that not more than 10 percent of the money may be expended to recover the expenses of the court. The Office of Judicial Administration does not collect data on ADSAP funds of the municipal and district courts.

The district or municipal judge having administrative authority over that court shall compile a report and send such report to the office of the state judicial administrator on or before January 20 of each year, beginning January 20, 1991. Such report shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) The balance of the alcohol and drug safety action fund of the court on December 31 of each year;
- (2) the assessments deposited into the fund during the 12-month period ending the preceding December 31; and
- (3) the dollar amounts expended from the fund during the 12-month period ending the preceding December 31.

The office of the state judicial administrator shall compile such reports into a statewide report and submit such statewide report to the legislature on or before March 1 of each year, beginning March 1, 1991.

Juvenile Alcohol/Highway Safety Workshop

The Office of Judicial Administration has received funds from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to fund a one-day workshop for approximately 20 judges of the district court. The program will include discussions on the following topics as they relate to the juvenile impaired driver:

- Law Enforcement Perspective
- Licensing/Suspension of the Juvenile Offender
- Prosecuting the Juvenile Offender

Treatment Programs/Evaluations
Intensive Supervision

The workshop was held on July 31, 1992.

FY 1992
Actual
\$0

FY 1993
Recommended
\$0

Regents, Board of

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education (Education)

Programs and activities of the Kansas Board of Regents and the Regents institutions, relating to alcohol and drug abuse education, intervention and support services, are directed primarily toward two targeted audiences—i.e. institution employees and the students who attend one of the six universities which make up the Regents system of public higher education.

The Board of Regents has appointed a system-wide Committee on Substance Abuse/Regents institutions, composed of representatives from each Regents institution. The primary focus of this group is student education and awareness. Activities include:

- ☐ The printing and distribution of an educational pamphlet to all students during the Fall of 1988;
- ☐ Support for campus programs related to the National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week and the National Collegiate Drug Abuse Awareness Week;
- ☐ Assistance with the establishment of local campus, "Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students" (BACCHUS) chapters;
- ☐ The planning and sponsoring of Regents Conferences on Substance Abuse Issues; and
- ☐ The coordination of efforts to join the National Network of Drug-Free Colleges and Universities.
- ☐ The promotion of a designated drivers program in the communities where Regents Institutions are located.

The Athletic Directors of the Regents institutions have worked together to support the publication of a nationally distributed textbook, *Athletes At Risk: Drugs and Sport*, which is expected to be a leading educational publication in this field.

Each Regents institution offers several on-going programs which provide student education and support services with respect to substance abuse issues. These efforts are provided via different outlets campus-wide—e.g. in classrooms, in residence halls, in Greek organizations, through athletic departments, through counseling services, through student health services, and through student affairs offices. Students are encouraged to assume leadership roles in many of the programs and activities.

Each institution also offers numerous on-going programs to assist its employees. Each campus follows the dictates of the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. Alcohol and drug abuse education programs for faculty and staff are integral parts of campus Employee Assistance Programs. These programs provide education, intervention and referral services to help employees cope with personal problems and concerns which could affect their satisfactory job performance. The campuses also coordinate and work with DPS to provide employee services and assistance.

Neither the Board of Regents nor the Regents institutions receive appropriations from the state of Kansas specifically related to substance abuse. Most activities and programs are provided as a part of other campus operations and are funded by the State General Fund and/or student fees. In 1987, the Board of Regents did receive an allocation of \$100,000 from the Governor's Office specifically for substance abuse activities. These funds have supported the activities and work of the system-wide committee.

Additionally, many of the campuses and/or faculty are recipients of federal, state, local or private grants which fund important substance abuse research and educational efforts. Many campus faculty and administrators are national leaders in the field of substance abuse education.

FY 1992
Actual
\$1,085,206

FY 1993
Recommended
\$1,091,936

Revenue, Department of

Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control Enforcement Bureau/Criminal Fraud Unit (Enforcement)

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control has statutory responsibility to regulate and enforce the Kansas Liquor Control Act. In addition to this responsibility, the Division is charged with enforcement of the marijuana and controlled substance tax laws.

Revenue Agents are stationed throughout Kansas. Agents have full law enforcement authority and work closely with local and state agencies in investigations pertaining to alcohol and drug tax violations. Revenue Agents make arrests and issue summons for violations and request administrative actions against licensees under the authority of the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Agents perform financial and criminal background investigations of licensees and potential licensees to insure compliance with legal licensing requirements.

Agents assist local law enforcement agencies in drug raids and identify assets and resources which may be used to satisfy drug tax violations assessments. Agents perform net worth investigations and provide resource documentation to determine taxable assets which might not otherwise be seized under the drug tax statutes. The Criminal Fraud Unit coordinates drug asset investigations with the Division of Taxation to insure that investigative information is provided for asset seizure of drug tax violators.

The Division provides educational presentations to law enforcement, liquor industry, student and citizen groups. These presentations are designed to enhance compliance and increase awareness of the problems relating to violations of the liquor laws and abuse of alcohol. Law enforcement training includes information concerning the drug tax laws and the role of the Revenue Enforcement Agents in the investigation of violations, both criminal and administrative.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$1,172,072	\$1,217,458

Division of Vehicles Driver Control/Driver License Bureau (Enforcement)

The Driver Control Bureau maintains individual driver history records and takes appropriate action against individual license privileges when dictated by statute or court. This includes the processing of DUI-related convictions, diversion agreements and license reinstatements. In calendar year 1991 the bureau imposed 18,001 DUI license suspensions and diversion agreements and processed 18,329 refusals/failures of chemical tests to detect blood alcohol content. The bureau also monitored 17,435 individuals who were required to maintain proof of financial security on file with the Division due to DUI convictions.

The Driver License Examination Bureau is responsible for the examination and licensure of drivers. This bureau administered 9,183 driving tests for reinstatement of privileges suspended as a result of DUI convictions.

The Driver Control Bureau has 7 FTE positions devoted exclusively to the processing of DUI-related convictions. This amounts to an estimated \$153,208 in salaries, wages and benefits.

FY 1992
Actual
\$153,208

FY 1993
Recommended
\$157,914

Social and Rehabilitation Services, Department of

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ADAS), within the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), was created in 1975 to plan, develop and implement a regional program of prevention, intervention and treatment services. ADAS employs 21 FTE's, and its main function include:

- Funding, licensing and evaluating treatment and prevention programs;
- Collecting, developing and disseminating accurate information; and
- Providing program and professional development services such as training and technical assistance.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$1,038,953	\$957,206

1. ADAS Treatment Services (Treatment)

More than 50 percent of the 35,503 admissions to Kansas treatment programs in FY 1991 were served by 56 ADAS-funded treatment programs for indigent clients. These funds provide 39 outpatient treatment programs and 547 beds for residential programs.

Social Detoxification Programs

Social detoxification programs last 21 days or less and provide 24-hour, non-hospital treatment to persons under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. These programs are for persons undergoing social detoxification who are free from severe physical or psychiatric complications. They serve clients who require no physical restraints, and have the ability to benefit from a structured non-hospital setting. Continuous supervision of the client is provided by specially trained staff.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$965,783	\$965,783

Intermediate Programs

Intermediate programs provide 24-hour diagnostic/primary treatment services to residential clients. These programs are for clients who have a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse which demonstrates a need for time-limited intensive treatment. Clients must be detoxified and capable of self-care. These clients do not require major medical or psychiatric care. In recent years an added emphasis has been placed on continuing care counselors assisting clients with recovery once they leave primary treatment.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$4,118,325	\$4,118,325

Outpatient Programs

Outpatient programs provide non-residential alcohol/drug abuse treatment in a therapeutic setting. Services are provided to individuals and their families with a history of alcohol/drug abuse. Outpatient services are directed to individuals whose physical and emotional status allows them to function in their communities.

Outpatient day treatment services are intensive (at least 15 hours in a five-day week). Clients are detoxified, capable of self-care, and do not require major medical or psychiatric care. Counseling, structured activities, employment and recreating are major focuses of day treatment. Medical services, psychometric testing, alcohol/drug abuse education and referral services are available as needed.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$2,125,503	\$2,125,503

Group Home Loan Program

The 1989 Legislature authorized this loan program for developing Oxford House Group Homes.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$110,000	\$110,000

Reintegration Programs

Reintegration programs provide 24-hour, supportive residential accommodations for recovering alcohol/drug abusers who have completed preliminary treatment. Counseling and structured activities assist the clients in re-entering society, with a focus on gainful employment and maintaining recovery after leaving the program. These programs are for clients who are detoxified, capable of self-care and not in need of acute medical or psychiatric care.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$1,191,425	\$1,441,103

Women and Their Children Residential and Day Treatment

Specialized treatment programs have been developed for women and their children. Approximately 550 addicted women are served annually.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$1,566,031	\$1,815,709

Other Miscellaneous

This includes recent federal grants to SRS/ADAS to reduce treatment waiting lists, to produce research data and to expand prevention services.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Recommended
\$379,548	\$379,548

2. ADAS Licensure and Certification (Treatment)

All facilities, public and private, which provide habilitation or rehabilitation services to substance abusers must be either licensed or certified according to state statute. ADAS consultants review facilities for safety standards, program policies, personnel manuals, treatment services and compliance with federal confidentiality laws.

The number of programs licensed or certified has increased from 157 in FY 1984 to 375 in FY 1992. Approximately 26 percent of these licensed program services are exclusively for indigent clients. The costs for these services are included in the administration expenditures.

3. ADAS Prevention Services (Prevention/Education)

The mission of the 12 Alcohol and Drug Regional Prevention Centers is to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug abuse in Kansas. The goals are to:

- Reduce the risk of alcohol and other drug abuse in Kansas families;
- Provide services for high-risk youth, Kansas families and those who influence them;
- Provide the coordination for special projects such as the Kansas Family Initiative; and
- Use existing networks systems, groups, and individuals to support, promote, and develop a comprehensive prevention system.

In addition to the Regional Prevention Centers, ADAS funds several specialized grants. These include School Team Training for Substance Abuse Prevention; Kansas Project STAR (Students Taught Awareness and Resistance), in cooperation with the Ewing Kauffman Foundation; a program for Spanish-speaking persons in Wyandotte County; a program for women in the Johnson County area; and, grants to enhance professional training and technical assistance services. ADAS funds a comprehensive evaluation program to determine the effectiveness of ADAS-funded prevention programs and an annual student use survey.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Recommended
\$2,860,550	\$2,895,858

4. Kansas RADAR Center (Prevention/Education)

ADAS serves as the Kansas RADAR (Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness) Center for the Federal Office of Substance Abuse. RADAR is the National dissemination network for drug awareness, campaigns, research, booklets, facts, and videos. More than 500,000 printed materials were distributed in the past 12 months.

SRS Youth Centers

1. Alcoholism Unit Directors (Treatment)

The 1989 Legislature approved funding for full-time Alcoholism Unit Directors at the state's four Youth Centers for FY 1990. Three of the positions were funded from the State General Fund, and the remaining position, at the Youth Center at Beloit, was funded through the Federal Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant. The Alcoholism Unit Directors are responsible for assessment, staff training and program development. Their role is to insure that all program elements infuse drug and alcohol issues into regular activities. Beginning in FY 1992, alcoholism counselors were funded by 100 percent federal money. The counselors are under the supervision of the Alcoholism Unit Directors. In addition, they will design programs at the Youth Centers which incorporate elements of prevention, education and treatment.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$132,000	\$136,000

2. After-Care (Treatment)

Each of the four state Youth Centers received an allocation for the enhancement of transitional services for alcohol and drug abusing youths. This year a standardized assessment instrument will be utilized to evaluate all Youth Center and screening unit youths.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$85,000	\$85,000

SRS Income Maintenance and Medical Services

General Assistance for Persons in Alcohol/Drug Treatment (Treatment)

The General Assistance (GA) Program provides cash assistance to individuals and families who do not qualify for Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplemental Security Income and who, with a few exceptions, are considered unemployable. GA clients are typically over age 54 or disabled. The average monthly grant is \$141, which most recipients receive directly. For indigent persons in alcohol and drug treatment facilities, GA funds are incorporated into the overall grant to the facility. The amount of GA funding in the grant is based on previous numbers of GA eligibles served by that facility.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$0	\$0

Transportation, Department of

Alcohol Traffic Safety (Enforcement, Prevention/Education)

The U.S. Department of Transportation Section 408 Program provides federal funds to state and local governments as an incentive for development and implementation of drunk/drugged driving countermeasures. Basic and supplemental grant criteria require substantiated increases each year in DUI arrests, DUI convictions, public information efforts, etc. The grant is available for a maximum of five years; continued funding is contingent upon increased performance in each previous year. Statewide initiatives implemented in the first three years of the grant 1989 through 1991 include:

- Training of municipal and district court judges in DUI adjudication, funded through the Supreme Court;
- Training of prosecutors through the Kansas County and District Attorney's Association;
- Dissemination of a public information and education campaign toward targeted groups;
- Implementation of a statewide standardized breathtesting system, funded through KDHE;
- Training of all law enforcement officers in detection, apprehension, and field sobriety testing through the Kansas Highway Patrol;
- The purchase of preliminary breathtesting devices to distribute to law enforcement agencies statewide;
- Establishment of a statewide youth leadership training center aimed at the development of drug-free lifestyles among youth; and
- Implementation of a statewide sobriety checkpoint program.

DUI arrests have increased 30 percent, from 13,910 in FY 87 to 18,137 in FY 90. The goal for FY 92 is a 25 percent increase from FY 90, to approximately 22,671 DUI arrests. DUI convictions rose from 17,815 in FY 89 to 21,459 in FY 90. The projected increase for FY 92 is 45 percent from FY 90, to approximately 31,115 DUI convictions.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$820,862	\$820,862

Highway Traffic Safety (Enforcement, Prevention/Education)

The U.S. Department of Transportation Section 402 Program provides federal funds to state and local governments to foster increased local efforts in alcohol/highway safety, safety belt usage, speed limit compliance and other safety programs. KDOT allocates approximately 70 percent of Section 402 funds to local units of government. The remaining Section 402 funds are used for state agency projects.

KDOT developed a three-year Highway Safety Plan for Federal Fiscal Years 1991 through 1993. One annual goal has been to reduce the number of alcohol-related fatal and injury crashes in Kansas. Based on size, need and availability of local support, the following sites were selected for funding: Wichita, Sedgwick County, El Dorado, Overland Park, Salina, Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City and Labette County.

Using nighttime single vehicle fatal and injury crashes as a surrogate measure, KDOT reports that the number of such crashes has dropped from 950 in 1982 to 673 in 1990. The goal for 1992 is a 20 percent decrease from 1990, or a reduction to approximately 538 alcohol-related fatal and injury crashes.

FY 1992
Actual
\$600,460

FY 1993
Recommended
\$1,344,234

Treasurer, State of

Local Alcoholic Liquor Aid (Treatment, Prevention/Education)

K.S.A. 79-41a01 *et seq.* imposes a 10 percent tax on gross receipts derived from sales of alcoholic liquor by private clubs. Consumers pay the tax to private club operators, and the operators remit the tax to the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue deposits liquor tax receipts in the State Treasury as follows: 70 percent to the Local Alcoholic Liquor Fund, 25 percent to the State General Fund, and 5 percent to the SRS Community Alcoholism and Intoxication Programs Fund.

The State Treasurer is responsible for quarterly distributions to cities and counties from the Local Alcoholic Liquor Fund. Each city generally receives 70 percent of liquor taxes collected within city limits; counties receive 70 percent of liquor taxes collected outside of city limits. [For cities with populations of 6,000 or less 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the liquor taxes collected from clubs within city limits is remitted to the county, rather than to the city.]

State law dictates that one-third of the money returned to cities and counties be used for local general funds, *one-third for local parks and recreation funds*, and one-third for local Special Alcohol and Drug Program funds. Consequently, although \$8.1 million will be returned to local governments in each fiscal year, only \$2.9 million will be used for local alcohol and drug services.

State law also requires that money in the local Special Alcohol and Drug Programs fund be spent on alcohol and drug abuse prevention, education, intervention and/or treatment. In all instances, the city or county governing body is responsible for approving grant awards.

FY 1992
Actual
\$3,777,036

FY 1993
Recommended
\$3,777,036

Wildlife and Parks, Department of

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks spends approximately \$82,000 annually on substance abuse awareness and enforcement. Five boating under the influence arrests were made during 1991 and several intoxicated motor vehicle operators were turned over to the appropriate law enforcement jurisdiction during this same time period. Conservation Officers were also responsible for several felony drug arrests while enforcing Kansas Wildlife and Parks laws. Marijuana eradication projects were carried out on several lands managed by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Five cultivated marijuana crop fields were destroyed as a result of the eradication effort. Game check stations ran in cooperation with the Kansas Highway Patrol resulted in several controlled substance arrests and seizures. Training for Conservation Officers includes drug awareness, intoxylizer training and drug profile training. The KDWP Drug Awareness Programs available to the public include drug awareness segments included in the Hunter Education and Boating Education Programs administered by the agency.

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks is aware of the seriousness of substance abuse problems and has taken a proactive approach in developing preventive and enforcement programs.

1. Drug Awareness Education

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks is mandated by State Law (K.S.A. 32-1103 (B) and K.S.A. 32-920) to implement Boating and Hunter Education Programs. Part of the requirements in obtaining a Boating or Hunter Education Certificate is completion of an approved Boating or Hunter Education Course which includes training in the area of alcohol and drug abuse.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$11,637.78	\$32,000

2. Drug Enforcement and Training

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks is mandated by State Law to enforce all criminal laws of Kansas committed in the presence of a Conservation Officer. (K.S.A. 32-808 (c)(1). This includes Drug and Alcohol Violations. The Agency is responsible for enforcing law pertaining to Boating Under The Influence of Drugs or Alcohol. (K.S.A. 32-1131) and protecting the safety of those people who use our state parks and resource areas (K.S.A. 32-807 (h)(1). The Agency has approximately 148 FTE certified law enforcement officers to accomplish the above tasks. Each officer spends a portion of their enforcement time in pursuit of the above responsibilities.

FY 1992	FY 1993
Actual	Recommended
\$70,642	\$100,000

Appendix A
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS
State Agency Expenditures
FY 1992 - FY 1993

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>				<u>FY 1993</u>			
	<u>Prevention/ Education</u>	<u>Intervention/ Treatment</u>	<u>Enforcement</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prevention/ Education</u>	<u>Intervention/ Treatment</u>	<u>Enforcement</u>	<u>Total</u>
Adjutant General	\$ 37,800	\$ 0	\$ 771,000	\$ 808,800	\$ 55,000	\$ 0	\$ 813,000	\$ 868,000
Administration, Dept. of	1,007,590	539,046	4,675,750	6,222,386	1,035,633	544,481	4,903,331	6,483,445
Attorney General/KBI	30,402	0	2,386,352	2,416,754	32,850	0	2,499,008	2,531,858
Corrections, Dept. of	0	3,271,845	0	3,271,845	0	\$2,868,105	0	2,868,105
Education, Dept. of	3,275,211	0	0	3,275,211	3,644,346	0	0	3,644,346
* Health/Environment, Dept. of	0	0	131,114	131,114	0	0	103,525	103,525
Highway Patrol	0	0	74,181	74,181	0	0	160,200	160,200
Regents, Board of	1,085,206	0	0	1,085,206	1,091,936	0	0	1,091,936
Revenue, Dept. of	0	0	1,325,280	1,325,280	0	0	1,375,372	1,375,372
** SRS/ADAS	2,860,550	10,673,615	0	13,534,165	2,895,858	11,176,971	0	14,072,829
Transportation, Dept. of	600,460	0	820,862	1,421,322	1,344,234	0	820,862	2,165,096
*** State Treasurer	1,888,518	1,888,518	0	3,777,036	1,888,518	1,888,518	0	3,777,036
Wildlife & Parks, Dept. of	<u>11,637</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>70,642</u>	<u>82,279</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>132,000</u>
TOTAL	10,797,374	16,373,024	10,255,181	37,425,579	12,020,375	16,478,075	10,775,298	39,273,748

* Since prevention/education materials are integral parts of KDHE's programs, it is impossible to delineate specific dollar amounts.

** In addition, SRS/ADAS has budgeted \$1,038,953 in FY1992 and \$957,206 in FY1993 for administration i.e. funding, licensing, evaluation, collecting and disseminating accurate alcohol and drug information and professional development.

*** Dollar amounts represent a 50/50 split between prevention and treatment, but local governmental entities award monies on a grant by grant basis.