

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

REGULAR MEETING

JULY 16, 1997

The Regular Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kansas, was called to order at 9:00 A.M., Wednesday, July 16, 1997, in the County Commission Meeting Room in the Courthouse in Wichita, Kansas, by Chairman Pro Tem Paul W. Hancock, with the following present: Commissioner Betsy Gwin; Commissioner Melody C. Miller; Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder; Mr. William P. Buchanan, County Manager; Mr. Rich Euson, County Counselor; Ms. Becky Allen-Bouska, Director, Bureau of Finance; Mr. Tom Pollan, Director, Emergency Medical Service; Ms. Deborah Donaldson, Director, COMCARE; Mr. David C. Spears, Director, Bureau of Public Services; Mr. Ken Williams, Assistant Director, Purchasing Department; Ms. Mary Ann Nichols, Director, Personnel Department; Mr. Jack Brown, Acting Director, Community Health Department; Mr. J. Kenneth Hales, Director, Department of Corrections; Mr. Kenneth Arnold, Director, Capital Project Department; Mr. John Nath, Director, Kansas Coliseum; Mr. Phillip Hanes, Intern, County Manager's Office; Mr. Fred Ervin, Director, Public Relations; and Ms. Linda M. Leggett, Deputy County Clerk.

GUESTS

Ms. Indiana Brooks, Senior Custodian, Facilities Management
Mr. Greg Cox, Analyst, 18th Judicial Court
Ms. Carlene Hill, Director, Center for Economic Development & Business Research
Mr. Jim Gregory, Director, Corporate Affairs, Raytheon Aircraft Company

INVOCATION

The Invocation was given by Mr. David Clien of the Christian Businessmen's Committee.

FLAG SALUTE

ROLL CALL

The Clerk reported, after calling roll, Chairman Winters was absent.

CERTIFICATION AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

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Ms. Becky Allen-Bouska, Finance Director, greeted the Commissioners and said, "You have previously received the certification of funds for expenditures on today's Regular Agenda. I am available for questions if there are any."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Becky, I don't see any questions. Thank you very much. Next item please."

PROCLAMATION

A. PROCLAMATION DECLARING JULY 21 - 25, 1997 AS "SEDGWICK COUNTY LAW CAMP DAYS."

Mr. Fred Ervin, Director, Public Relations, greeted the Commissioners and said, "We have one Proclamation this morning and I'd like to read it into the record at this time."

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, approximately one hundred fifty youth between the ages of 11 and 15 will attend the second annual Sedgwick County Law Camp July 21 - 25, 1997 at Lake Afton Park; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the Law Camp is to create a partnership between law enforcement and youth by providing a positive experience using law enforcement personnel as role models -- building self esteem, confidence and trust; and

WHEREAS, a squad of 10 youth will be assigned to a mentor who will keep track of the activity schedule. The mentors will operate in teams of two, consisting of one Deputy and one Guardsman from the Kansas Army National Guard; and

WHEREAS, Law Camp is a partnership involving over 25 public and private sector organizations; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that I, Tom Winters, Chairman of the Board of Sedgwick County Commissioners, do hereby proclaim July 21 - 25, 1997 as

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“SEDGWICK COUNTY LAW CAMP DAYS”

in recognition of this effort to involve our youth in alternatives to crime and violence.

“I’d recommend you accept this Proclamation and authorize the Chairman to sign.”

MOTION

Commissioner Miller moved to adopt the Proclamation and authorize the Chairman to sign.

Commissioner Gwin seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you. I can see Sheriff Hill is here.”

Mr. Ervin said, “Sheriff Hill to accept the Proclamation. Sheriff.”

Mr. Mike Hill, Sheriff, Sedgwick County Sheriff’s Department, greeted the Commissioners and said, “I want to thank Fred for plagiarizing my statement. Just one mistake, there are 27 organizations, not 25. This is our third year. We’ve found that it has been very beneficial. Not only do the participants team up with the National Guard’s people and law enforcement, we found that the teaming continues because some of the participants have contacted their mentors as the year progresses and they’ve had some problems. So there is a lot of bonding going on.

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“I’ve sent some backup materials to you and the Manager, and I encourage you to come out and see us, especially Thursday night. That is the night they have their barbeque. They’d be happy to eat a hot dog and a hamburger with you and we’re looking forward to it. Thank you for the Proclamation.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Sheriff Hill. I know that the program has been a tremendous success. I’ve heard nothing but great things about it and your staff. I know it’s hard work. I appreciate you sending us a copy of the itinerary or the agenda. It looks pretty rigorous. I think you are going to keep those kids busy and I think you’re going to be busier.”

Sheriff Hill said, “If it wasn’t for corporate sponsors and the public supporting us we couldn’t do this. Really, except for personnel, this is darn near zero cost to the Sheriff’s Department. The corporate and the private organizations really stepped up to the table on this one.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Appreciate it. Thank you very much Sheriff. Next item please.”

AWARD PRESENTATIONS

B. RECOGNITION OF RAYTHEON AIRCRAFT COMPANY FOR CONTRIBUTION SUPPORTING RECYCLING DROP-OFF BOXES.

Commissioner Hancock said, “In our solid waste planning, it became apparent to us that the continuation of recycling boxes located at various Dillons throughout the city and the county, they were not going to be funded by the various industries. We asked corporate sponsors to step forward and sponsor one month of the recycling bins. They are so important to the community. So many people in our community feel that they are doing the right thing and they are, by contributing to those binds and they are picked up on a monthly basis. A lot of materials are then recycled. It is a good practice and it is a good community project that responsible corporations have stepped forward and have funded. Jim Gregory, from Raytheon Industries, is here to receive the covenant crushed can award, in recognition of your corporate sponsorship of the recycle bins for a month. We appreciate it and certainly the people of the community who use it appreciate it. Thank you very much.”

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Mr. Jim Gregory, Director, Corporate Affairs, Raytheon Aircraft Company, said, "Thank you. We are flattered that you would recognize us for doing the right thing. Thank you."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you Jim. Next item please."

C. PRESENTATION OF THE DISTINGUISHED BUDGET PRESENTATION AWARD.

Ms. Allen-Bouska said, "Commissioners, a few times in a year I get the opportunity to sing the praises of my staff and this is one of them, so if you'll bear with me for a second, I'll explain a little bit about the award to the people in the audience today. The Government Finance Officer's Association is our financial association where we are judged by our peers. As you know, once a year many of us go away to conferences to seminars and training. One thing we also do is we send away our documents we produce to be evaluated on four important criteria: policy, do we communicate policy; financial plan, is our financial plan clear; operations, can you tell what our operations are for the county, is it clear through the numbers and the context of the document; communications, do we properly communicate. Our budget document is something that is legally required by the State of Kansas, however, we try to use it as a communication tool for the public and that is part of what our tool is today. I notice Commissioner Hancock is still behind me and if he would do me the honors, I'd like for him to present the Budget Award to Kathy Bradshaw-Sexton, who is in the audience right now. I would like to recognize that Brad Hanson, the former Budget Director, was the lead person on the document. Renfeng Ma, Colin McKenney, and Tammy Brandt were instrumental in getting this document completed. Thank you."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Over the years, you have all helped the Commission of Sedgwick County look good and we certainly appreciate your hard work. If the budget documents can be understood by me, they can be understood by anyone, but they've got to be real good to do that."

Ms. Kathy Sexton said, "You all know that I haven't been in this position but just a few months so I take no personal credit for this last year's document, but I certainly do want you to appreciate and give recognition to Renfeng Ma, the Senior Analyst, and Colin McKenney, Management Analyst and Tammy Brandt, who did a great job on this book. Thank you all very much."

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Commissioner Hancock said, "Next item please."

RETIREMENT PRESENTATIONS

D. RETIREMENT PRESENTATIONS.

Ms. Mary Anne Nichols, Personnel Director, greeted the Commissioners and said, "It is my privilege this morning to present retirement certificates to three employees."

1. PRESENTATION OF RETIREMENT CLOCK TO BETTY CAMPBELL, FISCAL ASSISTANT, APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

"The first one is to Betty Campbell, a Fiscal Assistant in the Appraiser's Office, who is retiring August 1, 1997 after 31 ½ years of service. Unfortunately, Betty isn't able to be here this morning, but we certainly want to wish her well in her retirement after all those years."

2. PRESENTATION OF RETIREMENT CLOCK TO INDIANA BROOKS, SENIOR CUSTODIAN, FACILITIES MANAGEMENT.

"Our second retiree is Indiana Brooks, and she is a Senior Custodian with Facilities Management. She will retire August 1, 1997 after 15 ½ years of service. Indiana was hired on September 11, 1981, as a Custodian and was promoted to Senior Custodian on January 6, 1988. Indiana did not provide us with any information on what she is going to do in retirement. Maybe she will share that with us. She's a real familiar face here and we want to wish her well."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Just want to tell the folks here in the audience that Indiana takes care of us here at the Board of County Commissioners and has done so much for us over the years. She talks all the time. I say good morning Indiana, how are you? She says, fine. Indiana, you're going to have to quit talking so much."

"Indiana, this is a small token of our appreciation for what you've done for us and all the citizens of Sedgwick County, I'd like to give you this, a clock, as a token of our appreciation. Thank you very much."

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Ms. Indiana Brooks said, "I would like to say to all the people at Central Service that I love you all and I won't forget you. On November 18, when my husband passed away, you were very supportive. I want to thank you Commissioners, thank you very much."

3. PRESENTATION OF RETIREMENT CLOCK TO PATSY ARNOLD, OFFICE SPECIALIST, SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Ms. Nichols said, "Our third retiree is Ms. Patsy Arnold, who is an Office Specialist in the Sheriff's Department. She will retire August 1, after 15 ½ years of service. Patsy was hired on November 9, 1981 as a Fiscal Assistant. She became a Senior Office Assistant on May 1, 1982, and then became an Office Specialist on January 1, 1992.

"Patsy plans to spend time with her son and his family, three grandchildren in Wichita, and a son and two grandchildren in Illinois. Patsy has signed up with the Literacy Volunteer agency and will work with them and will also make it to all the craft shows and travel some.

"She was assigned to the Sheriff's Warrant Division for nine years and transferred to crime prevention, community liaison for five years. She now has been back in the Judicial Services Division for two years. Patsy describes her period of employment as an extremely interesting and learning experience. 'I have enjoyed my life with Sedgwick County.' We want to wish her well."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Patsy, thank you very much for your hard work for Sedgwick County. The people of Sedgwick County and certainly the Board of County Commissioners and staff here appreciate what you've done for us and to show our appreciation, we'd like to present you with this small symbol of our appreciation. Thank you very much."

Ms. Patsy Arnold said, "Thank you. My pleasure."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Next item please."

APPOINTMENT

E. APPOINTMENT.

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1. RESIGNATION OF THOMAS H. BAALMANN FROM THE POSITION OF TREASURER OF WACO TOWNSHIP.

Mr Richard A. Euson, County Counselor, greeted the Commissioners and said, “Mr. Baalman has submitted his resignation as Treasurer of Waco Township. He has asked that this be effective on August 1, and we ask that you accept this resignation.”

MOTION

Commissioner Schroeder moved to accept the resignation.

Commissioner Gwin seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Next item please.”

2. RESOLUTION APPOINTING LARRY THOME (COMMISSIONER HANCOCK'S APPOINTMENT) AS TREASURER OF WACO TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Euson said, “Commissioners, we have prepared a Resolution which would appoint Mr. Thome to the position that has just been vacated by virtue of the resignation of Mr. Baalman. This Resolution is in proper form and we recommend it for your approval.”

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MOTION

Commissioner Schroeder moved to adopt the Resolution.

Commissioner Miller seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you. Next item please."

NEW BUSINESS

F. COMMUNITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT MONTHLY REPORT.

Mr. Jack Brown, RS, MPA, Acting Director, Health Department, greeted the Commissioners and said, "Appreciate being here early in the Agenda. You'll find out why after my report. During the month of June, we continued our discussions and signed a small contract with Kansas State University (KSU) to look at our facility, the Health Department building, in terms of how it might be changed in terms of allocating space. It is an older building and we are pretty cramped in there and we are looking at new ways to better utilize the space inside and outside the building. So we will be a test for Kansas State University. They are going to use their architectural students, which they've done in other facilities, then give us some feasibility studies on how there might be some options to better utilize the space within the facility.

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“Staff participated in a ‘Welcome to Wichita Fair’ with the Riverview Community, which was recently annexed by the City of Wichita. The annexation brings with it different regulations, different staff, and those types of things, so to try to create a model for annexation activities such as this, a number of different staff worked together and one of the items that they thought would be good to implement was a fair, where citizens could come out and find out what services would be provided and answer questions. Community policing was there, Health, Public Works, OCI, all the various agencies. I did not attend, but I am told it was very successful and the citizens appreciate that type of activity.

“I’ve been telling you in my monthly report about a Healthy Start grant that we have applied for. One of the issues that the CHAP (Community Health Assessment Project), that you are going to hear about later, identified, was infant mortality, particularly black infant mortality. We’ve been working on a grant and were successful in getting the ‘site visit’ by federal Healthy Start workers, who came to Wichita from headquarters to look at the capacity of this community to handle a \$1,000,000 grant dedicated to looking at infant mortality issues. While we are one of five communities, there are still going to be some good strong competition, we felt good that we were selected and had good feedback from the federal Healthy Start staff who thought this community had a lot of good capacity, a lot of good community services. It appears that we were successful, even if we don’t get the grant, just by telling our story and letting them see what we are doing here in the Midwest. So we feel pretty encouraged by that and we’ll know in September whether that grant was successful.

“One thing that we’ve been working has been our information system. We have been working on it for about 18 months, we are trying to bring that to a conclusion. We’ve had some very good discussions with our software consultant. I think our KIPHS System, which is the Kansas Integrated Public Health System, will be up to speed in the next couple of months and we will hopefully bring that program to closure. We’re on line already, but to work out all the bugs. We feel that is close to being finalized.

“In our Personal Health section, probably one of the biggest things during the past month was continued work in TB cases in the community. We have been involved in about 41 patients overall that we are dealing with, using direct observation therapy, where you make sure the people take the medication. We’ve had a slight increase in the cases of TB in the community, nothing to be concerned about. I think we’ve done very good investigation. KDHE (Kansas Department of Health & Environment) has given us some resources.

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“We’ve mobilized other staff and pretty well identified our sources and feel confident that we are totally on top of that. I just indicated it to you in the monthly report because it does take a little bit more staff time, but it is true basic public health and in terms of epidemiology and case management.

“Lastly, in Environmental Health, there are several things going on. I might tell you, this month there is going to be a pollution prevention workshop for the auto repair and maintenance industry. We have a new EPA program that is stressing pollution prevention. This will be looking at one segment of the small business community and how they manage solvents and materials in their daily operations, how they deal with a potential inspection by KDHE inspectors. Kind of acquainting this particular kind of business to the regulatory scheme that is set up at the state. It is a collaborative effort with Kansas State University and KDHE and we feel like it will be very well attended and something that has been needed for a while.

“In addition, we’ve had some discussion with numerous staff in the private sector as well as various city and county agencies, talking about developing a program for reducing solid waste and hazardous waste in businesses in general another pollution prevention type of approach. That is in the formative stages, but we’ve been working. I think we’ve advised the Solid Waste Planning Committee, in fact, I know we have, and other people involved and concerned about solid waste disposal, about the potential here to look at waste reduction and pollution prevention so we minimize what comes out at the end result of the various business activities.

“Lastly, I might mention we are still forging ahead with a proposal to look at the feasibility of creating a program that would collect small quantities of hazardous waste from businesses that are not regulated. In the past, this particular part of the waste stream might go to a landfill or down a sewer or be disposed of on a property. We’re looking at having some kind of a collection system that is affordable and self-sustaining. These businesses would have options to dispose of some of their materials even after pollution prevention methods may have been applied, you still have a waste stream at the end, a small quantity exempt generated program would attack those kind of issues. That concludes my report. I’d be happy to answer any questions.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Jack. Commissioner Gwin.”

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Commissioner Gwin said, "Thank you Chairman Pro Tem. Jack, you talked about the Pollution Prevention Workshop for auto repair and maintenance facilities. How are you going about getting the word to those people about the workshop and if there is some of them who are watching now or on a rebroadcast, how could they get in touch with you all?"

Mr. Brown said, "They could call the Health Department at our Environmental Health number, 268-8351, and Nancy Larson is the Project Coordinator for that program. If they will call and ask for me, I can get them the information. I believe we've been working as I said through KDHE, who has a list of some of these facilities, the Chamber of Commerce, and those types of agencies."

Commissioner Gwin said, "Mailings?"

Mr. Brown said, "There have been mailings, and through the Kansas State Extension Agency, through KSU in Manhattan. They have listings and have identified some of those businesses in various communities."

Commissioner Gwin said, "Thank you."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you. Jack, I happened to notice last night, the graphic on television depicting the three zip codes concerning infant mortality. Did you have an opportunity to see that?"

Mr. Brown said, "No, I was at another meeting."

Commissioner Hancock said, "I want to wish you luck on the infant mortality grant, it is very important. The other thing is, did you say it was Kansas State doing the work for you?"

Mr. Brown said, "Yes."

Commissioner Hancock said, "I thought it sounded great, good news. Any other questions?"

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MOTION

Commissioner Gwin moved to receive and file.

Commissioner Schroeder seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, "Next item please."

G. WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT PROJECT REPORT.

Mr. Brown said, "I believe I provided you all with information on the CHAP report. We've been talking a lot about CHAP, and I think in my last month's report, I talked a little bit about CHAP and provided you with the recommendations of CHAP, which is a Community Health Assessment Project. Without taking too much more time, what I'd like to do is first of all tell you that our Health Department, the University of Kansas School of Medicine, Wichita State, and with money from the Kansas Health Foundation, put this collaborative effort together. One of the key players in that was Dr. Ed Dismuke, from Kansas University School of Medicine. He is the Chair of Preventive Medicine for both the Wichita Campus and the Kansas City Campus. Dr. Dismuke is going to provide you with a presentation this morning on the CHAP report. I think it is very important that you see the findings. He'll discuss some of the things regarding the zip code data and that type of information. It may take a little bit of time so I'll introduce Dr. Dismuke and let him give the presentation."

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Dr. Edwards Dismuke, MSPH, greeted the Commissioners and said, “Thank you Jack. It is a pleasure to come before you again. I was actually here about a year and a half ago and announced to the County Commission that we were undertaking this community health assessment. It is a pleasure to have finished it now and to be able to give you some results. I would also like to highlight the fact that although I am a physician myself and have practiced illness care medicine and am very proud of it. The fact is that the sort of things that you all decide, are in fact items that can have more of an impact on the overall health of a community than what perhaps physicians like myself can do in a one on one practice. I don’t want to minimize the impact of things that you do related to the economy, housing, and other things that a lot of people don’t realize impact on health.

“As Jack says, he has given you an executive summary of this report and we actually have also given you some recommendations. I am going to go through this. It will probably take about twenty minutes. You can cut me off if I’m going too long, but I’m going to run through it real quickly and make some highlights.

SLIDE PRESENTATION

“First of all, I just wanted to emphasize again, as Jack mentioned, that this was a collaborative project between the Wichita/Sedgwick County Department of Community Health, the University of Kansas School of Medicine, and Wichita State. The objectives of the study were to study the health and health related matters in Wichita/Sedgwick County in order to provide information that could guide community efforts to improve the health of all people in the County and number two, to provide bench marks that can be used to judge the success of future efforts to improve the health of all people in the county.

“Some of you may remember that in the fall of 1994 that the city organized a number of focus groups to deal with issues of public health that consummated in a public health summit to which the current County Commission at that time, the City Council, and other community leaders got together and two of the recommendations from that summit were that in fact that we carry out a community health assessment and follow that, as we are doing now, with the development of a community health plan. We obtained money from the Kansas Health Foundation and over the past year have done this analysis and come up with the report and we are now in the implementation stage. In fact, we have applied for another grant to run for three years to allow us to begin to implement a community health plan. Actually, the infant mortality issue that you’ve brought up Commissioner Hancock, is part of that.

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“We were organized around a steering committee and advisory committee of forty members that represented different broad interests in community health, the medical society, lots of community groups, and we broke into five work groups that you can see listed there. Our work took a year or a year and a half to come up with these findings.

“I just have listed here a number of sources of data that we collected. I think one of the things that came out of this is the realization that frequently what we do in the Health Department is collect data and send it on to the state to analyze. I think we realized that it would be much better and serve the county much better if in fact we collected and analyzed the data locally, so we’re looking at doing that better. There are also a number of national publications that include Wichita as the 51st largest city in the country in an analysis and comparison with other areas. Those are listed there.

“We collected a lot of new data. We have fourteen town meetings in various places in the county. We had nine focus groups. Looked at adolescent groups, minority groups, other special interest groups, to find out what their interest and concerns were about health and well-being. We used that information to construct a 175-item questionnaire that we administered to a thousand individuals, randomly selected and telephoned. Then we used that same questionnaire in four different neighborhoods, very high risk neighborhoods, and we systematically interviewed a hundred households in those neighborhoods to provide more information. Also of interest is that we surveyed the clinics that are here in the community to serve the medically under served and have some results from that as well.

“The first result has to do with what the whole medical profession and health care industry is facing right now and that is the realization that perhaps cost has gotten out of hand. We’ve gone from spending 6% of our gross domestic product in 1960 to spending 15% of the gross domestic product on health now. As that increases we displace the money that we spent on housing and transportation and clothing and other things. As we begin to control costs, then a lot of us health providers are very concerned that perhaps quality could fall. Just very quickly, these are ‘94 figures, but we are now spending well over a \$1,000,000,000,000. on health care in this country. That averages out to more than \$3,500. per person, man, woman, and child in the country. We’re actually up to 15% of the gross domestic product spent on health and you can see 20% of the federal budget and even at the state and local level we are spending almost 14% of our budget on health related matters.

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“Interestingly, health care costs have been increasing 11% for the last 35 years, while the consumer price index has on average increased 4.2% for the last 40 to 50 years. Health care has grown 45% faster, at 6.1% per year. This is just to show you that the United States spends far more of its gross domestic product on health than any other country in the world. Although I didn’t include the slide, the fact is that we are not the most healthy country in the world. We have some of the best medical research, some of the best medical centers, but for instance, in terms of infant mortality, which was brought up earlier, we are probably number 20 or 25 in the world, which is actually somewhat ludicrous considering that we spend so much more money on health. Also want to point out the fact that in a fee for service type of economy, which medical care has been under, where you are rewarded for doing more, unfortunately there is lots of evidence that lots of things that the health care industry does isn’t valuable. In fact, it may do more harm than good. I have a list here of various medical procedures, hospital admissions, and days of care that suggests that many of these things are considered by experts to be inappropriate, so that we are spending money on things that don’t do any good. On the opposite side, however, it turns out that there are many interventions, for instance, for high cholesterol, for hypertension, and other things, where we do know from a lot of medical studies that it does good, but it doesn’t reach the people in need.

“During this study, we kind of divided the health care issues into eight areas. You can see those listed here. We felt this pretty well covered the water front of major issues that are facing us in this city and county. We went about the task of looking within each of those areas to find out what our local priorities were for addressing these very important issues. We had a committee that spent all last summer hearing from experts, finding out the magnitude of the problem, finding out whether we had the resources to deal with these issues, and then voting on what our priorities were. To give you an idea, under the maternal and child health area we felt that infant mortality was one of the top issues in this community. In Sedgwick County in general, infant mortality is about 10.8 deaths per thousand births, which is higher than the state average of 8.8, which is higher than the national average of 8.4 deaths per thousand. So we have a problem as an entire community, but within the African-American community, the infant mortality rate is as high as 28 deaths per one thousand births. That compares to a rate in the white population of only six or seven. There is a major problem there. A lot of these are precursors, low birth weight, adolescent pregnancy, lack of prenatal care, all contribute to infant mortality. That is something that we want to address and that was highlighted on the news last night. We’ve actually applied for a \$4,000,000. grant to try to address that.

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“Another area was mental health. I just put this up as an example, but the number one problem was dually diagnosed problems. That is where you have a known mental illness like depression or psychosis, schizophrenia, combined with a substance abuse problem. As you know, we are downsizing a lot of mental health facilities and those people are coming into the community and we need to have a good approach to that. This gives you an idea of some of our community health problems as we have assessed it.

“Dental health is always a problem. There are a lot of people that don't have any kind of insurance that covers dental health and therefore they don't get the care that they need.

“Just as a backup to this, I thought a graphic illustration would help you look at your county and see where some of the problems are. Here I have illustrated the death rate among people 25 to 64 years of age in the county. The red areas are where the death rate is highest, the yellow is next, and the white is the lowest. I want you to focus on zip code 67214, where the highest mortality rate is. It is interesting that that is where two of the county's largest hospitals and medical school are located and not where you die in terms of a hospital, but where you live. It doesn't mean that these hospitals are killing people, it just means that they are located in high risk poverty areas. As you will see in a minute, that is a problem area. I would probably be somewhat skeptical about the northeast part of the county. This data is not age standardized and it may be that older people live there, there are fewer people, so that the statistical importance of that zip code is less. Keep focused on the 67214 area and surrounding areas because that is going to come up over and over again.

“In terms of infant mortality, you can see that the same zip code is included, but also the 19 zip code north of that. You can see a couple other areas in yellow that are high in terms of infant mortality. In terms of low birth weight, which is one of several precursors, again what I like about this graphic is you can sort of see that 'L' there, right through the center of the city, and then to the southeast that you will see cropping up over and over again is areas of high need in the county.

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“We took all these areas and we said are there any common denominators that underlie the poor health of this county other than classifying them according to traditional disease categories. What we found, and it shouldn't be any surprise, that there are three particular areas that are sort of underlying root causes of illness in our community. Those are the behavioral risk factors problem with improper diet and nutrition, lack of exercise, alcohol and substance abuse, including tobacco, which is a major problem. So we certainly need to work on that. Particularly important for you all is the fact that socioeconomic problems really underlie ill health more than just about anything. Problems with lack of education. Problems with job opportunity, employment, and training. Also social problems that relate to single parent families and family dysfunction, issues of norms of responsibility and self esteem are really at the heart of what makes a community healthy or not and we have a ways to go, like all communities do, in really bringing the standard of life for all citizens up to a high level.

“Number three, there is a real problem in this country and in Sedgwick County in general about the fact that we are one of the only, if not the only country, in the developed world, that does not assure health care to all of our citizens. I'll talk about that in a minute. Related to this, if you look to see how educated people are in the community, this is a graph of people over 25 and the dark areas are where between 59 and 70% of the population in those areas have a high school education, and the yellow areas where only 70 to 80% have a high school education. Again, you see right down through the center of the city and to the southeast, there are a lot of people that have not graduated from high school that are out there. In terms of poverty, you see that same 'L' shape. The red area shows you where a high percentage, over 30% of our citizens are 200% above poverty or lower in those same zip codes.

“What I want to remind you, which I've said before, that access to medical care is only one of at least five determinates of health. It is important, but probably no more important than economic status, the physical environment that Jack just talked about, social relations and personal behavior. That particularly is where the County Commission can have an immense impact on the overall health of citizens. I would remind you, that as you'll see in a minute, only about 80% of our citizens have insurance. Of those, many people don't go to see the doctor because they don't think they need it, they're afraid to go. Of those people who go to the doctor, probably less than half of them take the doctors advice and do what the doctor says, so we're down to far fewer than 50% of citizens really availing themselves of the health care system. So what we in terms of prevention and socioeconomic intervention really impacts those people that don't seek health care.

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“I’d like to remind you that our survey showed that at the time of the survey, only 86% of our citizens were insured. That meant that 14% did not have health insurance. Over a one year period, 15% were uninsured during some period of time and 6% of our citizens were continually uninsured.

“A particular problem is the fact that we don’t take care of our young children. Medicare, which is in the news and the federal congress is trying to handle the biggest financial program in the country with Medicare, we insure over 95% of our elderly citizens. You can see here that insurance for our children has fallen since 1987. The percentage on Medicaid has increased, but you can see that 13.8% of people nationally, of children nationally, are uninsured. In Kansas, we have estimated over 80,000 children and since Wichita has 20 to 25% of the children in this state, we have 20,000 to 25,000 children in this community that don’t have health insurance. That’s about 11.5% of our population.

“Now another finding is the fact that the good news is that our community is very solid, middle class, more so than most large cities. Overall, our health parameters are pretty good, but within our county, there are neighborhoods that have health problems as bad as any county in this State and bad as most places in this country. Here, by block group, I have a socioeconomic analysis that three items go into this, income, education, and whether you own a home. The red and pink areas are the lowest in socioeconomic status. The green and purple areas on the east side of town are the higher socioeconomic areas. You can see the four communities that we studied in detail, north midtown, that is 75% Hispanic, the Atwater northeast area, which is 75% African-American, the Colvin-Planeview is actually equally populated with Hispanic, African-Americans, Asians, and Caucasians, and the Oaklawn area is primarily poor Caucasians.

“We have a higher percentage of people in middle class in our community, but interestingly we have fewer poor people and fewer rich people in Sedgwick County than national averages. Now, if we look at a number of graphs where we compare on the right the general population, the response to our overall telephone survey and then compare it to the survey that we did in each of those four neighborhoods, you will find some interesting things. This slide looks at perceived health status, where we get each individual to judge their own state of health. The red indicates very good health and blue represents poor health. In general, our community, well over 50%, feels that they are in good health. Excuse me, red represents excellent health, yellow represents good health.

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“So overall our community is healthy, but if you look at these neighborhoods, for instance, in north midtown, 50% of the population feel that their health status is very poor. On the other hand, another measure of how healthy people are is whether you have to abandon your usual activities. It turns out that in general, most people don’t have to compromise their activities represented in blue, the green means that they miss eight days of their regular activities because of health problems and certainly the green is higher in the neighborhoods but this is a complicated issue, but it could be that poor people need their jobs or whatever they usually do so much that despite their ill health they continue to work. There are big differences there.

“In terms of income, overall in the community, the largest group on the far side, the white group, represents people that make more than \$50,000. a year. So the majority of our citizens are as a household in that group, but in these four neighborhoods, by far the largest category for at least three of them are people who make under \$10,000. per year. In terms of educational attainment, as you would guess, overall most people are pretty well educated in the community. But in those neighborhoods, lots of people don’t have a high school education. In north midtown, 65% have not gotten a high school education.

“In terms of preventive by cost from obtaining medical care in the past year, even among the insured group, 15% have felt that because of the high cost, that they couldn’t get the care that they needed. As you would expect, in the uninsured and periodically uninsured group, large numbers of people aren’t getting the care that they think they need, just because it costs so darn much. Then, if you look at that same issue by neighborhoods, once again, as you would expect, in those high risk neighborhoods, lots of people are not getting care.

“It should be pointed out though that Wichita has responded and we identified 334 organizations, agencies, and programs in this community. To put this into perspective, that each of the hospitals may have 15 to 20 programs. We’ve got all these programs to deal with health problems and yet our perception is that they are not up to capacity in many cases, they are not working collaboratively. So there is lots of room for improvement and I think the Health Department, for instance, is going to try to take on the challenging issue of trying to get more out of these agencies that are there to help citizens in the county.

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“Another issue is the fact of what do we do for this 20% of the population that doesn’t have health insurance. There are a group of nine clinics that have been designed for people at high need without insurance. However, we found that when we surveyed people without insurance, that they prefer to go to private practitioners like everybody else. As we surveyed these clinics, we found that they are under capacity, they are not working up to their current capacity and we don’t really think that the best use of money is to create new illness care clinics. What is needed is more public health approaches, dealing with issues of economics, with jobs, with education, and beefing up people that already are in these clinics.

“Finally, the last slide is that we are now moving into the community development, community health improvement process. We feel like it needs to be asset based instead of just presenting problems. There are lots of resources, people and organizations, that can do something about health so we have got to identify our community assets, which we are doing. It needs to be internally focused. In other words, these high risk neighborhoods need to come forth themselves, through their neighborhood groups, and tell us what they want to do to improve their own communities, and let us work with them. They need to be the leaders in their small neighborhoods. It needs to be relationship driven. It needs to be interpersonal and we need to be working one on one with people that can get this achieved. So we’ve given you a report and we’ve given you some draft recommendations that we’ll proceed on. I would entertain questions, comments, mandates, any other thing.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Dr. Dismuke. There are some questions. Commissioner Schroeder.”

Commissioner Schroeder said, “Mr. Chairman, if you please. Doctor, it was a very interesting overview of the project and some of it surprised me and some of it didn’t. You have told us what you think the Health Department needs to do in order to get some of these people educated and motivated to improve their health by whatever means. At the elected level, what is it that we could do as a City Council or County Commission, governing body, other than to support our Health Department, what can we do to assist?”

Dr. Dismuke said, “Well, obviously one thing is to support your Health Department. For instance, when it comes to votes on people smoking in restaurants and things like that, policies that you pass that are going to impact smoking, for instance, are going to have a big role. So that is an area, for instance. These environmental issues that you are dealing with are big issues.

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“One of the big things though is the fact that lack of education in this community, we really have a problem if you look at the percentage of kids that are in the ninth grade that are going to go on to graduate, we don’t do a very good job in Wichita. So the things that you deal with in trying to improve education are going to improve health. When you realize that there are lots of people that aren’t making much money and you are dealing with things that create jobs and working with the Chamber of Commerce or what not to train people, that is going to have an indirect, but an immense impact upon health. There are all sorts of things related to . . . also just being aware of that association and that it is so easy for citizens to think that if we just put more money into hospitals and illness care that is going to improve health, we don’t have a role to play. I’m telling you that the things that you do with education, with poverty, with jobs, are going to have an immense impact. I can get even more specific, but that’s broadly what I am talking about.”

Commissioner Schroeder said, “I appreciate that and I know some of what we do here will impact that because of some of what you just mentioned about working with the Chamber and former WISE group creating jobs, training, and et cetera. I just never realized the domino effect that it has in improving health to the extent that you’ve shown us here.”

Dr. Dismuke said, “Well I think that is the underlying problem. It is embarrassing that the United States can spend more money than any country in the world and yet not be right at the top. I think the reason is because at this community level, we don’t realize the impact that we can have from the social situation that we create in our own community. I think you are headed in the right direction, but I don’t want you to doubt for a minute that what you do and the items that come before you really do have an immense impact, even if the general public may not appreciate it as much as they should.”

Commissioner Schroeder said, “I appreciate the efforts of you and the staff that worked on this. It is very interesting information. Thank you. Thank you Mr. Chairman.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you. Commissioner Miller.”

Commissioner Miller said, “Thank you Mr. Chairman. Dr. Dismuke, I too am very pleased with the overview that you’ve given the Commission. A bit of history in terms of infant morality and particularly black infant mortality. There was a summit meeting that was called by legislatures, for the most part, one of which was my father, and I did attend.”

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“It was approximately ten years ago, about 1987. It was at that meeting that it was founded soundly that we had a problem with black infant mortality and what were we to do about it. It was at that time that we also decided from a legislative perspective that we would place monies, for the most part, from a state level in a pot that would be utilized by Sedgwick County and other counties. There are other counties around the State of Kansas that also have high infant mortality, but Sedgwick County was chosen as one of the counties that would form a black infant mortality agency. It was housed under the Health Department. From there, it went to a private agency by the name of what is called now Wichita Metropolitan Family Preservation. It just astounds me that within a ten year period of time, being able to address an issue that is just dyer in terms of our community and healthy status, that we are still looking at double digit numbers within certain zip code areas of the county. So to me, that says that there is something wrong in terms of how it is that we are viewing these areas that they are not receiving the amount of attention and services that could possibly cure this problem. So I am very pleased that once again, with the CHAPS assessment, that this has come forth publicly and I’m hopeful that we will be able to instill policy, now I am not saying more funding from the county level, because I see within your CHAP recommendations that you are to generate a new funding base, which is interesting to me, I’d like to know a few more details about that. But it is very encouraging to me that through the CHAPS assessment that this has come forth again publicly and hopefully we will be able to deal with it and remedy it.

“Now, and I’m sure that you will have some comments, Healthy Start initiative, which is an ongoing grant process and yes, the site visit I hope will prove fruitful. A question for me would be, would it be Sedgwick County Health Department that would actually implement the grant? Would Sedgwick County Health Department subcontract or collaborate with, and I think I know the answer but I want the public to hear this, be collaborating with agencies that are in tact that are providing these types of services?”

Dr. Dismuke said, “Let me go back and I’ll get around to answering your question. It is interesting to me to hear your history because I didn’t live here ten years ago. Certainly, we have decided that this is one of the major problems in this community and I think the valuable thing is that we have taken a very broad look and we want to know what are the major health care problems in the community. We’ve got a broad based group that has done this. We’ve been through all this process and once again, it is clear that infant mortality, particularly in the African-American community is right at the top.

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“One of the things that we are going to do in the follow up is that we’ve got a very large group that represents health care facilities throughout the community, that have these slides. They are going to be going around, talking to all groups in the city that are interested in hearing this, so we’re really going to have a lot of communication to let all of our citizens know that it is a major problem, because I suspect that despite the history that you recount a lot of people don’t realize what a major problem that is and if we are spending money on trying to save those kids then it takes away money that can go somewhere else. So I think we’re going to go somewhere this time because we started at the top and now we’ve really focused down on the problem. I think we have also realized that there are lots of groups in this community that have something to offer. There are 334 agencies that do things related to health. I think the Health Department realizes now that instead of trying to do it all itself and not being able to do an adequate job, the Health Department needs to focus on coordination, on assessment, the basic functions of health and not getting into the business of medical care. Related to that, the way this grant would work is that we would go to community groups like the health and wellness clinic that is being developed on 21st Street and like the Hunter Health Clinic and like United Methodist and the Family Preservation Group and actually subcontract to those groups to deliver services. So our approach is not to put it all on the Health Department. It is for the Health Department to coordinate things and to assure that high standards are met, but we want the community doing it and using their assets to do it. I think that is a new philosophy that Mr. Brown has brought in his acting capacity.”

Commissioner Miller said, “It is refreshing and I’m glad to hear that. Back to a topic under your first set of recommendations where it says, that to disseminate and discuss this assessment with all community groups who can contribute to health improvement. Most importantly, we must go to the neighborhoods. We must lead any health improvement process that will be successful, and I think I skipped down, but we must go to the neighborhoods most in need of health improvement and individuals and organizations in the neighborhoods must lead any health improvement process that will be successful. That is what I am hearing you reiterate in terms of being able to communicate, outreach, take it to the neighborhoods that are most in need and let them step forward and run this gauntlet.

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“One group that I was also going to give some public attention to, which you already have, is Sedgwick County has, as a whole, the BoCC did support, at the time you were here approximately last year, there was a group that was in front of us, led by Arnetha Martin, who is now on the verge of actually building the health and wellness center. This is one example of a community led organization that is a collaborative effort that has stepped forward, identified a need, has put energy, not only time and physical energy, but also resources into making something happen.”

Dr. Dismuke said, “Just to follow up on that . . .”

Commissioner Miller said, “The county actually recognized it and were able to be supportive of it.”

Dr. Dismuke said, “This is an example, you all probably no more than I do how to get things done, but our citizens, many of them are so use to some welfare system where they expect to be taken care of and haven’t been really expected to rise up and answer some of their own questions. I don’t know how many Arnetha Martin’s there are out there, and some of her colleagues are unique individuals that are committed, that can lead their local communities to really doing things like that and I think there are more people out there that can, maybe empowered is an outdated word, but I think that really is the salvation of what we are talking about at a local level to do that. Although I don’t necessarily agree with Arnetha’s issue on illness care, she certainly encompasses the community health, the health education and all the other things that I was talking about and I know her effort is going to focus on that as well as the illness care issues.”

Commissioner Miller said, “One last topic, and that is under your recommendations, it sounds and you do write that managed care, is this direction that we are moving in is managed care for public health?”

Dr. Dismuke said, “Yes, in a way it is. I mean basically what we are talking about is that there is a reality that there are limited funds available for any sector of our economy, but in this case, health care, given that there aren’t limitless amounts of money, we have got to make the wisest decision possible, just like you do, in deciding how funds are allocated. We know that we have been very inefficient in health care, that is why managed care has come along. That may not be the answer, but the fact is that it is a mechanism of giving us the budget that we have to work under.”

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“I think the Health Department and the public health approach now is okay, we’ve got so much money, how can we best use that money. Should we be doing illness care for the poor or should we be focusing on public health issues? So in a sense, this is managed care, maybe more exactly, it is just more of a cost benefit approach to using the public dollars. We’ve got to be good stewards of those dollars to use them the best way we can to improve the health of our citizens. So hopefully we are working with you all in trying to do that.”

Commissioner Miller said, “My hat is off to your assessment and my hat is off to you Jack Brown, as Interim Director, for the direction that you are taking the Health Department. I also bid you well on your \$4,000,000. grant that you are attempting to get. Thank you. Thank you Mr. Chairman.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Commissioner. Are there any other questions? Doctor, thank you very much for the presentation. Appreciate it. It was informative and good information there. Anything we can do, let us know. There is some good work yet to be done and we’ll be more than happy to be a part of it. Thank you very much.”

Dr. Dismuke said, “Thank you.”

MOTION

Commissioner Gwin moved to receive and file.

Commissioner Schroeder seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you. Next item please.”

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H. PRESENTATION REGARDING THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE SEDGWICK COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA.

Ms. Bouska said, “Last winter, Commissioner Schroeder and Winters, the County Manager, and I, went to visit bond rating agencies for the purpose of discussing our financial future regarding debt. As you are aware, we have some very large debt issues coming up, specifically, the new addition to the local adult detention facility or the jail. Many conversations came up between meetings with the bond rating agencies and I believe that Commissioner Schroeder was talking to the Manager and Commissioner Winters and I regarding how there is a reoccurring theme that Wichita is no more than aircraft. So through those conversations during this visit, we decided that a very good thing to do is to ask Wichita State University to look into what our economic structure looks like in terms of employment and in terms of volatility. I contacted Ray Trail at the City of Wichita, sometimes staff does get along and do coordinate things and we agreed to split the cost of the study together and contracted with Carlene Hill and Dr. Bart Hildreth, who is a Board of Regents Professor at Wichita State also contributed to this project. With not much more ado, I’d like to introduce Carlene Hill, who is the Director of the Center for Economic Development and Business Research with the W. Frank Barton School of Business at Wichita State University. Thank you.”

Ms. Carlene Hill, Director, Center for Economic Development and Business Research, Wichita State University, greeted the Commissioners and said, “With me here today is Janet Nickel, she is also the Associate Director at our Center and she is going to be helping me with the overheads, but Janet is not just your average overhead flipper, she actually did most of the research on this. She just kind of dressed me up and shoved me out here this morning.

SLIDE PRESENTATION

“We really enjoyed working with your staff on this and the staff at the city. It is very fitting that we presented this study to you this morning on the agenda at the same time that your Bureau of Finance received the Distinguished Budget Award, because I think it highlights the excellent staff that you have in your Bureau of Finance.

“The bond rating agencies, as Becky mentioned, have a concern as we talk about the growth in our aircraft industry. They are concerned that we are too much of a one industry town. They voiced that concern and as any wise investor would, including yourselves.

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“As we talk about good news, any smart investor is going to listen with two ears, one for the good news and one for the bad news. So it is good that we take this question seriously and try to address it.

“The questions that we posed in the study, which in addition to Janet, I want to mention also Mohamed Gamal El-din, he is not with us today, but he helped us on the study. We are also really indebted to advisement from Bart Hildreth, the Regent’s distinguished professor of public finance at WSU. The questions that we asked, we had five questions that we asked. How volatile is the Wichita economy? We talk about it, there is a perception, but really how volatile is it? The second question is how dependent are we upon U.S. economy? A third question is, is there some trade off between growth rates and volatility? Do we have to accept high volatility if we have high growth? The fourth question we asked is how specialized are we really, in terms of our overall economy? And then we wanted to compare our historical growth rate to the U.S. growth trends.

“We looked at 46 cities. The cities that we chose, first of all we wanted to go ahead and look at all the metro areas in Kansas. We looked at Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and in addition to those within Kansas, we looked at those in six surrounding states. We also looked at those cities who central city within the MSA, had the highest bond rating from either one of the primary bond rating agencies. Last, we added Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Washington to the mix of cities for comparison, because that is where Boeing’s headquarters is and we felt like perhaps there was some perception that as Seattle goes, goes Wichita. So we wanted to make that comparison as well.

“The framework that our study was based on, we started out with an analogous or a framework from financial models. If you are looking at a portfolio of assets, let’s say a portfolio of stocks, you know that you want to try to diversify those stocks to lower your overall risk of your investment. We can consider communities local economy industry mix as if they were financial assets and in diversifying our industry mix, theoretically we should be able to lower our volatility or in other words, our risk. If we had an ideal portfolio, we would have minimal risk. There are some things that we can do some things about, in terms of economic development strategies and others that there is little we can do about.

“The small circle here represents, just systematically think in terms of a regional economy, or in this case, Wichita economy. The larger orange circle represents that part of the broader economy that we are affected by but have very little control over.

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“In this particular case, we are only able to realistically measure the U.S. economy, but actually we are impacted by the international economy as well. That part of the Wichita economy that is affected by the national economy we call systematic risk, that risk that we can do very little about because it is due to the bigger picture within which we operate. It is called a systematic risk. The way I remember it is think of the big system, not much we can do about it. The other side that we can really do something about, which we want to measure the volatility of is called the nonsystematic, that part which is unique to Wichita. It is characteristic of industries. We have comparative advantage in and you need characteristics. Those are the ones that we really can affect. That is just kind of repeating the same thing. We cannot really diversify away the systematic, but we can our nonsystematic.

“With financial theory, we can use some mathematical things that I’m not going to go into. Not that it is too complicated, I just don’t think you have time for it. Those mathematical models let us estimate a relative volatility that is due to our unique or nonsystematic risks. That part we can do something about. That part that we can’t do anything about and we can estimate how much of our economy is made up of those two components.

“We looked at volatility measures on four different key economic indicators; total employment, manufacturing employment, personal income, and the most stringent measure, per capita personal income in real dollars. Real dollars meaning adjusted for inflation. In answer to the first question, we ran the numbers on each of the cities for each of those variables and then we ranked the volatility with a ranking of one being the most volatile and Wichita proved to be among the least volatile of the 46 cities that we looked at, in terms of our nonsystematic or that part of our risk that we can do something about with effective economic development strategies. We were 38th out of 46 in terms of employment volatility, 26th out of 46 in terms of manufacturing employment. Thirtieth in terms of real personal income and 29th in terms of real per capita personal income. In fact, one of the interesting things was that even though the bond rating agencies comment and raise a lot of concerns about volatility, there appears to be very little relationship among those cities with high bond ratings and their volatility. They were all over the board in terms of volatility of their nonsystematic risk. They ranked from three to 45 among this group of selected comparisons.

“Then we looked at that part that we cannot do very much about. What is impacted by our national economy?

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“Again, we were among the least, 26th, 21st, 38th, and 31st on the most stringent criteria. This is the kind of study that you like to do because the results are pleasing. It is good news. It gives us some solid information that we can answer that question about.

“One thing we wanted also to look at is exactly how dependent are we on the U.S. economy. It ranges between 30 and 50% of our economy and is affected by the U.S. economy, depending upon which variable you look at. You can see here that our income is less effected than our employment, and manufacturing employment is most effected and we see that in terms of, for example, general aviation, very closely tied with corporate profit, and so these things sort of make sense when you think about. When we have a down turn it is usually the people with the least seniority get laid off so income moves much more slowly than employment does.

“One of the most interesting questions that we asked, one of the most interesting results was we asked the question, do we have to accept a trade off between growth and volatility. Most of you have probably even heard me say it, well, we have a history of slow steady growth but, then we don't have a lot of ups and downs. I guess I can keep saying that, but it is really sort of a meaningless truism now because what we found was if you look at financial assets here, you would say yes, investors are going to demand a higher rate of return for a high risk. The risk in this case being volatility and return being analogous to employment growth rate. But the results of our research and the results of other research in the literature, does not confirm this relationship. So, in sense, we as a community could adopt a strategy of high growth without necessarily adding to our risk or volatility. On the other hand, a lower growth rate does not necessarily equate with lower volatility. This gives us some, I think this is a very interesting finding.

“Another question that we asked is how specialized is the Wichita economy? Specialization referring to are we concentrated too much in one particular industry. Before we answer that question, I just want to give you a real quick review of the structure of the Wichita economy. This is looking at employment by industry sector. We have 28%, which is the highest percentage in services and 18% of our jobs in manufacturing. Then lets compare that to the U.S. The U.S. is much lower in manufacturing, 13% and much higher in services at 29%. The comparisons are even more dramatic if we look at earnings. This shows Wichita earnings, we've broken up manufacturing into durable and nondurable goods to highlight the fact that 24% of our earnings in the MSA are derived from the production of durable goods and only 26% from services.

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“But if we look at the U.S. economy, we can see that durable goods only accounts for 11% of the earnings. So we have a very strong competitive advantage in that industry. So that is the fact that raises a lot of questions. People look at that and say well, one business in this town. But I believe that a strong comparative advantage had obscured a true understanding of our overall economy. In fact, what we found was that Wichita was among the least specialized of these 46 studies that we considered. Number one in this ranking would be the least specialized and Wichita came in tenth out of the 46 cities. What we see is that we are specialized in manufacturing, but our overall economy has a very good mix. We kind of lived that out when we had a major down turn in manufacturing in 1990 but our total employment continued to grow. So this supports what we see. If we were one of the cities with the highest bond ratings, our ranking would have been among the top third of those in terms of being the least specialized. So it is going to be very interesting to discuss this with the bond rating agencies.

“One of the things that was kind of interesting that Janet went ahead and looked at was, what if we had had a strategy that said we’re going to match the U.S. economic structure and what if we had been successful and in 1994 our structure would have exactly matched the U.S. economy in terms of jobs. We would have had fewer manufacturing jobs, we would have had more service jobs and we would have had more government jobs. If we had done that with the same income structure that we had, it would have meant over \$246,000,000. in less income. So the U.S. economy is one measure that you want to measure yourself against, but it is not necessarily the ideal benchmark. It cannot take into consideration the unique comparative advantage of a particular community. However, one of the things that this analysis did highlight is that we do have some opportunities for improvement. This chart shows you the average annual earnings per job for some of the key industry sectors, manufacturing on the far left, services and finance, insurance, and real estate. Wichita’s average annual earnings in manufacturing is higher than the national average, however, our average annual earnings for services and finance and insurance and real estate industries, which are some of the fastest growing industries nationwide, is lower than the national average. So this suggests some opportunities there for some effective economic development strategies which would continue to focus on our competitive advantage in manufacturing but could perhaps benefit from strategies which would capitalize on the growth in these industries of high paying service and finance, insurance, or real estate jobs.

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“One of the things that we looked at was the historical growth rate trend. The metro areas with the highest bond ratings do have higher growth rates. So this is a key criteria that is apparently important. Over the past ten years, Wichita’s growth has been below the national average. Now you can look at different time periods. We’ve been kind of above or below, but when you look at a ten year average, we’ve actually been below. So this suggests where the opportunity for us is to increase our overall growth rate.

“Another thing that we looked at was some overall trends in aviation, just to see what we think might be the future in that industry. Just a real quick look at some of the conclusions that we made, we feel comfortable that the demand for aircraft is going to be strong for the next twenty years. Wichita is very competitive in that industry. We must remain diligent in remaining competitive as a good place to do business. We really believe that because of a lot of different factors that I won’t go into, they are discussed in the report, that that industry will become less volatile in the future. Shorter production cycles, greater investment in people, a lot of different reasons, we feel like that is going to happen.

“So in conclusion, and I think perhaps have time for some questions, Wichita does have a valuable competitive advantage in aviation, but we also have a healthy mix of other non-manufacturing industries. So although our manufacturing industry is very specialized, our overall economy is not volatile as is often perceived and we can adopt a strategy for higher growth without necessarily risking a higher volatility. As you heard this morning, I think that you can see the importance of economic development strategies that benefit the overall wealth of the community. It has been pointed out already how that affects individuals throughout the community. I commend you on your efforts to have a clear understanding of how our economy works and how we might affect it positively in the future. That concludes my remarks. Be glad to try to answer any questions. Janet is also here to help me out.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Carlene. Commissioner Schroeder.”

Commissioner Schroeder said, “Mr. Chairman, if you please. Carlene, in your conclusions regarding the mix that we have, do you suggest that we need to look at being more diverse and continue that course as the Chamber and WISE have tried to do in the past bringing different new business here?”

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Ms. Hill said, “Yes. I think although we’re saying to the bond rating agencies, we’re not as specialized as you think we are, that does not eliminate the need for a strategy that continues to diversify. On the other hand, we need to continue to invest in the industry that we have the advantage in. Years ago, our advantage in aviation was because of our land and our air and the lay of the land and the nature of our country side. Now, our competitive advantage is due more to the investments that both public and private investments that have been made in plant equipment, infrastructure, and human resources. So in the future, that will be even more true. We don’t want to neglect that, but yes, I believe it is important to diversify.”

Commissioner Schroeder said, “One other question. How much effect does, and I didn’t get this from conversation with bond rating companies, but how much effect does the socioeconomic conditions of a community have on those ratings? We talk about health assessment here and what is happening in this community, crime, those kind of issues. Do they carry a strong role or no role or somewhat of a role in that issue?”

Ms. Hill said, “I think that it carries somewhat of a role. I think they are probably harder for them to quantify and so it would be harder for them to make some hard fast comments in those areas in some cases, but certainly one thing they look at is the management of governments. That was hard to quantify too, but that is one that they consider as well.”

Commissioner Schroeder said, “Those factors that I just mentioned, are those most likely reflected in employment numbers and new jobs, businesses coming to this community? I’m sure that has some affect and maybe that is why they don’t consider them to that great an extent because that is reflected in how well we are doing here in the economy.”

Ms. Hill said, “Employment is one measure, but it is limited. You could have great employment and be falling apart around the seams, so that is why we try to look at a mix of indicators. I think what their concern is that they want to warn investors of communities that may have rapid increases followed by rapid declines.”

Commissioner Schroeder said, “Okay, thank you. Thank you Mr. Chairman.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Commissioner. Commissioner Gwin.”

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Commissioner Gwin said, “Thank you Mr. Chairman. Carlene, one of the things you talked about, the long term trends for aviation, one of the things you pointed out is that this area must remain competitive as a good place to do business. We’ve heard lately from some of the manufacturers, the difficulties they are having trying to recruit or hire skilled workers. Is there anything in your studies or anything you’ve learned looking at other metropolitan areas that maybe we could learn from? I mean, as how to raise up some of the people who are already here to this kind of training skill? Is there anything you’ve seen out there that would help us kind of attack that problem?”

Ms. Hill said, “Yes, there is a lot of work in that area. It would be hard for me to choose which one to focus on this morning, but I do think one of the investments that we have made in human resources that we may not recognize that we could capitalize on even further is aside from the formal training and education, the pride in being builders of aircraft. I’m not sure that is being passed on to the next generation as much as it could have been. I think we could perhaps do a better job of educating the young person who is trying to consider a career about the opportunities and intellectual challenges that can be in the manufacturing business.”

Commissioner Gwin said, “One of the things that too I think ties in with the CHAP report that we got earlier, is that there are people in this community who are minimally employed or potentially under employed and along with that, besides a lower income, comes the lack of access to health care and to other benefits. It would seem to me that before this community goes out to recruit from St. Louis, Houston, or any place else, that there are people in our community who would be, with some training, capable to move up to the higher paying jobs that have the benefits to benefit them and their families. Then you start the progression through the lower wage jobs and on up into the better paying manufacturing jobs. It has been of interest to me as to how we get that continuum started and how we raise the level of the people who already live here. So I may be talking to you and others about this. I am sure there are people here who are capable of doing these kinds of jobs if we get to them and like you said teach them, let them know what an opportunity there is in this kind of business.”

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Ms. Hill said, “And make it possible for them to afford the required training. A lot of it is a timing issue. The market is there now so they have to react now and at the same time, a lot of these problems, you’re looking at long term to have much of an impact. But certainly you’re right and that is where we need to be thinking, long term, because in the end it is people who are here who are going to be determining our future.”

Commissioner Gwin said, “Thanks. Thank you Mr. Chairman.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Commissioner Miller.”

Commissioner Miller said, “Thank you Mr. Chairman. A couple of questions for you Carlene. One would be, on one of the graphics for Wichita employment by industry in 1994. It gives the different sectors and percentages. Most people can identify with services, retail, government and manufacturing. Can you define others for us?”

Ms. Hill said, “Others include things like construction, the growing sector called transportation, communications, public utilities, things like Southwestern Bell, Western Resources, those are in other. Wholesale trade would be another significant component of other. Those are the main ones that would make up the bulk of what it labeled other.”

Commissioner Miller said, “Okay. Looking at your conclusion, where we have some room for growth literally in two ways, actually growing and improving, would it be fair to say that because the City of Wichita has demonstrated in the past a history of going up and then going down and going up and reducing back down due to various impacts upon our economy, be they manufacturing, or be they solely aviation oriented, could that be a reason why it is that and maybe I should be looking at a different graph, but the comparative you made that said that bond rating companies are typically if we had the indicator that clearly said that we are a growth city and we had a certain bond rating, that we would be considered in a different class than where we are now?”

Ms. Hill said, “If I’m hearing your question correctly, it is a question that we’ve tossed around a lot. How much they raise the issue of volatility, but how much of that is really a factor? Certainly I believe it is a factor and hopefully if there perceptions can be changed, that would have an impact upon their thinking. I think the growth rate is still probably going to be an issue. I can’t really answer that. I don’t really know the answer to that.”

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Commissioner Miller said, "Right how we are considered on an up swing in terms of growth rate. We are growing currently."

Ms. Hill said, "Yes and the perception is that because our manufacturing employment is growing rapidly that our total employment is that we get a perception that we are having a boom. When we hear the word boom, they think the word bust goes with it. That is really not the case. We have had, the last time we had a down turn in our total employment was in 1983. Since that time, we have had a major restructuring of the aviation industry. There was a national recession. I think it is more of the facts being obscured by a focus on one industry. The facts of the total economy being obscured by the news of one industry."

Commissioner Miller said, "Okay, thank you. Thank you Mr. Chairman."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you Commissioner. Carlene, I have one question. Is it fair to conclude that we as a community have assumed over the last say ten or twelve years, that we have a high degree of volatility based upon our focus on that one industry or aircraft industry but, in fact we are more stable than what we assume?"

Ms. Hill said, "I couldn't answer general perceptions, but I would think that it would be fair to think we could do a better job of educating people that we're not a boom and bust town. The other thing we suffer from is there was a time when we did have a bust. It was in the early '80s and so we still suffer from that history. That was a triple whammy that hit a lot of regions. We had the farm crisis, we had the oil and gas industry in a down turn and we had general aviation, so we suffer from that history. But the nature of business has changed so much in the last 15 years that those cycles are different now. How they will be in the future we don't know, but they are certainly different than they were 15 years ago."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Will this be something that the bond rating agencies will want to know? Would this be good information to give to those agencies?"

Ms. Hill said, "I believe so. We did a study like this a few years ago and the staff of the bond rating agency was very interested. They received it very well."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you. Commissioners, any other questions? Carlene, thank you for being here today. We appreciate the report and information."

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Ms. Hill said, "Thank you very much."

MOTION

Commissioner Schroeder moved to receive and file.

Commissioner Miller seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, "We'll take a five minute recess."

The Board of Sedgwick County Commissioners recessed at 10:40 a.m. and returned at 10:45 a.m.

Commissioner Hancock said, "At this time I'll call the meeting back to order. Next item please."

I. CONTRACT WITH INTER-FAITH MINISTRIES WICHITA, INC. TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR THE SAFE HAVEN SHELTER FOR HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESSES.

Ms. Deborah Donaldson, Director, Bureau of Comprehensive Community Care, greeted the Commissioners and said, "This item involves a safe haven for individuals who are homeless and also have a serious mental illness. It has been our experience that often individuals who have this type of disability do not do well in the more traditional shelters."

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“This will be a shelter that will certainly be geared to meet their needs. Inter-Faith Ministries has received funds that allow them to provide ongoing operations, but part of receiving those funds is having a match to help with either the purchase and/or renovation of a facility. So out of our access grant, we’ll be giving them \$50,000., which is a one time lump sum for this purpose so they can access these funds. They will also be contributing the same amount for the same purpose. I’d be glad to answer any questions.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you. Debbie, I don’t see any questions. Do I hear a Motion?”

MOTION

Commissioner Gwin moved to approve the Contract and authorize the Chairman to sign.

Commissioner Schroeder seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Debbie. Next item please.”

J. AGREEMENT WITH GRANT COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS) WHEREBY SEDGWICK COUNTY WILL PROVIDE FIELD INTERNSHIPS TO TRAINING PROGRAM STUDENTS.

Mr. Tom Pollan, Director, EMS, greeted the Commissioners and said, “This is an Agreement with Grant County for providing some field internship experience for their personnel going through an EMT-I or intermediate, which is starting IVs.

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“Again, this is a partnership designed to assist them and our people across the State and provide better community services for them. It also gives us an opportunity to train some folks and that improves our personnel as well. I would recommend your approval and allowing the Chairman to sign.”

MOTION

Commissioner Schroeder moved to approve the Agreement and authorize the Chairman to sign.

Commissioner Gwin seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you. Thank you Tom. Next item please.”

K. JUDICIARY TECHNOLOGY GRANT MATCH PROVIDING FUNDS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY FOR IMPROVING THE AUDIO RECORD OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Greg Cox, Systems Analyst, 18th Judicial District, greeted the Commissioners and said, “The court has applied for and received a grant from the State of Kansas Judiciary. The grant total is \$68,690. The grant will fund the implementation of digital electronic network recording of juvenile court proceedings. This is specific to juveniles. This technology will benefit the court allowing staff members, court service officers, clerical staff, less time dealing with the judicial record and more time helping the public. That is the intended use.

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“The grant requires a 50% match and I respectfully request the Commission approve \$68,690. from the Sedgwick County contingency fund for the match grant. I’ll be happy to answer any questions you have.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Commissioners, any questions?”

MOTION

Commissioner Gwin moved to approve the grant match.

Commissioner Miller seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Greg. Next item please.”

L. SUBMITTAL OF FISCAL YEAR 1998 (FY98) COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS GRANT PROGRAM BUDGETS TO KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

Mr. Kenneth Hales, Director, Department of Corrections, greeted the Commissioners and said, “A notice of fiscal 1998 Community Corrections award for adult programs has been received and it is \$3,081,546. Pursuant to that is the budget before you. This recommended budget for Community Corrections Administration, Adult Intensive Supervision, and Adult Residential Center. The division budgets are approximately \$170,000. for Administration, \$1,746,000 for Adult Field Services, and \$1,166,000. for the Residential Center. Juvenile intensive supervision, the allocation and budget is done separately this year and that will be before this Commission for review and approval in August.

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“This budget before you funds the continuation of existing services only. There are no expansions or enhancements. It does merit noting that the funding level for the Adult Residential Center continues to be inadequate in this budget and the continued operation of that program at the current existing level of services will be largely dependent upon a number of things. One is good fortune with major repairs and the other is efforts of the advisory board and staff to secure new funds or additional funds from ‘97 carry over monies and the special \$700,000. in new initiatives fund. They have engaged in efforts to pursue those enhancements already.

“The decision on carry over funds are expected in October and a decision on the enhancement monies is expected in either November or December. This budget before you was approved by the Sedgwick County Community Corrections Advisory Board on July 10. I recommend that the Commission approve the budget and authorize the Chairman to sign.”

MOTION

Commissioner Schroeder moved to authorize submittal of the FY98 Category Budget Summary form.

Commissioner Miller seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Do you have something?”

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Mr. William Buchanan, County Manager, said, “Ken Hales suggested that there is an inadequate fund and a new funding grant is coming out in September and October. I wonder if he would know anybody that we could contact with the state that could help us out with this problem.”

Mr. Hales said, “I’d be happy to advocate on your behalf and exercise what influence I can as a State employee next week.”

Mr. Buchanan said, “Just to remind everybody that Ken is going to take a job and just to say publicly what a great asset he has been to us. We’re glad we’re going to have a friend in Topeka.”

Mr. Hales said, “Thank you.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Ken, thank you again. We appreciated you being here. Good luck and we’ll be up to see you I’m sure. Next item please.”

M. SUBMISSION OF ENTRIES FOR PUBLIC TECHNOLOGY, INC. 1997 SOLUTIONS TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS AWARDS.

Mr. Phillip Hanes, Management Intern, County Manager's Office, greeted the Commissioners and said, “I am before you this morning to present the County’s entries for the PTI Solutions Awards. PTI, as you know, stands for Public Technology, Inc., which is a combination of the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, and the International City County Management Association. PTI’s mission is to advance technology-based products, services, and enterprise in cities and counties and Sedgwick County is a member of PTI. The Solutions Awards are given to organization which have developed solutions with demonstrated results involving management and technology, which demonstrate resourcefulness, vision, and risk taking and which are transferrable to other communities. Basically, the idea behind the Solutions Awards is to collect ideas of new technology from around the country and publicize those so that other communities can benefit from the innovative things that we’re doing here in Sedgwick County. The county is only eligible to win one of the awards, but we are not limited in the number of entries that we submit, nor are we limited in the number of honorable mentions we receive.

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“So we have five entries to present to you today and I’ve asked someone from each department to speak just really briefly on the programs that they think are so innovative. The first presenter will be Bev Dunning from Extension.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Very good, thank you.”

1. EXTENSION SERVICE: INTERNET SERVES TAXPAYERS 24 HOURS/DAY

Ms. Beverly Dunning, Director, Extension Service, greeted the Commissioners and said, “The problem that we face and have corrected with what we are talking about this morning, is the fact that we had requests at the Sedgwick County Extension Education Center that we might stay open longer hours and meet more people’s needs that way. I guess that you’ve probably had that request too many times here in the courthouse. Because of limited funding, as you know, we all have that to face, we could not do that because we didn’t have money for overtime, money for extra staff to do that particular thing to help people, but we do know there is a need for that. So we looked at how we could meet that need and one of the things that we did then was to get an Internet connection, which is not anything new and different for a lot of people, but we only received one connection which we got through Wichita State University here at an educational discount, \$14.95 a month, that you might see. We put that in the learning center which is just inside the front entry area where the people from the public can come in, but they can’t use that particular computer with the Internet, that is for in house staff, but we felt that it was a place where we could get up and running on our own web page. So with some help from Kansas State University to open that web site, we now have many things, and I’ve given you a handout of just a few of the things that we’ve copied off of the web page that help the public at this point in time. There are many connections to the courthouse, to Kansas State University, and to many other places where if they can’t find the answers from what we’re giving out in information they can get it from another source through us. So we feel that it has been very helpful. We’ve had some kind of unusual things happen from that. Purdue University sent us a letter commending us for the quality as well as the quantity of our web site page and we were pleased that they felt that.

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“We’ve also had some requests from rural farmers, which many times people look upon as not being technological on the cutting edge, but we found that they were wanting to know why there wasn’t some information about crops and a few other things out there that they could hook up to at night when they come in out of the field and find out the latest information. We felt that was a very good request too. We know that this can reach all income levels, because children today are learning to access the Internet and then if they don’t have a computer at home, they can get that through the school or the library and again connect at many other times too. So we felt that it was a way of solving a problem that was very inexpensive, but yet very accessible to the public. Thank you.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Bev, I am looking at this, the address is sg/oznet.ksu.edu?”

Ms. Dunning said, “Well, do you mean our web page address? It is www.oznet.ksu.edu/sedgwick.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Okay, thank you Bev.”

Ms. Dunning said, “If you have time to look at that page, I think you’ll enjoy looking at it.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “I’ve needed it this spring more than you know. Thank you.”

2. INFORMATION SERVICES: MULTIPLE AGENCY CONNECTIVITY

Mr. Ken Keen, Director, Information Services, greeted the Commissioners and said, “The second submission for PTI’s consideration concerns what we call the Sheriff’s Small Cities Program, it is listed as a multiple agency connectivity, which is three classy words for saying we’re trying to get smaller communities into data that will help them do a better job enforcing the laws and helping communication throughout the community. Sheriff Hill explained when we talked to the police chiefs about this, you’d be surprised the number of people who have been caught by somebody happening to say well this suspect is driving an old beat-up red pick-up truck and the guy on the other end says well, we just saw him driving by.

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“So what we are trying to do is to facilitate the communication aspect of law enforcement as well as their access to the Sheriff’s data. Currently on this one, there are nine small cities and four federal agencies and two out of county agencies that are on this system, being able to communicate back and forth and get the information from the Sheriff’s Department. That program has been in place for about two years.

3. INFORMATION SERVICES: VIDEO MUG SYSTEM

“The third one is also for the Sheriff’s Department and it is the video mug system. The advantage of doing it in the way we have implemented this for the Sheriff is that it is a digital technology, as you might expect with a computer being involved, but they can take a digital camera and if you’ve ever seen one of those, the image can appear right on the camera and they can see what they are going to get and it is recorded in an instant. If they don’t like the image, it is a matter of just doing it over. There is no film cost or that sort of thing and then it is stored digitally on a magnetic media of some kind. This has been in operation for several months now and I understand that they have over a hundred thousand mugs out there. Some of the advantages that this gives you over the older way of actually dealing with photography is that they can create a wanted poster very quickly and essentially just print it off on a printer.

“The other thing is you know with the over crowded jail situation they can do a transportation list so every driver who is going out to either deliver somebody or pick them up has a specific list of people, complete with their mug shot right on it that he can use to identify the people and make certain they have the proper person. Another innovative feature of this is an electronic lineup instead of calling people, you know on TV they call them all in and they line up there and the witness is behind some kind of one way mirror type of thing. Well you don’t even have to have that, you can leave the prisoners out doing whatever they are doing and you just show them the electronic mugs and you can pick them from a wide range of people that may have characteristics that are similar to the suspect, that sort of thing, to make sure you get a much better identification. So we’re proud of both these projects that have been done for the Sheriff and request that you consider their submission.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you Ken. Next item.”

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4. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS: GIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL PROGRAM

Mr. Christopher Deyoe, Deputy Director, GIS, greeted the Commissioners and said, "Our Department head is coordinating a small town's forum this afternoon so I'm stepping in for him. The presentation for the award for this is the GIS Property Tax Appeal Program. This is more affectionately known around here as the HOPS application. The problem for this application was that the Board of County Commissioners sitting as the hearing officer panel for the property tax appeals wanted to improve the customer service and communication to the citizens in providing better information about properties and comparable sales during the HOP hearings. In response to this, GIS Department developed the program that integrated all the appraisal maps that the County, the CAMA data that the Appraiser's Office uses and all the digital photographs that were obtained throughout the year of all the residential properties in Sedgwick County. We provided the tools for the HOP hearings in order for them to have quick access to this information. The data base is quite large and it is a data base that is unprecedented in the State of Kansas. We're quite proud of what was accomplished through this program and most of you have had experience with the actual application. We feel that this application can very much benefit all communities that go through the same cycles year after year. With 183,000 plus parcels and 130,000 photographs, this program was developed very quickly, very inexpensively, and it runs very fast. We're hoping to expand this project as an introduction to the Internet access that the GIS Department will hopefully have by the end of the year."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you."

5. WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH: MINIMIZING CLIENT/SERVER SOFTWARE COST THROUGH A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Mr. Jack Brown, said, "Number five is Wichita-Sedgwick County Health Department's KIF System. Essentially we were faced with a problem of an obsolete information system, obsolete in technology and obsolete in the information that we were getting from it."

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“It looked like we were facing a \$2,500,000. upgrade for software development. We were able to create an RFP that found a vendor that would develop the software for us with the agreement that we would let them market the software once it was developed for the Health Department. At the same time, there was a need in the State of Kansas to have more consistent health data and nationally there was no software available. So, what we did was allow this, we contracted with this company. Since they were going to get marketing rights to the software, they developed it for \$500,000. as opposed to \$2,500,000. The Kansas Health Foundation felt the need to be able to take this software and utilize it throughout the State of Kansas to get consistent data. So as a consequence of that, we were able to sell that software right back to the Kansas Health Foundation for the State of Kansas. They reimbursed us for the cost of the software development and the software company that developed the software can market the software nationally. So what we have done is solve a lot of problems on data collection develop the software, and basically have it in place and on line in the Health Department at no cost.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you.”

Mr. Hanes said, “As you can see, there are a number of programs here in the County ranging from simple to complex but all serving a need and I am available to answer any questions. If there are none, I would ask that you authorize the staff to submit the entries.”

MOTION

Commissioner Miller moved to authorize submission of entries.

Commissioner Gwin seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

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Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you for all your good ideas. Good luck to all of you. Next item please."

N. CAPITAL PROJECTS DEPARTMENT MONTHLY REPORT.

Mr. Kenneth W. Arnold, Director, Capital Projects Department, greeted the Commissioners and said, "My report is in your backup pages 59 through 66. I might highlight a couple of projects for you and would be happy to answer any questions. The detention facility project is proceeding along very well on schedule. We are about 8% complete at this point in time. The parking garage expansion is virtually 95% complete. We are doing all the renovation work on the current garage, the new addition is completed. Also on that same page, page 60, we have completed the demolition of the old Mental Health Center near the KU School of Medicine and the Coroner's facility.

"On page 64, under the Fire District, we received bids yesterday for the mini-fire station in Andale, so we'll be able to start that project shortly. On page 65, under Lake Afton, we also received yesterday the bids for the replacement of the dam, the upper spillway that is up near the superintendent's home. So we should be able to start that project shortly also. Be happy to answer any questions."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Commissioners, any questions?"

MOTION

Commissioner Gwin moved to receive and file.

Commissioner Miller seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

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VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you Ken. Next item please."

O. KANSAS COLISEUM MONTHLY REPORT.

Mr. John Nath, Director, Kansas Coliseum, greeted the Commissioners and said, "For the month of June, we had 12 events, 46 performances, and a total attendance of 26,233 people. It was a 6% increase in attendance over the same period as last year. The net revenues were \$87,081, which was an 11% increase over the same period as last year. So far this year, we're running about 30% ahead on revenues. That's because we've front loaded the years with concerts and I think during that summer you're going to see that trend flatten out a little bit. Once we start getting busy again in September, you're going to see it start rising again. We're having a pretty good year. I think it is going to continue.

"One of the highlights of the month was the National Roping Championship with 1,500 teams entered. Ninety percent of those teams were from outside of our area, which of course causes a little bit of an economic impact. The event has committed to us again for next year. We're looking for suitable dates, trying not to conflict with the cutting times of the wheat down in Oklahoma. The event producers felt they probably lost 300 teams because of that conflict. So if we can get some good dates with the National Association to get them here, we may have 1,800 to 2,000 teams next year, which I think would be a very good event for us.

"Our efforts with Select-A-Seat with the new phone room are complete. The phone room is up. The new 755-SEAT number is operational. We're going to have an open house with the new phone room on the 24th for clients, potential clients, the media will be invited, of course Commission is going to be invited. We'd like to be able to show folks what we could do out there. Last year we did \$1,200,000. in phone orders.

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“This year we projected a \$1,500,000. half. The trend nationally is to telephones and buying tickets, people are starting to learn the convenience of doing such things. In other markets it is actually a much higher percentage than what we’re doing right now, because it has been publicized and it has been in effect a lot longer than it has been here. But it really is getting to that and this kind of a service is really beginning to pay off for us. Certainly willing to answer any questions that you have. The first event that we’re going to be functioning with, with the new phone room is going to be the Ringling Brothers Circus, which is scheduled to go on sell on the 28th.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you John. Commissioners, any questions or comments?”

MOTION

Commissioner Gwin moved to receive and file.

Commissioner Schroeder seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, “Thank you very much. Next item please.”

**P. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF BIDS AND CONTRACTS' JULY 10, 1997
REGULAR MEETING.**

Mr. Ken Williams, Assistant Director, Purchasing Department, said, “Good morning Commissioners.

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**(1) ALUMINUM SIGN BLANKS - BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES
FUNDING: BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES**

“The first item I have is aluminum sign blanks for the Bureau of Public Services. It was recommended to accept the low bid of Vulcan Chemicals for \$8,201.15.

**(2) SIGN ROLL GOODS - BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES
FUNDING: BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES**

“The second item is sign roll goods for Bureau of Public Services. It was recommended to accept the low bid on 23 items. The bid of 3M in the amount of \$19,825.45, and the bid of Stimsonite for \$46,417.50, for a grand total of \$66,242.95.

**(3) TRAFFIC PAINT & GLASS BEADS - BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES
FUNDING: BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES**

“The third item is traffic paint and glass paints for the Bureau of Public Services. It was recommended to accept the low bid of Centerline for the paint for a total of \$22,357.50 and the bid of Flex-O-lite for the glass beads for a total of \$10,440, and a grand total of \$32,797.50.

**(4) REFLECTIVE SIGN FACES - BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES
FUNDING: BUREAU PUBLIC SERVICES**

“Item four is reflective sign faces for Bureau of Public Services. It was recommended to accept the low bid of Vulcan for \$27,793.50.

**(5) DEMOLITION & SITE CLEARANCE/SPRINGDALE DRIVE -
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
FUNDING: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

“Item five is demolition and site clearance for Emergency Management. It was recommended to accept the low bid of National Builders for \$6,290.

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ITEMS NOT REQUIRING BOCC ACTION

- (6) **WINDOW BRICKING - JUVENILE DETENTION**
FUNDING: JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY
- (7) **REMODEL 6TH FLOOR COURTHOUSE - CAPITAL PROJECTS**
FUNDING: CAPITAL PROJECTS
- (8) **PERSONAL COMPUTER HARDWARE/SOFTWARE- INFORMATION SERVICES**
FUNDING: INFORMATION SERVICES
- (9) **TWIN ENGINE AIRCRAFT - SHERIFF/MOTOR POOL**
FUNDING: _____

“I have four items not requiring action: window bricking for Juvenile Detention, we received no bids and it was recommended to negotiate with a vendor to do that; remodel 6th floor of the courthouse, it was recommended to table that for review; item eight is personal computers for Information Services, it was recommended to table indefinitely for review; and the last item is a twin engine aircraft for the Sheriff’s Department and Motor Pool, it was recommended to table indefinitely for review. That is the report of the Board of Bids and Contracts from July 10.”

Commissioner Hancock said, “Commissioners, any questions?”

MOTION

Commissioner Miller moved to approve the recommendations of the Board of Bids and Contracts.

Commissioner Gwin seconded the Motion.

There was no discussion on the Motion, the vote was called.

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VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you. Next item please."

CONSENT AGENDA

Q. CONSENT AGENDA.

1. Right-of-Way Easements.

The following tracts of land have been granted by Easement for Right-of-Way at no cost to the County. These Easements were requested by the Director, Bureau of Public Services, as a condition of receiving a Platting Exemption on an unplatted tract.

- a. Road Number 837-X, Owners: James E. Maxwell and Phyllis M. Maxwell, located in the Southeast Quarter of Section 24, Township 28 South, Range 2 East, more specifically located on the west side of 127th Street East and north of 71st Street South. Gypsum Township. District #5.
- b. Road Number 628-13, Owners: Jerry L. Hageman and Laura M. Hageman, located in the Southeast Quarter of Section 7, Township 28 South, Range 3 West, more specifically located on the north side of 39th Street South (MacArthur) and west of 295th Street West. Afton Township. District #3.

2. Right-of-Way Instruments.

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- a. Four Temporary Construction Easements for Sedgwick County Project No. 817-G through N½ J; Meridian from the north city limits of Wichita to the south city limits of Valley Center. CIP #R-169. District #4.
- b. One Easement for Right-of-Way and two Temporary Construction Easements for Sedgwick County Project No. 831-Z; Rock Road between 79th and 87th Streets South. CIP #R-235. District #5.
- c. One Easement for Right-of-Way and one Temporary Construction Easement for Sedgwick County Project No. 835-N½ P; Greenwich Road from Central to Douglas. CIP #R-240. District #1.

3. Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment Contracts.

<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Rent Subsidy</u>	<u>District Number</u>	<u>Landlord</u>
V97042	\$290.00	2	Ronald D. Crable
C97039	\$272.00		Dannie L. Wedel
C97041	\$225.00		J. M. Conner

4. The following Section 8 Housing Contracts are being amended to reflect a revised monthly amount due to a change in the income level of the participating client.

<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Old Amount</u>	<u>New Amount</u>
V872020	\$85.00	\$77.00
V95115	\$325.00	\$312.00
V96077	\$151.00	\$000.00
V96063	\$324.00	\$25.00

5. Agreement with Wichita State University, Endowment Association, to provide on-line access to Sedgwick County's electronic data.

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6. **Real Estate Purchase Contract with Leonard and Bernice Wray in the amount of \$73,630.00, less required deductions, under the FEMA buy-out program.**
7. **Real Estate Purchase Contract with Buck C. and Rose E. Jackson in the amount of \$21,824.50, less required deductions, under the FEMA buy-out program.**
8. **Order dated July 9, 1997 to correct tax roll for change of assessment.**
9. **Consideration of the Check Register of July 11, 1997.**
10. **Budget Adjustment Requests.**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Type of Adjustment</u>
970379	Clerk	Transfer
970380	Finance General Election Office	Transfer
970381	Finance General Lake Afton and Sedgwick County Parks	Transfer
970382	Finance General Personnel	Transfer
970383	Finance General 18th Judicial District	Transfer
970384	Finance General-Coroner	Transfer
970385	District Court Judges	Transfer
970386	COMCARE Clinical Services	Transfer
970387	COMCARE-ACCESS	Supplemental Appropriation
970388	Road and Bridge Sales Tax	Transfer

Mr. Buchanan said, "Commissioners, you have the Consent Agenda before you and I would recommend you approve it."

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MOTION

Commissioner Miller moved to approve the Consent Agenda as presented.

Commissioner Gwin seconded the Motion.

Commissioner Hancock said, "Commissioner Schroeder."

Commissioner Schroeder said, "Mr. Chairman, if you please. Mr. Manager, Item 970382, which is the Finance General contingent expenditure for advertising. It is not really the issue of the contingent expenditure or the amount, it is the issue of down in the area for reason of adjustment it says after this money is used. All advertising will be paid for by the departments themselves. Has that been communicated to them and the biggest users, are they able to pay for that?"

Mr. Buchanan said, "We're working on that as we speak and a final decision has not been made. You'll see in this budget adjustment that we corrected the number from \$3,000 back to \$1,649., which was the reimbursement from the Eagle. We will continue to work on how we are going to solve that problem."

Commissioner Schroeder said, "Okay, thank you. Thank you Mr. Chairman."

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you Commissioner. Any other questions? If not, we have a Motion and second, Clerk call the vote please."

VOTE

Commissioner Betsy Gwin	Aye
Chairman Pro Tem Paul Hancock	Aye
Commissioner Melody C. Miller	Aye
Commissioner Mark F. Schroeder	Aye
Chairman Thomas G. Winters	Absent

Commissioner Hancock said, "Thank you. Is there any other business? If not, we're adjourned."

R. OTHER

S. ADJOURNMENT

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There being no other business to come before the Board, the Meeting was adjourned at 11:25 a.m.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS**

THOMAS G. WINTERS, Chairman
Third District

PAUL W. HANCOCK, Chairman Pro Tem
Second District

BETSY GWIN, Commissioner
First District

MELODY C. MILLER, Commissioner
Fourth District

MARK F. SCHROEDER, Commissioner
Fifth District

ATTEST:

James Alford, County Clerk

APPROVED:

_____, 1997