

July 19, 1976

M I N U T E S

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

July 14 and 15, 1976

The Chairman, Representative Don Crumbaker, presided. All other members were in attendance except Senator Warren.

Staff present included Ben Barrett and Myrta Anderson from the Legislative Research Department and Avis Badke from the Office of Revisor of Statutes.

July 14, 1976
Morning Session

Proposal No. 9 - Special Education

P.L. 94-142. A filmstrip was presented which was designed to explain briefly the principal provisions of the new federal law mandating special education services among the states (P.L. 94-142). Mr. Richard C. (Pete) Loux made the filmstrip available for use of the Committee.

Staff Memorandums. The remainder of the morning session was spent reviewing staff memorandums pertaining to Proposal No. 9. The following tables and memorandums were presented:*

1. Excerpts from "Study of Excess Cost of Educating Handicapped Pupils" (July 14, 1976).
2. "Kansas Population Projections" (July 14, 1976).
3. Table I - "Selected Estimates of Exceptional Child Prevalence - by Category" (July 14, 1976).
4. Table II "(A) Exceptional Children Prevalence Estimates; (b) Prevalence Data Applied for Kansas; (C) USD Reports to KSDE of Number of School Age Children Served and Unserved (unduplicated)" (July 14, 1976).
5. "USD Reports - Number of Exceptional Children Served in 1975-76 and Estimated Number Served and Identified but not Receiving Service in 1976-77" (July 14, 1976).
6. "Selected Data - Special Education Categorical Aid Program 1974-75 and 1975-76" (July 14, 1976).

Afternoon Session

Conferees

James Marshall, Director of Special Education, State Department of Education
Dr. Edward L. Meyen, Chairman, Special Education Department, University of Kansas
Kenneth W. Rundle, United School Administrators, (Superintendent, McLouth (USD 342))
Leo R. Lake, Superintendent, Abilene (USD 435)

*Copies are filed in the Committee notebooks.

Proposal No. 9 - Special Education (Continued)

State Advisory Council for Special Education. Mr. Marshall made a presentation on behalf of the State Advisory Council for Special Education. A copy of the statement is included as Attachment I. In essence, the Council urges recognition of the present state plan for special education as a viable and responsive document. Concerns were expressed about whether children in state institutions are receiving suitable educational services and about whether Kansas has a sufficient program for financing special education in the USD's. The Advisory Council stated a general concern about special education transportation costs and the need to provide proper facilities for handicapped children.

In response to a question, it was indicated that the education departments of all six state colleges and universities have training sequences for instruction in the area of learning disabilities.

Dr. Edward L. Meyen. Dr. Meyen stated that his comments represented his own opinions and not the position of the University of Kansas or any other organization.

Dr. Meyen stated that some of the reasons for the increasing legislative interest in special education stems from:

1. Court decisions which have underscored the rights of the handicapped child,
2. Increased sophistication of special interest groups lobbying for special services, and
3. Increasingly vocal parents of exceptional children.

The education of handicapped children in the United States is now becoming a major priority. As a result, much concern is expressed in legislative halls about the costs of providing services to all handicapped children. One of the reasons these costs seem so great is that a "catch-up" effort is underway. States are attempting to close the gaps in services that have existed for many years. The fact is that, in this country, over the years, we have tended not to be sufficiently concerned with the preparation of teachers relative to the needs of handicapped children. As a result, many children have not been provided services.

Dr. Meyen stated that teachers in the classroom sometimes have a difficult time recognizing handicapped children, particularly those whose handicaps are more subtle. Dr. Meyen stated that frustrations are experienced in efforts to predict costs of providing special services, since the necessary data generally are not available.

Dr. Meyen stated that some children (e.g., deaf, blind) usually are identified early. These number approximately 15% of handicapped children. As many as 85% to 90% are mildly handicapped, and are much more difficult to identify at an early age. Identification of handicapped children could be accomplished earlier, but this would require a much more intensive effort than is now being made. With regard to the learning disabled child, there are many such children who have at least average ability. For one reason or another, these children simply are not able to function properly in the school setting. These children can be identified and provided services, providing the resources and expertise are available for this purpose.

With regard to costs, Dr. Meyen said it is quite expensive to provide special services to the easily identified child. However, costs also are greater than normal for the mildly handicapped child. Such children must be provided a "regular" educational program which must be supplemented by various special services, thereby causing increased costs.

Dr. Meyen stated that exceptional children prevalence rates generally range in the 10%-12% area. There is considerable variance from area to area in prevalence. For example, areas that are highly-populated and contain large urban poverty pockets always have higher rates of handicapped children - particularly in the retarded and mildly-retarded categories. Children living in areas where a poor educational system has been provided also require additional special services. When epidemics such as the Rubella occur, many children may be affected and require special services which would not otherwise have been anticipated.

Dr. Meyen stated that Kansas should be able to expect to have a somewhat smaller than average prevalence rate of exceptionality because the state does not have large urban poverty areas, it has relatively good health care, and it has a better-than-average educational system.

According to Dr. Meyen, it is possible to establish guidelines to provide some safeguards to protect the public in its concern for the rapidly increasing costs of special services. For example, a specific percentage could be established in terms of the number of children a USD might be permitted to count in a special education categorical aid formula. One example would be that aid could be provided to the extent that not more than 10% of the children of the USD were identified as exceptional.

In addition to the basic program costs, diagnostic and evaluation services add to the costs of services to exceptional children, as do specialized transportation requirements.

Dr. Meyen acknowledged that data concerning handicapped children have not been suitable in the past. There is considerable pressure to provide better data in the future. It is expected that this will be accomplished.

Dr. Meyen stated the question about whether or not special education professionals have been leading people astray over the past several years. The trend for a number of years was to provide separate classrooms and services for special students. Now, insofar as practicable, the trend is toward integration of exceptional children into the classroom. It is now possible to pursue the integration approach because teachers and special education personnel are better prepared to cope with it than they were a few years ago.

In response to a question, it was reported that there presently are approximately 800 graduate students in special education enrolled at the University of Kansas. A number of these are persons already employed in the Kansas City area. As many as 50% of the students have come from outside Kansas. Information currently is not available as to the percentage of students trained in special education who remain in the state. Research is now being conducted in this regard.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of screening, testing and evaluation of children to identify those who could benefit from special services.

United School Administrators (USA). Mr. Ken Rundle said* that USA concerns relate to the role of the school in terms of its responsibilities and financial resources for providing services to the handicapped children. There is a concern about the ability of local districts to provide the facilities that may be needed for handicapped children. There is also concern about the public image of special education as compared with regular education. USA's position is that the public image should be one which indicates a school district's desire to educate properly all students for whom it has responsibility.

The time involved in transporting some students to special services is a major concern of USA, but no solutions were suggested. In terms of meeting the special education mandate, there is concern about whether an adequate number of properly trained professional staff are, or will be, available for this purpose.

According to USA, several USD's have experienced certification problems when they attempt to employ teachers from outside the state. USA believes that the 1.5 mill levy authority for special education services is not sufficient; and districts are too pressed to transfer money from the general fund for special education purposes. Also certain concerns were expressed about the special education cooperatives.

In-service training for USD staff is regarded as a high priority in a proper delivery system for special services.

Mr. Leo Lake. Mr. Lake said a major concern is the degree to which school districts are using general fund resources to help support special education services. He stated that many districts have used the full 1.5 mill levy authority and are now required to transfer from their general fund to their special education fund to increase services.

*Written remarks are to be provided.

Annual expenditure increases in special education seem to be in approximately a 20% range. This is considered to be a great strain on the financial ability of USD's.

The lack of facilities and technical assistance to provide services, particularly in the more sparsely populated areas, is a major concern.

Mr. Lake believes there should be increased state financial support for special education and efforts should be made to develop an evaluation approach to determine whether educational progress is resulting. Mr. Lake stated that some type of budget increase for special education, outside of the budget control provisions, might be considered.

Lloyd Lockwood. Mr. Lockwood is chairman of the Salina special education cooperative. He stated that West of US 81, it is difficult to develop a sophisticated special education staff. Teachers in the classrooms are not fully trained to work to complement the efforts of special education staff. Technical assistance to the more sparsely populated areas on a regular basis is needed.

Mr. Lockwood stated that establishment of some type of regional service centers might have merit.

Other. Mr. Marshall stated that federal funds have been secured for project "child-find". This project is being conducted as the result of federal requirements and the state special education mandate to identify all of the children in the community who require special services. This project involves a mass media appeal in the Fall aimed at the parents of exceptional children. The purpose is to register the children and to provide services. Mr. Marshall stated that there would be 10 "child-find" workers in the state who will be involved in data collection.

Other Matters

Upon motion by Representative Braden, seconded by Representative Yonally, the minutes of the June 7 meeting were approved.

The meeting previously scheduled for September 2 and 3 was changed to August 26 and 27.

July 15, 1976
Morning Session

Conferees

Brice B. Durbin, Executive Secretary, Kansas State High School Activities Association
Ken Brown, United School Administrators (Principal of Abilene Senior High (USD 345))
Dr. Jack Bell, Superintendent, Great Bend (USD 428)
Fred G. Addis, Supervisory Principal for Secondary Schools, (USD 259)

Proposal No. 11 - Kansas State High School Activities Association (KSHSAA)

Mr. Brice Durbin. Mr. Durbin described the historical background relative to development of inter-school activities. This has consisted of essentially four stages:

1. Total resistance by schools to any role in competitive extracurricular activities;
2. Toleration by the schools of activity programs which involve some school personnel in supervisory roles;
3. Recognition of the extracurricular activities as part of the school program; and
4. Exploitation by non-school groups to take advantage of youth through the school extracurricular programs, namely football and basketball.

In the organization for the control of interschool activities, some of the first rules adopted by state activities associations included the requirement that the person involved in the competition be a student of the school and that such person also reside in the school district. Age limitations and a specified number of semesters in which a student could participate were other rules that developed early.

In 1910, 50 Kansas schools began the voluntary organization which has evolved into the present Kansas State High School Activities Association. It was in the 1930's that the Association began seriously to be concerned with scheduling problems. Scheduling of inter-school activities has been a primary and growing function of KSHSAA. At the present time, 32 states have activities associations. Mr. Durbin believes that the trend is in this direction and that all states will have such associations in the future.

Mr. Durbin summarized the organizational pattern of KSHSAA. (This organization is set forth in the "Handbook" and the staff memorandum of June 7, both of which are filed in the Committee notebooks.) Mr. Durbin emphasized that the Board of Directors has responsibility for writing the rules and regulations of KSHSAA. Any school that wants a rule changed or any individual who is concerned about the rules, may make a request to appear before the Board of Directors in this regard.

It is the Executive Board that is responsible for interpreting rules and regulations, administering the KSHSAA, and scheduling the inter-school events. The Executive Board meets seven or eight times per year; the minutes are distributed to the member schools on a monthly basis.

The agendas of the Executive Board and Board of Directors meetings are distributed in advance of the meeting to the member schools.

It is the Executive Board that makes the initial decisions concerning eligibility questions.

Mr. Durbin stated that the Appeal Board was created in 1957, and is controlled by lay people, i.e. members of boards of education. The Appeal Board meets only on call.

There was considerable discussion concerning the sequence of events involving the controversial Central Kansas League assignments. Particularly, the role in this activity of Liberal, Garden City, and Dodge City were discussed. At its request, Mr. Durbin will prepare for the Committee a written summary of the sequence of events involved in this matter. The responsibility for making league assignments has only recently been undertaken by KSHSAA. This has been a controversial activity. Assignment of schools to leagues generally is regarded as a last resort to provide the requested setting for competition among schools. Emphasis is placed upon the desires of the local school with regard to inter-school competition. The schools are involved in leagues and scheduled activities only if they have expressed an interest in such involvement.

It was stated that most violations of KSHSAA rules are reported on a voluntary basis by the schools. The person or school involved prepares a written account of what happened. Usually the student is withheld from participating in the number of events that he participated in illegally, plus one additional event. The Executive Board also issues warnings concerning violations and it usually limits any suspension activities to not more than one-half a competitive season.

Mr. Durbin stated that the Executive Board attempts to penalize the guilty party, whether it is the teacher or the student.

United School Administrators (USA). Mr. Brown stated that he had been involved in working with KSHSAA for a period of 20 years and generally supports its role and function. The organization attempts geographic and population representation and emphasizes local control. The opportunity of an individual to be heard on a matter is readily available.

Mr. Brown stated that KSHSAA has functioned quite well, however, Article XVI of the by-laws, which relates to league affiliation, has been responsible for much of the KSHSAA controversy which currently abounds in the state.

The USA board is in unanimous support of the present KSHSAA organization.

There was some discussion about the application of the open meetings law to KSHSAA. It was stated the Attorney General has ruled that the law does not apply to KSHSAA. It was noted that the Executive Board traditionally has met in executive session.

Mr. Durbin was asked to provide KSHSAA budget information. He stated that tournament receipts provide approximately 40% of the funds necessary to support the organization. Association dues account for a small portion of the financial support. Entry fees generate considerable revenue which is used primarily to pay for the conduct of programs and events sponsored by KSHSAA. The total annual KSHSAA budget is about \$600,000. (Detailed KSHSAA budget information will be provided to the Committee.)

Mr. Jack Bell. Mr. Jack Bell stated there is probably no current need for legislative action regarding KSHSAA. However, Mr. Bell believes improvements should be made in the organization. These might best be accomplished as a result of a thorough self-evaluation of the bylaws and articles of the incorporation. Particularly, Mr. Bell disagrees with the Appeal Board structure because this board has considerable authority and can overrule the Executive Board or the Board of Directors. The Appeal Board consists of only five members. Under some circumstances three members would constitute a quorum and two members could vote on a matter which would negate an action taken by either the Executive Board or the Board of Directors. (Mr. Bell supports the concept of an Appeal Board, but not in the present form.)

Mr. Bell opposed the role of KSHSAA in making league affiliation assignments because this strips the local school boards of control over their own programs and activities.

A further objection is that KSHSAA rules prohibit paraprofessionals from being used unless they are able to meet certain academic standards. Mr. Bell believes this requirement should be modified.

Mr. Fred G. Addis. Mr. Addis submitted a written statement which is included as Attachment II. Mr. Addis believes that major changes have occurred in the nature and organization of schools in recent years and that the time is appropriate for the Committee to make a comprehensive study of the KSHSAA structure, policies, operating procedures, fiscal support, and accountability as these affect the operation of interscholastic activities. Mr. Addis suggested several areas that should be given consideration and study, all of which are included in his statement.

Mr. Mel Winter. Mr. Winter is president of the KSHSAA and stated that, in his judgement, the Committee should be concerned with the end result of the functioning of KSHSAA. The question of importance is: "Have students been protected from exploitation by reason of the KSHSAA operation?" Mr. Winter believes the answer is "yes". He expressed general support for the operation of the organization.

Afternoon Session

Conferees

Dr. Wayne Osness, Chairman, Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department,
University of Kansas
Dr. Charles Corbin, Coordinator of Graduate Programs, Health, Physical Education,
and Recreation Department, Kansas State University
Senator Ross O. Doyen
Jerry Schreiner, Executive Director, United School Administrators
Bob Wootton, Kansas-National Education Association

Proposal No. 12 - Certification of Coaches

Dr. Wayne Osness. Dr. Osness stated that the educational process which occurs in the schools is not conducted totally within the classroom. Athletics is regarded as an integrated part of a total educational program. Purposes of athletics are to provide some knowledge of sport and also to take advantage of the opportunity to develop youth. Dr. Osness stated that the organizations in which he is involved support certification of coaches in addition to the other certification requirements that exist.

The ability to perform in a sport should be of lesser concern than other factors, such as the physiological and psychological development of a child. Psychological development is quite important because in many cases where untrained coaches are involved,

the coaching activity may be used for personal satisfaction or recognition rather than treated as an opportunity to develop youth. In the area of physiological development, a top concern among educators is cardiovascular development. Proper training of coaches is required in order for cardiovascular problems to be properly recognized and handled. Coaches should know about the proper amounts of liquid to be provided to children in hot weather. Further, they should be aware that many children have heart murmurs and that these should be recognized in the various types of physical development programs. There should be an understanding about the effects of injuries and how to administer first aid.

The certification process is one way to attempt to control the quality of those persons who will serve as the directors of physical development of children in the school program. Dr. Osness does not regard certification to be a perfect system, but he believes physical education services provided to children can be improved through this procedure.

Dr. Charles Corbin. Dr. Corbin emphasized that the purpose of varsity athletics is educational and that the needs of the learner are primary. What happens to people is more important than how the team fares.

The coach should be responsible for setting the objectives for persons under his direction based on an analysis of individual needs. Professional people are needed for these programs. Methodology (basic skills) is needed, but the "prescription" phase also is needed. This is why highly qualified persons in coaching positions are needed.

The objectives of a physical education program should be physical fitness, skill, social, emotional and cognitive development and there should be "carryover" effect that is valuable to the student the rest of his life. Dr. Corbin stated that many of the young people who need sports the greatest are those least involved in athletics. These persons are being neglected by the present educational program.

In the training of coaches, the most important areas are considered to be:

1. Development of sound leadership,
2. Understanding of proper physical conditioning,
3. Adequate knowledge concerning care of injuries, and
4. Understanding of how to integrate the necessary educational considerations.

Dr. Corbin stated that persons who are technicians, i.e., who are technically knowledgeable, should not be the coaches. Rather it should be those who also know about the needs and development of children.

Senator Ross O. Doyen. Senator Doyen stated he has observed over the years that regardless of what the priorities should be, at the local level performance has been regarded as most important. Coaches tend to be replaced when they are not winning. Further, it has been observed that some coaches seem to be negligent in their classroom activities, because they are preoccupied with developing a winning tradition in some athletic area.

Senator Doyen stated that perhaps it should be possible to involve a qualified person in the community for the purpose of coaching sports or a single sport and that such a person need not necessarily be involved in other USD activities such as teaching classes.

Senator Doyen stated that more intramural activities also are needed to involve more children in athletic development and competition. Perhaps consideration also should be given to a method whereby coaches could be certified without necessarily also being certified as classroom teachers.

USA. Jerry Schreiner stated that athletics should be considered as part of the total educational program. Administrators would face pressures if they were required to employ persons as coaches who must meet additional qualifications for coaching. Certification does not assure quality, and certification of coaches would present problems in terms of the practical consideration of being able to obtain a sufficient quantity of properly certified persons for coaching jobs.

USA is concerned about legislative decisions on certification and suggests that any changes which might be proposed should be processed through the Professional Teaching Standards Advisory Board.

K-NEA. Mr. Wootton stated he had contacted the coaches organization and the Kansas Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation concerning Proposal No. 12. Copies of statements of these two organizations were submitted and are attached to these minutes as Attachments III and IV. Both of these organizations are working in the direction of requiring that coaches be qualified and that they also be certified teachers. Mr. Wootton stated that if athletics is to be considered an adjunct to the school program, then some of the other concerns expressed about athletic programs as a part of the educational program are less important. However, K-NEA coaches regard the athletic program as an integral part of the school program and, therefore, believe these programs should be responsive to the educational and individual needs of each child involved.

Other Matters

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for August 9 and 10.

The meeting was adjourned.

Prepared by Ben Barrett

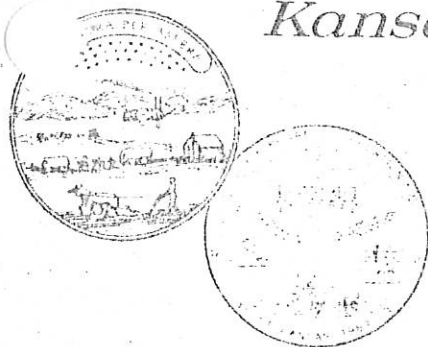
Approved by Committee on:

Date

Kansas State Department of Education

Kansas State Education Building

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612



M E M O R A N D U M

July 13, 1976

TO: Special Committee on Education
Representative Don Crumbaker, Chairman

FROM: State Advisory Council for Special Education
Donald Lamb, Chairman

SUBJECT: PROPOSAL NO. 9 — SPECIAL EDUCATION

The State Advisory Council for Special Education is vitally interested in relating to the work of the Special Committee on Education that is studying Proposal No. 9.

The following items are concerns and considerations of the Advisory Council for Special Education and are hereby relayed to your committee.

- 1) The State Plan was written after considerable research and planning. It was written to bring proper services to all exceptional children . . . gifted, as well as multi- and severely handicapped.
- 2) The Plan also took into consideration federal laws, rules and regulations.
- 3) The Council is concerned about proper educational services to children placed in state institutions. The State should properly fund the educational budgets directly through the unified school district where the institution is located, rather than distributing the funds to each unified school district or directly to the state institutions.
- 4) The Council has concerns about proper funding for unified school district programs for exceptional children. The State should take more responsibility to establish a sound base to unified school district's special education budgets. This is especially necessary due to the programming for multi-handicapped, visually impaired, deaf, physically handicapped and the de-institutionalized child.
- 5) Related to #4 is the problem many unified school districts are facing in transportation costs and providing proper facilities for the handicapped child. This is especially true for the above-mentioned group, for each child must have special transportation and specially designed facilities or existing facilities that will need renovation to accommodate the handicapped child.

Because of conflicts in scheduling, it is not possible for me as Chairman to attend this first session, but nevertheless our Council is available for further input, if desired.

WICHITA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

428 South Broadway

WICHITA, KANSAS 67202

June 24, 1976

Secondary Education

Mr. Ben Barrett
Legislative Research Department
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Mr. Barrett:

It is recognized that the Kansas State High School Activities Association is a vital and necessary force in the regulation, supervision, promotion or development of school activities in the fields of athletics, music, forensics, dramatics, and any other interschool extra-curricular activity by pupils enrolled in any of the grades from seven (7) to twelve (12) inclusive.

Inasmuch as major changes have occurred in the nature and organization of schools, school districts, state and federal laws, and public education during the past twenty years, it is deemed necessary and appropriate that the committee make comprehensive study of the organization's structure, policies, operating procedures, fiscal support, and accountability as they affect the operation of interscholastic activities in the secondary schools of Kansas.

The Wichita Public Schools, USD 259, appreciates the opportunity for input into the study of the Kansas State High School Activities Association. Some of the general areas which, perhaps, should be analyzed are as follows:

- I. Enabling legislation which gave authority for the creation and operation of the KSHSAA. (KSA72-130) through (KSA72-134)
- II. Articles of Incorporation exclusive of the bylaws.
- III. Relationship between the State Board of Education and the KSHSAA relative to decisions regarding procedures, policies, Articles of Incorporation, and bylaws.
- IV. Determination of the final authority for policy determination - State Board of Education or the KSHSAA.
- V. Study of the current bylaws of the KSHSAA to determine if the bylaws reflect the power granted under the Articles of Incorporation with respect to:
 - A. The representation on the various governing bodies in relation to the size of schools, geographic areas, and programs.

- B. Distinguishing between and among the bylaws and policies governing the Association which speaks to such areas as eligibility, participation, rules, and regulations.
 1. Consider a feasible method of classifying schools and an organization of leagues to accommodate the various sizes of schools in accordance with their needs.
 2. Review the present rules and regulations pertaining to travel restrictions.
 3. Consider reciprocal application of regulations between associations of various states to insure full participation in accordance with the interest of various teams or groups.
 4. Consider the adoption of rules which would permit districts to exercise judgments unique to their particular district.
- C. A review of the governmental structure of the Association with respect to:
 1. Tenure of Executive Board members.
 2. Clarification of the scope of authority of the Appeal Board.
 - a. Although KSA72-134 provides for membership of the body, a revision in the law may be necessary to enable a neutral body to be selected in accordance with the type of appeal to be heard--i.e., debate, music, athletics, etc.
 - b. The wisdom of the law is again questionable in that membership of the body is composed entirely of members from the Board of Directors.
 - c. The authority of the Appeal Board is questioned in that it can overrule the authority granted to the Board of Directors.
- VI. Study the financial resources of the KSHSAA to insure that sufficient funds are available for an efficient operation as well as to insure that schools which participate in activities directly sponsored by the Association do not continue to incur deficits.
- VII. Examine the total structure of the KSHSAA to insure that no conflict exists with the passage of the Educational Amendment Act

June 24, 1976

of 1972, with particular attention to Title IX and education for the handicapped.

- VIII. Study the means employed to communicate with personnel in the field regarding all phases of the operation of the Association with special emphasis as to:
- A. Need for communicating with boards of education, superintendents, and principals.
 - B. Individuals to whom survey is distributed.
 - C. Content of the survey instrument.
 - D. Use made of results.

More specific concerns:

1. Assignment of playing sites for state-sponsored activities and the effect on a school's finances and the disruptive effect on the school day.
2. Length of seasons for some sports with special attention to number of contests.
3. Legality of KSHSAA assigning schools to a league.
4. Voting procedure which includes all schools rather than participating schools--i.e., why should all schools vote on swimming rules, regulations, length of season, time of year, etcetera, when a relatively small number of schools are involved in this activity.
5. Infrequent meetings of Board of Directors.
6. Executive Board's powers and duties as outlined in Article V, Section I, a, b, c, d appear to negate the legislative authority, as well as the "full authority to make rules of procedure" of the Board of Directors.

Very truly yours,

Fred G. Addis
Supervising Principal
Secondary Schools
For USD 259

nmr

JUL 13 1976

Kansas Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation

Affiliated With The

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

July 12, 1976

Mr. Lee Wastell
Kansas National Education Association
715 West 10th
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Lee,

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the resolution concerning the changing of coaching standards in the State of Kansas that is being considered by a committee of legislators.

Please be advised that this Resolution was discussed at the April 25, 1976 Council meeting of the Kansas Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Without exception, all council members (25) in attendance reacted unfavorably to the tone of the resolution. For the last four years our association has been striving to improve coaching standards in our state; within the next year we will approach the Certification Division of the State Education Board with proposed certification requirements.

In general, the negative reactions to the resolution expressed by our council members were concerned with: 1) requirements for coaches in Kansas schools are too low now - individuals with no formal course work in athletic injury prevention and care, conditioning techniques, physiological effects of exercise and psychological aspects of coaching have the potential to harm young and developing athletes; 2) removing the responsibility for coaching from individuals trained in education could de-emphasize the educational aspects of athletic competition - the good coach is interested in educating young athletes to develop their minds and emotions as well as their bodies - the untrained coach could easily focus on training the body for the singular purpose of winning; 3) the available evidence resulting from the involvement of untrained coaches in Little Leagues is overwhelmingly negative - too often the untrained individual attracted to coaching seeks personal gain and recognition at the expense of the young athlete.

It is my sincere hope that everything possible will be done to discourage the Coaching Resolution under consideration.

Sincerely,



Jean L. Pyfer, President
Kansas Association of Health, Physical
Education and Recreation

JLP:va

KANSAS COACHES
ASSOCIATION

Attachment III

OFFICERS FOR 1975-76

President

Larry Friend
Plainville

Vice-President

Richard Poage
Augusta

Secretary

Jim Lewis
Pratt

Treasurer

Bill Wilson
Topeka West

Girls Athletics Advisor

Peg Marmet
Topeka West

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Football

Fayne Henson
Garden City Community College

Basketball

Nick Dawson
Lyndon

Wrestling

Bill Wilson
Topeka West

Track

Joe Beck
Bonner Springs

Baseball

Ken Schmltd
St. Mary of the Plains College

Cross Country

Ray Graham
Wichita West

Tennis

Mike Young
Salina South

Gymnastics

John Brouillette
Shawnee Mission South

Golf

Nell Dewerff
Colby

Swimming

Chuck Hatter
Wichita Southeast

Kansas Coaches Association Resolution No. 76-7-9
by order of the Executive Board, Bill Wilson, Treasurer.

The Kansas Coaches Association is opposed to Senate
Concurrent Resolution No. 1643 by Senator Doyen.

As the representative of 1,453 athletic coaches during
the 1975-76 membership year; we strongly oppose the
certification of anyone as a coach who is not also a
certified teacher through the Kansas Department of Ed-
ucation and in direct employee of the school district
in which he coaches.

The Kansas Coaches Association and the Kansas Association
of Health, Physical Education and Recreation are working
jointly on a proposal that would require that all coaches
be not only certified teachers but must meet coaching
certification requirements before that individual is
allowed to coach in Kansas. This proposal is being
prepared by the very individuals it would affect the
most in their chosen profession.

The Kansas Coaches Association feels that a thorough
knowledge of the game or sport is only one of many
necessary requirements to be a successful coach. In
an atmosphere where extreme pressure is present upon
the young athlete; it is our feeling that a competent
person with proper educational background and training
has the best opportunity to produce meaningful results
without doing irreparable damage to the youth involved.

Larry Friend
Rich Poage
Jim Lewis
Bill Wilson