

M I N U T E S

LEGISLATIVE EDUCATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
(1202 Commission)

September 15 and 16, 1977
Room 510 - State House

Members Present

Representative Ruth Luzzati, Chairperson
Senator Joseph C. Harder, Vice-Chairperson
Senator Billy McCray
Senator Jan Meyers (September 15)
Senator Tom Rehorn
Representative Don Crumbaker
Representative Kalo Hineman
Representative Loren Hohman
Representative Bill Reardon (September 15)
Representative Fred Weaver

Staff Present

Phillip E. Jones, Director, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Carolyn Rampey, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Deb Krajnak, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Linda Tigges, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Avis Badke, Revisor of Statutes Office

Conferees Present

Dr. Gloria Kilian, President, Kansas State Board of Nursing
Mr. Larry Keirns, Director, Northwest Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School
Dr. Eddie Estes, Director, Southwest Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School
Mr. Eugene Lundgrin, Director, Salina Area Vocational-Technical School
Mr. Richard Metcalf, Director, Flint Hills Area Vocational-Technical School
Mr. Harry Falgren, President of the Area Vocational-Technical Schools Directors' Association; Director, Kansas City Area Vocational-Technical School
Mr. Dean Prochaska, Director, Vocational Education Administration, State Department of Education
Mr. Bill Studyvin, Chairman, Kansas Advisory Council for Vocational Education
Mr. Jim Maag, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Governor
Dr. John Conard, Executive Officer, Kansas State Board of Regents

September 15

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Nursing Education

Dr. Kilian told the Committee that a subcommittee composed of representatives of each type of nursing education program and two members of the Kansas State Board of Nursing had developed guidelines relating to the articulation of nursing education programs. The guidelines, which are listed below, were adopted by the Kansas State Board of Nursing at its September meeting:

1. All baccalaureate programs structure their advanced standing policies for their registered nurse student so that the required nursing courses can be completed in one year of full time study or its equivalent.

2. AD and diploma programs structure their advanced standing policies for the licensed practical nurse so that the required nursing courses can be completed in one year of full time study or its equivalent.
3. Advanced standing students meet the same criteria for admission, promotion and graduation as the generic student.
4. There should be a "bridge course" or equivalent curriculum content be provided to help ease students in the transition to the next level, including orientation to conceptual framework, philosophy and expectations of the program.
5. Policies for advanced standing be consistent with policies of the institution in which the nursing program is located.
6. Each institution continue to exercise its initiative and innovation in the development and implementation of a curriculum which is unique to its institution and following the board guidelines established by the State Board of Nursing.

Dr. Kilian said the subcommittee believed there were advantages to letting each school determine its own graduation requirements and that the group was not in favor of establishing standardized curriculum.

Mrs. Elaine Dohmeier, Director of the Wesley School of Nursing, Wichita, said she believed the subcommittee, of which she was a member, had made progress. She said that some of the differences among subcommittee members apparent at the first meeting had been resolved.

Mr. Falgren said his area vocational school had worked with a community college to develop an articulated licensed practical nurse-associate degree program, but that he had encountered problems due to basic differences between the two programs. He said he was pleased that efforts were being made to make articulation easier to accomplish.

Dr. Kilian said a second subcommittee had been appointed to address the issue of coordination between nursing service and nursing education personnel. It held its first meeting September 23.

Postsecondary Data Collection

The staff made copies of the 1977 Summer Session Report available to Committee members and reported that the headcount for the Regents' universities and Washburn University for the 1977 Summer Session was 30,545.

The headcount enrollment for the individual schools is shown below:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Head Count Totals</u>
University of Kansas	7,394
Kansas State University	5,228
Wichita State University	6,699
Emporia State University	3,360
Ft. Hays State University	2,933
Pittsburg State University	2,599
Six Regents' Institutions Total	28,213
Washburn University	<u>2,332</u>
Grand Total - Seven Schools	30,545

In addition, the staff presented information on the number of baccalaureate, master's, and doctor's degrees granted at Kansas institutions of higher education 1975-1976 and 1976-1977, as well as a comparison of the number of degrees awarded in 1975-1976 and 1976-1977 with the number awarded in 1971-1972.

Approval of Degree Granting Institutions

The Committee resumed its consideration of the approval of Kansas corporations granting educational degrees begun at an earlier meeting. Upon a motion by Senator Harder, seconded by Senator Meyers, the Committee voted to direct the staff to prepare a draft of legislation that would repeal K.S.A. 17-6105 of the Kansas Corporation Code and transfer the authority to approve Kansas degree-granting institutions to the Kansas State Board of Regents. In addition, out-of-state institutions would be required to submit a list of courses to the Kansas State Board of Regents prior to the time such courses could be offered in Kansas. The Kansas State Board of Regents would be authorized to develop the necessary rules and regulations in order to administer the act.

Following adoption of the motion, the Committee generally agreed that the information out-of-state institutions should report to the Kansas State Board of Regents should include the name of each course to be offered in Kansas, where it would be offered, the course level, the number of credit hours that would be awarded, and the tuition that would be charged.

Upon a motion by Senator Harder, seconded by Representative Crumbaker, the Committee voted to include in the draft the provision that any school already approved by the Kansas State Board of Education prior to July 1, 1977, would be considered as approved by the Kansas State Board of Regents.

Upon another motion by Senator Harder, seconded by Senator Rehorn, the Committee directed the staff to prepare the proposed legislation so that it would apply to all applicable Kansas educational institutions, whether they were incorporated or not.

The proposed draft will be considered at the next Committee meeting.

Community College Sixty-Four Hour Limit For State Aid

The staff presented information that had been requested by a Committee member which showed that the average student tuition at the community colleges would have to be increased by \$4.50 per credit hour in order for the average tuition charged a full-time equivalent community college student to equal the student tuition paid by a full-time student at Ft. Hays, Emporia, and Pittsburg State Universities.

In addition, if credit hour state aid were reduced by the same amount that student tuition were increased, the state aid for hours taken by students who had more than 64 hours would be \$12.00 per credit hour.

Following the staff presentation, Dr. Conard presented a proposal that had been approved by a joint committee of the Kansas State Board of Regents and the Kansas State Board of Education. The proposal, which is attached, would remove the 64-hour limit for state aid to community colleges, provided the hours were taken in programs of not more than two years in length or in courses that were not above the freshman or sophomore level.

A fiscal note prepared by the Kansas State Department of Education based on FY 1977 data stated that 43,864 credit hours were taken by students who exceeded the 64 (or 72) hour limit. Had credit hour state aid been paid for those hours at the current rate of \$16.50 per hour, the credit hour state aid and state out-district tuition for those hours would have been \$970,211. The Kansas State Department of Education estimated that state aid for such hours would approximate \$1,067,232 for FY 1978 and \$1,173,955 for FY 1979.

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Postsecondary Data Collection, (continued)

The staff informed the Committee that Coffeyville Community College and Hutchinson Community College had applied to serve as pilot institutions in the Information Exchange Procedures (IEP) project. The Committee adopted a motion to approve the selection of the two schools and to proceed with the project.

Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School
Planning

The staff presentation relating to area vocational-technical schools (AVTSS) was the second in a series of reports dealing with the planning activities of Kansas postsecondary institutions. The staff informed the Committee that the mission of the AVTSSs was largely based upon the 1963 Federal Vocational Education Act, as amended. The staff reported that, as a result of the passage of amendments to the Vocational Education Act, the Kansas State Department of Education had developed a five-year vocational education plan. National priorities stressed in the 1976 amendments were directed toward meeting the needs of the disadvantaged, the handicapped, those with limited English-speaking abilities, and those in economically depressed areas, as well as meeting emerging manpower needs.

Mr. Keirns discussed planning activities taking place at the Northwest Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School in Goodland and noted that uncertainty about how much money the school would receive each year hampered planning activities. He said that his school had been notified late in FY 1977 that the amount of money it would actually receive would be \$29,000 less than the FY 1977 estimate. He said other AVTSSs had also received less money than they expected, although some had received more. He told the Committee he believed the Kansas State Department of Education was either understaffed or unresponsive to requests for information from the area vocational-technical schools.

Dr. Estes agreed that the uncertainty about funding made directors of AVTSSs very conservative about requesting new programs. He said planning, even only one year in advance, was difficult when schools did not know what their actual funding would be until after the funding period had begun. He said he believed some of the problems that AVTSSs had encountered may have been due to the reorganization that had taken place in the Kansas State Department of Education. He said it also could have been due to a different application of the funding formula.

He told the Committee there was a great need for data on employment needs and population trends. He said he did not believe existing state-level information was available in a form that was usable at the local level.

Mr. Lundgren told the Committee that lack of money prevented extensive planning, but that planning was useful in order to identify priorities.

He said he was sorry that each school's share of the \$2,000,000 appropriated for capital construction had to be spent in one year. He said a better plan would have been to permit the schools to save the money in order to add it to other funds over a several-year period.

He also noted that the 1976 amendments to the Federal Vocational Education Act stressed additional services in certain areas, but that federal funds were actually being cut.

Mr. Metcalf told the Committee he believed the uncertainty over funds was a detriment to effective planning. He said his school was one of the AVTSSs that had received more money in FY 1977 than had been estimated.

He told the Committee he wished there was an independent source of information about employment needs in the state.

Mr. Falgren said planning at the area vocational-technical school level was almost futile because federal legislation and federal funding changed so often. He said that, without advance funding, it was not possible to anticipate what amount of federal funds would be available each year.

Mr. Prochaska told the Committee that a five-year plan for vocational education was written by the Kansas State Department of Education in order to comply with the Federal Vocational Education Act and that the State Department intended to keep working on it. He said much of the uncertainty regarding funds was due to the fact that the federal government did not inform states of what their federal allocation would be far enough in advance to permit the schools to develop realistic plans.

He told the Committee that, although the federal grant was the same as for the previous year, less money would be available to the AVTSSs in the form of basic grants since 20 percent of the total had to be set aside for other programs such as guidance and counseling, instructional programs, and personnel development.

He told the Committee that the State Department of Education used U.S. Department of Labor statistics to predict manpower needs.

In response to questions, he said he did not believe there was a financial base for additional AVTSs and that the 1979 State Plan for Vocational Education was being prepared and would be submitted to the Kansas State Board of Education in May.

This document will represent a partial update of the Five-Year Plan which covers the period 1977-1981.

Mr. Studyvin stressed the importance of vocational education and said it was crucial that students received guidance and counseling about occupations and careers. He said teachers and other persons involved in vocational education also needed guidance and training so that they would be prepared to move into some of the emerging areas in vocational education.

Community College Supervision

Mr. Maag told the Committee that, although community college governance had long been resolved in favor of local boards of trustees, the question of supervision was still controversial.

He said the Governor still saw certain advantages to putting the community colleges under the Kansas State Board of Regents. However, the Governor believed that some of the problems he had identified, such as a lack of coordination between the community colleges and the Regents' institutions, had been addressed. Mr. Maag attributed the improved coordination to the work of the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1202 Commission) and noted that coordination must continue.

He said that, at this point, the Governor considered other issues in connection with community colleges, such as the 64-hour limit on credit hour state aid, out-district tuition, and contracts with area vocational-technical schools, to be more important than supervision. He also noted that complete state funding of the community colleges was not financially realistic.

In response to a question about whether every Kansan had a "right" to an education, Mr. Maag said that everything had to be subject to fiscal limitations, but he added that Kansas had done a great deal to provide educational opportunities for everyone and predicted that there would be an increase in community service, retraining, and adult education programs. He said he thought more attention would be devoted to the needs of older citizens.

Next Meeting

The next meeting will be October 18 and 19 (Tuesday and Wednesday).

The meeting was adjourned.

Prepared by Carolyn Rampey

Approved by Committee on:

(Date)