

Approved 1-23-84
Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Ways and Means

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Bill Bunten at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~ p.m. on Tuesday, January 17, 1984 in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Ed Ahrens, Legislative Research
Alan Conroy, Legislative Research
Lyn Goering, Legislative Research
Gloria Timmer, Legislative Research

Jim Wilson, Office of the Revisor
Dave Hanzlick, Administrative Asst.
Nadine Young, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

John Myers, Budget Division
Michael Barbara, Secretary of Corrections
John Hipp, Director of Architectural Services
Senator Joe Harder
Ms. Chris Graves, Association for Students of Kansas
Ed Walbourn, Washburn University
Bob Kelley, Kansas Independent College Association
Stephanie Pfeifer, Student from Fort Hays College
Ben Barrett, Legislative Research

Others Present (Attachment I)

Chairman Bunten called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m.

Hearings on SB 495 and SB 496

Chairman Bunten recognized John Myers of the Budget Division who spoke briefly and testified on behalf of the Governor. He stated that these two Bills were introduced, on direction of the Governor, and if passed, would alleviate the growing population pressure in our state prisons by increasing bed capacity and establishing two pre-release centers on the grounds of Winfield Prison and Topeka State Hospital. (Attachment II)

Chairman Bunten called on Michael Barbara, Secretary of Department of Corrections. Mr. Barbara reviewed his proposal (Attachment III), calling our attention to the three objectives this proposal attempts to do to accommodate DOC needs at Winfield. 1. Alleviate overcrowding without endangering public safety; 2. Make the best use of critically-short bed space; and 3. Recognition of budgetary constraints. He stated that overcrowding can best be solved by instituting the pre-release programs. This program is designed to prepare offenders for a return to community life just prior to their prison release. These people would be briefed in job seeking skills, money management and group counseling. He emphasized that these pre-release candidates definitely would not consist of offenders with Class "A" crimes, those with a background in sex crimes or a record of institutional violence.

Mr. Barbara reviewed what activity has taken place in order to implement these two pre-release centers by the deadline date of June, 1984. The projects were given priority status, community meetings were held with local residents to alleviate their fears, and to accelerate the renovation of the buildings, bidding requirements for selection of contractors has been waived.

John Hipp, Director of the Division of Architectural Services took the floor and briefly explained the Renovation Schedule, emphasizing why the accelerated schedule is necessary. He displayed a chart showing comparisons between negotiations for construction, and conventional bidding process. He pointed out that negotiation saves 6 to 8 weeks in meeting the June 15 deadline for getting the facilities on line. He said these remodeling jobs will be accomplished on a "cost plus" fee and the contractors who propose the lowest fee would be awarded the job.

Being no further discussion, Chairman Bunten asked for a motion to recommend passage on SB 495 and SB 496. Representative Heineman moved they be reported favorable for passage. Seconded by Representative Chronister. Motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Ways and Means,
room 514-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~am~~ p.m. on Tuesday, January 17, 19 84

Chairman Bunten turned to HB 2617, Teacher Education Scholarships for Certain Students.

Senator Joe Harder spoke briefly and explained the Bill. He stated that the Bill is not designed to help the needy, but to allure top quality students. He said it would be a mechanism to help those students who run in the upper 5% scholastically.

Chairman Bunten called on Ben Barrett, Legislative Research, who explained what this Bill would do for us. He stated that two pertinent facts were concluded as a result of the Interim Committee's study. 1. Kansas does not face a severe teacher shortage at the present time;; and 2. There has been a dramatic increase in enrollment in teacher training. He stated that in terms of Committee recommendation, this Bill was drafted to entice young people to opt for the teaching profession. He pointed out that one very important aspect of the Committee's recommendation emphasizes that this Bill is not a financially needed Bill. It is designed to attract students on the basis of scholastic ability.

Chairman Bunten asked if the money from the earned scholarship would go to the school or directly to the student. Being informed it would go to the student, this raised questions as to whether the money would actually be used in its intent. If the student does not fulfill his obligation, he is required to pay the amount back with interest, but again, how can we be sure this is done.

The question was asked as to how the school keeps track of these people on where they stand and how much they owe. It was stated the Committee assigned that responsibility to the State Board of Regents. Mr. Barrett stated that this Bill is not designed to solve the teaching problem in Kansas. It is designed to attract bright students and entice them to take up the teaching profession.

Chairman Bunten recognized Stephanie Pfeifer, Campus Director of Student Activities at Fort Hays College. She read a brief statement in support of the Bill. The question was raised on students accepting the scholarship and using that money for a higher education, but then upon graduation, seeking employment in some other field at a much higher salary than teaching affords. One suggestion for a solution was the possibility of raising teacher's salaries.

Chris Graves, Legislative Director of Association for Students addressed the Committee, also expressing strong support of this Bill (Attachment IV).

Chairman Bunten then recognized Ed Walbourn who spoke on behalf of Washburn University. He asked the Committee to support this Bill. (Attachment V)

Bob Kelley, Kansas Independent College Association, gave a brief statement in support of the Bill, stating that the main goal is to attract quality students and stating that it would be a very good thing for the teaching profession. (Attachment VI) Mr. Kelley stated that the National Teachers Association is concerned about the lack of quality.

Chairman Bunten turned to HB 2620, relating to awarding of contracts or efficiency in government. Jim Wilson explained very briefly the contents of the Bill. He stated that he did not staff the interim committee and pointed out that this Bill was recommended by a special committee on efficiency in State government.

Senator Rehorn took the floor and talked about his involvement with this proposed legislation. He stated that last summer they were called together and had to create their own agenda. One thing that emerged out of that committee was that the members learned a lot about state government. He stated that in the process of all of this, he discovered something about double standards. He mentioned the fact that Legislative Services purchased several copy machines without putting it out for bid. He stated, "in the context of efficiency, I would like to point out that it is very disheartening to learn that there is a set of double standards. This is not good for any organization".

Chairman Bunten stated that the Committee would not vote on this proposed legislation today. Meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

GUESTS -- 1984

1-17-84

Name	Address	Representing
1. Stephanie Pfeiffer	Pl. 1 Box 58-C. Hays	ASK & Fort Hays State Univ.
2. Chris Graves	1700 College Topeka	ASK
3. GARY STOUTS	TOPEKA	BUDGET
4. Dennis Williams	Topeka	Budget
5. Deb Muth	Topeka	Gov
6. Dick Dawes	"	DOC
7. John B. Him	TOPEKA	ANNA. SERVICES
8. David Baker	Topeka	Rep. Ruth Luzzati
9. Rep. Dorothy Slatman	Winfield	Representative - 78th
10. W. P. Do	Topeka	Majority Leader off-House
11. William D. Eberly	Topeka	AFSCME
12. Kathy Hall	Winfield	AFSCME
13. Ruth Marguinis	Winfield	AFSCME
14. W.R. Margolis	Winfield	AFSCME
15. Ed. Walburn	Topeka	Walburn Union
16. Gene Bair	Auburn	Legislator
17. Joe P. McDonald	Topeka	ATP Gen. Office
18. Jim Clark	Topeka	KCDA
19.		
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I

Testimony to House Ways and Means Committee
by John Myers
January 17, 1984

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee,

Thank you for allowing me to testify on behalf of the Governor on this important legislation.

To ease what was clearly a growing population pressure in our state prisons over the summer and fall, the Governor directed the Department of Corrections to develop a proposal for bed expansion which could be accomplished prior to the heat of the summer of 1984.

During the summer and fall, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, toured a number of state buildings and institutions and evaluated them based on their potential for correctional use. The conclusion of their investigation is the proposal which you have before you, the establishment of two pre-release centers on the grounds of Winfield (144 beds) and Topeka State Hospital (65 beds) by using buildings that now stand vacant. The total capacity of these two projects is 209 and they will be ready for occupancy by July of 1984.

Inmates housed at Winfield and Topeka will have minimum custody classifications and will be within 90 days of parole eligibility. Notwithstanding custody classification, certain sex offenders and those convicted of Class A felonies will not be placed in the Winfield and Topeka pre-release facilities.

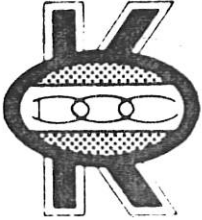
Additionally, the Governor recommends expansion of outside Dorm 2 at the Kansas State Penitentiary. Capacity will be increased by 127 by converting a recreational building into a dormitory to house minimum custody inmates.

A summary of the capacity expansion package including capital and annualized operating costs is contained in the following table:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Cost</u>		<u>Type of Inmate</u>
		<u>Capital</u>	<u>Operating</u>	
Winfield State Hospital	144	\$ 871,000	\$2,000,000	Minimum custody; within 90 days of release
Topeka State Hospital	65	524,000	1,200,000	Minimum custody; within 90 days of release
OSD 2	127	153,000	348,000	Minimum custody
Totals	326	\$1,548,400	\$3,548,000	

You have two bills before you. One is the appropriations bill, the other a substantive bill which is necessary to establish the pre-release centers.

The Governor very much appreciates this Committee's and the Legislature's willingness to expedite the handling of this issue. Thank you.



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: House Ways & Means Committee DATE: January 17, 1984

FROM: Michael A. Barbara, Secretary of Corrections

SUBJECT: FY 1984 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation

BACKGROUND

The Kansas prison population has now surpassed 3,700 inmates. We have been averaging an increase of more than 40 per month; however, the last two months reflected increases of over 60 per month. Unless the rate of increase levels off between now and next June 30, 1984, our earlier projection of 3,868 by next June may be conservative.

We are in excess of 1,100 inmates over optimum management capacity and within 200 of reaching our maximum tolerable capacity. Only by placing inmates in less than adequate living spaces are we able to keep receiving them in some facilities. KSIR and the smaller institutions have already exceeded the maximum.

We should not expect our dedicated correctional staff to continue working under risks of increased tension.

At the present time our only commitment for expansion is the medium security facility at Lansing for 288 beds by December, 1984, the minimum security facility at Hutchinson for 96 beds in the fall of 1984 and some renovation at KCIL and Outside Dorm I at KSP. In all, we will add 445 new beds by the end of 1984. Our population at the end of 1984 will be at least 4,000 inmates.

It is clear that without further acquisition of beds our dilemma will be exacerbated.

PROPOSAL

To ease the pressure, we are recommending that the legislature immediately appropriate emergency supplemental funds in FY 1984 for the following:

1. Establish two pre-release centers on the grounds of Winfield (144) and Topeka State Hospital (65) using buildings that now stand vacant. Total capacity: 209. Occupancy: June/July, 1984.

2. Fund FY 1984 staffing and operating costs for the two pre-release centers.
3. Convert an existing recreational building at Kansas State Penitentiary's Outside Dorm No. II to housing space. Capacity: 127. Occupancy: July, 1984.

RENOVATION, STAFFING, & OPERATING COSTS

<u>Renovation Costs</u>	FY 1984
Winfield	\$641,600
Topeka	524,400
KSP Outside Dorm No. II	153,000
<u>Staffing Costs</u>	
Winfield	287,562
Topeka	195,208
DOC Central Office, Topeka	8,780
<u>Operating Costs</u>	
Winfield	393,072
Topeka	224,956
DOC Cenral Office, Topeka	<u>4,200</u>
Total DOC Appropriation	\$2,432,778

(Itemization of respective costs are attached.)

To accommodate DOC needs at Winfield, SRS is requesting an FY 1984 supplemental appropriation of \$228,952 for expansion of the kitchen at Winfield Hospital. We join in this request.

This proposal attempts to accomplish three objectives:

1. The alleviation of overcrowding without endangering the public safety.
2. The prudent use of critically-short bed space.
3. The recognition of reasonable budgetary constraints.

At least 35% of the current inmate population are classified as minimum custody inmates. Class D and E felons make up 60% of this group, but less than one-half of D and E inmates (48%) are classified as minimum custody.

Based upon the above assessment and considering the three objectives, the concentration for additional bed spaces should be on the minimum custody inmates rather than on only Class D and E inmates.

Existing SRS buildings lend themselves ideally to minimum custody facilities. Renovation is a less expensive option than the construction of new prisons. Bed space could be readily available in a short time and they do not require the high security measures of a maximum or medium security facility. On the other hand, because of their location on hospital grounds, any lengthy confinement must be discouraged. The lack of additional support facilities would encourage "warehousing" and would lead to management problems.

Pre-Release Program Description

Definition. Pre-release programs assist offenders to prepare for a return to community life just prior to their release. Offenders will participate in an intensive 90-day program. Examples of curriculum topics include: Job seeking skills, money management, substance abuse information and group counseling, and parole supervision information.

Many states and the federal Bureau of Prisons have recognized the need to bridge the gap between incarceration and freedom. Over 95% of incarcerated felons will eventually be released. Given that a high-rate of failure of parolees occurs within 90 days of release, pre-release centers offer an opportunity for an orderly and less traumatic re-entry into the community.

Availability of Inmates for Pre-Release. In October, 1983, the Department's Policy Research Unit completed an analysis of the number of inmates available for participation in a pre-release program. The analysis:

1. Established pre-release eligibility criteria.
2. Determined the number of inmates in the system which meet this criteria.
3. Calculated the rate at which these persons would enter the pre-release program 90 days before their parole eligibility date.

The analysis concluded that a flow of 57 males and 6 females per month will fulfill the requirement for eligibility for pre-release.

<u>Center Location</u>	<u>Pre-Release</u>	<u>Permanent Party</u>	<u>Problem Parolees</u>	<u>Total</u>
Winfield	125	14	5	144
Topeka	<u>50</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>65</u>
Subtotal	175	24	10	209

Permanent party inmates live at the facilities and work as food servers, custodians, etc. Problem parolees are individuals who have had a special condition added to the standard list of parole

conditions. This special condition will be imposed in those circumstances where it is determined that a short-term return to a structured setting is desirable in lieu of a return to prison. This special condition will require that they enter the pre-release center for a short length of time and complete a specific portion of the program as determined by their personal needs.

Eligibility. Inmates selected for participation in the program will be Class B, C, D, and E minimum custody felons who are within 90 days of their parole eligibility date. Participants will be thoroughly screened. Those with a record of institutional violence, with convictions for Class A crimes, , for certain sex crimes, or an escape history will not be allowed to participate.

Pre-Release Implementation Activity. To insure occupancy of the pre-release center by June 15, 1984, the following steps have been taken:

1. Priority Designation. The projects were given priority status by the State Architect's Office and the Department of Corrections. John Hipp, the Director of the Division of Architectural Services, assigned a special three-person, in-house team to do the engineering and design work on the projects. In addition, the Department of Corrections transferred \$25,000 of unused FY 1984 community corrections funds to enable the Architect's Office to hire the three additional engineering/design consultants necessary to complete the work on schedule.
2. Community Meetings. In September, when it began to appear likely that the pre-release centers would be recommended, SRS Secretary Robert Harder, Commissioner Jerry Hannah, DOC Deputy Secretary Donna Bergen and I traveled to Winfield and Salina (Salina no longer being considered) to explain the pre-release proposal. We met with local law enforcement, city and county officials, state institutional staff, area residents, and the local media. Since that time we have met with law enforcement officials and hospital staff in Topeka and have returned to Winfield for meetings with local officials, hospital staff, and citizens.
3. Waiver of Bid Requirement. To accelerate the renovation, I will request that the legislature waive the bidding requirement for the selection of contractors. In anticipation of the waiver, the Division of Architectural Services solicited interested contractors through an advertisement in the State Register on December 22 and will proceed with the selection of a qualified contractor for the Topeka and Winfield facilities. The Division will consult with the contractor in the final stages of design. This work--done in advance of the passage of the appropriation at no cost to the state--will enable the project to be significantly accelerated.

4. Advertising of Staff Positions. In order to occupy the centers by June 15, 1984, the DOC is advertising for the staff positions in advance of passage of the appropriation with the understanding that the actual jobs are contingent upon legislative approval of funds. This will enable staff to be hired on the following schedule.

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Date</u>
Director & core staff	Feb. 1 (est. date of appropriation passage)
Program staff	March 1
Security staff	April 18

This accelerated schedule is necessary if staff is to receive the 200 hours statutorily required training and the facilities are to be occupied on schedule. A specific listing of staff is attached.

5. Program Design. The DOC is currently working on design of the pre-release program curriculum. It will be completed by program staff upon their hiring.

KSP Outside Dorm No. II

Request. This portion of the proposal requests \$153,000 to renovate a recreation building within the fenced compound at Outside Dorm No. II. Once renovated, the building will house 127 inmates. The renovation of the recreation building necessitates certain other changes: The existing storage building will be renovated for use as a recreation building and a visitation/activity building will be constructed. All of these improvements are included in the above figure.

Renovation Schedule

1. Begin renovation design December 1, 1983
2. Appropriate renovation funds February 1, 1984
3. Complete plans February 1, 1984
4. Begin renovation using inmate labor February 29, 1984
5. Complete renovation June 15, 1984
6. Occupancy July 1, 1984

Use of Inmate Labor

Because of the critical time table, renovation of main buildings at Winfield and Topeka Pre-Release Centers will be done by contract. Inmates will do all renovation work on the quonset huts in Topeka, the painting and cleaning at the Topeka and Winfield locations after occupancy and all of the KSP Outside Dorm II renovation work.

Larned State Hospital Renovation

Another problem which affects prison space indirectly is the matter of expanding the number of beds available for severely mentally ill inmates. There are approximately 105 inmates in the system who are in dire need of psychiatric care and treatment.

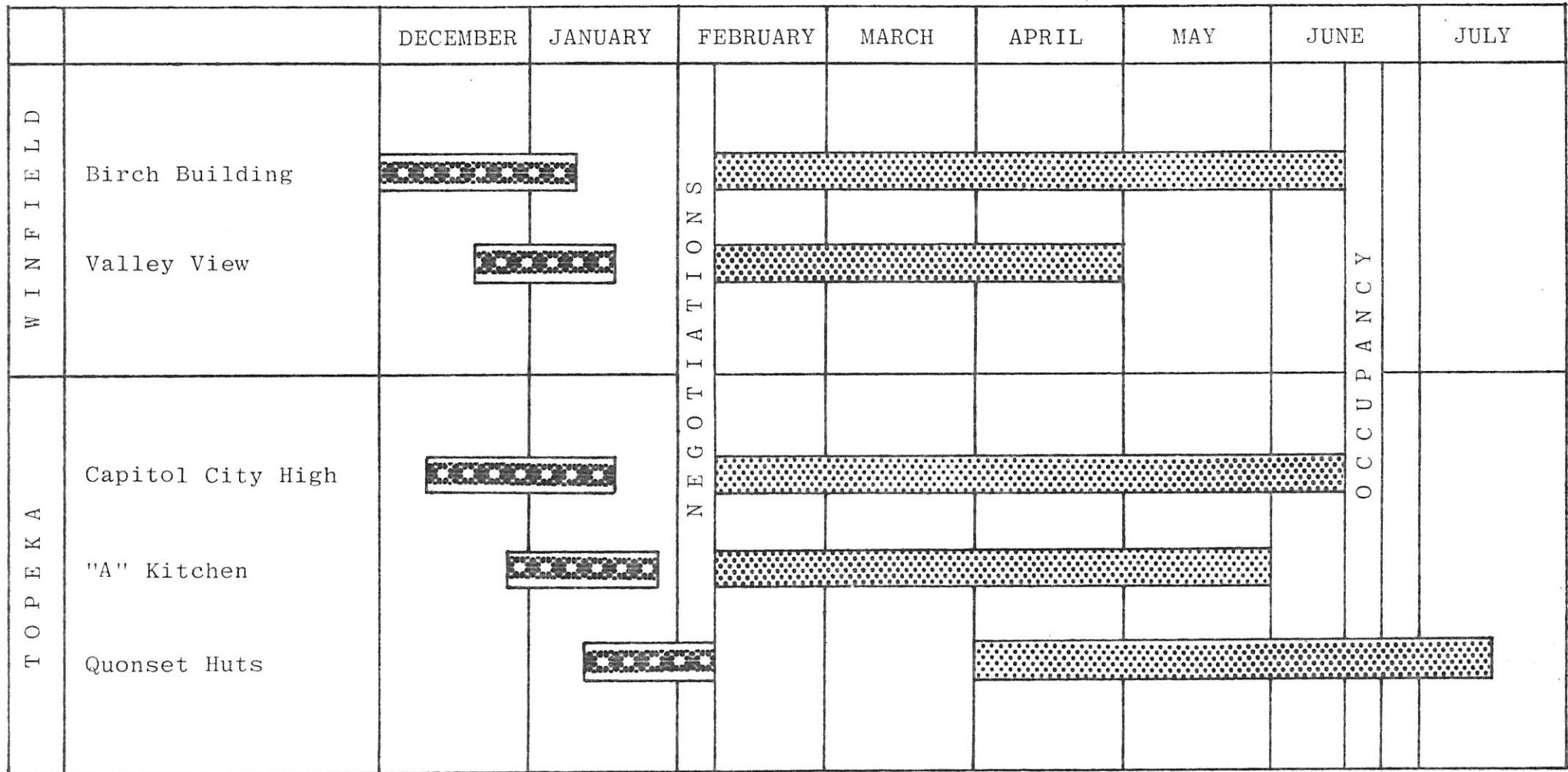
At the present time, the Department has of 32 beds available at the Larned State Hospital for such inmates. We are in need of more space as these inmates are currently housed in the segregation units of the institutions. They are unable to live in the general population or function adequately without endangering themselves, officers and other inmates.

Dr. Robert Harder of SRS and I have agreed that 80 additional beds can be made available for the Department of Corrections through the appropriation of renovation funds for SRS.

We join Secretary Robert Harder in recommending the emergency appropriation of \$34,000 to plan and design the renovations necessary to open up an additional 80 beds at Larned State Mental Hospital for seriously mentally ill inmates. A request for \$348,100 in FY 1984 renovation funds will follow as a subsequent supplemental request.

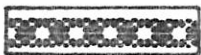
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Enclosures

PRE-RELEASE CRITICAL PATH SCHEDULE



N E G O T I A T I O N S

O C C U P A N C Y



Architectural/Engineering Design



Renovation

STAFFING PATTERN

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION
 WINFIELD FACILITY STAFFING

<u>Number</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Range</u>
1	Facilities Administrator	27
1	Administrative Officer I	21
1	Secretary I	10
1	Clerk III (records)	10
4	Clerk Typist II	7
1	Account Clerk III	16
1	Facilities Maintenance Spec. I	16
<u>10</u>		

Security

1	Correctional Supervisor II	25
5	Correctional Officer IV	20
3	Correctional Officer III	18
33	Correctional Officer II	16
<u>42</u>		

Program

1	Parole Planning Coordinator	23
1	Nurse	22
2	Social Worker II	21
2	Educator II	21
4	Correctional Counselor I	21
1	Counselor I	19
<u>11</u>		

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION
 TOPEKA FACILITY STAFFING

<u>Number</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Range</u>
1	Facilities Administrator	27
1	Administrative Officer	21
1	Secretary I	10
1	Clerk III (records)	10
2	Clerk Typist II	7
1	Account Clerk II	13
<u>1</u>	Facility Maintenance Spec. I	16
8		

Security

1	Correctional Supervisor II	25
5	Correctional Officer IV	20
3	Correctional Officer III	18
<u>16</u>	Correctional Officer II	16
25		

Program

1	Parole Planning Coordinator	23
1	Nurse	22
1	Social Worker II	21
1	Educator II	21
2	Correctional Counselor I	21
<u>1</u>	Counselor I	19
7		

December 9, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
CENTRAL OFFICE, PRE-RELEASE

<u>Number</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Range</u>
1	Account Clerk III	16
1	Clerk III	10

C O S T S U M M A R Y

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

WINFIELD

BIRCH BUILDING

No Inmate Involvement

Plan & Construct

491,600

VALLEY VIEW

No Inmate Involvement

Plan & Construct

150,000

WINFIELD TOTAL

641,600

TOPEKA

EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE (Capitol City High)

Inmate Demolition

Plan & Construct

249,000

'A' KITCHEN & ANNEX

No Inmate Involvement

Plan & Construct

164,700

WEST QUONSET, PROGRAMS BUILDING

100% Inmate Involvement

Plan & Construct

94,500

EAST QUONSET, RECREATION BUILDING

100% Inmate Involvement

Plan & Construct

16,200

Topeka TOTAL

524,400

TOTAL

1,166,000

Program

Plan & Construct

PRE-RELEASE FACILITY
WINFIELD, KANSAS

Adaptive Renovation of Birch Building
Winfield State Hospital

Orientation, T.P. Revocations, and Permanent Party Inmate Housing for 48,
Educational Programs, Visiting, Food Services, Program and Administrative Staff
Offices

COST ESTIMATE:	Jan. 84 Unit Costs
Demolition: 4,084 S.F. @ 3.30	13,477
Overall Demol. & Prep. 18,088 S.F. @ .58	10,491

GCN. Construction:

Floor, Clean & Wax 22,172 S.F. @ .10	2,217
Patch Plaster 6,700 S.F. @ 1.27	8,509
Paint Ceilings 22,172 S.F. @ .37	8,204
Paint Walls 44,836 S.F. @ .37	16,589
Redeveloped Areas 4,084 S.F. @ 7.60	31,038
Shower Stalls 9 @ 340	3,060
Toilet Partitions 9 @ 287	2,583
Security Insect Screens 125 windows @ 75	9,375
New Partitioning, doors, etc. non-demolition areas	10,000
Electrical: Renovation 22,172 S.F. @ 4.25	94,231
Mechanical: Renovation 22,172 S.F. @ 2.50	55,430
Plumbing: Renovation 22,172 S.F. @ 3.17	70,285
S.S. Serving Line, S.S. dishtable, dishwasher, etc.	26,785

Exterior Renovation:

Roof Shingle Replacement 20 squares @ 149	2,980
Walls, ceiling, tuckpoint, W.P. 14,520 S.F. @ .93	13,504
Caulking, sealing, etc. (lump sum)	7,000
Painting: windows, trim, doors, etc.	12,400
<hr/> Sub-Total	<hr/> 398,158
Contingency 5%	19,908
<hr/> Jan. 84 Total	<hr/> 418,066
Escalation to Jan. 85 x 1.036	433,116
Architect's fee 11%	47,643
DOA's fee 1%	4,331
Misc. Costs, printing, mech., bal. etc.	6,510
<hr/> Total Plan & Construct	<hr/> 491,600

Pre-Release Facility
Winfield, Kansas

Another Housing Option

Renovate Valley View Building
Winfield State Hospital

CAPACITY: 3 per room

96 inmates

Renovation: 16,178 S.F. @ 8.16	132,012
Contingency 5%	6,600
<hr/> Total Jan. 84	<hr/> 138,612
Escalation to Feb. 85 x 1.04006	144,165
DOA's fee 1%	1,442
Misc. expenses, prints, mech. bal.	4,393
<hr/> Total Plan & Construct	<hr/> 150,000

WORK RELEASE/PRE-RELEASE FACILITY
TOPEKA

INMATE HOUSING

Renovation of Employee's Cottage (Capitol City High School)

<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>64 Inmate w/Central Day Room</u>
Interior Construction 10,033 S.F. @ 17.83	178,888
Exterior Construction	
Roof repair (30%) clay tile 1,676 S.F. @ 4.77	7,995
Walls, clean, tuckpoint, waterproof 8,936 S.F. @ 2.64	23,591
Paint & caulk windows 90 @ 52.90	4,761
Repair porch, grout footing	5,000
Misc. exterior work	5,406
Sub-Total	225,641
Contingency 5%	11,282
Jan. 84 Total	236,923
Escalate to July 84 x 1.018	241,188
DOA's fee 1%	2,412
Misc. expenses	5,400
Total Plan & Construct	249,000

FOOD SERVICES, INMATE SERVICES, AND ADMINISTRATION

Renovate "A" Kitchen (N. Central Bldg.) & Annex

<u>COST ESTIMATE:</u>	<u>Jan 84 Unit Costs</u>
Interior Construction: 5,917 @ 17.83	105,500
Exterior Work: Roof Repair (leaks)	11,168
Serving Line, Dishwashing, Prep.	32,000
Sub-Total	148,668
Contingency 5%	7,433
Jan. 84 Total	156,101
Escalate to July 84 x 1.018	158,911
DOA's fee 1%	1,589
Misc. expenses, printing, etc.	4,200
Total Plan and Construct	164,700

WORK RELEASE/PRE-RELEASE FACILITY
TOPEKA, KANSAS
(on Topeka State Hospital grounds)

RECREATION BUILDING (EAST QUONSET)

3,742 S.F. Net Inside

INMATE WORK

Floor repair, maple gym 500 S.F. @ 3.11/S.F.	1,555
Floor, refinish 2,500 S.F. @ .53/S.F.	1,325
Shower/Toilet floor, Epoxy T. 480 S.F. @ 2.28	1,094
Epoxy paint walls & clg. @ Shower/Toilet 2,080 S.F. @ 1.04	2,163
Paint or Varnish wall areas (to floor area) 3,742 S.F. @ .364	1,362
Service Plumbing	894
Service Overhead Heaters	1,260
<hr/>	
Total Inmate Interior	9,653
Paint exterior, caulk windows & doors (inmate)	1,800
Contract Servicing	
Electrical System	2,400
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Sub-Total	13,853
Contingency 10%	1,385
<hr/>	
Jan. 84 Total	15,238
Escalation (to July 84) x 1.018	15,512
DOA's Fee 1%	155
Misc. expenses, printing	533
<hr/>	
Total Plan & Construct	16,200

PROGRAMS BUILDING (WEST QUONSET)

3,742 S.F. Net Inside

INMATE WORK

Overall Demolition & Prep. 3,742 S.F. @ .58 2,170

General Construction:

Floor, V.P.	3,382 S.F. @ .97	3,281
Floor, Epoxy Troweled @ toilet	360 S.F. @ 3.10/S.F.	1,116
Partition Development (to floor area)	3,382 S.F. @ 5.32	17,992
Paint Walls (to floor area)	3,382 S.F. @ .74	2,503
Epoxy paint, walls & ceiling @ toilets	1,576 S.F. @ 1.04	1,639
Lowered ceilings	1,982 S.F. @ 1.25	2,478
Toilet partitions	7 @ 287	2,009
ELECTRICAL:	3,742 @ 4.24	15,904
MECHANICAL:	3,742 @ 5.13	19,196
PLUMBING:	3,742 @ 2.69	10,066

EXTERIOR RENOVATION;

Repair plywood soffit:	3 panels @ 60 ea.	180
Paint exterior, caulk windows & doors		1,800
Roof leak, repair		800
Sub-Total		81,134
Contingency 10%		8,113
Jan. 84 Total		89,247
Escalation to July, 84 x 1.018		90,854
DOA's fee 1%		909
Misc. expenses, printing, Mech. balance, etc.		2,737
Total Plan & Construct		94,500

PRE RELEASE CENTERS

FY 1984 SUPPLEMENTAL AND FY 1985

<u>CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF</u> (2 Positions)	<u>FY 1984 SUPPLEMENTAL</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$ 8,780	\$ 32,324
Contractual	-	-
Commodities	-	-
Capital Outlay	4,200	-
Total Operating	<u>\$ 12,980</u>	<u>\$ 32,324</u>
<u>TOPEKA CENTER</u> (40 Positions)		
Salaries and Wages	\$ 195,208	\$ 912,029
Contractual	10,650	90,552
Commodities	21,578	31,024
Capital Outlay	192,728	6,000
Total Operating	<u>\$ 420,164</u>	<u>\$1,039,605</u>
<u>WINFIELD CENTER</u> (63 Positions)		
Salaries and Wages	\$ 287,562	\$1,378,985
Contractual	51,200	175,043
Commodities	38,800	57,800
Capital Outlay	303,072	9,000
Total Operating	<u>\$ 680,634</u>	<u>\$1,620,828</u>
Grand Total Operating (105 Positions)	<u>\$1,113,778</u>	<u>\$2,692,757</u>
<u>RENOVATION COSTS</u>		
Topeka	\$ 524,400	\$ 0
Winfield	641,600	0
Total	<u>\$1,166,000</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,279,778	\$2,692,757

PRE RELEASE CENTERS
GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION
FY 1984

This budget provides for implementation and hiring of 105 positions within the agency based on the following schedule. This will provide the agency the necessary lead time sufficient to hire, train and implement this program by June 15, 1984.

<u>Hiring Dates</u>	<u>Number of Positions</u>
February 1, 1984	8
March 1, 1984	32
April 18, 1984	65
Total Positions:	<u>105</u>

The major costs for other operating needs for the FY 1984 period covers the costs of installation of telephones (Object Code 200 - Communications), travel expenses for security positions to obtain their two hundred hours of training from the Winfield program which most likely will be conducted in most part at the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson (Object Code 250 - Travel and Subsistence), clothing cost for security officers (Object Code 300 - Clothing), and miscellaneous clothing for inmate work details. Object code expenditure needs within the 390 code provides for the purchase of all household, laundry and kitchen supplies and materials, small tools, etc., which also establishes a small inventory to replace broken or worn out items. The capital outlay request provides for the purchase of all equipment necessary for the opening and operation of these new programs covering office furniture, security equipment, classroom furniture, dining and visiting room furniture, recreation equipment, maintenance equipment, living area furniture and etc., vehicles, drapes, and library costs.

PRE RELEASE CENTERS
GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION
FY 1985

For Fiscal Year 1985, the costs have been projected for a twelve-month period based upon the normal replacement of items that will be broken, worn out, etc., which also provides for medical costs, dress-out pay, incentive pay, and all other costs related to the operation of these pre-release centers.

Total Operating - DOC \$2,692,757

*Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

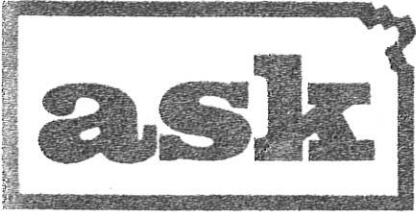
KNI	\$ 97,957	(food & 1 position)	1
Topeka State Hospital	37,050	(utilities & maintenance supplies)	0
Winfield State Hospital	356,087	(food, utilities, maintenance supplies, 6 positions)	6

Total Operating - SRS \$ 491,094

Total Operating - Pre-Release Centers \$3,183,851

Per Capita Cost Estimated:
Average Daily Population: 209
Average Per Year: \$15,233.73

*SRS - Funds appropriated to this agency provide funds of \$90,329 for the new staff positions and the balance of funds (\$400,765) are costs related to the operation of the pre-release facilities covering the costs of utilities, food, repairing and servicing, and maintenance materials, supplies and parts.



ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

1700 College
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(913) 354-1394

Statement by

CHRIS GRAVES

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

(ASK)

Before the

HOUSE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

on

HB 2617

An Act providing for teacher education scholarships and for designation of teacher education scholars

January 17, 1984

IV

Representing the Students of:

Emporia State • Fort Hays State • Kansas State • Pittsburg State • University of Kansas • Washburn University • Wichita State

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, members of the House Ways and Means Committee, my name is Chris Graves and I am the Legislative Director of the Associated Students of Kansas, representing the students of the seven public universities in Kansas. I am here to express our strong support of House Bill 2617.

ASK'S INTEREST IN A TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

As returning members of the committee remember, Speaker Hayden last session introduced a bill providing special stipends to teacher education students as a response to fears of a growing shortage of qualified teachers in Kansas. At the time, ASK was the only group to speak in favor of the Speaker's bill, although we suggested a repayment plan that was not included in the original proposal.

Near the end of last session, a much-amended version passed out of this committee, but was not considered by the House.

Last April, when the National Commission on Excellence in Education released its landmark report "A Nation At Risk," we found it agreed that "Incentives, such as grants and loans, should be made available to attract outstanding students to the teaching profession, particularly in those areas of critical shortage."

In September, the Carnegie Report also called for "Colleges and universities [to] establish full tuition scholarships for the top 5% of their gifted students who plan to teach in public education. These scholarships would begin when students are admitted to the teacher preparation program at the junior year."

Over the interim, the Special Committee on Education studied the problem

Page 2

of teacher shortages and how it can be corrected. Among those who endorsed the idea of a program to aid teacher education students were representatives of Kansas NEA, the state's private colleges, and schools of education at the public universities. We have included with this testimony a copy of a Chronicle of Higher Education article reporting that 33 other states had passed or were considering some kind of tuition subsidy or loan program for perspective teachers. Clearly, this idea has widespread support among professional educators.

The committee endorsed and had drafted the bill before you today, based on many of the proposals suggested by ASK. In November, our Legislative Assembly voted to make this program our top priority for this session. We rank it so highly for these reasons:

A. It responds to the sharply declining supply of teacher education graduates by providing an incentive and special financial assistance to gifted students to choose teacher education over other courses of study.

B. It responds to the concern about the quality of students entering the teaching profession by providing significant benefits to talented students who major in education. It also helps compensate for new, tougher standards for admission, graduation, and certification, which, by themselves, may compound the shortage problem.

C. It provides an increase in student assistance, helping not only the direct recipients, but also enlarging the total pool of student aid available.

Let me discuss each of these points in a little more detail.

A. DECLINING SUPPLY OF TEACHER EDUCATION GRADUATES

Only a few years ago, there was an oversupply of teachers in America. How did we so quickly get into a situation where we must worry about having

enough teachers?

The most obvious reason is a sharp decrease in teacher education graduates. As Chart 1 and 2 in the appendix of this statement show (source: "A Special Report on Kansas Teacher Supply and Demand," Dr. Jack Skillett, ESU, Aug. 4, 1983), the number of graduates from Kansas teacher ed programs declined by 55% since 1972. This has already produced shortages in certain important areas, notably math and science. But the situation is likely to get much worse.

In a lengthy report prepared by Deans of Schools of Education to the Board of Regents, it was estimated that the supply of new teachers as a percent of demand for new teachers from 1983 to 1990 would fall from 109% to 62% for elementary school teachers, and from 139% to 80% for secondary teachers. Demand would exceed supply in 10 of 14 assignment areas. These results are on table 3.

But the report also notes that these estimates are, if anything, too optimistic. The Deans list four factors that may worsen the shortage problem.

1. The establishment of a 2.5 grade average and entrance examination, which will presumably decrease the number of graduates.

2. The continued trend for women to pursue careers in other areas once closed to them.

3. The probable improvement in the state and national economy, creating even higher salaries, more opportunities and better work conditions in the private sector.

4. Increasing graduation requirements and more rigorous college preparation standards, which will increase the demand for math, science, computer science and foreign language instructors. In fact, these statistics

Page 4

do not take into account the recent increase in graduation requirements approved by the Board of Education.

The evidence is clear: we are headed for possibly severe shortages of teachers unless some kind of corrective action is taken.

B. QUALITY OF STUDENTS ENTERING THE TEACHING PROFESSION

Much has been written in the press recently about the quality of students entering teacher education programs. Articles report that a large percentage of teacher education graduates are from the bottom quarter of high school and college classes. The National Commission on Excellence in Education agreed that not enough of the academically-able students are being attracted to teaching. Education Secretary Terrel Bell told the National Forum on Excellence in Education in December that state legislatures must develop new systems of recognition and rewards that will attract people with 'the finest minds' into teaching.

< The program as outlined in HB 2617 would award scholarships to students based on performance on a competitive examination of scholastic ability. This means that the incentives of the program would go to the most talented students. It would also encourage talented students to choose teaching over other majors, because the financial benefits would be considerably greater.

I have already noted several new standards and requirements for teacher education programs that were adopted to deal with concerns over declining quality. They include a 2.5 grade average and a skills test to enter these programs. The Regents, Governor Carlin and the Board of Education have all called for a certification examination and one-year internship for new teachers. ASK supports all of these requirements, but by themselves they will simply shave off the lowest-ranking students. Only a program such as this will

Page 5

replace those students with a new group of high-ranking students.

C. INCREASE IN STUDENT ASSISTANCE

An undeniably attractive aspect of the program outlined in HB 2617 is the financial assistance it provides to students who will be incurring tuition increases of 10% at the Regents' institutions next year. From the 1979-80 school year to 1984-85, tuition at the doctoral universities will have risen from \$255 a semester to \$450, and from \$200 to \$355 at the regional universities. Costs of housing, utilities, phone rates, books and supplies have all risen, often faster than the general inflation rate.

Teacher education students have a special need for student aid, because much of their time is spent in "blocks" of classes, which reduces their flexibility for scheduling part-time jobs, and in student teaching, which requires them to take over a classroom for most of a semester with responsibility for teaching, planning, grading and counseling.

The \$750 per semester award is significant enough to be meaningful incentive for students, as it would more than cover tuition and would help defray the cost of books, supplies and other living expenses.

Although these awards would only directly benefit those students receiving them, they would enlarge the total student aid "pool." Recipients would have less need for other types of aid, freeing these resources for other needy students.

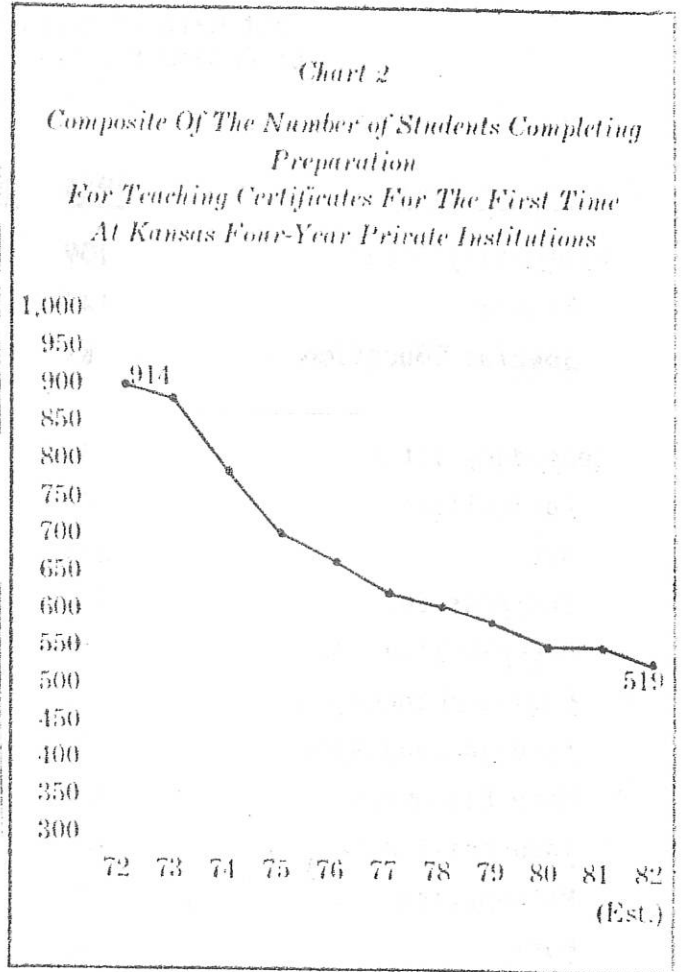
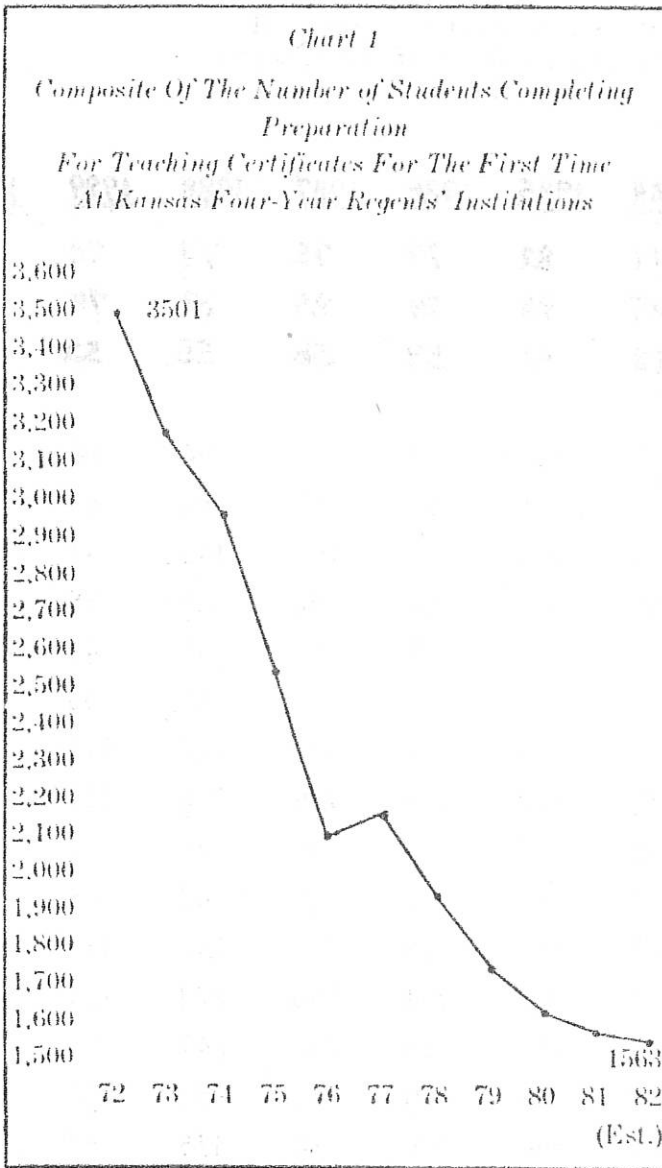
CONCLUSION

I would like to stress that we do not believe this program would be a cure-all for the problems facing American and Kansas education. Rather, we believe it is an important part of a comprehensive plan to improve education, along with higher teacher salaries, better preparation of teachers, stronger

Page 6

high school graduation requirements and incentives for academic achievement. We also believe it is perhaps the most cost-effective step we can take, because it deals with improving teacher supply, quality, and training all at the same time, as well as providing needed student assistance.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for this opportunity to appear before you today. I will be happy to answer any questions.



Number of Teachers Prepared

Table 1

Number of Students Completing Preparation for Teaching Certificates for the First Time at the Regents' Institutions.

1972	3501	1977	2180
1973	3233	1978	1959
1974	2949	1979	1798
1975	2548	1980	1624
1976	2128	1981	1618
	1982 (Est.)		1563

Table 2

Number of Students Completing Preparation for Teaching Certificates for the First Time at Kansas Four-Year Private Institutions.

1972	914	1977	626
1973	899	1978	606
1974	789	1979	601
1975	734	1980	557
1976	653	1981	558
	1982 (Est.)		519

TABLE 3

Estimate of Supply of New Teachers As Percent
of Demand for New Teachers By Area of Assignment
From 1983 Through 1990*

<u>Assignment Area</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Elementary Total	109	111	82	79	75	74	70	62
Regular	122	125	92	89	85	83	79	71
Special Education	81	68	61	59	56	55	52	47
Secondary Total	139	142	105	101	96	94	90	80
Agriculture	94	96	71	68	65	63	61	54
Art	219	224	166	159	152	146	141	127
Business Ed.	133	136	100	96	92	89	85	77
Distributive Ed.	76	77	57	55	52	51	49	44
English/Language Arts	144	143	109	105	100	97	93	83
Foreign Languages	181	185	136	131	125	122	117	104
Home Economics	173	176	130	125	119	116	111	100
Industrial Arts	142	145	107	103	98	95	91	82
Mathematics	70	72	53	51	49	47	45	41
Music	232	237	175	169	161	157	150	134
P.E. - Boys	405	414	305	294	280	273	261	234
P.E. - Girls	357	365	269	259	246	241	230	206
Natural/Physical Sciences	96	98	72	70	66	65	62	55
Social Sciences	259	265	196	188	180	175	167	150
Special Education	79	80	59	57	54	53	51	45
Total Elementary/Secondary	121	124	92	88	84	82	78	70

*Derived from reports of NEA and National Center for Educational Statistics adjusted for apparent differences in Kansas and national statistics in special education, natural/physical sciences, foreign languages, agriculture, and business education

Colleges Giving 'Incentive' Scholarships in Math and Science

New programs are aimed at persuading better-qualified students to teach in public schools after they graduate

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

Many colleges and universities will start offering "incentive" scholarships and loans this fall to encourage better-qualified students to study mathematics or science and then teach in the public schools after they graduate.

Some of the plans include "forgiveness" provisions so students do not have to repay their loans if they teach for four or five years in the schools.

Some funds for the scholarships and loans are being provided by state legislatures, which are responding to growing public concern about the shortage of teachers in mathematics and the natural and physical sciences. A few grants are also coming from private foundations. In at least one university, the college of education is doing its own fund raising.

For the most part, the incentive programs are modest. However, some administrators see them as one way of alleviating the national shortage of qualified teachers that has been publicized in recent reports by the National Commission on Excellence in Education and other organizations.

Bryan R. Cole, associate dean of the college of education at Texas A&M University, calls the new financial incentives "the beginning of a long-range program."

However, David G. Imig, execu-

the programs will be particularly helpful.

"People are not yet talking in the magnitude necessary to solve this problem," he says. "We are talking about a shortage of 20,000 more math and science teachers on top of the shortage that is already there. A few scholarships are insignificant—a drop in the bucket."

More than 40 states now have shortages of math and science teachers, according to recent estimates. Many teacher educators think the problem will get worse before it gets better.

In a recent survey, the National Science Teachers Association found that colleges had trained 65 per cent fewer high-school science teachers in 1980 than in 1970, and 77 per cent fewer mathematics teachers. The association also found that "a considerable number" of students who graduated in science or mathematics education in that decade did not take jobs in the public schools.

Of the 118,100 graduates who received baccalaureate degrees in education in 1980, only about 760 had concentrated on mathematics and about 670 on science, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Incentive Programs

Among the incentive programs being offered to try to improve that situation

proved a program to provide grants, ranging from \$1,500 to half the cost of tuition, to college students who agree to become mathematics or science teachers and work in the state. Beginning this fall, the agency plans to offer 50 to 75 grants each year. Students can "earn" a one-year grant by teaching for one year. They will have to repay the grant as if it were a loan with interest if they don't teach in Pennsylvania.

► Texas A&M University will award six "scholar loans" next fall in a new "forgiveness" program for students who agree to teach math or science in the high schools. To qualify for the loans, which will cover tuition and living expenses, students must have a combined score of 1,000 on the two parts of the Scholastic Aptitude Test and a B average in high school.

Students must teach one year for each year they receive assistance in order to have their loan forgiven. (If a student receives financial aid for four years and teaches three years, for example, he must repay one year's loan.) The program is supported primarily by the Carl B. and Florence E. King Foundation, which is providing funds for 20 \$2,000 loans over the next four years.

► Faculty members and administrators at Syracuse University's school of education, who began raising money for a \$1-million Scholars' Fund last year, will award the first

science, and certain other subjects. Although the school will make awards to both undergraduate and graduate students, it will give priority to prospective teachers in master's-degree programs because they will be able to go to work sooner.

► The National College of Education will provide fellowships to 80 mathematics and science teachers from Chicago's junior high schools during the next two years under a new program that includes 16 semester hours of advanced instruction. The courses are for teachers who want to attain the new "endorsed status" that is conferred by the Chicago board of education. Last year, in a move to strengthen the quality of math and science teaching in the public schools, the board began honoring elementary-school teachers who took extra instruction and passed certain examinations. Costs of the program will be covered by a \$200,000 grant from the Amoco Foundation.

Action by States

Such new programs are possible in part because more and more states are approving legislation to deal with the problems of math and science education.

As of last month, 33 states had passed or were considering legislation authorizing some type of tuition subsidy or loan to encourage prospective teachers to go into math and

for school administrators and teachers.

For example, Arizona has appropriated \$400,000 for an incentive program that includes scholarships to enable high-school students to attend math and science courses at the state universities and loans to help teachers obtain credentials for math and science.

Iowa has approved a program, to take effect in 1985, that authorizes the repayment of up to \$1,000 per year of college loans to math and science teachers who agree to remain in the state. The program also includes loans to help teachers of other subjects obtain math and science credentials.

Mr. Imig thinks students may view the new scholarships and loans with caution.

"The forgiveness provisions may be an attractive element," he says. "But students will also see the assistance as a commitment with restraints. The kids will be bonded for a period of time."

Also, says Mr. Imig, "the schools will still have the problem that the teachers, after they have taught for the five-year bonding period, will leave."

Mr. Cole of Texas A&M says that eventually the programs could have a significant impact on the teacher shortage. "The graduates, as they get into the high schools and start teaching, will feed us more good kids



WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA

Topeka, Kansas 66621
Phone 913-295-6300

HOUSE BILL 2617

Testimony presented on January 17, 1984 to the House Ways and Means Committee concerning House Bill 2617.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

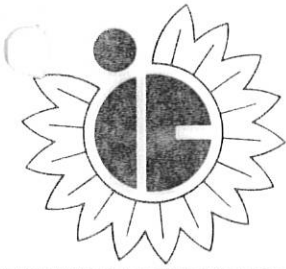
Washburn University wishes to support the provisions of H.B. 2617, the establishment of teacher scholarships. Long a leader and an advocate of standards of excellence in education, Washburn University applauds this step to attract more of our brightest young people into the educational field. We feel that this investment into the improvement of quality in our schools will pay handsome dividends in a better quality of education for our young people. Kansas has a proud tradition of educational achievement and this will enhance the record.

We believe this bill is a step in the right direction to alleviate some of the problems in our educational system which have been pinpointed in the recent studies of American education.

If Washburn University were to make any suggestions to the bill before you, it would be that the scholarships be administered by the State Department of Education. The State Department is the body charged with the accreditation of teacher education programs and the certification of teachers for the profession. Since all training programs are accredited by them it would seem logical that the knowledge of all the programs and the connections the Department has with the institutions would make the administration of this program lie in their hands. To leave it with the Kansas Board of Regents would add one more duty to the Board of running a program for all the universities in Kansas in addition to serving the needs and studies now being conducted by the Regents in their own institutions.

With the suggestion to the committee of this one possible change in the bill, Washburn is happy to support the adoption of the measure and would so urge the committee.

VI



KANSAS INDEPENDENT COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

Capitol Federal Building, Room 515, Topeka, Kansas 66603

Telephone (913) 235-9877

ROBERT N. KELLY, *Executive Director*

January 17, 1984

Testimony before House Ways and Means Committee

Our colleges strongly support House Bill 2617. As the National Commission on Excellence in Education recommended in A Nation at Risk: "Incentives, such as grants and loans, should be made available to attract outstanding students to the teaching profession." HB 2617 is a direct response to this recommendation, which has been echoed in numerous other reports.

The crucial aspect of all these recommendations is the recognition of quality. HB 2617 meets this requirement admirably by selecting only 300 scholars in each class and by placing no restrictions as to financial need or accredited college attended. The best 300 Kansas students, according to the test that is used, receive the scholarship.

Another major requirement of incentive programs is that the outstanding students do teach. By building loan forgiveness provisions into the program, HB 2617 addresses this concern. Students will note that they have an obligation to perform for their stipends.

A beneficial aspect of HB 2617 is contained in the National Commission recommendation that "colleges and universities offering teacher preparation programs should be judged." One method of judgment is through the quality of students attracted to the programs. As an example, the Kansas independent colleges produce 25% of the baccalaureate education graduates. If we do not attract close to 25% of the teacher education scholars under this bill, that would be a cause for concern. If we attract well over 25%, that would probably indicate that our programs are attractive to high-quality prospective Kansas teachers. The same assumption could be made for each of the Regents universities and for Washburn.

Over time, the program should meet two other goals: it will be an incentive to future outstanding students to enter the teaching profession and will be a symbol to the general public that Kansas wants outstanding individuals to teach.

As a carefully designed and studied approach to the complex issue of improving teacher quality, our colleges believe that HB 2617 deserves your support.

VI