

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANSThe meeting was called to order by Senator Paul Hess at
Chairperson5:30 am/p.m. on April 25, 1984 in room 123-S of the Capitol.All members were present except:
Senator Francisco

Committee staff present:

Research Department: Ed Ahrens, Sherry Brown
Revisor's Office: Avis Swartzman
Committee Office: Doris Fager

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Senator Charlie Angell
Dal Dennis, Department of Education
Senator Michael Johnston
Senator Wint Winter, Jr.
Dr. Mike Harder, Secretary of AdministrationINTRODUCTION OF BILL

Senator Angell explained that there are technical amendments to SB 601 which has already passed the Legislature, and he requested that a bill be introduced to provide for those amendments concerning contracts between school districts. Mr. Dennis added that SB 601 might be interpreted to provide that a non-resident student would be eligible for transportation aid, and the proposed bill ensures that this is not done. Also included in the bill is a cleanup of a conflict wherein SB 502 amended a section which was also amended in SB 601.

Motion was made by Senator Harder and seconded by Senator Talkington to introduce the requested bill and request that it be referred to Committee of the Whole. The motion carried by roll call vote.

SB 508 - Increasing credit hour state aid for community colleges and municipal universities

The Chairman distributed Attachment A, which sets out results of additions to state aid.

Motion was made by Senator Doyen and seconded by Senator Harder to make no increase in out-district credit hour rates, no increase in law school credit hour aid, but to increase credit hour aid for undergraduates for Washburn University and Community Colleges to \$25. There was discussion concerning the comparison of this increase to that given higher education. Staff suggested it is difficult to compare exactly, but it appears to be approximately the same.

Senator Hein said he would not oppose the motion because he is aware it is all that will be offered this year, but he feels the credit hour aid is still somewhat low. He then asked if it was conceivable that this motion, if passed, would hold through conference committee negotiations, etc. Senator Doyen said he would hold firm to this figure, because he feels it is his responsibility. The motion carried by voice vote.

Motion was made by Senator Harder and seconded by Senator Doyen to add \$100,000 to the tuition grant program, which would make a total of \$4.2 million. Senator Hess ruled the motion out of order and suggested that this be considered in the Omnibus Appropriations Bill deliberations.

SB 508 - Continued

Motion was made by Senator Talkington and seconded by Senator Warren to report SB 508 as amended favorably for passage. The motion carried by roll call vote.

Sub. for HB 3121 - Division of information services and communication established within Department of Administration

Senator Hess explained that the Senate Committee had deleted the computer funds from the budget, and Senator Doyen had appointed Senators Winter and Johnston (who are not members of the Ways and Means Committee) to study the computer situation of the state and make a recommendation to the committee. He asked the two Senators to proceed with their report.

Senators Johnston and Winter distributed copies of their report (See Attachment B) and reviewed that report for the committee. Committee members questioned them as they proceeded. There were questions concerning the use of time management to make more efficient use of present computers, and to keep them from being over-used or "going down." There was also concern expressed about the need for more air conditioning if more boxes are added, and the physical aspect of not being able to handle any more boxes.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Senator Winter stressed that he and Senator Johnston felt very strongly that the overall computer program needs to be supervised by the Secretary of Administration, and are recommending that HB 3121 be reported favorably. He said they are especially pleased that the Secretary has been asking for legislative input.

Dr. Harder said if the report is adopted, his office will go to work immediately to regain control, in spite of the risks involved.

Motion was made by Senator Hein and seconded by Senator Bogina to adopt the subcommittee report. The motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Furse explained to the committee that there may be conflicts in the bill concerning the sunset law. He said SB 534 placed the director under the sunset law, and HB 3121 removes the director from that law.

Motion was made by Senator Talkington and seconded by Senator Bogina to amend Sub. for HB 3121 to assure that the director is not under the sunset law. The motion carried by voice vote.

A conceptual motion was made by Senator Gaines and seconded by Senator Harder to provide that both deputy directors in the act be unclassified. The motion carried by voice vote.

Motion was made by Senator Talkington and seconded by Senator Bogina to report Sub. for HB 3121 as amended favorably for passage. The motion carried by roll call vote.

There was a discussion concerning progress made during the session on problems within the Department of Administration. Dr. Harder said he would like to go ahead and accept bids on telecommunications in order to have some sort of statement of cost. He said he is willing to wait until the next legislative session to proceed with the system, but will proceed with bids. He admitted it may be necessary to re-bid some of the figures.

The meeting was adjourned.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE STATE AID
AND
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY STATE AID

FY 1985

(Impact Above Current Appropriations)

A. For each \$1.00 increase in <u>Regular</u> credit-hour rates: (Above \$23.50)	Add	\$974,570
B. For each \$1.00 increase on <u>Out-District</u> credit-hour rates: (Above \$22.00)	Add	\$287,027
C. For each \$1.00 increase in <u>Law School</u> credit-hour rates: (Above \$26.00)	Add	\$ 17,632

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<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>For Each \$1.00 Increase in Rates For:</u>	<u>The Following Increases in State Aid Would Accure To:</u>	
		<u>Washburn</u>	<u>Community Colleges</u>
\$ 23.50	Regular Credit Hours	\$127,098	\$ 847,472
22.00	Out-District Credit Hours	30,231	256,796
26.00	Law School Credit Hours	17,632	—

REPORT TO SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE BY THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION DATA PROCESSING

The Committee was asked to review the Department of Administration's data processing activities and proposed FY 1985 expenditures and to develop recommendations for consideration by the Senate Ways and Means Committee. The State General Fund appropriation to the Department is \$2,591,803 in the current year and the Governor recommended \$4,398,945 for FY 1985. This rather significant increase represents in part the cost of the proposed upgrade of the Univac mainframe by the Division of Information Systems and Computing (DISC). The Univac is dedicated almost exclusively to the Department of Administration's use, with the central accounting (CASK) and personnel/payroll (KIPPS) functions representing the vast majority of demand on the Univac. It is the Committee's understanding that the development of KIPPS is primarily responsible for the rapid and unforeseen increase in use of Univac resources and accounts for the need to upgrade the current capacity.

The development of KIPPS has been a major project of the Division of Personnel Services and the Division of Accounts and Reports for the last three years. The original concept was based on integration of data on applicants, positions and employees to generate payrolls and to feed the payroll information into the central accounting system. The system obviously assumed maintenance of a centralized computer facility and was intended to contain data on all state employees, both classified and unclassified. In addition to eliminating much of the paperwork and redundancy that characterized the personnel process, the system was to provide management and statistical information to agency heads, the Governor and the Legislature. It was also to insure consistency of data used by both Divisions and to replace a payroll system that was considered inefficient and inadequate. Finally, it was assumed that the new central system would eliminate, or reduce, duplication of effort by providing centrally the information needed both centrally and within the agencies.

The intent and expectations with regard to KIPPS at that time are no doubt a matter of individual perspective, but it is unlikely that any of the participants in the decision foresaw the level of expenditure or the escalating rate of expenditure that has since occurred. In addition, the proposed benefits have been called into question by the numerous problems that have emerged. While subcommittee reports to both the House and Senate Ways and Means Committees in recent years have raised concerns, the 1984 Session probably marks the first concerted attempt by the Legislature to address this issue in depth.

Regardless of earlier expectations or plans, the Committee's investigation quickly revealed that current problems exist and must be addressed. The data processing system that issues payroll warrants, accounts for state expenditures and meets state obligations for goods and services appears to be in jeopardy. The Department of Administration reports that its computer capacity is reaching dangerous levels and that action is required either to reduce the demand on the computer or to increase the capability of the computer to meet the demands. While in the short term, the latter option seems the more straight-forward, the long-term, and substantial financial commitment that is entailed led the Committee to focus on alternatives. The search for alternatives is equally motivated by the Committee's concern that the state not continue to build on a system, the integrity and reliability of which are already in question. No easy or cost-free options seem to exist, but choosing an option involves the following considerations:

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1. The current system involves a hybrid of new and old processes. All agencies are now entering and maintaining information about personnel into KIPPS. However, payroll functions are split; the new system (KIPPS) issues paychecks for state employees in every agency but the SRS hospitals, the Department of Human Resources and the Regents' institutions, with the exception of the University of Kansas and Kansas Technical Institute. The maintenance of both payroll systems leads to inefficiencies in that both must be adjusted to accommodate any change in policy or practice.
2. The new KIPPS system is designed to best accommodate classified employees. The introduction of the KU payroll to the system created numerous inaccuracies, required costly reprogramming efforts and focused attention on the features of the system as well as its cost.
3. The resources required to fix a complex system, such as KIPPS, include not only dollars, but a span of time to develop new processes or improve the current ones.
4. The demand that implementation of KIPPS has placed on computer capacity was totally unpredicted less than a year ago. While various theories have been advanced, even the Department of Administration staff who are most involved with KIPPS cannot isolate any one cause, or an identifiable number of reasons, to explain why demands on the system have increased to the current level. The most commonly cited reasons related to increased familiarity, and therefore use, on the part of the agencies who use KIPPS and to the number of transactions required to fit the accounting and personnel policies of KU into the requirements of KIPPS. The unique status of unclassified and student employees pose particular problems given the design of KIPPS.
5. Technological advances in data processing in recent years have changed the decision making environment. Whereas the current system is predicated on a totally centralized approach, which relies on large, mainframe computers to perform all functions, considerable attention has been given to the concept of decentralization. The question has been posed as to whether locally cited minicomputers can perform certain calculations and information storage functions at a lesser cost than maintenance of such functions on a central mainframe.
6. Current obligations and the proposed level of expenditures for upgrades to the Univac computer raise serious doubts about whether the state can afford such complex and sophisticated systems as KIPPS and CASK. Current contractual obligations on the Univac commit the state to expenditure of \$12.1 million in fiscal years 1984 through 1990. Proposed upgrades as contained in the current House recommendation incur additional costs totaling \$8.3 million in that same time frame.

Early in its investigation, the Committee reached two conclusions that led to its specific recommendations. The first is that priorities for the personnel and accounting system include timely, accurate issuance of payroll checks, payments to vendors and reconciliation of state accounts. Any action must avoid placing these essential functions in jeopardy, and should promote the proposition that these are indeed priorities. The second is that there is a critical need to buy time and to evaluate in depth the direction and role of the central accounting and personnel functions. Decisions about the automation of these functions and the appropriate level of expenditures can only be made in the context of a more precise definition as to what is expected of the Division of Personnel Services and the Division of Accounts and Reports. The Committee suggests that both Divisions should be critically examined and clear policies and priorities should be established.

As has been stated, in order to gain time for further study and not place essential functions in danger, it is necessary to either purchase more hardware or remove some existing demands on the system. The following recommendations adopt the latter approach to insure performance of necessary functions and allow the time needed to study the entire system.

Specifically, we recommend:

1. A freeze on the addition of any agencies to the KIPPS payroll module.
2. Withdrawal of Regents institutions' reliance on KIPPS in any form for unclassified personnel and student employees; to the extent possible, payroll calculations should be performed at each campus and reported to the Department of Administration for accounting purposes and actual issuance of warrants. Other student and unclassified personnel transactions should be handled in the same manner. The Committee's intent is that the institutions use existing hardware, but we note that this action entails a one-time appropriation to the Board of Regents of not to exceed \$500,000 to enable implementation on the campuses. A more precise cost estimate is forthcoming from the institutions.
3. Streamlining or reduction of KIPPS functions as required to alleviate demands on the system.
4. Appropriation of \$50,000 to the Office of the Secretary for technical experts to aid in a thorough review of both the data processing systems in question and the structure and operation of the central accounting function. There is an obvious need for a neutral and objective assessment of the current situation and a fresh look at alternatives to existing accounting practices.
5. Creation of a temporary task force, composed of legislators and private sector representatives with expertise in the relevant areas to advise the Secretary of Administration on future directions for personnel, accounting, and data processing functions.

6. No upgrades to existing central hardware. The Committee is convinced that the above actions, combined with recommendations to be expected from the task force and consultants, will serve the immediate goals of buying time and meeting essential payroll and accounting functions. The recommended appropriation level, as a result, is \$3,605,441 which will continue the current level of operations with respect to the Univac and allow for limited acquisition of peripheral equipment to expand data storage capacity.

We believe that these actions are essential to a determination of future direction and a sound decision about the level of investment that is appropriate for the state's central administrative functions. As the attached table depicts, state expenditures for data processing are escalating rapidly and will continue to increase just to meet obligations already incurred. A decision to upgrade at this time only adds to that increase with no assurance that increases much greater than shown will not be required. We point to the fact that only a year ago, the absolute necessity for upgrades in order to implement KIPPS was not foreseen. While KIPPS, in some form, may turn out to be a valuable system, it appears that now is the time to introduce careful study and insure that the state's reliance on computers is a result of planning and not reaction.

Senator Wint Winter, Jr.

Senator Mike Johnston

TOTAL DISC BUDGET

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent Increase Over Previous Year</u>
Actual FY 1981	\$ 4,721,880	
Actual FY 1982	5,714,487	21.0
Actual FY 1983	6,841,403	19.7
Estimated FY 1984	9,164,631 ¹	34.0
Estimated FY 1985	11,126,711 ¹	21.4
	<u>Without Upgrade²</u>	<u>With House Upgrade³</u>
FY 1986	\$11,853,100	\$13,483,072
FY 1987	12,637,639	14,267,611
FY 1988	12,595,760	12,225,732
FY 1989	13,214,452	14,844,424
FY 1990	13,557,158	14,643,806

- 1) Based on recommendation contained in this Committee report.
- 2) Based on actual obligations for equipment and an 8 percent increase in all other costs.
- 3) Based on actual obligations for equipment, proposed equipment, under the current House proposal and an 8 percent increase in all other costs.

Contractual Obligations to Vendors through FY 1990

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>IBM</u> <u>Current</u>	<u>IBM</u> <u>Proposed</u>	<u>IBM</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Univac</u> <u>Current</u>	<u>Univac</u> <u>Proposed</u>	<u>Univac</u> <u>Total</u>
1984	\$2,230,726	\$ --	\$ 2,230,726	\$ 1,729,141	\$ --	\$ 1,729,141
1985	2,332,958	565,794	2,898,752	2,046,396	711,336	2,757,732
1986	1,990,168	444,058	2,434,226	2,046,360	1,629,972	3,676,332
1987	1,157,938	444,058	1,601,996	2,046,360	1,629,972	3,676,332
1988	469,964	444,058	914,022	1,157,178	1,629,972	2,787,150
1989	141,351	444,058	585,409	860,784	1,629,972	2,490,756
1990	--	39,264	39,264	215,196	1,086,648	1,301,844
	\$8,323,105	\$2,381,290	\$10,704,395	\$12,109,535	\$8,317,872	\$20,427,407
						<u>\$10,704,395</u>
				Grand Total		<u>\$31,131,802</u>

This analysis does not continue maintenance expenditures after the contractual obligation is finished. The schedule does not include any contracts that are renewed on an annual basis.

SENATE BILL NO. _____

By Committee on Ways and Means

AN ACT concerning school districts; relating to the maintenance of educational programs thereby; transportation of pupils; amending Section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601 and K.S.A. 72-7301, as amended by section 13 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, K.S.A. 72-8309, as amended by section 19 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-1106, as amended by section 6 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8212, as amended by section 14 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8302, as amended by section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 502, and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8302, as amended by section 17 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601 is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 1. (a) In accordance with the provisions of this act, the boards of education of any two or more unified school districts may make and enter into agreements providing for the attendance of pupils residing in one school district at school in any of the grades kindergarten through 12 maintained by any such other school district. The boards of education may also provide by agreement for the combination of enrollments for one or more grades, courses or units of instruction.

(b) Prior to entering into any agreement under authority of this section, the board of education shall adopt a resolution declaring that it has made a determination that such an agreement should be made and that the making and entering into of such an agreement would be in the best interests of the educational system of the school district. Any such agreement is subject to

the following conditions:

(1) The agreement may be for any term not exceeding a term of five years.

(2) The agreement shall be subject to change or termination by the legislature.

(3) Within the limitations provided by law, the agreement may be changed or terminated by mutual agreement of the participating boards of education.

(4) The agreement shall make provision for transportation of pupils to and from the school attended on every school day, for payment or sharing of the costs and expenses of pupil attendance at school, and for the authority and responsibility of the participating boards of education.

(c) Provision by agreements entered into under authority of this section for the attendance of pupils at school in a school district not of their residence shall be deemed to be compliance with the grade, course and units of instruction requirements of law.

(d) The board of education of any school district which enters into an agreement under authority of this section for the attendance of pupils at school in another school district may discontinue any or all of the grades, courses and units of instruction specified in the agreement for attendance of pupils enrolled in those grades, courses and units of instruction at school in such other school district. Upon discontinuing any such grade, course or grades unit of instruction under authority of this subsection, the board of education may close any school building or buildings operated or used ~~solely~~ for attendance by pupils enrolled in such discontinued grades, courses or units of instruction. The closing of any school building under authority of this subsection shall require a majority vote of the members of the board of education and shall require no other procedure or approval. The provisions of this subsection shall be deemed alternative to the provisions of K.S.A. 72-8213, and amendments thereto, and the procedure and authorization for the closing of

school buildings under this subsection shall not be limited by the provisions of such cited statutory section.

(e) Pupils attending school in a school district not of their residence in accordance with an agreement made and entered into under authority of this section shall be counted as regularly enrolled in and attending school in the school district of their residence for the purpose of computations under the school district equalization act.

(f) Pupils who satisfactorily complete grade 12 while in attendance at school in a school district not of their residence in accordance with the provisions of an agreement entered into under authority of this section shall be certified as having graduated from the school district of their residence.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-1106, as amended by section 6 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-1106. (a) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a school term during which public school shall be maintained by each school district organized under the laws of this state shall consist of: (1) For pupils attending kindergarten, if the school district maintains kindergarten, not less than 180 school days and each such school day shall consist of not less than 2 1/2 hours; and (2) for pupils attending any of the grades one through 11 maintained by the school district, not less than 180 school days and each such school day shall consist of not less than six hours; and (3) for pupils attending grade 12 of the school district, if the school district maintains grade 12, not less than 175 school days and each such school day shall consist of not less than six hours.

(b) Subject to a policy developed and adopted by it, the board of any school district may provide for a school term consisting of not less than 450 school hours for pupils attending kindergarten, if the school district maintains kindergarten, and not less than 1,080 school hours for pupils attending any of the grades one through 11 of maintained by the school district, and not less than 1,050 school hours for pupils attending grade 12 of

the school district, if the school district maintains grade 12. Each board of education which develops and adopts a policy providing for a school term in accordance with this subsection shall notify the state board of education thereof on or before September 15 in each school year for which the policy is to be in effect.

(c) ~~In--the--event~~ If the board of any school district, or its designee, shall determine that inclement weather will cause hazardous driving conditions, the board, or its designee, may close any or all of the schools within the district. The amount of time pupils have been in attendance when such determination is made shall be considered a school day of a school term under the provisions of subsection (a) and shall be considered the number of school hours designated in any policy adopted under the provisions of subsection (b) for pupils to be in attendance at school in a day. Consonant with the provisions of subsection (a) or subsection (b), whichever is applicable, a board may schedule any number of days or hours in excess of the regularly scheduled school days or school hours which the board determines will be necessary to compensate for those school days or school hours that schools of the district will remain closed during the school term due to hazardous driving conditions. If the number of days or hours schools remain closed due to hazardous driving conditions exceeds the number of days or hours scheduled by the board to compensate for such school days or school hours, the excess number of days or hours, not to exceed whichever is the lesser of (1) the number of compensatory days or hours scheduled by the board or (2) five days or the number of school hours regularly scheduled in five days, that schools remain closed due to such conditions shall be considered school days or school hours. ~~In--addition--to--the--foregoing--provisions--~~

(d) The state board of education may waive the requirements of law relating to the duration of the school term upon application for such waiver by a school district. Such waiver may be granted by the state board of education upon: (1)

Certification by a board that, due to the persistence of inclement weather, hazardous driving conditions have existed in the school district for an inordinate period of time; and (2) a determination by the state board that the school district cannot reasonably adjust its schedule to comply with statutory requirements. Such waiver shall not exempt a school district from providing a school offering for each pupil which is substantially equivalent to that required by law.

~~(d)~~ (e) Time reserved for parent-teacher conferences for discussions on the progress of pupils may be considered part of the school term.

~~(e)~~ (f) Time reserved for staff development or in-service training programs for the purpose of improving staff skills, developing competency in new or highly specialized fields, improving instructional techniques, or curriculum planning and study may be considered part of the school term for an aggregate amount of time equal to the amount of time in excess of the school term which is scheduled by a board of education for similar activities.

~~(f)~~ (g) Boards of education may employ noncertificated personnel to supervise pupils for noninstructional activities.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 72-7301, as amended by section 13 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-7301. (a) Any unified school district may be disorganized under the following circumstances in the manner provided in this act.

Upon petition of the board of education of any unified school district for the disorganization of such school district and attachment of the territory thereof to one or more other unified school districts, the state board of education shall consider the same and if it finds that there is only one high school in the district and that it cannot meet the 30 unit minimum accreditation requirements, or if it finds that such unified school district fails to meet minimum requirements for establishment of a unified district, and if in addition it finds

that the educational system of the state and of the area in which such school district is located will be improved by such disorganization, the state board of education shall issue its order disorganizing the same effective on the July 1 following the date of such petition. Such order thereon shall attach the territory of the unified school district being disorganized to one or more appropriate unified school districts, and said order shall specify the disposition of any property owned by the school district being dissolved and such disposition shall be consonant with the school unification acts. School districts to which the territory of any disorganized district is attached under the provisions of this act shall, for the purpose of taxation, include in their taxable territory, the territory so attached as of the December 31 preceding the July 1 upon which the disorganization is effective. For the purpose of elections and the purposes specified in K.S.A. 10-119, and amendments thereto, such disorganization shall be effective on the date of the order of the state board of education.

(b) Any unified school district which has discontinued any grade, course or grades unit of instruction under authority of section 1 of ~~this act~~ 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and amendments thereto, and has entered into an agreement with another unified school district for the provision of such grade or grades, course or unit of instruction has complied with the accreditation requirements of this section.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8212, as amended by section 14 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-8212. (a) (1) Subject to provision (2) of this subsection, every unified school district shall maintain, offer and teach grades one through 12, with kindergarten being optional, and shall offer and teach at least 30 units of instruction for pupils enrolled in grades nine through 12 ~~in each high school operated by the board of education.~~ The units of instruction, to qualify for the purpose of this section, shall have the prior approval of the state board of education.

(2) Any unified school district which has discontinued any grade or ~~grades~~ unit of instruction under authority of section 1 of ~~this act~~ 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and amendments thereto, and has entered into an agreement with another unified school district for the provision of such grade or ~~grades~~ unit of instruction has complied with the grade and unit of instruction requirements of this section.

(b) The board of education shall adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the government and conduct of its schools, consistent with the laws of the state.

(c) The board of education may divide the district into subdistricts for purposes of attendance by pupils.

(d) The board of education shall have the title to and the care and keeping of all school buildings and other school property belonging to the district. The board may open any or all school buildings for community purposes and may adopt rules and regulations governing use of school buildings for those purposes. School buildings and other school properties no longer needed by the school district may be disposed of by the board upon the affirmative recorded vote of not less than a majority of the members of the board at a regular meeting. If the vote of the members is unanimous, the board may dispose of the property in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the board deems to be in the best interest of the school district, and such disposition of school buildings and other school properties shall require no other procedure or approval. If the vote of the members of the board to dispose of any school building or any other school property is not unanimous, the board may dispose of the property at a public or private sale. If the property is disposed of at a private sale, the property shall be sold for not less than 3/4 of the appraised value thereof fixed by three disinterested electors of the unified school district who shall be appointed by the county clerk of the home county of the unified school district to appraise the property. Conveyances of school buildings and other school properties shall be executed by

the president of the board and attested by the clerk.

(e) The board shall have the power to acquire personal and real property by purchase, gift or the exercise of the power of eminent domain in accordance with K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8212a.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8302, as amended by section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 502, is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-8302. (a) The board of education of ~~any~~ a school district may provide or furnish transportation for pupils who reside in the school district to or from any school of the school district or to or from any school of another school district attended by such pupils in accordance with the provisions of an agreement entered into under authority of section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and amendments thereto.

(b) When any or all of the conditions specified in this subsection exist, every the board of education of a school district shall provide or furnish transportation for every-pupil pupils who resides reside in the school district and who attends attend any of-grades-kindergarten-through-twelve-at-a school of the school district subject-to-the-following-conditions or who attend any school of another school district in accordance with the provisions of an agreement entered into under authority of section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and amendments thereto. The conditions which apply to the requirements of this subsection are as follows:

(1) The residence of the pupil is inside or outside the corporate limits of a city, the school building attended is outside the corporate limits of a city and the school building attended is more than 2 1/2 miles by the usually traveled road from the residence of the pupil, or

(2) the residence of the pupil is outside the corporate limits of a city, the school building attended is inside the corporate limits of a city and the school building attended is more than 2 1/2 miles by the usually traveled road from the residence of the pupil, or

(3) the residence of the pupil is inside the corporate

limits of one city, the school building attended is inside the corporate limits of a different city and the school building attended is more than 2 1/2 miles by the usually traveled road from the residence of the pupil.

(c) The board of education of every school district is authorized to adopt rules and regulations to govern the conduct, control and discipline of all pupils while being transported in school buses. The board may suspend or revoke the transportation privilege or entitlement of any pupil who violates any rules and regulations adopted by the board under authority of this subsection.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 72-8309, as amended by section 19 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-8309. (a) The board of education of a school district shall not furnish or provide transportation for pupils or students who reside in another school district except in accordance with the written consent of the board of education of the school district in which such pupil or student resides or in accordance with the provisions of an agreement entered into under authority of section 1 of this act 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and amendments thereto.

(b) A school district may transport a nonresident pupil or student if such pupil or student boards the school bus within the boundaries or on the boundary of the transporting school district. To the extent that the provisions of this subsection conflict with the provisions of an agreement entered into under authority of section 1 of this act 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and amendments thereto, for the transportation of nonresident pupils or students to and from school within the transporting school district, the provisions of the agreement shall control.

(c) No pupil or student who is furnished or provided transportation by a school district which is not the school district in which the pupil or student resides shall be counted in the computation of the school district's state transportation aid under article 70 of chapter 72 of Kansas Statutes Annotated.

Sec. 7. Section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601 and K.S.A. 72-7301, as amended by section 13 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, K.S.A. 72-8309, as amended by section 19 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-1106, as amended by section 6 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8212, as amended by section 14 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, and K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 72-8302, as amended by section 1 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 502 and as amended by section 17 of 1984 Senate Bill No. 601, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.