

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONThe meeting was called to order by Representative Don Crumbaker at
Chairperson3:30 ~~am~~ p.m. on February 27, 1985 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Laird, who was excused.

Committee staff present:

Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Judy Crapser, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Sandy Duncan
M. D. McKenney, Acting Executive Director of United School Administrators of Kansas
Joan Wesselowski, Executive Director of Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities
Gary Cook, Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities
Joan B. Watson, Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services, SRS
Representative George Teagarden
Dr. James A. McHenry, Social and Rehabilitation Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services
Jane Morrissey, Kansas Association of Prevention Professionals
Chris Graves, Associate Director of Associated Students of Kansas
Paul Klotz, Community Mental Health Centers
Bill Curtis, Assistant Executive Director of Kansas Association of School Boards
Marianna B. Nothern, Topeka resident

The minutes of February 21 and February 25, 1985 were approved.

The Chairman opened the hearing for HB 2355 which addresses purchases by the state and unified school districts from certain handicapped persons.Representative Sandy Duncan presented HB 2355. He stated that the handicapped do not have the ability to compete on the free market and with the special education programs we have initiated in the past years, we will have a flood of trained individuals that will be in need of employment opportunities to continue being self-supporting. This bill will allow that independence of social service support. It will not be mandatory for the state to buy these services, such as grounds keeping, janitorial, car wash (such as in Salina), and other jobs able to be performed by these individuals. He further added that this is in no way designed to take the place of current employees.M. D. McKenney, USA, testified in support of HB 2355. (ATTACHMENT 1)Joan Wesselowski, KARF, testified in support of HB 2355. She stated their position on this bill (ATTACHMENTS 2, 3 & 4) Ms. Wesselowski, on question from the committee, stated that in speaking with the Department of Administrations, purchasing did not have a problem with this bill.Gary Cook, KARF, testified in support of HB 2355 by stating their justification. (ATTACHMENT 2)Joan B. Watson, Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services, on behalf of Robert C. Harder, Secretary of SRS, testified in support of HB 2355. (ATTACHMENT 5)M. D. McKenney, as a private citizen and a parent of a handicapped individual, testified in support of HB 2355. He stated that this would give the individuals an opportunity to be self-sufficient and be able to live with dignity.As no opponents appeared, this concluded the hearing for HB 2355. The Chairman opened the hearing for HB 2142 which mandates alcohol and drug abuse programs in the schools.Representative George Teagarden presented HB 2142. He stated that currently there is very little education for the youth on alcohol and drug abuse. Although there are some districts that do have programs on a voluntary basis, he feels that it should be mandatory for every school to educate their students about these matters.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
room 519-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on February 27, 1985

Dr. James A. McHenry, SRS Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, testified in support of HB 2142.
(ATTACHMENT 6)

Jane Morrisey, Kansas Association of Prevention Professionals, testified in support of
HB 2142. (ATTACHMENT 7)

Chris Graves, Associate Director of ASK, testified in support of HB 2142. She suggested
some amendments to the bill. (ATTACHMENT 8) Representative Hensley referred Ms. Graves
to the House Federal and State Affairs Committee with her suggestion on the driver's
license suggestion.

Paul Klotz, Community Mental Health Centers, testified in support of HB 2142. He stated
that intervention with education before individuals become involved with abuse of these
substances is the best approach in their opinion.

Bill Curtis, KASB, testified in opposition of HB 2142. (ATTACHMENT 9)

M. D. McKenney, USA, testified in opposition of HB 2142. (ATTACHMENT 10)

Marianna B. Nothern, USD 501 teacher speaking as an individual, testified in opposition
of HB 2142. She stated that she protests the attempt to legislate curriculum although
she definately supports the idea of these programs.

The Committee was given copies of the Fiscal Note for HB 2142. (ATTACHMENT 11)

This concluded the hearing for HB 2142. The Chairman opened the hearing for HB 2388
which calls for a centralized purchasing and exchange program for unified school districts.

There being no proponents appearing, the Chairman called for opponents.

Bill Curtis, KASB, testified in opposition of HB 2388. He stated that quantitative purchases
do save money, but questions the legality of this bill. He added that the current inter-
local agreements are serving the same purpose as this bill very well and they would not
like to see a precedent for purchasing from the State Department of Education.

M. D. McKenney, USA, testified in opposition of HB 2388. (ATTACHMENT 12)

The Chairman asked staff if there was a fiscal note on this bill. The answer being that
the estimate is in the neighborhood of \$270,000, but staff stated their opinion that the
estimate is extremely low.

This concluded the hearing for HB 2388.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

The next meeting of the Committee will be February 28, 1985 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 519-S.

DATE Feb 27, 1985

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Jane Morrissey	National Association of Prevention Professionals	1301 Topka Blvd. 66612
Gidy Cathcart	National Council on Alcoholism ^{Topoka} Divison	1301 Topoka Blvd. 66612
Jim McGinnis	SRS/AOAS	2700 W. 6 th Topoka 66606
Bill Curtis	KASB	Topoka
Ernie Grant	K-NEA	Lawrence
Marianne B. Northern	Teacher USD 501	100 Wardslaw - Topoka KS
M. D. McKenney	USA	TOPEKA
Jim Youally	USD # 512	Shawnee Mission
Becky J. Pollock	*B. Alco. & Drug Abuse Coun. Assn.	Topoka
Janet S. Hymelowski	S. Assoc. of Schol. Inc.	Newton H.
Clay Cook	KARF	Selma, KS
Mark D. Elmore	Jo. Co. Mental Retardato Center	9090 View, Ol. ks
Ken Ragg	Paula	L O E
Bill Dirks	U.S.A. 259	Wichita
Jim McBride	united way	Topoka
Ghine Graves	ASK	Topka
Joan B. Wahan	SRS / Rehab Services	Topoka
Bonnie Sawyer	Kansans for Alternative Ed	Spring Hill
Jack Smully	A.C.C.H.	Parry KS



UNITED SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS OF KANSAS

1906 EAST 29TH

TOPEKA, KANSAS 66605

913-267-1471

JERRY O. SCHREINER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M.D. "MAC" McKENNEY
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: M. D. McKenney, Acting Executive Director
United School Administrators

DATE: February 27, 1985

SUBJECT: HB 2355

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am M. D. McKenney, Acting Executive Director of the United School Administrators of Kansas, speaking in support of this bill.

School districts are purchasing goods and services from the Kansas Industries for the Blind in those cases where it is prudent and cost effective to do so, but find that such is not always the case. Therefore, school districts should be exempt from the requirement when it appears to be in the best interest of the district.



Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities

TownCenter Building 120 West Sixth, Suite 110
Newton, KS 67114 316-284-2330

TO : House Education Committee

FROM: Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities (KARF)

RE : HB 2355 - An Act Concerning State Purchases, requiring state agency purchase of services provided by certain persons; amending K.S.A. 75-3317, 75-3319, 75-3320, 75-3321 and 75-3322 and repealing the existing sections.

DATE: February 27, 1985

1.0 Position Statement on HB 2355 - An act concerning state purchases, requiring state agency purchase of services provided by certain persons.

1.1 KARF encourages the amending of K.S.A. 1981 Supp. 75-3317 to 75-3322 to include services contracts be purchased by the Purchasing Dept. of the State of Kansas from rehabilitation facilities.

2.0 Justification

2.1 This bill will provide for paid employment and training opportunities to Kansas citizens who are handicapped and have a lower income.

2.2 The State of Kansas would be contracting for services they already purchase. This would be done while at the same time meeting the training and employment needs of Kansas citizens who have the least access to competitive employment and inadequate personal income.

2.3 This is a continuation of the State's multi-million dollar investment in the long-term assistance/habilitation/rehabilitation of Kansas citizens who are disabled, while not increasing the State's cost for acquiring janitorial, groundskeeping, or other contracted services.

ADDITION OF SERVICES FOR JANITORIAL AND GROUNDSKEEPING SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES TO KANSAS STATE USE LAW

DISCUSSION OF ISSUE:

The current Kansas State Use Law (K.S.A. 1981 Supp. 75-3319 to 75-3322) does not include service contracts. To include services would provide Kansas citizens who have the least access to competitive employment an opportunity for employment and/or training. It would also assist in the state's investment in the long-term assistance/habilitation rehabilitation of Kansas citizens who are disabled.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE:

Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities recommends the following changes:

1. Amend Kansas State Use Law K.S.A. 1982 Supp. 75-3319 to 75-3322 to include the requirement that contracted janitorial, groundskeeping, maintenance and other services (as deemed appropriate by the Kansas Dept. of Purchasing) be purchased by the Purchasing Dept. of the State of Kansas from rehabilitation facilities.

FACT SHEET

Identity of Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities (KARF)

KARF is an Association of 34 Rehabilitation Facilities throughout Kansas providing Vocational/Day Activity Programs, Community Living Programs, Children's Services Programs, Individual Support Programs, and Medical Rehabilitation Programs (enclosed membership profile).

The facilities provide programs/services to over 8,000 individuals with disabilities throughout the year with an average daily census being approximately 3,200 individuals.

Definition of Habilitation/Rehabilitation Programs for Individuals with Disabilities

Habilitation/Rehabilitation is the process by which an integrated program of services is provided to help a person disabled at birth or by illness or injury, gain a higher level of function. Such services address vocational, community living, medical, education and support needs. The goal of the rehabilitation process is to help the person become capable of self support by enabling him or her to engage in employment, live as independently as possible, exist outside institutional settings, or otherwise improve his or her situation.

ASSOCIATION MISSION, BELIEFS AND VALUES

Mission

The purpose of the Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities is to serve its membership in developing and promot-

ing quality programs for individuals with disabilities and to communicate essential information between its membership and its publics.

Beliefs and Values

The Association is founded upon certain shared beliefs and values which are an expression of our mission and pur-

pose as individuals, as professionals, as facilities and as a voluntary organization.

We believe in the inherent dignity of the individual with disabilities.

We believe that no applicant or participant in services, employment or housing should be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or handicap.

We believe in the community's right and responsibility to provide services that are reasonably accessible and available on a local or regional basis to individuals with disabilities.

We believe that it is the responsibility of government to address the needs of individuals disabled at birth, or by illness or injury; and provide needed support and reimbursement for services needed to assist them to live as independently as possible.

We believe in integrating individuals with disabilities into community programs/services, business and industry, and social settings without compromising the quality of service needed to meet each person's needs.

We believe that government should provide incentives to business and industry to promote employment and other opportunities for individuals with disabilities.

We believe that transitional living support, and medical and vocational rehabilitation should be provided by the private sector (insurance) to prevent long term government support through SSI, SSDI and long term care.

We believe that services should be available in the community to prevent institutionalization.

State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Testimony In Support of H.B. 2355

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am appearing today in support of H.B. 2355.

We are experiencing a nationwide movement away from a production oriented society toward one of emphasis on service provision. This is true for business in general. It is natural that facilities for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities also follow that pattern. Traditionally, rehabilitation facilities have produced items to market in the community. Recently, the National Industries for Severely Handicapped (N.I.S.H.) noted that the largest growth areas with their facilities have been in the "service" areas.

Programs in industry such as work sites and work areas are now providing clients in rehabilitation facilities training in more marketable occupational skills, such as janitorial and ground crews. These service areas expand the employment opportunities for the disabled. Currently, these are citizens who are tax supported in the facilities. By learning marketable skills, some of these clients can take advantage of a rehabilitation process that may lead to competitive employment or to partial independence.

Several Kansas facilities are currently offering "services" to the community. Others have begun to study the feasibility of providing services, such as janitorial or other work crews.

H.B. 2355 amends KSA 75-3317 and would add "services" offered by Kansas Industries for the Blind and other rehabilitation facilities to current law requiring state agencies to purchase products from these facilities. This bill would exempt unified school districts from the purchase of service requirement. Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities (K.A.R.F.) has supported the introduction of this bill. Unified school districts are excluded because there is no statewide bidding process for school districts.

Social and Rehabilitation Services supports H.B. 2355 because it expands the rehabilitation opportunity provided to participants in sheltered workshops and in rehabilitation. Furthermore, it strengthens opportunities for disabled persons by providing marketable job skills.

Joan B. Watson
Commissioner
Rehabilitation Services
for
Robert C. Harder
Office of the Secretary
Social and Rehabilitation Services
296-3271
February 27, 1985



STATE OF KANSAS

JOHN CARLIN, GOVERNOR

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES

ROBERT C. HARDER, SECRETARY

2700 WEST 6TH STREET
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66606
(913) 296-3925
KANS-A-N 561-3925

TO: House Committee on Education
FROM: Social and Rehabilitation Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services
RE: HB 2142
DATE February 27, 1985

I am pleased to appear in support of HB 2142, and I applaud its encouragement of programs on alcohol and drug abuse problems for pupils. This bill is a logical extension of HB 2514, passed last year, which removes liability of teachers and school officials who refer or report a student to a medical, treatment or social service agency because of alcohol/drug abuse.

Schools are a major ally of the Kansas Alcohol and Drug Continuum of Care. Kansas school districts are vitally concerned about the impact alcohol and drug abuse have on students' ability to learn and the other undesirable consequences such as vandalism and negative school climate.

ATTACHMENT 6

House Education Committee

2-27-85

HB 2142 would require schools to provide a full range of services for students. Service providers in the Continuum of Care have long been interested in assisting schools with the difficulties they face regarding alcohol and drug use among students. SRS/ADAS supports a number of initiatives presently active in Kansas schools including the Training of School Teams to prevent alcohol and drug abuse and Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD). We provide partial funding to many agencies in Kansas who may provide consultation, training, referral and counseling services to school districts. We believe HB 2142 would further encourage schools to access services they sense are appropriate for their students.

SRS/ADAS notes with appreciation that the bill makes specific mention of prevention services. It is significant that President Reagan's 1984 National Strategy identifies prevention as the top priority and calls for "priority attention on reaching our young children before they become involved in drugs, including alcohol."

To the extent that HB 2142 advances this national priority in our state, it deserves your enthusiastic support.

SRS

9494B

2/26/85

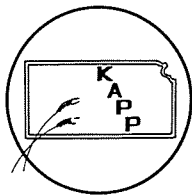
State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Statement Regarding H.B. 2142

1. Title -- A bill mandating the provision of alcohol and drug abuse services for pupils.
2. Purpose -- To assure provision of a full range of alcohol and drug abuse services for the pupils of Kansas public schools.
3. Background -- Kansas schools are concerned about the impact which alcohol and drug abuse have on students' ability to learn and school climate. This bill would assure that school districts provide prevention and other services to address alcohol and drug abuse problems.
4. Effect of Passage -- Would mandate school districts to provide services to pupils and encourage districts to take responsible action regarding alcohol and drug abuse.
5. SRS Recommendation -- SRS commends the intent of this legislation and encourages favorable consideration.

James A. McHenry, Jr.
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services
Social and Rehabilitation Services
296-3925
02-27-85

Kansas Association of Prevention Professionals



TESTIMONY RE: HOUSE BILL 2142
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY 27, 1985

My name is Jane Morrissey. I am representing the Kansas Association of Prevention Professionals. The Kansas Association of Prevention Professionals' purpose is to unite Human Disciplines interested in the prevention of destructive, self defeating behaviors and the promotion and support of healthy lifestyles. The Kansas Association of Prevention Professionals wish to support House Bill 2142.

The Continuum of Care is one that this state can be very proud of. Kansas has worked hard at providing it's residents with Prevention/Intervention/Treatment/Reintergration and Support Services.

However, as we survey the Continuum of Care, the critical void in youth prevention and treatment services is apparent above all others. More younger clients are entering treatment than in past years and this trend is expected to continue.

ONLY:

- ** 30% of Kansas School Districts have an ongoing alcohol/drug curriculum.
- ** ADAS has a working list of schools requesting School Team Training.
- ** Adequate funding is needed.
- ** Prevention/Intervention Issues must be addressed.
- ** Our young people are Our Tommorrow.

ATTACHMENT 7

2-27-85

House Education Committee

Jane Morrissey, (913) 235-8622

YOUTH CONCERNS

SCOPE OF THE CONCERNS

1. Teens in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa are heavier weekly drinkers (18%) than those in the South (12%) or West (10%).
(Research Triangle Institute)
2. In Kansas during FY-1983, there were 2,721 youth under 20 years of age admitted to various treatment centers in Kansas. This number is low in reference to actual need because the youth could only be treated in inpatient hospital treatment programs or on an outpatient basis.
3. Treatment programs all over the state report that the average age of their clients at admission continues to decline. Our own SRS/ADAS data base shows that the number of clients at or under 20 years of age at admission to a licensed or certified program rose from 12.3% of the total client population in FY 82 to 13.7% in FY 83. This fact alone indicates an annual increase of 272 clients. We also know that the age of first use of a primary substance occurs for 64% of youth before the age of 16, and 90% by the age of 20.
4. Of adults who drink, 1 in 10 is likely to be problem drinker. And it's estimated that 19% of adolescents aged 14 to 17-about 3.3 million- are problem drinkers.
(National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism)
5. A recent National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Study including 18,122 youth in grades 7 to 12 found that slightly less than 1 in 3 was classified as an alcohol misuser or problem drinker.
6. The Annual High School Senior Survey conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse indicates at least one in every 16 high school seniors is actively smoking marijuana on a daily basis and roughly 2/3 of all American young people (64%) try an illicit drug before they finish high school.
7. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, almost 50% of the fatally injured teenage drivers had alcohol in their blood systems prior to their crash, with 43% at a legally intoxicated level. Drunk driving is the leading cause of death for this age group. The death rate for this age group is higher today than it was 20 years ago.
8. A study published this year by the Rand Corporation notes that treatment programs across the U.S. are largely adult oriented and that treatment formats generally are not properly aimed at youth regarding their drugs of choice. The study also faulted strategies focusing on enforcement, citing data indicating that additional enforcement will not substantially reduce the supply of drugs, nor will it raise the price of drugs enough to reduce sales. The authors advocate more aggressive and imaginative prevention strategies aimed at substance abuse as well as specific youth oriented treatment programs. (See Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use, Michael J. Polich, et.al. [The Rand Corporation: 1984].)

9. The 1983 annual senior survey by the University of Michigan for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (about 17,000 seniors at 130 high schools were surveyed) indicated:
- * Numbers of seniors smoking marijuana daily has dropped to the lowest level since the government began keeping records in 1975. Daily use dropped to 5.5% in 1983 from 10.7% in 1978.
 - * 63% surveyed had tried an illicit drug which is a decrease from 66% of the seniors surveyed in each of the previous three years.
 - * Two out of five have tried an illicit drug other than marijuana.
 - * 41% of those surveyed said they had taken five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks preceding the survey, a figure that survey researchers labeled "alarming."
 - * 16% of the seniors had some experience with cocaine; 9% had tried opiates other than heroin; and 1.2% reported trying heroin.



ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

1700 College
Topeka, Kansas 66621
(913) 354-1394

STATEMENT BY

CHRIS GRAVES

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

(ASK)

IN SUPPORT OF

HB 2142

BEFORE THE

HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

February 27, 1985

ATTACHMENT 8

2-27-85

House Education Committee

Representing the Students of:

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

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. Thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today. My name is Chris Graves and I am the Associate Director of the Associated Students of Kansas. For new members of the Education Committee, ASK represents the student government associations at the seven public universities. I am here today to express our enthusiastic support for HB 2142. I would also like to offer some amendments to the bill.

ASK has been preaching the virtues of and the need for alcohol education in our schools for several years, usually in conjunction with our efforts to stop an increase in the legal drinking age for 3.2 beer. Our reasoning has been that education, started in the elementary grades which addresses the physical and social aspects of and legal consequences for alcohol use and abuse, would be far more effective in curbing the misuse of alcohol by young people than raising the drinking age from 18 to 21. Of what consequence do we really think raising the legal drinking age will have when the fact is that 11 is the average age at which our Kansas youth take their first drink of alcohol. Obviously, education and prevention are needed before a child turns 11, or before the 6th grade, so that problems are less likely to develop in the teen years and beyond.

Some may suggest that such courses do not belong in the schools - that such instruction should be given by the parents in the home. I would agree that parents must shoulder the major part of this responsibility; but too many parents themselves are uneducated in this area and others only confuse their children more by the mixed messages they send in their advice compared to their actions (in other words, they don't practice what they preach).

Schools DO have a place and a responsibility to educate our children about alcohol. Programs in our schools must be comprehensive - include clear

policies, an integrated K-12 curriculum and positive peer programs. Currently, few school districts have these comprehensive programs and other existing services are fragmented and limited. Less than 30% of the 307 Kansas school districts have ANY type of ongoing alcohol/drug abuse curriculum or other type of prevention program.

"But what other support exists for such programs, outside of the support voiced by professionals in the field and the ASK lobbyists?", ybu might be asking yourselves. I would like to offer three things.

Last year, ASK conducted an Alcohol Education Project on each of its campuses. One part of that Project was a survey which questioned students about their drinking attitudes and practices. One question on that survey asked whether courses on alcohol use and abuse should be a manditory part of elementary and/or high school curriculums. Nine-hundred-seventy-four students responded to the survey statewide; of that, 59% answered yes, that such courses should be a manditory part of curriculums. On some campuses, as many as 75% of those surveyed thought such courses should be required. A copy of that survey follows my testimony.

Recently, a survey of the general population and of parents was done by The Salina Journal about the Salina Public School system. One question on that survey asked what were the biggest problems with which the Salina schools must deal. Seventy-one percent of the general population segment and thirty-seven percent of the parental segment felt drugs and alcohol were the biggest problems. Another question on that survey asked whether high schools should offer instruction in drug and alcohol abuse and whether those courses should be required. Eighty-five percent of the general population and ninety-three percent of the parents felt that such education should be offered. A copy of that survey

is also included with my testimony.

Finally, a copy of a letter, sent to Dr. McHenry from a concerned parent and former worker in the Salina schools, which supports the need for increased funding for prevention programs in the schools and how she has seen the difference these programs have made in the schools and the positive effect they have had on the students, is included for your review.

I would now like to turn to the bill itself and the amendments we would like to offer.

First, we propose amending line 29, after the words, "...from attendance at school .." by adding the sentence, " Such programs shall include but are not limited to abuse prevention instruction in a required course at each of the elementary, junior high and high school levels of education." In this way, we could be sure that each and every student will receive this instruction at least 3 times during his or her K-12 schooling.

Second, we would add two entirely new sections which would, in effect, require that anyone applying for a driver's license - be it a new license or renewing an existing driver's license - pass a written examination on which there would be at least 2 questions about the legal and physical consequences of alcohol and drug abuse in relation to the operation of a motor vehicle.

We have spoken to Officer Warren Morehead, Chief Examiner for the Kansas Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles about this idea. He responded that he had no administrative objections to this. Current handbooks already have such questions in them (so they would not have to be reprinted) and some current tests have such questions on them. Some tests would have to be redone, but this poses no major problem as tests are always redone every 2 or 3 years.

On the last page of my testimony are the above amendments in suggested language form as well as a referral to what sections of the Kansas Statutes Annotated they would amend.

Third, we would like to suggest that some reporting mechanism be incorporated into the bill whereby school districts would report to either the Board of Education or ADAS a description of the alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs provided.

Fourth, and finally, we hope funding does not become an issue during your deliberations in the merits of this bill. Lines 30-32 allows school districts to enter into contracts for such programs and may pay the fees for such from the general fund of the school district. If this Committee feels that the cost of alcohol education programs in the schools would be so large as to be prohibitive, may we suggest a POSSIBLE source of funding may be the monies generated through the expansion of the 10% drink tax on cereal malt beverages sold in private clubs. SB 46, the Senate's drinking age bill currently in the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee, includes this expansion of tax.

Thank you again Mr. Chairman for this chance to appear today. I will be happy to answer any questions.



ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

1700 College
Topeka, Kansas 66621
(913) 354 1394

ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROJECT
STUDENT SURVEY

SURVEY 1

1. Do you know of any alcohol or drug abuse prevention or treatment programs on your campus or in your community?
Yes 524 (54%) No 434 (45%)

2. Which of the following contains more alcohol?
Mixed drink with 1 and 1/2 ounces of liquor? 374 (38%)
12 ounce can of beer? 43 (4%) 5 ounce glass of wine? 67 (7%)
They are all the same. 454 (47%)

3. Presently, Kansas law requires a minimum mandatory jail sentence of 48 hours or 100 hours of public service work for a first conviction of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI).
True 580 (60%) False 361 (37%)

4. The level of blood alcohol content at which a person is considered legally drunk is _____.

5. At bars or parties you attend, how often are non-alcoholic beverages served?
Always 236 (24%) Usually 270 (28%) Sometimes 218 (22%)
Seldom 170 (17%) Never 56 (6%)

6. What do you think the legal drinking age for 3.2 beer should be in Kansas?
Under 18 58 (6%) 18 735 (75%) 19 94 (10%)
20 19 (2%) 21 68 (7%) Over 21 11 (1%)

7. Do you think courses on alcohol use and abuse should be a mandatory part of elementary and/or high school curriculums?
Yes 570 (59%) No 375 (39%)

8. How serious do you think the problem of alcohol abuse is on your campus?
Very serious 100 (10%) Serious 353 (36%)
Minor problem 366 (38%) No problem 52 (5%)

9. Do you think that there are enough healthy alternatives to drinking-oriented activities on campus or in the community?
Yes 514 (53%) No 421 (43%)

10. What is your age? Place of Residence? Sex?
18 181 (19%) 21-25 252 (26%) University Housing 275 (28%) M 427 (44%)
19 179 (18%) Over 25 110 (11%) Fraternity or Society 313 (32%) F 517 (53%)
20 139 (14%) Off-campus 271 (28%)
21 106 (11%) Parent's home 86 (9%)

Representing the Students of:

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

Attitudes toward education in Salina

Students are often given the grades A, B, C, D, and FAIL to denote the quality of their work. Suppose the Salina Public Schools themselves were graded in the same way. What grade would you give the public schools — A, B, C, D, or FAIL?

	Salina	Salina Parents
A	13	16
B	54	55
C	18	20
D	1	1
F	0	0
Unsure	13	8

In your opinion, in what ways are the public schools in Salina particularly good?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Teachers	22	33
Courses/Curriculum	18	31
Everything	9	11
Principals/Administrators	5	6
Other	9	12
Don't know	39	23

(May not total 100 percent)

What are the biggest problems with which Salina schools must deal?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Discipline	71	37
Lack of parental support	8	7
Low standards (School too easy)	7	8
Lack of money	4	3
Other	4	20
Don't know	18	17

(May not total 100 percent)

Suppose the Salina public schools said they needed much more money. As you feel at this time, would you vote to raise taxes for this purpose?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Yes	46	50
No	39	37
Unsure	14	13

In general, do you think elementary children in Salina schools are made to work too hard in school and on homework, or not hard enough?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Too hard	5	7
Not hard enough	65	66
About right	7	10
Don't know	22	17

What about students in the public high schools here — in general, are they required to work too hard or not hard enough?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Too hard	5	5
Not hard enough	65	57
About right	3	3
Don't know	27	35

A proposal has been made to make child care centers available for all pre-school children as part of the public school system. This program would be supported by taxes. Would you favor or oppose such a program?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Favor	41	42
Oppose	50	52
Don't know	9	6

In addition to regular courses, high schools offer instruction in other areas. Do you feel this instruction should be required or should not be required of all high school students?

(In favor of requiring)

	Salina	Salina Parents
Drug abuse	83	93
Alcohol abuse	86	83
Driver education	82	83
Computer training	66	76
Parenting	65	64
Nuclear waste dangers	46	44
Race relations	56	59
Communism/Socialism	55	47
Nuclear war dangers	52	47

Since September, which of the following, if any, have you yourself done?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Attended athletic event	32	43
Attended play or concert	34	62
Met with teacher/admin.	28	68
Attended PTA meeting	19	48
Attended board meeting	4	7
Written letter to board or newspaper about schools	3	7
None of the above	33	11

(Totals more than 100 percent)

Should teachers be paid on the basis of the quality of their work, or on a standard-scale basis?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Quality of work	62	64
Standard scale	29	29
Don't know	9	7

If the Salina School Board said they needed to raise taxes in order to give merit pay raises to teachers, would you vote to raise taxes?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Yes	54	61
No	36	28
Don't know	10	10

Suppose you could choose your child's teachers. Assuming they all had about the same experiences and training, what personal qualities would you look for?

1. Able to discipline, be firm and fair
2. Patient and understanding
3. Able to communicate, to relate
4. Interested in child as individual
5. Highly educated, competent
6. Good moral example

Do you favor extending by one hour the length of the school day?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Yes	32	36
No	54	56
Don't know	13	8

How much do you know about the local schools — quite a lot, some, or very little?

	Salina	Salina Parents
Quite a lot	18	36
Some	42	45
Very little	37	17
Nothing	2	0

*Less than 1 percent

2624 Bret
Salina, KS 67401
February 18, 1985

Dr. James A. McHenry, Jr., Commissioner
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services
2700 W. 6th
Biddle Building
Topeka, KS 66606

Dear Dr. McHenry:

I fully support the need for more prevention programs in the school in Kansas and support the need for increased funding to keep these programs going and to develop new ones.

Being a parent and having worked in the schools in Salina, I know these prevention programs work. I can see the difference these programs have made in the schools and the effect they have had on the students.

More time should be spent working with children in the elementary and junior high schools warning them against drug and alcohol use and building their self concept so they can overcome peer pressure. Waiting until they are in high school is too late!

The concept of School Team Training is an excellent one -- one which needs to be made available to all the schools. Teachers represent a very important part of the students' life and it's up to them to set a good example for the students. Not just in the subject they teach, but in their attitudes in general. Having been around several teachers who have taken part in School Team Training I can see a definite difference in the way they treat other members of their staff and the way they treat students now compared to what they did in the past. They are making strides to work with the students and to see the positive side of things, not always the negative side. It has improved the attitude of the student body as well as the attitude of the staff. It is really amazing the difference it has made.

All Star Training is another area which should be expanded to include as many schools and students as possible. Students need to feel good about themselves and the things they do. Too many students do not get the positive support they need from home so they turn to their peers. This in turn may lead to drug or alcohol use. By teaching students to feel

Dr. James McHenry
February 18, 1985
Page 2

good about themselves and others they can pass this feeling on to others. By becoming involved in school activities, students with a positive outlook will influence others toward the positive side.

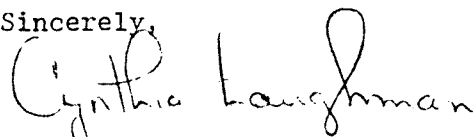
All Star Training is something that should be started in grade school or junior high not high school. Like they say "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Working now with these prevention programs will save a lot money in the future trying to straighten someone out who has been on drugs or turned to alcohol.

Another important part of prevention is parent education. Fund should be made available for schools to form Parent Support Groups. Many parents don't know how to give the love and support students need. If parents don't feel good about themselves then they can't feel good about their children. Positive reinforcement needs to come from home and by forming parent support groups parents learn how to give this positive reinforcement which is so desperately needed by children. Through parent support groups parents can see what other students are doing and can understand a little more about peer pressure and help their students cope with it.

I hope the State Department will see fit to continue to provide funds for prevention programs in Kansas. The School Team Training programs, All Star Training programs, Parent Support Groups, and the prevention programs presented on developing self concept, coping with peer pressure and those dealing with factual information about harmful chemicals are vitally needed in the schools today. It's easier to spend the time and money working towards prevention now, then waiting until it's too late and wondering where we went wrong.

Our future lies with our children. Let's help them grow up to be responsible, caring adults by starting early with prevention programs rather than waiting until it's too late and then trying to "straighten out society."

Sincerely,


Cynthia Laughman

An Act concerning alcohol education in school districts and on drivers license examinations; amending K.S.A. 1984 Supp. 72-8164 and repealing the existing section; amending K.S.A. 1984 Supp. 8-247 and K.S.A. 8-235(d) and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. Supp. 72-8164 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-8164. The board of education of every school district shall provide for programs which are designed to assist its pupils in the identification, examination, prevention and resolution of alcohol and drug abuse problems which may affect the ability of such pupils to satisfactorily benefit from attendance at school. Such programs shall include but are not limited to abuse prevention instruction in a required course at each of the elementary, junior high and high school levels of education. Any board of education may enter into contracts for the provision of such programs for its pupils, and may pay the fees therefor from the general fund of the school district.

Section 2. K.S.A. Supp. 8-247(e)(1) is hereby amended to read as follows: Prior to renewal of a driver's license, the applicant shall pass an examination of eyesight and a written examination of ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning and directing traffic and knowledge of the traffic laws of this state. This test shall also include at least two questions to determine the applicant's competent understanding of the legal and physical consequences of alcohol and drug abuse in relation to the operation of a motor vehicle. A driver's license examiner shall administer the examinations without charge, and shall report the results of the examinations on a form provided by the division, which shall be submitted by the applicant to the division at the time such applicant applies for license renewal.

Section 3. K.S.A. 8-235(d) is hereby amended to read as follows: On and after July 1, 1963, drivers' license examiners of the division shall accept original applications for driver's licenses and instruction permits, as distinguished from applications for renewals of licenses, on forms prescribed by the division and also shall issue instruction permits. Driver's license examiners of the division shall examine every applicant for a driver's license who is required by the provisions of the motor vehicle driver's license act to be examined. Such examination shall be held in the county where the applicant resides or at a place adjacent thereto reasonably convenient to the applicant within no more than fifteen (15) days from the date the application is received; and such examination shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight, his or her ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning and directing traffic, his or her knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and shall include an actual demonstration of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of motor vehicles which the class of license applied for would entitle the applicant to drive. Such written examinations shall also include at least two questions to determine the applicant's competent understanding of the legal and physical consequences of alcohol and drug abuse in relation to the operation of a motor vehicle. ..."

Section 4. K.S.A. 1984 Supp. 72-8164, K.S.A. 1984 Supp. 8-247(e)(1), and K.S.A.

8-235(d) are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

proposed amendments are underlined

KANSAS
ASSOCIATION



OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS

5401 S. W. 7th Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66606
913-273-3600

TESTIMONY ON H.B. 2142

by

Bill Curtis, Assistant Executive Director
Kansas Association of School Boards

February 27, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the opportunity to testify today. H.B. 2142 would require that all school districts have programs on alcohol and drug abuse problems.

It should come as no surprise to any of you that the Kansas Association of School Boards opposes H.B. 2142. The association has had a long standing policy which opposes the imposition of curriculum by state statute. However, because of the nature of drug and alcohol problems in our society, further comments are appropriate.

KASB certainly does not oppose including drug and alcohol abuse programs in schools as a result of local initiative. For the past two years, we have sponsored a seminar on the subject for school personnel. Other educational associations and social agencies have done the same. It would not be an informed position for anyone to deny that there is an alcohol and drug abuse problem in our state. There are a number of other social problems, such as child abuse, the divorce rate, suicides among young people, that are equally frustrating to all of us. Schools can provide information on these emotional and controversial topics. But permit us to deal with them at the local level.

Thank you for allowing the time to express our views.



UNITED SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS OF KANSAS

1906 EAST 29TH

TOPEKA, KANSAS 66605

913-267-1471

JERRY O. SCHREINER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M.D. "MAC" McKENNEY
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: M. D. McKenney, Acting Executive Director
United School Administrators

DATE: February 27, 1985

SUBJECT: HB 2142

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am M. D. McKenney, Acting Executive Director of the United School Administrators of Kansas, speaking in opposition to this bill.

United School Administrators has an ongoing legislative resolution which opposes imposition of any curriculum decision upon the local district. We believe that local district personnel recognize the need for certain areas of study to be within the instructional program and that alcohol and drug use programs are already addressed according to the priorities established within a district's curriculum. Such imposition as is contained in this bill would deny a local district the traditional right of local option.

ATTACHMENT 10

2-27-85

House Education Committee

The Honorable Don Crumbaker, Chairperson
Committee on Education
House of Representatives
Third Floor, Statehouse

182-W

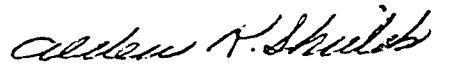
Dear Representative Crumbaker:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for House Bill No. 2142 by
Representative Teagarden

In accordance with K.S.A. 75-3715a, the following fiscal note concerning House Bill No. 2142 is respectfully submitted to your committee.

House Bill No. 2142 would amend existing state law to require every school district to provide a program of assistance to pupils in the identification, examination, prevention and resolution of alcohol and drug abuse problems. The bill authorizes any Board of Education to enter into a contract for the provision of such a program.

The State Department of Education estimates that the bill will have no fiscal impact on state school aid. However, the bill could have an impact on local school districts who presently do not provide a program of assistance to pupils in the identification, examination, prevention and resolution of alcohol and drug abuse problems. Such fiscal impact cannot be estimated at this time.


Alden K. Shields
Director of the Budget

AKS:REK:dh



UNITED SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS OF KANSAS

1906 EAST 29TH

TOPEKA, KANSAS 66605

913-267-1471

JERRY O. SCHREINER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M.D. "MAC" McKENNEY
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: M. D. McKenney, Acting Executive Director
United School Administrators

DATE: February 27, 1985

SUBJECT: HB 2388

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am M. D. McKenney, Acting Executive Director of the United School Administrators of Kansas, speaking in opposition to this bill and would cite several reasons.

1. Present law permits a school district to accomplish the same purposes by means of interlocal agreements which are presently providing the kinds of services suggested in this bill, such as central purchasing.
2. The interlocal option can better meet the unique needs of school districts better than would be the case if we relied upon a statewide procurement system.
4. Current bidding procedure permits districts to seek the best buy and, if there is dissatisfaction or belief that purchasing in large quantity is in the best interest of the district, the interlocal effort can be used.
3. Transportation costs from the central point to the user district would reduce the saving on the original purchase.
4. We wonder if it would really be a price saving over the options now available. It would be difficult to maintain an inventory which would satisfy all districts which would likely result in their not using the option enough to support it.
5. We would like to know where the money would come from to make up the original inventory.

In summary, we believe this is an idea that looks good on the surface but, compared to existing options, would not guarantee a saving nor adequate service. We ask that you report the bill adversely.

