

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by Representative Don Crumbaker at
Chairperson

3:30 ~~a.m.~~ p.m. on March 6, 1985 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present ~~except~~

Committee staff present:

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

Conferees appearing before the committee:

The Chairman opened the meeting by noting that HB 2091 would be held in committee as per the request of the State Board of Education, the funding addressed in this bill is included in the Governor's general budget. HB 2091 would increase the fees for certification testing.

Representative Apt moved to recommend HB 2456 and HB 2538 for interim study by the Legislative Educational Planning Committee. Representative Pottorff seconded the motion. HB 2456 creates the Kansas community college academic advancement fund in the state treasury. HB 2538 enacts the Kansas community college economic development program assistance act. The motion prevailed.

Representative Apt moved to conceptually amend HB 2074 to change the grade levels from the specific grades 4, 5 and 6 to any or all of grades four through eight. Representative Miller seconded the motion. HB 2074 would require courses in Kansas history be taught in all schools. The motion was adopted.

Representative Apt moved to conceptually amend HB 2074 to change the effective date to July 1, 1986. Representative Miller seconded the motion. The motion prevailed.

Representative Leach moved to amend HB 2074 by striking "shall" on line 33 and inserting "may". Representative Laird seconded the motion.

Representative Polson made a substitute motion to recommend HB 2074 favorable for passage as amended. Representative Hassler seconded the motion. The motion carried with twelve voting in favor of the motion.

Representative Apt moved to conceptually amend HB 2116 by changing the date on line 34 from the bill's stated May 1 to May 5. Representative Pottorff seconded the motion. HB 2116 changes the date for discontinuation of contract notice to be given by teachers to their school boards. The motion carried.

Representative Apt moved to recommend favorable for passage as amended HB 2116. Representative Miller seconded the motion. The motion carried with eleven members supporting the motion.

Representative Leach moved to conceptually amend HB 2393 to set up a pilot project of three years with a sunset and designating USD 501 as the pilot school. (ATTACHMENT 1) Representative Reardon seconded the motion. HB 2393 would make fact finding binding in regard to contract negotiations.

Representative Kline moved to table HB 2393. The Chairman stated that he would not accept a motion to table until the committee had an opportunity to discuss the proposal, at that time, he would recognize Representative Kline and accept his motion. He further added that it would be a committee policy to not table unless the committee had an opportunity to fully discuss the topic at hand.

After further discussion of the committee, the Chairman recognized Representative Kline who renewed his motion to table HB 2393. Representative Ramirez seconded the motion. The motion carried with twelve voting in favor to table.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
room 519-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~a.m.~~ p.m. on March 6, 19 85

Representative Reardon moved to conceptually amend HB 2142 by making the programs permissive instead of mandatory. Representative Apt seconded the motion. HB 2142 would require school districts to have programs on alcohol and drug abuse programs. The motion carried.

Representative Reardon moved to recommend HB 2142 favorable for passage as amended. Representative Branson seconded the motion. The motion prevailed.

Representative Apt moved to recommend HB 2040 favorable for passage. Representative Miller seconded the motion. HB 2040 would provide for the establishment of an instructional equipment pool. Representative Apt offered the committee comparative information from other states. (ATTACHMENT 2) The motion prevailed.

The Chairman noted that as the committee did not wish to address any other bill available for discussion and action, there would be no committee meeting on Thursday.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

The next meeting of the Committee will be announced.

HOUSE BILL 2393
CONCEPTUAL AMENDMENT

- I. Pilot Project for USD 501
- II. Binding fact-finding process as included in the present bill
- III. Three year pilot project starting with contract negotiations in February, 1986

ADVANTAGES

- 1. Trial program to see if the process works.
- 2. Won't have K-NEA bringing up the subject for 3 more years.
- 3. Will have a track record to base future decisions.
- 4. Try it in the worst case to see if it really helps.



KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Columbian Title Bldg., 820 Quincy • Topeka 66612 • Phone 913-357-5156

W. Merle Hill
Executive Director

To: Representative Denise Apt
From: Merle Hill *MH*
Date: February 5, 1985
Subj: Mobile Teaching Laboratories for Community Colleges and
Area Vocational-Technical Schools and a State Equipment
Pool as suggested in House Bill 2040

Alabama has more mobile training units than any other state. Alabama has 56 such units, three of which are computerized numerical control (CNC) laboratories for machinists similar to the one you have proposed for possible use in Allen County. The average cost of the 36 units is approximately \$200,000 for equipment. The CNC laboratories, equipment and unit, cost about \$250,000.

These 36 units are assigned in most cases to industries and in some cases to the community colleges. The first priority in assignment is to those industries which are creating new jobs in the state, the second priority is for those industries whose workers need their skills upgraded.

Contact: George Howard, Director of Alabama Industrial Development Training, 205-263-4156, or Bob Stone at the same telephone number.

Oklahoma has been involved in a state equipment pool since 1968. The total equipment inventory today is approximately \$3 million, of which approximately \$2½ million is out on loan to area vocational-technical schools. The equipment is under the control of the state board for vocational training. The annual equipment budget is about \$200,000. The equipment is on loan on a re-call basis, and some has been out up to ten years. There are no mobile laboratories.

Contact: Bob Heister (pronounced Hiester), 405-377-2000.

South Carolina, which has a separate board for technical education, has six resource centers, called Special Schools, which provide short-term pre-employment training for over 700 industries and more than 80,000 people. In addition, the state has 3 mobile training units to provide advanced training in machine tool technology statewide. The units can be stationed anywhere in the state and are rotated, usually for a two-month period, with the need being determined by the community colleges themselves.

The cost of the vans and equipment (CNC lathe, milling machine and tape preparation system) is approximately \$250,000 each. In addition, the state has one resource center at a community college. This resource center has identical but better equipment to that in the vans, much of it donated by industry.

Contact: Jack Towers, 803-758-6915.

Representative Denise Apt

February 5, 1985

Page 2

California uses a mobile van to serve an aerospace consortium, comprising Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, General Dynamics and Rockwell International, which determined its industry continues to experience a shortage of computerized numerical (CNC) machinists and asked the community colleges for assistance.

Trainees in the program are machinists or machine operators, currently employed by the cooperating firms, who are likely to be discharged due to technological advances, or who have been displaced and are receiving unemployment benefits. They learn to make machine tools using the computers that are replacing the hand-crank manufacturing method that had been used in their occupation. For eight hours a week, over a 12-week period, the workers are enrolled in a program conducted by Los Angeles Valley College and being trained in CNC in a mobile laboratory.

Kentucky has been using a mobility concept for dental hygiene training since 1975. Kentucky does not have a mobile van but, instead, has a moving company pack up the dental hygiene equipment at one site and move it to another. The program, although applicable to many areas of instruction, is only in dental hygiene.

The "mobile" equipment stays at a community college site for three years and is used to graduate two classes. Then it is moved to another site which has a need for dental hygienists. There is one such "mobile" unit in eastern Kentucky and another in western Kentucky. The equipment, a library and, this last time, the faculty move from one site to another.

Contact: Dr. Marie Piekarski, 606-257-5900.

North Carolina has no mobile vans, but it is THE state to look for economic development efforts at its community and technical colleges. North Carolina led the nation in recruiting new industry last year, and "much of that success can be chalked up to the state's community college system. More than 5,237 new and expanding industries, during the past seven years, have generated 234,715 jobs and invested more than \$14 billion." ("No Shrinking Violet," Community and Junior College Journal, November, 1984, Rebecca W. Holdsworth)

"We are able to say to industry, 'When you open your doors for production, our community college system will have people trained to your specifications, ready for employment,'" says Robert W. Scott, state president of the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges. "And it's a promise industry knows will be kept." (Op. cit., page 25)

In 1983-85 the North Carolina General Assembly provided \$28.8 million to replace worn-out training equipment. In its short session in 1984 the General Assembly voted to set aside \$2 million for scholarships, appropriated \$14 million for equipment, \$6.4 million for new industry and high technology training, and \$26.3 million for campus construction.

C. C. Hope, (an excellent surname!) secretary of North Carolina's Department of Commerce, said, "In 1983 new and expanding industries announced plans for more than \$1.1 billion worth of manufacturing facilities in North Carolina. Ultimately, those investments will mean more than 29,700 jobs for the people in our state." (Op. cit., page 26)

MH:am