

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The meeting was called to order by Senator August "Gus" Bogina at
Chairperson

11:00 a.m./p.m. on February 28, 1985 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Senator Werts

Committee staff present:

Research Department: Ed Ahrens, Mary Galligan, Robin Hunn
Revisor's Office: Norman Furse
Committee Office: Doris Fager, Judy Bromich

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Roshann Parris, Graduate Student Council, University of Kansas
Mark Tallman, Associated Students of Kansas

SYSTEMWIDE ISSUES, STATE BOARD OF REGENTS

Ms. Galligan concluded her presentation of Budget Memo 85-2 by discussing Page 2-39. There were questions from members of the committee and discussion concerning legislative practice in dealing with various systemwide requests.

Ms. Parris distributed a fact sheet (Attachment A) and a page from Fortune Magazine (Attachment B). She then elaborated on the fact sheet. There was extended discussion concerning the worth of graduate teaching assistants in the classroom. In response to comments of committee members that they prefer professors in the classroom, Ms. Parris said that the University of Kansas is not able to attract top-notch graduate students because the University cannot compete with compensation in other states. The Chairman stressed that, until he is assured there will be reasonable control over the quality of work, he is not in favor of providing additional funds for graduate teaching assistants.

Senator Winter asked if the Graduate Student Council had a top priority for improvement of GTA's compensation. Ms. Parris said the fee waiver is the most important, since most institutions provide a 100% waiver. She added that Kansas' 60% fee waiver is a major deterrent to attracting top graduate students.

During the discussion, there was an expression of concern about foreign students teaching in the classroom, and the problem facing students who could not understand those graduate assistants. Ms. Parris suggested there are two ways to attack the problem. One is to give up and say there is no solution. The other is to look at the problem and decide how the state can encourage more American graduate students to Kansas universities.

Senator Gaines indicated that, since there are more applications than there are jobs for graduate teaching assistants, he would be reticent to approve an increase in fee waivers. He then asked if the Legislative Post Audit Division had studied this problem, and it was the concensus that it had not.

Mr. Tallman distributed the Associated Students of Kansas 1985 Legislative Program (Attachment C). He elaborated about the part of the program suggesting that students with some years of experience receive more than minimum wage, since there should be some advantage in having experience. He stressed that ASK was suggesting a pool of funds set aside for merit pay only.

Mr. Tallman also elaborated on the work-study program provided by the state. He indicated that ASK would like to have this year's expenditures treated as the new base of the work-study program for each university.

There was an opportunity for members to question Mr. Tallman.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
room 123-S, Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m./p.m. on February 28, 1985

SYSTEMWIDE ISSUES, STATE BOARD OF REGENTS (Continued)

The Chairman asked if there was information available concerning the number of Graduate Teaching Assistants on each campus. Staff will provide that information for the committee.

Senator Bogina announced that decisions on systemwide issues would be made at the committee meeting on March 5, 1985, and suggested that members study the issues which had been discussed this week. He then adjourned the meeting.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Senate Ways and Means Committee DATE: February 28, 1985

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
<i>Maria C. Hall</i>	Topoka	ASK
SANDRA BINYON	LAWRENCE	ASK - KU
<i>Timothy H. Henderson</i>	Lawrence	KU - Student Senate
<i>Roshana Parris</i>	Lawrence	KU - Grad Student Council
<i>Amber Adee</i>	Wichita	Parent KNF
<i>Stan Z. Koplik</i>	Topoka	Board of Regents
<i>Tom Pousan</i>	" "	" "
<i>Fred Sudermann</i>	Wichita	Wichita State University
<i>Ruth Wilbur</i>	Topoka	AAUP
<i>Harry Stephens</i>	Emporia	ESU
<i>Jim Burke</i>	Topoka	PSU/ASK
<i>Anna Lubman</i>	Hays	HSU
<i>Nickie Stein</i>	Topoka	KS State Nurses' Assn.
<i>Louise Miller</i>	Topoka	SUSON - student nurse
<i>C. Brunk</i>	Denver	SUSN - student
<i>Folsom, Judy</i>	Hays	Kans. State Nurses' Assn.
<i>Deane Gholson</i>	Dodge City	Ks. State Nurses Assoc.
<i>To Ann Doan</i>	Hays	Ks State Nurse Assoc.
<i>George Hart</i>	Topoka	SUSN
<i>Rosalie Seever</i>	Topoka	SUSN
<i>Diane Thompson</i>	O.C.	Stromont Vail (SUSN)
<i>Mindy Epstein</i>	Lawrence	Stromont-Vail
<i>Bonnie Morris</i>	Topoka	Stromont-Vail
<i>Diana Kerle</i>	Pittsburg	Pittsburg State Univ
<i>Joan Shverbush</i>	"	" " "
<i>Jim Fisher</i>	"	" "
<i>Charles Dodson</i>	TOPEKA	KAPE
<i>Ruth Harrell</i>	Kansas City	KSNA/KUMC
<i>Linda Reepenbrock</i>	Overland Park	KSNA / Kume
<i>Maria Smith</i>	Rt# Silvan La Gr. ks	KSNA / SVRMC
<i>Pauline Friedman</i>	Lanham, MD	St Mary College
<i>Julie Hagemaster</i>	Lawrence, KS	Saint Mary College
<i>Louisa Tullh</i>	Lawrence, KS	Saint Mary College
<i>John Daniel</i>	Hays	Ks. State Nurses Assoc.

GRADUATE STUDENT COUNCIL

BOX 1, KANSAS UNION
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66045

FACT SHEET: GRADUATE FUNDING IN FY 1986 BUDGET

The Graduate Student Council has over recent years been actively involved in the furtherance of high quality education, both graduate and undergraduate, at the University of Kansas. Graduate students play a vital role at KU not only through high quality research efforts, but most importantly, through their immeasurable contributions to the teaching mission of our University.

Summarized below are three FY 1986 budget recommendations made by the Board of Regents to the Governor regarding graduate support issues. We ask that you review each with an eye toward a comprehensive, long-range approach in dealing with graduate education in the State of Kansas, one that seeks to upgrade graduate education on several fronts. Your assistance in the past has been both acknowledged and appreciated; your support in the future months is vital.

Special Appropriation: GTA Stipends. The Board of Regents recommended a special appropriation which provides for an increase of graduate teaching assistant (GTA) stipends by 12.9 per cent. The recommendation is in addition to a seven per cent wage increase for unclassified faculty, in the Regents recognition that GTA salaries are neither competitive with peer universities nor commensurate with the value and amount of the work done. (The Regents noted that the average stipend for GTAs at peer institutions is \$6,758 while at KU the average GTA stipend is \$5,394.)
Cost of 12.9% Salary Increase: \$455,000

Additional GTA/Faculty Positions. The Board recommended for the Lawrence campus an appropriation of \$245,000 for additional faculty and GTA positions. This appropriation would create approximately 21 new GTA positions lost during budget rescissions in FY 1983 and absorbed by graduate programs, programs which are always among the first to bear the burdens of fiscal restraint here at KU. At the present time hundreds of students continue to be unable to obtain entrance into required courses because of a sizeable shortfall of instructors. Graduate students are both willing and able to help meet this demand if funds can be appropriated toward this purpose. Cost of Restored GTA Positions: approximately \$100,000

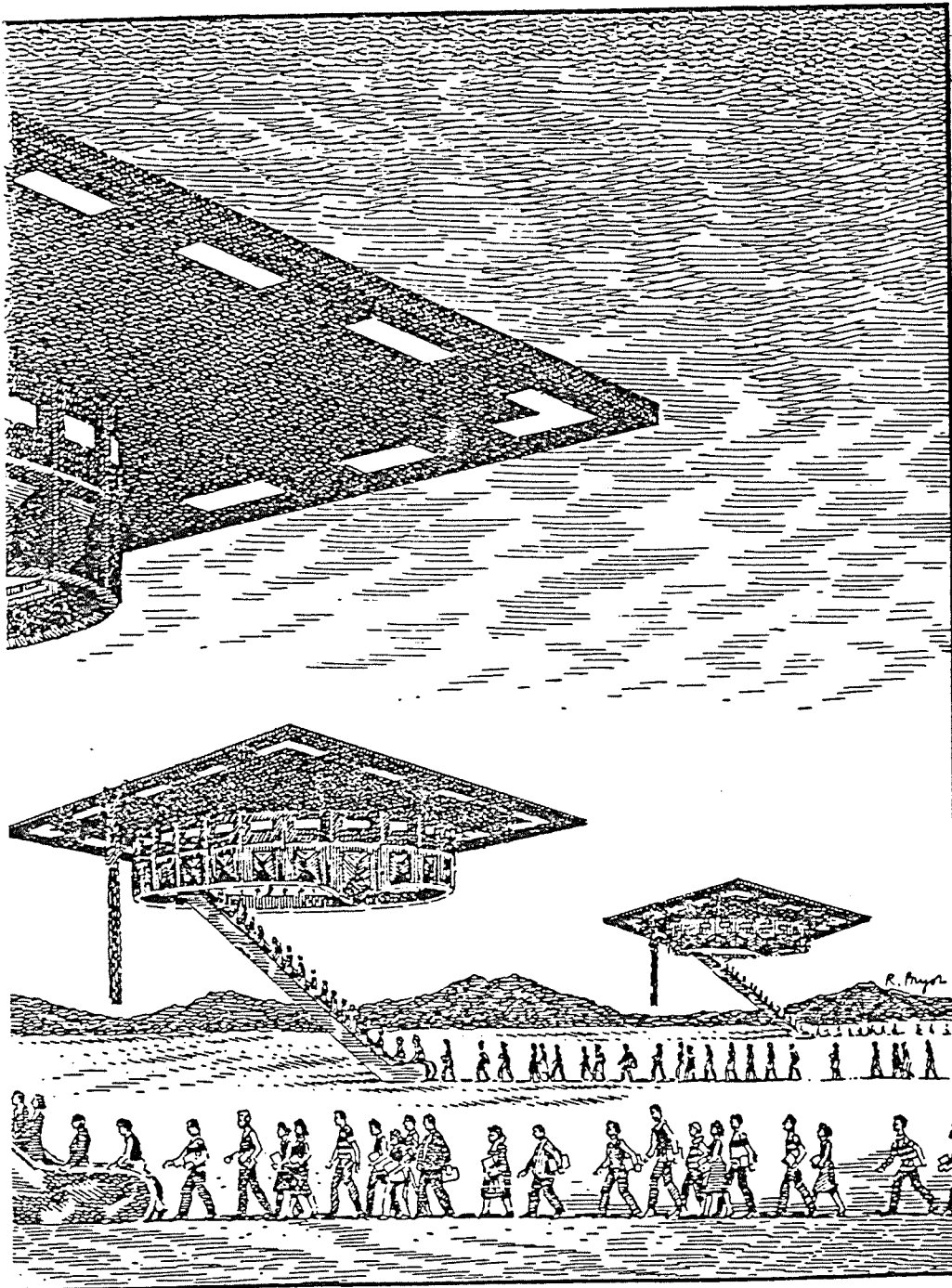
Fee Waiver: A Phased-In Approach. The graduate fee waiver, a long-standing legislative issue is, we believe, an integral component of graduate support at the University of Kansas. It was conceived both as an attraction for high calibre graduate students hoping to make Kansas their home and in recognition of the special burdens of graduate students, many of whom have families to support during their educational pursuits.

The Board is this year proposing an approach to the fee waiver which reflects an increasing awareness of its value to the State's educational and research mission. The proposed plan would increase the fee waiver for GTAs from the current 60 per cent to 75 per cent in FY 1986, from 75 to 90 per cent in FY 1987 and from 90 to 100 per cent in FY 1988. We urge you to give particular consideration to this timely proposal, and to weigh its relatively modest cost with the untold benefits it could reap for higher education in the State of Kansas. Cost of 75% Fee Waiver: \$77,055

Submitted by Roshann Parris, Executive Coordinator

A 2-28

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Fortune Magazine

**ask****ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS**

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

1985 Legislative Program: *“Excellence and Opportunity”*

Priority Issues - At a Glance

1. Student Salaries. Total state funding for student employees should be increased by the same amount as next year's tuition increase (10 percent). Because students have been locked into the same minimum wage for five years, a significant portion of this increase should be used to fund a merit pay pool to give superior student workers salary increases. Each university should establish a campus merit-pay system to determine the allocation of these funds. In addition, the state work-study program should be continued and expanded where justified.

2. State Scholarships. To reward outstanding performance and keep top scholars in Kansas, the state must upgrade its scholarship programs. We support a program such as the proposed Regents' Distinguished Scholarships to provide large awards based on scholarship. We also support restoring the current State Scholarship Program as need-based aid to its 1980 level and raising the maximum award, which has not been done in over 20 years.

3. Teacher Scholarships. Up to 20 percent of the new Scholarship Program should be reserved for teacher education students. We also support a program of forgivable loans to outstanding students who enter teaching. Such incentives have been recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, the Board of Regents' consulting team on improving teacher education in Kansas, and the 1983 Interim Education Committee. These programs would help reverse the dangerous decline in outstanding teacher candidates.

4. Libraries and Computers. These areas are vital to the academic strength of our universities and the technological preparedness of our students. They have not kept up with inflation or the demands for computer education, and we support to Regents' request for a three-year special funding plan in each area.

5. Graduate Teaching Assistants. To help compensate graduate teaching assistants, especially in light of the Regents' decision to increase graduate tuition to higher levels than undergraduate tuition, we support raising fee waivers from 60 to 75 percent.

6. Washburn State Aid. We support additional state aid to Washburn. Without additional aid, Washburn will be forced to rely even more heavily on student tuition, which is already the highest of any public university in the state.

7. Drinking Age. We oppose an increase in the drinking age. If the age is raised, due in part to federal pressure, the negative effects should be partially countered by “grandfathering” those already 18, expanding the state's education efforts on alcohol abuse, and allowing 18-year-olds to sell or serve alcoholic beverages as part of their employment

In the past two years, Kansans have become increasingly concerned about the kind of education this state provides. More than ever before, they see the importance of education, yet fear that the system is not providing the kind of education it should.

The Associated Students of Kansas, representing the student associations of our public universities, strongly supports the movement to improve the quality of education through the drive for excellence. Last year, we supported almost every recommendation of the “Nation At Risk” Report. We have established our own committee to examine reforms at the college level. At the same time, we believe we must not lose sight of another vital component of public education: opportunity.

Opportunity does not mean students are guaranteed a “free ride” through school, regardless of performance, at public expense. Instead it means that no one should be denied the opportunity to receive a college education because of factors such as race, sex, belief or personal and family wealth.

Our issues reflect these dual concerns. Issues such as student salaries, scholarships and fee waivers help students pay the rising cost of attending college. But our concerns also address the goal of excellence: scholarships to reward outstanding performance and incentives to draw good students into teaching. Our support for higher state funding of university budgets touches both concerns as well; because state funds reduce the burden of tuition while keeping the institution strong.

What we need is excellence without elitism; opportunity without apathy. We need to encourage superior performance without shutting the doors to the disadvantaged. The ASK Legislative Program for 1985 is our attempt to weave together the separate strands of educational purpose into a pattern of schools, colleges and universities all Kansans can be proud of.

1985 Legislative Platform

Student Financial Aid

Philosophy: We believe that no deserving student should be denied the opportunity to receive a college education because of financial limitations. At the same time, we are not asking for "handouts." Every proposal we are making carries with it an obligation by the student: either to work, to maintain high academic standards, or perform an important educational service. The public universities of Kansas belong to all the people, not just the wealthier ones.

Problems: Kansas has three major programs for assisting students. There are problems with all three.

1. The State of Kansas Scholarship Program exists to provide financial assistance to academically talented students with financial need. However, Legislative funding for this program has actually been reduced, despite rising college costs and bi-partisan calls for "excellence in education." Moreover, the maximum award offered under this program has been limited to \$500 a year since the program began two decades ago; meaning the value of each award has been severely eroded by inflation.

2. Middle- and lower-income students, whose families cannot afford to pay the entire cost of their children's education, are expected to "work their way" through school. But student workers on campus are often locked into minimum wage salaries, regardless of their performance or inflating expenses. In the past five years, the share of total college costs a student could earn at minimum wage during the school year has dropped from nearly one-half to under one-third.

3. Graduate Teaching Assistants perform a vital mission in instruction at the public universities. Graduate tuition is rising even faster than undergraduate tuition, and less financial aid is available to graduate students. Kansas' graduate programs must remain attractive in comparison to other states, or our programs will suffer.

Proposals: We have several proposals in each of these areas.

State Scholarship Program

1. The State should restore funding for the current Scholarship Program by restoring all Federal matching funds to this program. Last year, for the first time, \$100,000 in federal funds were diverted to the Tuition Grant Program. Returning these funds to the Scholarship program would merely restore it to 1980 levels. We do not oppose the Tuition Grant Program for private colleges, but believe it should not be expanded at the expense of the Scholarship program, and should be funded by state appropriations, as has historically been the case.

2. Eliminate the statutory maximum of \$500 per

award. Let the Board of Regents, which administers the program, decide what the top award should be.

3. Establish a new program to make large awards to top students on a merit basis. This has been proposed by the Regents, because only much higher awards will keep more of the best young scholars in Kansas.

Student Salaries

1. A two-track method of funding student jobs on campus is needed. Currently "increases" in student salaries rarely go to higher wages, but instead fund more positions and hours for departments hiring students. We believe an increase should be earmarked to raise individual student wages, **based on merit and continuity in a position**. A second appropriation to increase positions should also be made.

2. The **total** percentage increase for student salaries should be equal to next year's tuition increase — 10 percent.

Graduate Student Compensation

1. We support raising the fee waiver for graduate teaching assistants from 60 percent to 75 percent.

2. We support the Board of Regents request for an additional increase of \$900,000 for graduate teaching assistant stipends. Kansas GTAs are compensated below those at peer institutions.

3. We will also support increasing GTA compensation through state-funded health insurance benefits.

University Budget Support

Philosophy: Despite the concentration of attention on educational improvement at the elementary and secondary level, Kansas must not ignore the need for educational excellence in higher education; particularly in the areas of technological advancement. Furthermore, the responsibility for the state universities is vested with the state; not at the local or federal level. The Legislature controls the quality of our higher education.

Problems: We have identified two requests in the Regents' budgets for Fiscal Year 1986 of particular concern to students.

1. The library is at the heart of any university's learning program. Students are very much aware of serious financial problems facing their libraries; in fact, at some universities, special fees have been assessed to help operate them. The costs of books and periodicals have risen far faster than inflation rates; we need to make up for lost ground as well as move ahead in advancing the academic and research mission.

2. Computers are part of perhaps the most significant revolution in education today — an information revolution that includes almost every part of society. Across the county, colleges and universities are

expanding their computer programs — some are even requiring all students to have their own personal computers! Students at our universities are already having problems getting access to the limited computer time and space available.

Proposals: We have endorsed the following items in the Board of Regents' budget requests.

1. Library acquisitions: a three-year, \$1.6 million program to bring our university libraries up to the level of peer institutions and national standards. The 1986 request is \$800,000.

2. Computer Literacy: a three-year program to increase the availability of academic computer instruction, with a total cost of \$3.9 million. The 1986 request is \$1.3 million.

Excellence in Education

Philosophy: Last year we witnessed a remarkable upsurge of interest in, and support for, public education. It is important that this commitment does not subside. One of the most important elements of improving education is improving the profession of teaching.

Problem: The Governor, Legislature, Board of Education and Board of Regents all deserve considerable credit for steps to improve teaching; including a start toward more competitive teacher salaries, college admission and pre-certification testing, and an internship program for first-year teachers. However, while these steps may help reduce the number of less qualified teachers, they probably will not attract more of the most talented students into teacher education programs. Although increasing salaries to the national average should be a high priority, even this level is clearly not enough to offer a substantial incentive.

Proposal: As we did last year, we propose a special program to attract students to teaching, particularly in shortage disciplines such as math and science.

A Kansas Teacher Education Honors Program would be aimed at attracting top high school graduates into teaching by offering them forgivable loans that would be cancelled by teaching for four years in Kansas. We recommend offering \$750 a year for the first two years of college, and \$1,500 a year after admission to a College of Education.

This program would be limited to students who demonstrated superior academic achievement, as measured by factors such as class rank, grade point average, and ACT test scores. Positions could be reserved for students specializing in certain areas, as well as for minority or disadvantaged students.

We would note that this concept has been recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, by last year's Special Legislative Committee on Education, and most recently, by consultants of the Academy for Educational Development in a set of recommendations on improving teacher education prepared for the Board of Regents.

The initial cost of such a program would be \$75,000 for every hundred entering Freshmen. When fully implemented, the cost of the program would be \$450,000 annually for every hundred positions.

Alcohol Education and Age Laws

Philosophy: Alcohol abuse, particularly drunk driving, is a deadly problem among young people, as well as society in general. However, history has shown that education that can change attitudes is the most effective way to end alcohol abuse, not the unenforceable tactics of prohibition. Unfortunately, Congress has chosen to mandate prohibition for adults under 21.

ASK remains ideologically opposed to selective prohibition against 18-20-year-olds, and opposes raising the legal drinking age. However, understanding the political realities of this situation, we will not commit our resources to fighting this legislation, but will instead try to minimize the harmful side-effects it will produce.

Problem: Three major problems will result from a higher drinking age.

1. Drinking age legislation ignores the need to mandate, and properly fund, comprehensive alcohol education in schools and driver's education courses.

2. Young people will see a higher drinking age as unfair, especially to those who are already over 18 but under 21; and as a "slap in the face" to the many students who have been involved in a wide range of programs, such as Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD) and ASK's Alcohol Education Project.

3. A higher drinking age could have a negative impact on student employment opportunities because so many students work in restaurants and taverns selling beer. Not only would these jobs be lost if those under 21 could not sell beer — other jobs will be lost when many taverns close or convert to private clubs.

Proposals: We offer these proposals to partially alleviate the negative consequences of a higher age.

1. The two-year-old recommendations of the Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving regarding alcohol education courses in elementary and secondary schools, and in driver's education courses, should be adopted.

2. Any increase in the drinking age should contain a "grandfather clause" to allow young people who have already turned 18 to continue to drink beer legally.

3. To protect student jobs, 18-year-olds should continue to be allowed to sell beer in closed containers, or serve beer in restaurants. Also, because of the probable shift from 18 bars to 21 clubs, 18-year-olds should be allowed to serve and sell alcoholic beverages in private clubs, or restaurants serving liquor by the drink, if the state Constitution is so amended. The age for persons to sell alcohol has nothing to do with drunk driving — which is the only reason given for raising the age.

ASK: Looking To the 1990's

As the Associated Students of Kansas celebrated its tenth anniversary last year, student leaders from around the state were taking a hard look at the future.

Nationally, state student groups began as campus unrest over the Vietnam War and other social concerns was only beginning to ebb. Like ASK, they grew up during the 1970's, when financial aid was expanded to keep pace with inflation and widen educational opportunity. The 70's saw the passage of such laws as Title IX and Section 504 of the Re-habilitation Act.

The other half of the 1980's, on the other hand, have been a time of retrenchment. Aid programs have been cut and tuition increased as both state and federal governments face tremendous fiscal problems, and the role of government in promoting opportunity is being reconsidered.

Student leaders are realizing that there has never been a greater need for a state student association such as ASK. For one thing, most political experts agree that the limitations of the federal government requires a more dynamic and creative state role: that's where the "action" will be. For another, just as in the 1960's students led the fight to restructure university curricula and governance, new perspectives on education give students an opportunity to again push for reform.

Finally, there are a whole host of new challenges facing education. How do we educate for an entirely new, "high-tech" society? How do we re-educate people for these changes? What are the consequences of a very different type of student population?

These are the challenges ASK faces in the next five years. With the support of the student government associations through the proposed five-year funding plan, ASK will have the resources it needs. The record of the last ten years is promising; the possibilities of the coming years are limitless.

Special Projects, 1984-85

The Kansas Foundation for Leadership and Learning.

Last fall, five trustees appointed by the ASK Board of Directors incorporated the Kansas Foundation for Leadership and Learning. This Foundation will be a non-profit corporation for educational, research and student service activities. It was created by the Board to seek tax-deductible grants for projects beyond the scope of ASK's activities. The new foundation will allow student leaders to expand into new areas without exclusive reliance on student government funding. It will also allow a closer relationship with private foundations, corporations and individuals as ASK continues to grow. It will not be a lobbying organization or advocacy group; instead the Foundation will research educational issues, conduct programs to enhance learning by students, and foster leadership among young people.

ASK Alumni Association.

Each year, ASK attracts student leaders from across the state who are interested in government, higher education and public service. Of course, each year many graduate. In order to maintain better communications with these students and former students — many of whom have gone on to careers in politics, business or education — the ASK Board voted to underwrite the establishment of an ASK "alumni association." Former Pittsburg State campus director Angie Wood, now working in the Kansas Secretary of State's office, was selected as the group's first director. The fall semester was spent collecting names of former ASK leaders around the state and nation. The first meeting of the group is scheduled for the February Legislative Assembly, Feb. 10-11 in Topeka.

National Student Coalition for Higher Education.

Working with leaders of the Minnesota State University Student Association (MSUSA), who helped obtain a grant from the College Board, ASK was co-sponsor of conference on national student issues held last October in Minneapolis. The conference drew student leaders from California, Washington, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Michigan, Alabama and New York, along with representatives of Congressional committees, state, and national higher education organizations. The group plans to meet again this Spring in Washington, D.C. as a coalition of state student associations working on tuition and financial aid.

Alcohol Education Project.

As an alternative to raising the drinking age, ASK has long advocated more positive solutions to alcohol abuse. One step has been the creation of organizations to promote responsible drinking on the campus. ASK was the first state student association in the nation to affiliate with BACCHUS, a national organization with "responsible drinking" chapters in every part of the country. Last year, ASK was a leader in setting up BACCHUS chapters at six of the seven member universities, and received grants of over \$6,000 for this work.

This year, ASK again received grant support, and co-sponsored a conference on fighting alcohol abuse and drunk driving that attracted nearly 100 college and high school students.

Minority Student Caucus.

After several minority student leaders expressed concerns about minority representation in the Legislative Assembly last Spring, a minority student caucus was established to work on issues and projects of particular concern to those students. Curtis Pitts of Washburn University was appointed by the Executive Director and Board to coordinate the caucus until it can be formally established.

Planning is underway for a statewide conference on minority student issues, to be held this spring or next fall.

Task Force '84.

One of ASK's most successful projects ever was Task Force '84, a year-long voter registration and education drive. Approximately 12,000 students were registered or re-registered by ASK and other groups on the seven member university campuses. The registration campaign was supplemented by debates and candidate forums on each campus.

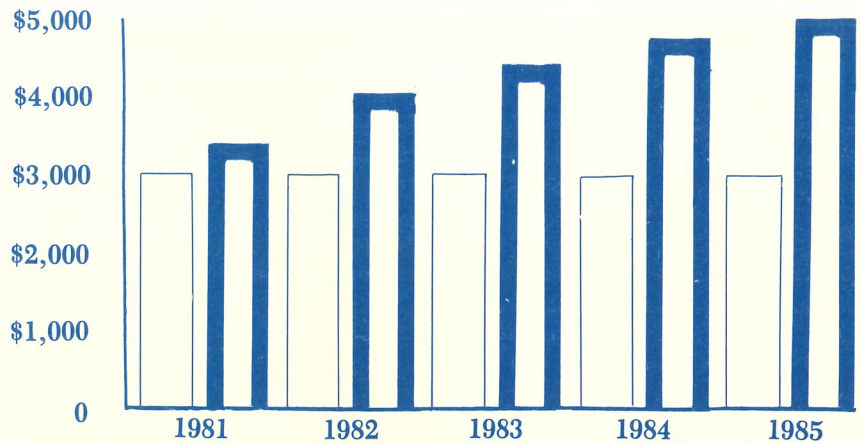
Three Critical Issues in Student Aid

1. Student Wages Are Falling Compared to College Costs

The great majority of student workers on campus are earning only minimum wage, which has not increased in five years. Universities also limit the number of hours a student can work each week. As a result, students cannot increase their earnings to cover higher costs.

Even if a student worked 15 hours a week during school and 40 hours a week during vacation, he or she could only earn about \$3,000 a year. As the chart at right shows, college costs have risen from \$3,400 to \$5,000 during those same five years, increasing the gap between earnings and costs by five times!

College costs outpace minimum wage earnings.



First bar: minimum wage earnings, including vacation.
Second bar: total estimated costs for a full-time, on-campus Kansas resident.

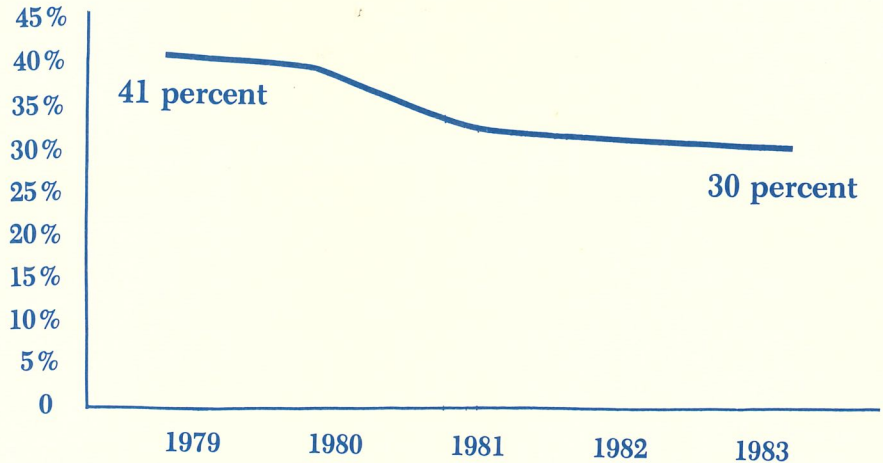
2. Aid to Needy Students Has Lost Purchasing Power

Although Congress has rejected President Reagan's repeated calls for severe cuts in student aid spending, increases in these programs have been very modest and have not kept up with college costs.

An example is the Pell Grant Program, the basic student aid grant for the most needy undergraduates. As the chart at right illustrates, the maximum Pell Grant covered up to 40 percent of average college costs in 1979. By 1983, the percentage had dropped to 30 percent. Other student aid spending was reduced even further.

Pell Grants pay less.

(Maximum Pell Grant as percentage of college costs)



Source: American Council on Education

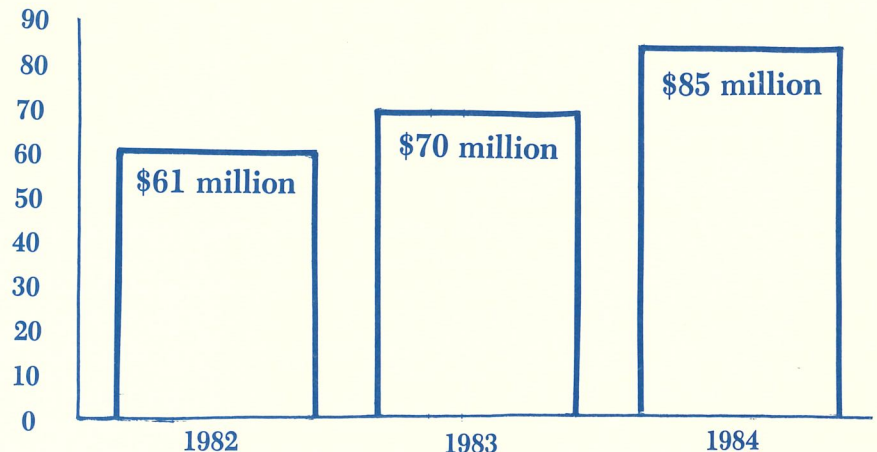
3. Student Loan Borrowing Has Reached Dangerous Levels

Because college costs have risen so rapidly while salaries are frozen and other forms of student aid are declining in real terms, students have been forced to turn more and more to the single federal entitlement for student aid: Guaranteed Student Loans. As the chart shows, total amount of student borrowing has increased sharply over the past five years.

Even borrowing has its limits, however; the maximum GSL is \$2,500, which is only half of expected college costs. But a student who borrows the maximum amount could graduate owing \$10,000 for four years of school.

Student borrowing up 25% in three years.

(In millions of net dollars in student loans)



Source: Higher Education Assistance Foundation

Associated Students of Kansas

The Associated Students of Kansas is a non-partisan educational and advocacy group, representing the student governing associations of the state's public universities.

ASK's policies are determined by the Legislative Assembly, composed of delegates from member schools, each representing 1,000 students. Administrative decisions are made by the Board of Directors, made up of the student body presidents or their designees.

Under ASK's constitution, the association's objectives are to educate students in the political and governmental process, to increase political awareness and participation among college students, to educate the public concerning interests and viewpoints of college students, and to channel student interests into the governmental decision-making process.

ASK does not work for or oppose any candidate for political office.

Along with education and advocacy, ASK also undertakes student and public service projects that relate to ASK issues and benefit from ASK's unique network of campus leadership across the state.

1984-85 Leadership and Staff

Emporia State

Lenny Mullin

Student Body President and Board Member

Joan Kalmar

Campus Director

Fort Hays State

Mark Bannister

Student Body President

Robert Nugent

Board Member

John Allen

Campus Director

University of Kansas

William Easley

Student Body President

Jeff Polack

Board Chairperson

Sandra Binyon

Campus Director

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Chris Graves

Associate Director

Zina Crowder, Kathy Young

Administrative Assistants

Curtis Pitts

Minority Caucus Director

Jana Patterson

Communications Director



ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

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