

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Denise C. Apt at  
Chairperson

3:35 a.m./p.m. on January 22, 1987 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Rep. Charles Laird

Committee staff present:

Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes' Office  
Ben Barrett, Legislative Research  
Carolyn Rampey, Legislative Research  
Thelma Canaday, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Kenneth Rogg, Schools for Quality Education  
Onan Burnett, Topeka Public Schools  
Richard Funk, Kansas Association of School Boards  
Craig Grant, Kansas-National Education Association  
Katherine Dysart, Wichita Public Schools  
Dr. Merle Hill, Kansas Association of Community Colleges  
Jim Yonally, Shawnee Mission Schools  
Mark Tallman, Association of Students of Kansas  
Dr. Ron Brown, Superintendent of Schools, Piper, & Kansas Community Association

Chairman Apt opened the meeting by announcing we would hear from organizations wishing to have bills introduced by Education Committee. She explained to the new members that the fact they voted to introduce a bill did not mean they were required to vote for the bill later on.

Kenneth Rogg of Schools for Quality Education requested a bill defining legislative intent regarding the interlocal coop mandate passed earlier (Attachment I).

Representative Bill Reardon made a motion to introduce the bill, seconded by Representative Marvin Smith. Motion carried.

Onan Burnett, Topeka USD 501, asked for a bill to set up specifics for any break-up or withdrawal from the interlocal coop (Attachment II).

A motion by Representative Gary Blumenthal and seconded by Rick Bowden that the bill be considered was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Richard Funk, KASB, requested legislation regarding a pooling arrangement for workers compensation, judgments, etc. (Attachment III). He further requested a standardized date be set for all school employees covered by the statute referring to non-renewal dates and asked the date be made April 15 - May 1. (Attachment IV)

Representative Marvin Smith moved that these bills be introduced; Representative Joan Pottorff seconded the motion. The motion was adopted.

Craig Grant, K-NEA, asked that the wording on KSA 72-5438 be clarified in defining an impartial person. (Attachment V)

Representative Kerry Patrick made a motion to introduce the bill. Seconded by Representative Gene Amos. Motion carried.

Katherine Dysart, Wichita USD 259, spoke concerning the characteristics of the Wichita Schools not shared by other schools in the state and presented a packet to the committee members containing their legislative goals.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

room 519-S, Statehouse, at 3:35 ~~am~~/p.m. on January 22, 1987.

Dr. Merle Hill, KACC, asked for legislation creating a separate board control for community colleges and also a bill to eliminate the restriction on paying outdistrict tuition on regular academic courses beyond 64-72 limit. (Attachment VI)

A motion to introduce these bills was made by Representative Anthony Hensley and seconded by Representative Jesse Harder. Motion carried.

Jim Yonally, Shawnee Mission Schools, requested a committee bill allowing school districts to continue using the law enforcement academy at Hutchinson for training security people.

Representative Jesse Harder moved and Representative Gene Amos seconded that this bill be introduced. Motion carried.

Mark Tallman, ASK, asked for legislation to establish an advisory committee to compile information on the educational programs and services Kansas colleges offer and make it available through one source. (Attachment VII)

Representative Gary Blumenthal made a motion to introduce this bill. Seconded by Representative James Lowther. Motion carried.

Dr. Ron Brown, representing Kansas Community Education Association, asked that KSA 72-4523 be revised to include Community Education under Adult Education. No additional revenues would be required.

Representative Bill Reardon moved that this bill be introduced. Representative Anthony Hensley seconded the motion. The motion was adopted.

At this time Chairman Apt called on Vice Chairman Don Crumbaker to present the proposals received from the State Board of Education. (Attachment VIII) Vice Chairman Crumbaker designated the ones the House Education Committee could be carrying and offered a motion to introduce these bills at the request of the State Board of Education. The motion was seconded by Representative R. D. Miller. Representative James Lowther called for a division of the question as he wished to be recorded voting NO on one of the requests. Each proposal was voted on separately and carried unanimously except the one on community colleges on which Representative Lowther voted NO.

Helen Stephens introduced herself and Jacque Oakes as representatives of the Kansas City Kansas Public Schools and said they would be visiting with each committee member at a later time regarding the legislative goals of the Kansas City schools.

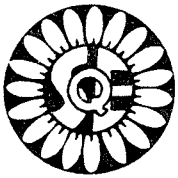
The Chairman requested the members of the committee to see her or Representative Crumbaker before introducing individual bills before the committee.

After announcing the agenda for the next meeting on Monday, January 26, 1987, in Room 519-S the meeting was adjourned at 4:33 p.m.

CORRECTION ON WORDING IN PARAGRAPH 9:

Each proposal was voted on separately and carried. Representative Lowther asked to be recorded as voting NO on the community college aid bill.





# Schools for Quality Education

## PURPOSE ---

To Pursue the quality of excellence in education.

To Give identity, voice and exposure to the peculiar quality of Rural Schools.

To Enhance the quality of life unique in the rural community.

Request for Committee Bill

Submitted to

House Education Committee

January 22, 1987

by

Ken Rogg, Legislative Representative

Schools for Quality Education

ATTACHMENT I  
HOUSE EDUCATION 1-22-87

"Rural is Quality"

While a number of cooperative programs providing expanded educational opportunities to Kansas students were in existence by the early 1970's, the special education mandate was the catalyst causing dramatic growth and expansion of this effort. An experimental program in vocational education in Northwest Kansas had proven the value of a broader student base to administrators and boards of education. It was the creation of the 12 county, 25 district Northwest Kansas Educational Cooperative that demonstrated the disadvantage of larger size. As the program expanded to meet additional mandates as well as vocational, media and related services, record keeping, contracting and liability of staff, application, receipt and disbursement of state and federal funds became too great for even the largest districts to assume under the sponsoring district cooperative. Due to the above and other administrative difficulties caused us to seek legislative remedy by 1974. It was our intent that a separate legal entity be formed with all the powers of a unified school district except the ability to tax. It was our further intent that this separate entity would be ongoing even though the subscribing members change. To protect the integrity of individual member districts, provision was made for a maximum and minimum contract duration and for distribution of assets in the event of a total abandonment of the interlocal agreement.

A recent district court decision has held, however, that at the end of the original term of agreement a total termination occurs as one contract expires and another begins and has ordered a division of assets to those districts not continuing the agreement.

This was not the intent of those who worked for the interlocal legislation nor do we believe it was the intent of the Legislature.

We, therefore, request a Committee bill to clarify the intent and offer the following suggested language:

A partial termination of the agreement creating the separate legal entity shall occur if one or more members of the separate legal entity shall withdraw from said legal entity pursuant to the terms of the interlocal agreement prior to the expiration date of the interlocal agreement creating the separate legal entity. A complete termination of the agreement creating the separate legal entity shall occur if no successor interlocal agreement is entered into pursuant to K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 12-2904 et seq. and K.S.A. 72-8230 by at least one-half of the members of the legal entity created by the expiring interlocal agreement.

Only upon the total termination of an interlocal agreement will the property of the legal entity created by said agreement be distributed to the members of the legal entity at the time the agreement is totally terminated. Said distribution will be made pursuant to the terms and conditions of said interlocal agreement.

Companion legislation relating to some guideline for withdrawal from a Coop or interlocal agreement will be requested by others. We suggest that identical language be included in this draft with regard to mandated programs.



January 22, 1987

MADAM CHAIRMAN - MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am Onan Burnett, representing USD 501 and the Kansas Association of Special Education Administrators. I recommend for your consideration the introduction of a bill that would require Special Education Interlocals and Cooperatives to appear before the State Board of Education for a hearing to determine if there is a cause for the breakup or withdrawal from the above entities.

The rationale for requesting this type of legislation is that there has been withdrawal from the Cooperatives and Interlocals which has caused a significant increase in Special Education units to be added and therefore reduces the amount of categorical aid for districts who are at full compliance.

ATTACHMENT II  
HOUSE EDUCATION 1-22-87

K.S.A. 72-8418 The board of education of any school district, the board of trustees of any community college or the board of control of any vocational technical school may, by resolution, enter self-funded pooling arrangements or agreements to share and pay expenditures for: workers' compensation, judgments, settlements, defense costs, and other direct or indirect expenses incurred as a result of retaining risks associated with the management of same.

Any pooling arrangement or other agreement authorized shall not be construed to be an insurance company or to be otherwise subject to the laws of this state regulating insurance or insurance companies.

Any governing body as defined hereunder may contract for the administration of any such pool or other agreement.



	Non-Renewal Dates	Evaluation* (K.S.A. 72-9003) (K.S.A. 72-5453)	Reasons For Non-Renewal (K.S.A. 72-5445)	Due Process Hearing	Termination
<b>ADMINISTRATORS</b>					
<b>Superintendent</b>	(K.S.A. 72-5411)				
Years employed in district:	April 10 - May 10				
1 .....		Twice per year by 60th school day	Do not have to be given to Superintendents.	No  For non-renewal	Reasons and hearing before the Board of Education.
2 .....		Twice per year by 60th school day			
3 .....		At least once per year by Feb. 15			
4 .....		At least once per year by Feb. 15			
5± .....		At least once every 3 years			
<b>Other Administrators</b>					
Years employed in district:					
1 .....		Twice per year by 60th school day	No	No	
probationary 2 .....	(K.S.A. 72-5411) April 10 - May 10	Twice per year by 60th school day	No	No	
non- 3 .....		At least once per year by Feb. 15	Yes, a meeting (not a hearing) if requested — in Executive Session	Yes, a meeting (not a hearing) if requested — in Executive Session	
probationary 4 .....	(K.S.A. 72-5452) April 15 - May 1	At least once per year by Feb. 15			
5+ .....		At least once every 3 years			
<b>TEACHERS</b>					
Years employed in district:	(K.S.A. 72-5411 & 72-5437) April 10 - May 10	(K.S.A. 72-9001) et seq.	(K.S.A. 72-5436) et seq.		
non-tenured 1 .....		Twice per year by 60th school day	No	No*	<b>Non-tenured</b>
2 .....		Twice per year by 60th school day	No	No*	Reasons and hearing before the Board of Education
3 .....		At least once per year by Feb. 15	No	No*	
*tenured 4 .....		At least once per year by Feb. 15	Yes	Yes	<b>Tenured</b>
5+ .....		At least once every 3 years	Yes	Yes	Reasons and hearing under statute K.S.A. 72-5436 et seq.
Note: *Once a teacher has attained tenure by virtue of having worked in a district 2 years (for teachers prior to 1984) or 3 years (for newly certified teachers after 1984) — then that teacher only has to work in a district 2 years to attain tenure.		*The employee has up to 2 weeks to respond to evaluation. Documents and responses in personnel file for not less than 3 years from date of each evaluation.		(K.S.A. 72-5436) et seq. *Unless teacher alleges violation of constitutional right	

72-5438. Notice of termination or nonrenewal, contents; request for hearing; hearing committee members, designation, appointment, list, qualifications. Whenever a teacher is given written notice of intention by a board to not renew or to terminate the contract of the teacher as provided in K.S.A. 72-5437, and amendments thereto, the written notice of the proposed nonrenewal or termination shall include (1) a statement of the reasons for the proposed nonrenewal or termination, and (2) a statement that the teacher may have the matter heard by a hearing committee upon written request filed with the clerk of the board of education or the board of control or the secretary of the board of trustees within 15 days from the date of such notice of nonrenewal or termination. The written request of the teacher to be heard shall include therein a designation of one hearing committee member. Upon the filing of any such request, the board shall designate, within 15 days thereafter, one hearing committee member. The two hearing committee members shall designate a third hearing committee member who shall be the chairperson and who shall in all cases be a resident of the state of Kansas. In the event that the two hearing committee members are unable to agree upon a third hearing committee member within five days after the designation of the second hearing committee member, a district judge of the home county of the school district, area vocational-technical school or community college shall appoint, upon application of the teacher or either of the first two hearing committee members, the third hearing committee member. Such appointment may be made by the district judge from a list, which shall be compiled and maintained by the commissioner of education, of impartial persons who are representative of the public and who are qualified to serve as hearing committee members. *Such impartial persons shall not be an employee of a school district or a teachers' organization and shall not have served as a designated hearing committee member for either a board or a teacher in a previous hearing.*

ATTACHMENT V

HOUSE EDUCATION 1-22-87

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## A SEPARATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES

In October, 1986, after a year-long study of community college governance and funding, the State Board of Education's Community College Funding Task Force recommended the **creation of a separate, appointed board of control for the community colleges.** This is essentially the same recommendation made by five other commissions between 1972 and 1978. In addition, consultants to both the Business and Training and the Higher Education Task Forces of the Legislative Economic Development Commission have recommended that the control and supervision of the community colleges be moved from the State Board of Education to a separate, independent board.

The community colleges value their long and productive association with the State Board of Education but believe their comprehensive programs can better serve the needs of the state, especially in the area of economic development, if their governing board is responsible solely for this level of postsecondary education. As the community colleges move to become the front-line offense in the state's economic development efforts, a separate board of control for this dynamic sector of postsecondary education will ensure better representation before the Legislature and throughout the entire state.

## FUNDING FOR A STATE SYSTEM OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

A legislative initiative of the State Board of Education, as recommended by the Community College Funding Task Force, is to provide additional state support for the community colleges and create a unified state system with adequate funding to meet

the needs of the citizens of Kansas. Currently, the community colleges receive more than 53 percent of their operating revenues from the local districts, approximately 25 percent from the state and 13 percent from students. To provide equal postsecondary educational opportunity and equal access to all citizens of Kansas, the **State Board of Education is requesting that this funding-mix be changed gradually, with a goal of 60 percent of operating revenues from the state, 25 percent from local taxing districts and 15 percent from student tuition.**

The state's universities receive more than 70 percent of their operating revenues from the state, and the vocational schools are funded at 85 percent of the cost of educating postsecondary students. The proposed funding level of state support for the Kansas community colleges more closely approximates the levels of support of other postsecondary educational institutions than the level currently being provided.

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## ELIMINATION OF THE OVER-64/72-HOUR RESTRICTION FOR ACADEMIC COURSES

The Kansas Association of Community Colleges requests the **elimination of the restriction on paying out-district tuition and state out-district aid for "regular" academic courses, i.e., non-vocational courses, beyond 64/72 hours of credit.** Effective July 1, 1988, community colleges will receive out-district tuition and state out-district aid for **vocationally-approved** credit courses above 64 hours of credit (72 for terminal nursing programs and pre-engineering).

The largest enrollment growth segment at community colleges is comprised of adults

who have earned two or more years of academic credit at the collegiate level, many with an earned bachelor's degree. They are not enrolling as "professional students" but to acquire new skills or to retrain for jobs by upgrading their skills. Although most of their courses are in vocational disciplines, they may also be required to enroll in non-vocational courses to successfully complete new degree requirements. Since the colleges do not receive out-district tuition and state out-district aid for these students, the citizens of one taxing district are forced to support students who cross a county line to further their education. Kansas is the only state with such a restriction.

Hold

## CUSTOMIZED TRAINING TO ASSIST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

"The community colleges should have primary responsibility for providing postsecondary vocational education and business training," reports the consultant to the Business and Training Task Force of the Legislative Economic Development Commission. He recommends **making customized business training a priority for the community colleges and creating a customized training fund** to provide technical assistance for those colleges establishing a specific custom business training program, partial reimbursement of start-up costs for new programs, and partial reimbursement of costs for training programs which promote economic development.

Currently, community colleges are reimbursed only for courses of instruction offered for credit. They receive no reimbursement for any portion of costs for customized training. What business and industry need today is customized, short-term training to put Kansans back to work, to improve their

skills and to retrain those who are the victims of structural unemployment.

#### **INCREASED FUNDING FOR REMEDIAL INSTRUCTION**

An increasing number of underprepared students are involved in higher education today. As pressures to enhance educational standards continue, the need for remediation at all levels of instruction is expected to increase, not decrease. Although the state's universities do offer limited remedial instruction, the primary emphasis on such education will probably continue to be at the community college level. It is to the community colleges that the structurally unemployed, the underemployed, the handicapped and the educationally disadvantaged turn for assistance. Whether reading, writing and mathematical skills are unused, forgotten or were never acquired is not important; what is important is for the community colleges to provide, renew or upgrade these basic skills to permit all Kansans to have their rightful place in society and to become productive citizens.

It is not only more difficult to teach remedial/developmental courses than it is to teach regular-paced courses of instruction, it is also more expensive. Since most remedial instruction is for those interested in securing employment upon the completion of their community college careers, it, too, is vocational in nature. **Funding remedial/developmental courses at 1-1/2 times the base rate will more closely approach the true cost of instruction.**

#### **A COMMUNITY COLLEGE ADVANCEMENT FUND**

The percentage of statewide operating revenues which the Kansas community colleges receive from the state has decreased from 32

percent in 1980-81 to less than 25 percent today. At the same time, local district taxes to support the state's community colleges have increased by more than 75 percent. A program to **provide matching state grants for funds raised by the community colleges from the private sector** will be an incentive for the colleges to increase their fund-raising efforts and for prospective donors to contribute of their resources. Prospective donors are more likely to contribute if they know that their contributions are going to be matched by another source. A similar program in Florida, now four years old, has resulted in significantly increased contributions to the community colleges involved in the program.

#### **A COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMER HONORS PROGRAM**

Many talented high school graduates either leave the state to attend college or decide not to attend college at all. Whether the "brain-drain" is to another state or within Kansas, Kansas loses.

Early identification of talented high school students and their involvement in a **summer honors program at a community college**, with emphasis not only on cutting-edge education but also on future employment opportunities in Kansas to face Kansas challenges can lead to greater retention of talented graduates within the state and greater college enrollment of those with high potential who currently do not attend college at all.

# Legislative Program



**Kansas  
Legislature  
1987**

**KACC Executive Office  
820 S.E. Quincy - Suite 512  
Topeka, KS 66612  
913-357-5156**

ATTACHMENT VI  
HOUSE EDUCATION 1-22-87



# ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

*The Student Governments of the State Universities*

Suite 608 • Capitol Towers • 400 S.W. 8th St. • Topeka, Ks. 66603 • (913) 354-1394

Christine A. Graves  
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Mark E. Tallman  
Director of Legislative Affairs  
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**MEMBERS:**

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Student Government Association  
Fort Hays State University  
Memorial Union  
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Student Government Association  
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Student Union  
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Burge Union  
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Student Government Association  
The Wichita State University  
Campus Activities Center  
Wichita, Kansas 67208  
316-689-3480

BILL REQUEST

FROM: ASK  
TO: House Education Committee  
DATE: January 22, 1987

RE: College Information Fund and Advisory Committee

1. Establish within the Board of Regents office budget a fund to finance publications and projects that would distribute information to current and potential Kansas college students on the educational programs and services these colleges offer, and on career options stemming from these programs.
2. This fund could receive state appropriations from the general fund; fees collected for this purpose; and other grants or contributions from public or private agencies, organizations and corporations.
3. Establish a college information advisory committee to recommend sources of revenue for the fund and to recommend expenditures from the fund for various projects.
  - a. The advisory committee should be composed of representatives from the state board of education, the state board of regents, the community colleges and private colleges.
  - b. There should be  student representatives of equal number corresponding to each sector of education represented (including high schools).
  - c. Three positions should be available for representatives of the state organizations for counselors and financial aid administrators, and Kansas Careers.
4. The advisory committee may recommend awarding grants or contracts to other organizations or agencies to actually execute the projects.

ATTACHMENT VII

HOUSE EDUCATION 1-22-87



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Wichita, Kansas 67208  
316-689-3480

## PROPOSAL FOR A COLLEGE INFORMATION PROGRAM

Kansas needs to provide its current and prospective post-secondary/higher education students more information on their education and career options, expectations and assistance programs.

It also needs a way to pay for such efforts. We suggest establishing a fund to finance informational publications and programs.

This program would have these objectives:

1. Provide materials directly to students, which could be taken home and shared with the family. Such information could and should be integrated into good counseling programs, and supplement weaker ones.
2. Address the remedial education problem by making students more aware of steps they should take to prepare for college, and of institutional standards and expectations.
3. Address the retention problem by helping students make better choices in the first place, based on objective information about an institution's advising and retention programs, special services and student body profile.
4. Address the transfer problem by compiling data on course equivalency, "2+2" programs, joint and cooperative programs, and advice to assist transferring students.
5. Address the "brain drain" problem by showcasing quality programs in Kansas schools that many students may not be aware of; by presenting information on career opportunities in Kansas; and by direct statements that Kansas wants to keep its best scholars.

Some proposals that have been suggested to achieve these objectives (and cost estimates if available):

1. Post-Secondary Education Options Guide. A high priority of ASK, it would try to present "Everything you wanted to know about Kansas post-secondary education, but didn't know where to find out." Target audience: high school juniors and other prospective post-secondary students. Last session, funding was approved by the Senate, but not the House. (Estimated cost: \$25,000.)

(more)

2. Guide to Regents' Recommended College Prep Curriculum. Target audience: eighth-graders and/or their parents, school boards, counselors, etc. It would present advice on preparing for college. (Requested by the Board in its FY88 budget at \$56,000.)
3. Guide to Kansas Career Opportunities. Kansas Career, Inc., has already developed a fine version of this kind of publication. Unfortunately, their budget constraints will limit its distribution. Additional funding could put it in the hands of every many more students.
4. Course Transfer Guide. A reference guide showing which courses transfer from community colleges to four-year institutions, and other information for transferring students.

#### How Such a Program Could Be Funded

1. Establish a \$1 fee for each entering first-time freshman at educational institutions that would be included in the program.
2. Each participating institution would match the fees it collects on a dollar-for-dollar basis.
3. The Legislature would appropriate an amount equal to the fees collected. The fund would be financed one-third by students, one-third by institutions, and one-third by the state general fund.
4. There are approximately 25,000 first-time freshmen total at Kansas two- and four-year institutions (private colleges included), which would generate a total budget of \$75,000. Adding AVTS and proprietary schools would increase the total.

RECOMMENDATIONS	DESCRIPTION	FY 1988 ESTIMATED COST	
H APPOINTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADVOCATES	The State Board of Education recommends that local school districts be authorized to appoint educational advocates from a state-approved list if parents' guardians are unknown or not available to represent such students. Current law requires SRS to make such appointments.		NONE
AVTS AID	The State Board of Education recommends that area vocational-technical schools receive an increase of 6.59 percent in categorical aid for normal growth and loss of federal vocational aid for existing programs.	\$	470,000
H BILINGUAL EDUCATION	The State Board of Education recommends that the Bilingual Education Act be amended by striking language "to reduce education deficiencies of such pupils" and inserting "to improve the English proficiency of these students to allow them to effectively participate in the educational programs offered by a school district."		NONE
H BILINGUAL EDUCATION	The State Board of Education recommends that the Bilingual Education Act be amended to permit the State Board to determine qualification of instructors including paraprofessionals.		NONE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	The State Board of Education recommends that the Legislature appropriate State funds for the following purposes: (1) encouraging new industry to locate in Kansas, (2) providing education and training for prospective employees for new or expanding industries, and (3) updating skills of persons presently in the work force.	\$	250,000
H COMMUNITY COLLEGE FUNDING	The State Board of Education recommends that the Legislature increase state aid to community colleges to 60 percent of operating cost phased in over the next five years. It is the State Board's recommendation, following a task force study, that 60 percent of the operating budget be derived from the state, 25 percent from local taxing authority, and 15 percent from student tuition.	FY 1988 FY 1989 FY 1990 FY 1991 FY 1992	\$ 9,011,218 \$ 11,813,000 \$ 12,701,500 \$ 13,640,700 \$ 14,605,415
DUE PROCESS FOR TEACHERS EMPLOYED AT KSSVH AND KSSD	The State Board of Education recommends that certified teachers employed at the Kansas State School for the Deaf and Kansas State School for the Visually Handicapped be granted the same due process procedures currently granted unified school district teachers.		NONE
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED	The State Board of Education recommends including the enrollment of three-year-old handicapped children receiving special education services in the School District Equalization Act. This will be the first step in complying with P.L. 99-457 which provides that all students three years of age or older must have access to special education services by July 1, 1990, or the state will forfeit all federal funds for students three to five years of age.	\$	1,000,000
IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHER SALARIES (School District Equalization Act)	The State Board of Education recommends that the state authorize an overall general fund budget increase of 4.3 percent based upon budget limitations of 2-3.5 percent, resulting in an estimated overall teacher salary increase. It is desirable to raise the teacher salary percentage higher; but, due to the state's economic condition, the State Board feels it is not possible at this time. This proposal would require an increase in property tax of \$32,000,000.	General State Aid Income Tax Rebate	\$ 25,000,000 \$ 3,000,000
REMEDIAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE ILLITERACY AND DROPOUTS	The State Board of Education recommends authorization of a special incentive funding program to encourage school districts to develop and implement programs which will reduce illiteracy and dropouts.	\$	1,000,000
SPECIAL EDUCATION FUNDING	The State Board of Education recommends authorization of categorical aid to districts for approved occupational and physical therapy services which are provided through contractual arrangements.	\$	228,000
STATE SPECIAL EDUCATION AT 95 PERCENT OF EXCESS COST	The State Board of Education recommends that the State fund special education at 95 percent of excess cost.	\$	15,367,583
TEACHER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM	The State Board of Education recommends that the 1987 Legislature fund the third year of the teacher internship program. Phase I of the program was funded in FY 1986 (\$65,000) and Phase II in FY 1987 (\$241,510). Phase III for FY 1988 will require an additional \$63,541 above the current level.	\$	63,541
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY CREDIT HOUR STATE AID	The State Board of Education recommends that credit hour state aid for Washburn University be increased by \$1.00 per credit hour. The State Board is committed to the improvement of teacher salaries but believes the state is unable to finance a greater amount due to economic conditions.	\$	140,000
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OUT-DISTRICT STATE AID AND OUT-DISTRICT TUITION	The State Board of Education recommends that out-district state aid and out-district tuition for Washburn University be increased by \$1.00 per credit hour.	\$	31,000
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY STATE AID FOR VOCATIONALLY APPROVED COURSES	The State Board of Education recommends that all approved first and second-year vocational programs be financed at the rate of 1.5 times the undergraduate credit hour aid similar to community colleges.	\$	130,000
INCREASE FUNDING FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>POSITION STATEMENT</b></p> The State Board of Education supports the concept of increasing the entitlement of every limited English proficient student from \$150 to \$200 when State funds become available.	\$	229,000



## 1987 KANSAS SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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Senator Alicia Salisbury  
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