

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONThe meeting was called to order by Vice Chairman Don Crumbaker at
Chairperson3:35 ~~am~~/p.m. on February 4, 1987 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Chairman Denise Apt and Representative George Dean who were excused

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:

Dr. Merle Hill, Kansas Association of Community Colleges
Connie Hubbell, State Board of Education, Legislative Committee Chairman
Richard Funk, Kansas Association of School Boards
Barbara Huff, Families Together
Lila Paslay, Association for Retarded Citizens of Kansas, Inc.
Yo Bestgen, Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities
Craig Grant, Kansas National Education Association
Dr. Lowell Alexander, Director of Special Education, Kansas City Schools, USD 500
Dr. Bill Beckley, Director of Elementary Education, Kansas City Schools, USD 500
Gerald Henderson, Exec. Dir. United School Administrators
Jim Copple, Wichita Federation of Teachers
Katharine Dysart, Wichita Schools USD 259
David Stevens, Parent, Hearing Impaired Support GroupThe meeting was called to order by Vice Chairman Don Crumbaker who directed attention to HB 2074, concerning vocational education; affecting the determination of financial aid for the provision of vocational education programs by community colleges.Dr. Merle Hill, KACC, spoke in support of HB 2074, stating the 5-year phase-in of increased vocational funding outlined in the bill is a needed assist to strengthening vocational education in the state. (Attachment I)Connie Hubbell, KSBE, urged support of HB 2074 to increase funding for approved vocational education programs offered at Kansas community colleges. (Attachment II)

Representative David Miller requested staff to provide background information on the history of credit hour aid to community colleges.

The hearings on HB 2074 were concluded.The chair requested Representative Bill Reardon to introduce HB 2053, concerning the school district equalization act. Representative Reardon related how his interest in the bill evolved and then asked Ben Barrett to give a brief background on the bill.Richard Funk, KASB, spoke in favor of HB 2053 as it provides compliance with P.C. 99-457. (Attachment III) He gave information showing the enrollment trends of Kansas. (Attachment IV)Barbara Huff, Families Together, emphasized the benefits to the child that would come from the passage of HB 2053. (Attachment V)Lila Paslay, ARC, expressed support for HB 2053 saying this bill will provide an incentive for school districts to provide appropriate services to three year old children with handicaps. (Attachment VI)Yo Bestgen, Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities, spoke in favor of HB 2053. (Attachment VII)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

room 519-S, Statehouse, at 3:35 ~~am~~/p.m. on February 4, 1987

Craig Grant, K-NEA, spoke in favor of HB 2053 saying that in the long run the state would save money and students would be benefited. (Attachment VIII)

Dr. Lowell Alexander, Director of Special Education in USD #500; added his support of HB 2053 stating that early intervention for special education of children with special needs is not only cost effective but educationally sound.

Dr. Bill Beckley, Director of Elementary Education in USD #500, added his support to the statements made by Dr. Alexander and said early intervention would prevent cumulative deficits in the special needs child.

Gerald Henderson, USA, urged the committee to report HB 2053 favorably for passage. (Attachment IX)

Jim Copple, Wichita Federation of Teachers, favors HB 2053 and stated when early intervention occurs the parents are benefited also. (Attachment X)

Connie Hubbell, KSBE, spoke in favor of HB 2053 (Attachment XI) and drew attention to the recent passage of P.L. 99-457 which provides that all students three years of age and older must have access to special education services by July 1, 1990.

Katharine Dysart, Wichita Schools, USD #259, supports HB 2053 and asked that the individual child's needs be considered when funding is discussed.

David Stevens, a parent of a handicapped child, added his support of HB 2053 stating his belief the earlier a child with special needs can be helped the sooner that child can be mainstreamed into a regular classroom.

Following a period of questions and answers hearings on HB 2053 were declared closed.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:47 by the vice chairman. The next meeting will be February 5, 1987 at 3:30 in Room 313-S in conjunction with the Economic Development Committee.

DATE February 4, 1987

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
David H. Stevens	Hearing impaired support group	913 2340308 2510 PLASS TOPEKA 66611
Joe Canale	WFT	Wichita
Craig Grant	H-NFA	Topeka
S. Grant	KSDE	Topeka
Luit Padon	KSDE	Topeka
Judy Moore	Coordinating Council for Early Childhood Services Topeka	
Ann Ailsbury	KDHE	Topeka
Liz Paslay	ARC/Kansas	Topeka
DALE E. BROOKS	CENTRAL KS AVTS	NEWTON KS
Howard Obendorf	Wygondat coor	Kansas City, Kan
Ray Petty	KACEH /DIR	Topeka
Jo Bergens	KARF	Topeka
Richard Funk	KASB	Topeka
Joe	KNEA	Topeka
Theresa	KNEA	Topeka
Bella Highfill Scott	USA	Topeka
Barbara Huff	Families Together	1621 SW 32 nd Topeka
Sally Streff	Associated Press	Topeka
Ann C. Dymuth	USD 50 (H)	Topeka
Gerold Anderson	USA	Topeka
Merle Hill	KACC	"
Jim Yonally	USD # 512	Shawnee Mission
Patricia	United Cerebral Palsy	Wichita
Betsy Harlan	Parent of Handicapped Child	Box 179 Wakarusa 66546



KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

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

W. Merle Hill
Executive Director

To: House Committee on Education

From: Merle Hill, Executive Director
Kansas Association of Community Colleges

Date: February 4, 1987

Subj: House Bill #2074, an act concerning vocational education; affecting the determination of financial aid for the provision of vocational education programs by the community colleges; amending K.S.A. 71-602 and repealing the existing section.

Madam Chairman, members of the Committee! I am Merle Hill, executive director of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges.

Thank you for giving the Association the opportunity to appear before you to discuss House Bill #2074. The Kansas Association of Community Colleges supports the intent of this bill to increase the credit hour aid funding multiple for vocationally-approved courses from 1.5 times the base to 2 times the base over a 5-year period.

Between the 1982-83 academic year and 1985-86, full-time-equivalent vocational enrollment at the 19 Kansas community colleges **increased by more than 7 percent**, from 14,292 to 15,300. This was an increase of 15,115.5 credit hours in vocational education. And, for the first half of this academic year, vocational enrollment is up another 2 percent.

This trend is expected to continue as the community colleges gear up to provide more vocationally-approved courses of instruction and expand their efforts to serve business and industry with such training and play an even stronger role in economic development. In 1985-86, for example, the Kansas community colleges served more than 450 businesses and provided instructional training courses for some 22,000 employees. Look for these figures to increase markedly in the next few years.

As might be expected, instructional and equipment costs for vocational training are higher than for most regular academic courses. The higher

House Committee on Education

Re: HB 2074

February 4, 1987

Page 2

instructional/equipment cost was the rationale for the 1.5 multiple for paying vocational credit hour state aid. As state aid to community colleges has decreased from 33 percent of statewide operating revenues to less than 25 percent in the last six years, it has become more difficult for the community colleges to fund adequately the spiraling costs of state-of-the-art vocational training equipment and the higher costs of instruction. The 5-year phase-in of increased vocational funding outlined in House Bill #2074 is a needed assist to strengthening vocational education in the state; and it will be an incentive to the community colleges to put even stronger emphasis on this increasingly important segment of their curricular offerings.

The Kansas Association of Community Colleges respectfully requests that you report House Bill #2074 favorably for passage. Thank you!

MH:am

Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612-1103

Mildred McMillon
District 1

Connie Hubbell
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Paul D. Adams
District 3

February 4, 1987

Marion (Mick) Stevens
District 10

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education

SUBJECT: 1987 House Bill 2074

My name is Connie Hubbell, Chairman of the State Board of Education Legislative Committee. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee on behalf of the State Board.

The State Board of Education does support the increased funding for community colleges and believes the current system could be improved as recommended by the Legislative Commission on Economic Development.

House Bill 2074 would have the effect of increasing the funding for approved vocational education programs offered at Kansas community colleges. The weighting factor currently used for approved vocational courses is 1.5. Under House Bill 2074 the funding would increase to 1.6 during fiscal year 1988 and continue to increase by one-tenth each year thereafter until a weighting factor of 2.0 is provided.

Any community college currently operating an area vocational-technical school is entitled to 2.0 weighting. It is the State Board's recommendation that this weighting be made available to all community colleges.

Attachment II
House Education 2/4/87

KANSAS
ASSOCIATION



OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS



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

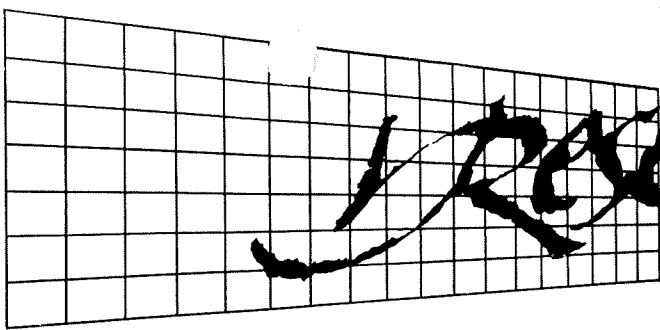
TESTIMONY ON H.B. 2053

by

Richard Funk, Assistant Executive Director
Kansas Association of School Boards

February 4, 1987

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the opportunity to testify today on behalf of the 302 members of the Kansas Association of School Boards. KASB supports the provisions in H.B. 2053 which lowers the age of preschool-aged exceptional children from 4 years to 3 years. We understand that this change represents a compliance with P.C. 99-457.



Research

BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS

February 1987

Number 3

K-12 ENROLLMENT TRENDS FOR THE STATE OF KANSAS

Jim Hays, KASB Research Director

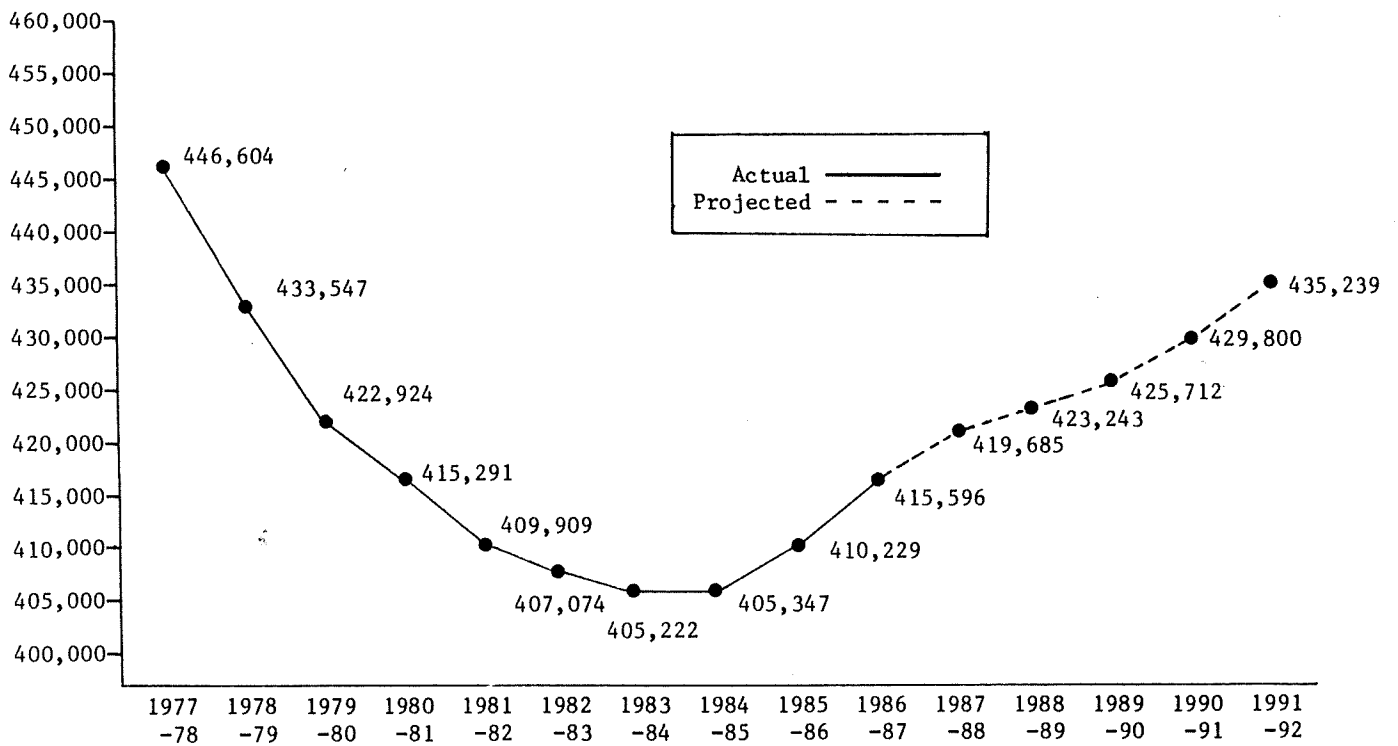


FIGURE 1

ANNUAL HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENT
KANSAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1977-78 through 1991-92

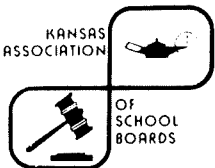
PROJECTION METHOD: The five years of projected enrollments shown on Figure 1 are the result of an analysis of resident live birth information and actual public school enrollments. KASB uses a computer program to develop the relationship of actual resident live births in Kansas to first grade enrollments seven years later. Monthly data for each calendar year is necessary so that "school year" (September through August) birth information can be used. This same computer program analyzes the relationship between enrollments from grade-to-grade for several years -- how many first graders become second graders the next year, how many second graders then become third graders, and so on. -- and assumes that this historical retention pattern for each grade (1-12) will continue into the future.

This method has a high degree of accuracy, so long as net-migration (students leaving Kansas and students moving to Kansas) of the population remains constant and no other significant forces affect enrollments in the public schools. For example, the January 1985 report predicted total K-12 enrollment to be 410,358 in the 1985-86 school year. Actual enrollment was 410,229, only 129 pupils (.03 of 1%) less than that figure. The January 1986 report predicted total enrollment for 1986-87 of 415,621. Actual enrollment was 415,596, only 25 pupils (.006 of 1%) less.

CONCLUSIONS: Kansas public school enrollment had its most recent year of decline in 1983-84. Since that time, rising birth totals throughout the late 1970's have resulted in higher public school enrollments in grades K-4 in each successive year. Grades 6-9 have slightly declined since 1983-84 and the high school grades have remained fairly constant. These changes have resulted in a growth in total enrollment, and this growth is predicted to continue throughout the five years of this analysis. By the 1991-92 school year total enrollment will exceed the number of pupils in 1978-79.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: KASB has available a set of tables which explain in detail the projections made in Figure 1. Table I shows resident live births from school year 1974-75 through 1984-85, by month. Table II depicts the process of projecting first grade enrollment using actual enrollment information and prior birth statistics. Tables III and IV show the calculations of retention ratios for grades K-12 and the predictions of how these grades will grow from 1987-88 through 1991-92, based on these grade-to-grade retention ratios.

Any school board member or administrator may request copies of these tables by calling the KASB Research Director (1-800-432-2471). KASB is available to contract with any school district to make a similar five-year projection of the USD enrollment.



Kansas Association of School Boards
5401 S.W. 7th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66606

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 104
Topeka, Kansas

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: Barbara Huff, Parent and Parent Coordinator
for Families Together, Inc.

RE: Passage of H.B. 2053

Madame Chairperson and Members of the House Committee on Education:

As a parent of a handicapped child and as a professional working with parents of handicapped children throughout the State of Kansas, I urge the passage of H.B. 2053.

H.B. 2053 will encourage local school districts to provide preschool special education programs for 3 year olds. Research shows that early intervention results in significant movement from special education to regular education thus providing a cost savings to the State.

In addition to the benefit to the child, there is a great benefit to be had in keeping families together - by lessening the physical and emotional stress that families endure in trying to locate services for their children. The long term financial drain many times results in families' economic instability.

I urge your support of H.B. 2053.

Attachment V

House Education 2/4/87

THE ASSOCIATION FOR
RETARDED CITIZENS OF KANSAS, INC.



11111 W. 59th TERRACE
SHAWNEE, KANSAS 66203 • (913) 268-8200

Hope through understanding

February 4, 1987

BRENT GLAZIER
Executive Director

CAROL A. DUCKWORTH
*President
Lawrence*

ROBERT ATKISSON
*Vice President
Stockton*

MARIE LEACH
*Secretary
Wichita*

VIRGINIA LOCKHART
*Treasurer
Topeka*

GINGER CLUBINE
*Past President
Wichita*

To: Rep. Denise Apt, Chairperson
Members of House Education Committee

From: Lila Paslay, Chairperson
Legislative Affairs

Re: HB 2053

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today representing the 5,000 parents and friends of persons with mental retardation who are members of our Association.

I am here in support of HB 2053. As you can well understand our parents are experiencing great frustration and disappointment that although early screening, diagnosis, and evaluation are almost always available to them, often the appropriate services are missing. Many parents are working with their children at home, however, the majority of us are not trained in early childhood education and especially in the more specialized techniques needed for our children with handicaps.

Research has resulted in the development of extensive programs which will assist children with their development. Studies have pointed out the effectiveness of such programs in the reduction of needed special education services and remedial services as children continue in their public school education. Even with the available data supporting this fact, the programs are not available to all children in our state.

The Colorado study, Effectiveness of Early Special Education for Handicapped Children, clearly states the cost effectiveness of early special education and this is an important aspect of providing such services. But we urge your passage of this bill not only for the economic factors but because it would provide services for some of the 3500 children who are waiting to benefit from special preschool services.

We believe this bill will provide an incentive for school districts to provide appropriate services to three year old children with handicaps. We know it can make a difference in their entire educational process. We know it can make a difference in the quality of their lives forever.

We encourage you to vote this bill favorably out of your committee and help make a difference for these children and their families.

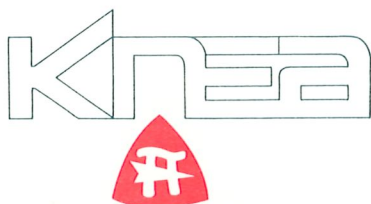


Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities

Jayhawk Tower • 700 Jackson • Suite 802
Topeka, Kansas 66601 • 913-235-5103

- TO: House Education Committee
- FROM: Kansas Association of Rehabilitation Facilities (KARF)
- RE: H.B. 2053, Equalization Aid for Age 3 Exceptional Children
- DATE: February 4, 1987
- 1.0 Position Statement on H.B. 2053 - Equalization Aid for Age 3 Exceptional Children.
- 1.1 KARF supports H.B. 2053 - Equalization Aid for Age 3 Exceptional Children.
- 2.0 Justification
- 2.1 Provision of services to preschool handicapped children is an efficient and cost effective utilization of resources resulting in long range benefits and reduced costs of special education.
- 2.2 Provides for a solid funding source for an educational service.
- 2.3 Demonstrates a commitment for enabling legislation to ensure a continued and active multi-agency funding base for preschool handicapped.
- 2.4 Federal law, P.L. 99-457, provides funding incentives to states providing services to age 3-5 exceptional children. If the State of Kansas is not at full service by 1990 there is a potential loss of Federal dollars: Title VI-B flow through, preschool incentive, personnel development, traineeships, demonstration and outreach grants. This translates to a loss of funding for those who are currently served and no dollars for the unserved.

Craig Grant Testimony Before The
House Education Committee
February 4, 1987



Thank you, Madame Chairman. Members of the Committee, I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas-NEA. I appreciate this chance to speak to the committee on HB 2053.

Kansas-NEA supports HB 2053 for two reasons. As the committee realizes, this bill is necessary to come under compliance with federal guidelines in order to receive preschool handicap moneys. We will lose both 3 and 4 year old special education moneys if we do not comply.

The second and more important reason is the studies which show that moneys spent earlier in a handicapped child's education result in fewer dollars needed later in that process. Spending moneys at 3 and 4 allows greater progress in youngsters so they are more able to cope with tasks later in life. Those studies give encouragement that some can leave the special programs and can be mainstreamed into regular classes.

Kansas-NEA supports the concepts in HB 2053 as, in the long run, cost savers to the state and certainly beneficial to the students involved. Thank you for listening to our concerns.

Attachment VIII
House Education 2/4/87



HB 2053

Testimony presented before the House Education Committee
By Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director
United School Administrators of Kansas

February 4, 1987

Madam Chairman and members of the committee. I am here this afternoon to support HB 2053. Kansas Administrators realize the importance of early intervention with kids with special needs. We also recognize the importance of keeping Kansas statutes in line with federal legislation on this issue.

Kansas school administrators are anxious, as you are, to get a handle on the costs of educating special kids. We look forward to the bill requested by the vice chairman yesterday which seeks to discover ways of maintaining state support for special education at the 95% level.

We would hope that HB 2053 be reported favorably for passage.

GWH/ed

WICHITA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

-Testimony in Favor of House Bill No. 2053
By James E. Copple
Director of Legislation
Wichita Federation of Teachers

The Wichita Federation of Teachers applauds the wisdom of House Bill No. 2053. We endorse any program that seeks to provide for the early identification and service of children with exceptionalities. Research in Special Education has demonstrated that children, whose exceptionalities are identified early, have greater opportunity of succeeding when and if the child is mainstreamed into the regular classroom. This Bill as presented, will provide the necessary support for districts who are responding to the various exceptionalities within their district..

The Bill is preventive in nature. What we are prepared to address early, will give us greater flexibility as we seek to educate the child throughout his/her experience in public school. Beyond early identification, there are two other arguments worthy of consideration.

1. The earlier a child is given service by Special Education programs, the more assistance we can provide parents. This can circumvent abuse that often emerges as a result of parents dealing with the frustration of certain exceptionalities.
2. Early identification of children enables the school districts to better prepare for that child's arrival in the school. This is particularly helpful in districts whose enrollments are small. A district whose enrollments are small and whose experience with exceptional children is limited, will have greater opportunity to prepare for that student's arrival in the school.

For these reasons alone, we encourage a favorable reading of House Bill No. 2053.

Respectfully submitted,

James E. Copple
Wichita Federation of Teachers

Attachment X

House Education 2/4/87

Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612-1103

Mildred McMillon
District 1

Connie Hubbell
District 4

Bill Musick
District 6

Evelyn Whitcomb
District 8

Kathleen White
District 2

Sheila Frahm
District 5

Richard M. Robl
District 7

Robert J. Clemons
District 9

Paul D. Adams
District 3

February 4, 1987

Marion (Mick) Stevens
District 10

TO: House Education Committee
FROM: State Board of Education
SUBJECT: 1987 House Bill 2053

My name is Connie Hubbell, Legislative Chairman of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee on behalf of the State Board.

House Bill 2053 authorizes three-year-old preschool handicapped children to be included in the enrollment count under the School District Equalization Aid Program. As you will recall, the law was amended during the 1986 session to include four-year olds. It is estimated that the inclusion of three-year-olds in the enrollment count would result in increased state costs of approximately \$1,000,000 under the current funding procedures.

Approximately \$400,000 would be needed to fund the general state aid under the School District Equalization Act while the remaining \$600,000 would be used for transportation and per teacher entitlement.

The State Board of Education would also like to call your attention to the recent passage of P.L. 99-457 which provides that all students three years of age and older must have access to special education services by July 1, 1990, or the state will forfeit all federal funds for preschool handicapped children which includes ages three to five. This would result in a loss of approximately \$3,000,000 if not implemented by July 1, 1990.

Attachment XI
House Education 2/4/87