

Approved February 25, 1986

Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by SENATOR JOSEPH C. HARDER at  
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on Tuesday, February 24, 1987 in room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Mr. Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department  
Ms. Avis Swartzman, Legislative Revisor's Office  
Mrs. Millie Randell, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

SB 145 - Municipal universities, determination of state financial aid  
and out-district tuition (Education)

Proponents:

Dr. John Green, President, Washburn University  
Mr. David G. Monical, Vice-president of Planning, Washburn University  
Ms. Connie Hubbell, Legislative Chairman, Kansas Board of Education

SB 267 - An act concerning community colleges; affecting the determination  
of credit hour state aid (Education)

Proponents:

Dr. W. Merle Hill, Executive Director, Kansas Association of Community  
Colleges

Following a call to order by Chairman Joseph C. Harder, a motion to approve minutes of the Committee meeting of February 23 was made by Senator Arasmith. The motion was seconded by Senator Montgomery, and the motion carried.

SB 145 - The Chairman then asked the Committee to turn its attention to SB 145, and he introduced Dr. John Green, President of Washburn University, the first conferee on the bill. Dr. Green expressed appreciation to the State Department of Education for its support in having recommended the concept contained in SB 145 to the Committee, and he then described the funding recommendations in SB 145 as being modest and in step with the fiscal constraints presently facing Kansas. He told the Committee that Washburn University is operating its programs on a very cost-effective basis, so that Kansas students will not be faced with another tuition increase this year. Dr. Green made reference to Washburn University becoming part of the Regents' system at some future time, and he stressed the importance of maintaining Washburn University as a viable university in the city until that affiliation should occur.

Mr. David G. Monical, Vice-president of Planning, Washburn University, explained that SB 145 contains the recommendations of the State Department of Education for changes in funding rates for Washburn University, and he stressed that the additional funding which the bill will provide for Washburn is essential to the short-term operations of the University. Testimony furnished by Mr. Monical is found in Attachment 1. Mr. Monical pointed out that because of anticipated enrollment decline, implementation of SB 145 would require only \$155,000 in additional funding and, also, would result in the estimated state funding for FY 1988 of only \$60,000 more than the state provided in FY 1986.

Mr. Monical, in referring to Table VI in his testimony (Attachment 1), pointed out that with no change in current law, fewer dollars will be generated in upcoming 1988 than were generated in 1985. In referring to Table II, Mr. Monical stated that the figures reflect a two percent increase in faculty and staff salaries for next year. He, too, however, maintained that the

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,  
room 254-E, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~xxx~~ a.m./p.m. on Tuesday, February 24, 19 87

University is trying its best to reduce the budget and costs, particularly as enrollment decreases. He said that SB 145 would help them to maintain student tuition at a more reasonable level and help offset the fund balances.

Additionally, Mr. Monical noted that although Washburn's vocational education courses must be approved by the State Board of Education, just as they are when offered by the community colleges, Washburn does not receive the same differential in funding as provided by the state to community colleges and felt, therefore, that the vocational education courses should be funded equitably. Handouts were received by the secretary from Mr. Monical and distributed on behalf of Mr. Reid A. Holland, Dean of the Vocational Program at Washburn University. (Attachment 2)

Ms. Connie Hubbell, Legislative Chairman, Kansas State Board of Education, expressing support for SB 145, explained that SB 145 would allow credit hour state aid and out-district state aid to increase by \$1 per credit hour for Washburn University in her testimony found in Attachment 3. Ms. Hubbell also reported that under the bill Washburn University would be treated as other community colleges in that it would receive 1.5 funding for each credit hour in the payment of state aid for approved vocational education courses.

Following testimony by Ms. Hubbell, the Chairman announced that the hearing on SB 145 was concluded and that the bill would be taken under advisement.

SB 267 - Dr. W. Merle Hill, Executive Director, Kansas Association of Community Colleges, testified in support of SB 267 which, he explained, provides for increasing the state credit hour aid payment to community colleges for remedial courses of instruction from the current \$26.25 to 1½ times the base, or \$39.75 an hour. (Attachment 4)

Following testimony by Dr. Hill, the Chair announced that the hearing on SB 267 was concluded and that the bill would be taken under advisement.

The Chairman told the Committee that testimony on SB 191 submitted by Ms. Jacque Oakes, representing USD 500, Kansas City, Kansas, had been passed out in support of her testimony to the Committee yesterday.

The Chairman also said that copies of the Kansas State Board of Education's Position Statement on Community College Governance had been handed out to the Committee on behalf of Mr. W. W. Musick, Chairman, State Board of Education. (Attachment 5)

The Chair then adjourned the meeting.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:30 P.M PLACE: 254-E DATE: February 24, 1987

GUEST LIST

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
Betty Halderman	1011 KANSAS LARNED, KS	KNEA
Kym Lytle	R#1 Box 12B Garfield KS	KNEA
Jan Capple	Wichita	WFT
Merle Hree	Topoka	KACC
Martha Cutright	207 S. Pearl St. John, KS	KNEA
Marty Criner	Topoka	WU-Intern
Byella Stott	Topoka	USA
Sean Muldra	Topoka	USA
Don & Jo	Wichita	ASK
Darren Haverkamp	Topoka	SHHS
Reel Halland	Topoka	Washburn
Mark Luff	Wichita	Student Gov. Ass.
Sally Howard-Clayton	Manhattan	ASK
Jennifer Leeds	Manhattan	ASK
Sally Traeger	Manhattan	KSU Student Govt.
ED O'FRANKENBERG	MANHATTAN	ASK
Tim Yonally	Shawnee Mission	USD #512
L Ferguson	Press	Topoka
Judy Hiffley	Topoka	Washburn Univ
WILLIAM DUNLAP	TOPEKA	WASHBURN

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:30

PLACE: 254E

DATE: Sept. 24, 1987

GUEST LIST

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Kay Colles	Topeka	K-NEA
Kyle Kunard	Topeka	School
Myron Arnold	Topeka	Shawnee H.S.
Zoni Tiller	Topeka	Shawnee Heights Sr. H.S.
Penny Gilbert	TOPEKA	SHAWNEE HEIGHTS
DR John GREEN	Topeka	Washburn Univ
Ed WAIBORAN	topeka	Washburn Univ
D. J. Monical	"	"
Kathy Bradshaw	WICHITA	ASK - WICHITA STATE UNIV.
LINDA STARNES	WICHITA	ASK - WICHITA STATE U.
Shirley Simpson	Wichita	ASK - WICHITA STATE U.
Richard Pump	Topeka	KASD
Thane Warburton	Wichita	New Township
Cheryl Good	Wichita	" "
M. Hawver	Topeka	Graders
Joel Marguorote	Topeka	ASK
Brett Bronnotts	TOPEKA	ASK K.S.U.
Phil Wassermann	Wichita	ASK - W.S.U.

TO: SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
FROM: David G. Monical  
SUBJECT: SENATE BILL 145  
DATE: February 24, 1987

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Senate Bill 145 contains the recommendations of the State Department of Education for changes in funding rates for Washburn University. Specifically, the bill provides for a one dollar increase in State Aid, State Out-District Aid, and local Out-District Tuition. In addition, S.B. 145 allows for a 50 percent differential above regular State Aid for vocational courses approved by the State Department of Education.

The additional funding which the bill will provide for Washburn is essential to the short-term operations of the University. State affiliation for Washburn is the University's number one priority. However, to this point the Legislature has not provided the University with a date certain upon which we will enter the Regents' system. Without this date, and because the Legislature directly or indirectly controls virtually all of the University's revenues, we have no choice but to ask for additional financial support through our traditional funding mechanisms.

The Legislature directly and indirectly controls the University's revenues in the following manner. State Aid and out-district aid are set in state statute. Local property taxes are capped or restricted as to their use by state law. These two sources represent approximately 47 percent of the University's revenues and are directly under legislative control. Of our remaining income, 38 percent is generated through tuition and fees. When the Legislature does not increase state support and with the property taxes capped and restricted, the University has no choice but to increase tuition to fund its operations.

The actions, and inactions, of the Legislature with regard to its responsibilities for the University are shown in detail on the attached tables. Below are some of the more important observations which can be drawn from these data.

1. Between FY 1983 and FY 1987, student tuition and fees have increased \$25 per credit hour (after allowing for the \$6 student activity fee, tuition has increased \$19 per hour). Over this same period, state aid has increased \$3.25 per hour, Out-District Aid \$1.50 per hour, and a 50 percent differential has been implemented for law school credit hours. The local mill levy has increased from less than 10 mills to over 15 mills.

2. Table II. displays the revenues generated by the various aid rates for the period FY 1983-FY 1987. Tuition revenues have increased 44 percent, property tax support by 60 percent, state aid by 12 percent, and state out-district aid by 21 percent. Total revenues increased by 32 percent and expenditures by 42 percent. Even with substantial increases in tuition and property tax support, the modest increase in state aid categories has necessitated the use of the University's fund balances for operational support. Given reduced expenditures for FY 1988 and assuming a significant tuition increase, passage of S.B. 145 would allow the University to either balance its budget or reduce the rate of a tuition increase. The proposed FY 1988 budget includes a salary increase of 2.0 percent and expenditure reductions totaling almost \$900,000.
3. As a percent of total revenues, direct state funding has fallen from over 22 percent in FY 1983 to 19 percent in the current year, and without S.B. 145 will be 18 percent next year. Property taxes represent over 25 percent of our revenues and student tuition is now in excess of 38 percent.
4. Table II.b. indicates that revenues as a percent of expenditures have been sufficient to fully fund University operations in only two of the past five years. As a percent of expenditures, state support in the current year is less than 18 percent.
5. Tables II., II.a., and II.b., clearly indicate that in recent years the students and the local community have assumed a greater responsibility for the financing of the University while the proportional state responsibility has declined. Because of the way the University is funded, this shift is directly due to state decisions regarding credit hour support for Washburn.
6. As a result of the above developments, Washburn's required tuition and fees are now the second highest among public institutions in the surrounding six states. Table III. shows that in the current year, only the University Of Missouri-Rolla has higher student charges--and then only by \$8.00 per year. Nationally, of 410 public institutions reporting on the survey, only 59 charged tuition and fees greater than those at Washburn. Table IV. identifies public law schools in the surrounding six states and shows that tuition at Washburn is the highest and is over twice that charged at the University of Kansas.

7. Washburn's tuition and fees for a full-time student are now over \$200 per semester greater than the highest charged at a Regents' institution. Since 1980, Washburn's tuition and fees have more than doubled (Table V.). As noted earlier, decisions regarding state support are directly related to the options the University has with regard to student tuition.
  
8. Table VI. shows state aids and local out-district support from FY 1983 through estimates for FY 1988. As a result of minimum rate increases, enrollment declines, and the current 3.8 percent budget reductions, Washburn will receive less state funding in the current year than in either of the two previous fiscal years. H.B. 2225 (Department of Education appropriations bill) currently provides Washburn with \$4.2 million for FY 1988. Because of anticipated enrollment decline, implementation of S.B. 145 would require only \$155,000 in additional funding. Implementation of S.B. 145 would result in estimated state funding for FY 1988 which would be only \$60,000 greater than the state provided in FY 1986.

These considerations, and the additional information on the attached tables show the necessity for providing increased state funding for Washburn. With regard to the specific mechanisms for providing this funding it is also important to note that the vocational differential represents a matter of equity. All community colleges receive this differential. Washburn's vocational courses must receive the same approvals, but do not receive the differential. When the University provides these same educational services for the state, it is difficult to understand why the state is unwilling to fund them consistently.

Washburn University's funding and governance are unique. Although nominally governed by a local board of regents, the University's funding is directly or indirectly under the control of the state. Until the state is willing to address the governance issue, we have no choice but to ask you to continue your traditional levels and mechanisms of financial support.

Table I.

Washburn University  
 Comparative Schedule of Rates per Student Credit Hour (SCH)  
 In Dollars per Credit Hour or Number of Mills

Year	Tuition*	-----State Aid-----				-Out District-		General Fund	Employee Benefit	Building Construction	Legal Liability	Total
		Undergrad	Graduate	Law	Vocational	State	Local					
1982-83	\$34.00	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$26.00	--	\$21.50	\$21.50	6.613	1.922	1.255	0.170	9.960
1983-84	\$49.00	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$26.00	--	\$21.50	\$22.00	6.584	5.946	1.247	0.083	13.860
1984-85	\$53.00	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$26.00	--	\$22.00	\$22.00	6.495	5.583	1.248	0.094	13.420
1985-86	\$53.00	\$26.25	\$25.00	\$39.375	--	\$23.00	\$23.00	6.380	6.076	2.203	0.531	15.190
1986-87	\$59.00	\$26.25	\$25.00	\$39.375	--	\$23.00	\$23.00	6.370	6.330	2.250	0.650	15.600
1987-88 with SB No. 145	N/A	\$27.25	\$26.00	\$40.875	\$40.875	\$24.00	\$24.00	6.400	6.400	2.250	0.650	15.700 (est.)

\* Beginning in Fall 1983 includes \$6.00 per hour student activity fee.

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Table II.

Washburn University  
 Schedule of Revenue & State Appropriations  
 General Fund - Educational & General Only

Year	Tuition	State Aid	-----Out-District----- State	Local	Property Taxes	Other Income	Total Revenue	Fund Balance	Total Expenses
1982-83	\$5,671,719	\$3,023,830	\$542,037	\$245,745	\$3,379,152	\$3,207,737	\$16,070,220	\$33,083	\$16,103,303
1983-84	7,237,055	3,208,500	578,210	549,439	4,682,114	3,024,753	19,280,071	(209,841)	\$19,070,230
1984-85	7,813,020	3,537,779	642,488	604,540	4,755,135	3,456,802	20,809,764	(173,646)	\$20,636,118
1985-86	7,645,321	3,619,320	675,568	592,498	5,602,488	3,254,046	21,389,241	462,617	\$21,851,858
1986-87 (est.)	8,199,538	3,389,126	660,894	608,972	5,437,444	** 3,047,065	21,343,039	1,627,040	\$22,970,079
difference>	\$ 2,527,819	365,296	118,857	363,227	2,058,292	(160,672)	5,272,819	---	6,866,776
from 82-83>	% 44.6	12.1	21.9	147.8	60.9	(5.0)	32.8	---	42.6
1987-88 (est.)	8,822,921	* 3,407,791	671,692	599,978	5,736,444	3,199,936	22,438,762	288,590	\$22,727,352
difference>	\$ 3,151,202	383,961	129,655	354,233	2,357,292	(7,801)	6,368,542	---	6,624,049
from 82-83>	% 55.6	12.7	23.9	144.1	69.8	(0.2)	39.6	---	41.1
1987-88 with SB No. 145	8,822,921	3,663,571	700,896	626,064	5,736,444	3,206,545	22,756,441	(29,089)	\$22,727,352
difference>	\$ 3,151,202	639,741	158,859	380,319	2,357,292	(1,192)	6,686,221	---	6,624,049
from 82-83>	% 55.6	21.2	29.3	154.8	69.8	(.0)	41.6	---	41.1

\* Assumes a \$6/SCH rate increase.

\*\* Decrease from 1985-86 is due to elimination of the \$380,000 one-time contribution from City of Topeka to keep tuition from rising that year.

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Table II.a.

Ashburn University  
Revenue as Percent of Total Revenue

Year	Tuition	State Aid	-----Out-District----- State	Local	Property Taxes	Other Income	Total Revenue
1982-83	35.29	18.82	3.37	1.53	21.03	19.96	100.00
1983-84	37.54	16.64	3.00	2.85	24.28	15.69	100.00
1984-85	37.54	17.00	3.09	2.91	22.85	16.61	100.00
1985-86	35.74	16.92	3.16	2.77	26.19	15.21	100.00
1986-87 (est.)	38.42	15.88	3.10	2.85	25.48	14.28	100.00
1987-88 (est.)	39.32	15.19	2.99	2.67	25.56	14.26	100.00
1987-88 with SB No. 145	38.77	16.10	3.08	2.75	25.21	14.09	100.00

Table II.b.

Washburn University  
Revenue as Percent of Total Expenses

Year	Tuition	State Aid	-----Out-District----- State	Local	Property Taxes	Other Income	Total Revenue
1982-83	35.22	18.78	3.37	1.53	20.98	19.92	99.79
1983-84	37.95	16.82	3.03	2.88	24.55	15.86	101.10
1984-85	37.86	17.14	3.11	2.93	23.04	16.75	100.84
1985-86	34.99	16.56	3.09	2.71	25.64	14.89	97.88
1986-87 (est.)	35.70	14.75	2.88	2.65	23.67	13.27	92.92
1987-88 (est.)	38.82	14.99	2.96	2.64	25.24	14.08	98.73
1987-88 with SB No. 145	38.82	16.12	3.08	2.75	25.24	14.11	100.13

Table III.

AASCU/NASULGC Undergraduate Charges  
Seven State Region  
Fall 1985 and Fall 1986  
Resident/Annual

State/College	1985	1986	% Change
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			
Arkansas State Univ	\$790	\$882	11.6
Arkansas Tech Univ	840	920	9.5
Henderson State Univ	850	892	4.9
Southern Arkansas Univ	820	870	6.1
Univ of Ark/Little Rock	900	1,000	11.1
Univ of Ark/Monticello	850	934	9.9
Univ of Central Ark	900	900	0.0
Univ of Ark/Fayetteville	930	1,030	10.8
Univ of Ark/Pine Bluff	780	860	10.3
<b>COLORADO</b>			
Adams State College	\$1,106	\$1,166	5.4
Fort Lewis College	990	1,088	9.9
Mesa College	1,086	1,174	8.1
Metropolitan State Coll	1,048	1,143	9.1
Univ of Colo/Colo Springs	1,332	1,526	14.6
Univ of Northern Colo	1,362	1,506	10.6
Univ of Southern Colo	1,216	1,302	7.1
West State Coll of Colo	1,515	1,638	8.1
Colorado State Univ	1,563	1,697	8.6
Univ of Colo/Boulder	1,632	1,779	9.0
<b>IOWA</b>			
Univ of Northern Iowa	\$1,242	\$1,364	9.8
Iowa State University	1,304	1,390	6.6
University of Iowa	1,304	1,390	6.6
<b>KANSAS</b>			
Emporia State Univ	\$1,083	\$1,136	4.9
Pittsburg State Univ	1,028	1,102	7.2
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY	1,614	1,794	11.2
Wichita State Univ	1,230	1,346	9.4
Kansas State Univ	1,251	1,303	4.2
Univ of Kansas	1,230	1,290	4.9
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
Central Miss State Univ	\$992	\$1,254	26.4
Miss Southern State Coll	1,014	1,150	13.4
Miss Western State Coll	930	1,052	13.1
NE Mo State Univ	820	1,020	24.4
NW Mo State Univ	900	990	10.0
SE Mo State Univ	925	1,105	19.5
SW Mo State Univ	1,104	1,200	8.7
Univ of Mo/St Louis	1,489	1,536	3.2
Lincoln University	806	1,200	48.9

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Table III. (cont.)

Univ of Mo/Columbia	1,457	1,567	7.5
Univ of Mo/Kansas City	1,640	1,726	5.2
Univ of Mo/Rolla	1,640	1,802	9.9
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
Chadron State College	\$977	\$1,076	10.1
Kearney State College	1,004	1,079	7.5
Peru State College	900	945	5.0
Univ of Nebraska/Omaha	1,159	1,122	(3.2)
Univ of Nebr Med Center	1,362	1,420	4.3
Univ of Nebraska/Lincoln	1,513	1,524	0.7
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
Cameron University	\$624	\$671	7.5
Central State University	659	712	8.0
East Centr OK State Univ	602	641	6.5
NE OK State Univ	611	659	7.9
NW OK State Univ	564	611	8.3
OK Panhandle State Univ	480	525	9.4
SE OK State Univ	480	640	33.3
SW OK State Univ	605	654	8.1
Univ of Science & Art	585	635	8.5
Langston University	885	885	0.0
OK State University	820	889	8.4
Univ of Oklahoma	858	921	7.3
Univ of OK/Health Science	806	873	8.3
<b>SEVEN STATE AVERAGE</b>			
(59 Institutions)	\$1,034	\$1,127	9.0
<b>WASHBURN UNIVERSITY</b>			
	\$1,614	\$1,794	11.2
<b># Institutions Higher than Washburn in Seven State Region</b>			
	3	1	9
<b># Institutions Higher than Washburn (all states - 410 institutions)</b>			
	76	59	--

Table IV.

AASCU AND NASULGC - LAW SCHOOL  
 TUITION AND FEES: FALL 1986  
 SEVEN STATE REGION  
 Resident/Annual

State/Law School	Tuition & Fees	Rank Low to High
-----		
ARKANSAS		
Univ of Ark/Fayetteville	\$1,350	3
Univ of Ark/Little Rock	1,320	2
COLORADO		
Univ of Colorado/Boulder	\$2,383	7
IOWA		
University of Iowa	\$1,789	5
KANSAS		
University of Kansas	\$1,410	4
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY	3,084	10
MISSOURI		
Univ of Miss/Columbia	\$2,630	8
Univ of Miss/Kansas City	2,949	9
NEBRASKA		
Univ of Nebraska/Lincoln	\$2,166	6
OKLAHOMA		
University of Oklahoma	\$992	1
SEVEN STATE AVERAGE (10 Schools)	\$2,007	--
Average - all states	\$2,097	--

Table V.

Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees  
 Regents' Institutions and Washburn  
 Regular Full-Time Students  
 Per Semester

Fall	KU	KSU	WSU	ESU	PSU	FHSU	WU
1970	\$228.50	\$238.00	\$222.25	\$188.00	\$187.00	\$188.50	\$280.00
1971	236.00	238.00	224.75	193.00	191.00	203.50	280.00
1972	243.00	238.00	239.75	193.00	195.00	203.50	286.50
1973	272.00	263.00	268.25	197.00	195.00	237.25	286.50
1974	286.00	266.00	276.25	201.00	195.00	247.50	339.00
1975	288.00	266.00	282.70	203.00	195.25	255.00	340.00
1976	291.00	279.00	292.75	207.00	205.25	258.75	355.00
1977	344.40	345.00	346.95	264.00	255.25	311.25	355.00
1978	355.10	348.00	361.50	270.00	255.25	315.00	355.00
1979	358.10	348.00	366.00	274.00	255.25	318.75	370.00
1980	385.60	382.00	391.00	304.50	290.25	345.00	415.00
1981	459.00	449.00	456.00	359.00	348.00	397.50	477.00
1982	452.00	462.75	465.00	378.00	363.00	416.25	612.00
1983	534.00	550.50	537.00	432.00	421.00	476.25	747.00
1984	574.00	590.50	578.00	479.00	454.00	508.75	805.00
1985	615.00	625.50	641.75	541.50	524.00	524.00	807.00
1986	645.00	651.25	680.25	568.00	551.00	605.00	897.00
1970 - 1986	\$416.50	\$413.25	\$458.00	\$380.00	\$364.00	\$416.50	\$617.00
% Change	182.28	173.63	206.07	202.13	194.65	220.95	220.36
1980 - 1986	\$259.40	\$269.25	\$289.25	\$263.50	\$260.75	\$260.00	\$482.00
% Change	67.27	70.48	73.98	86.54	89.84	75.36	116.14
1985 - 1986	\$30.00	\$25.75	\$38.50	\$26.50	\$27.00	\$81.00	\$90.00
% Change	4.88	4.12	6.00	4.89	5.15	15.46	11.15

Source: State Board of Regents, Annual Comprehensive Fee Schedule

Table VI.

Washburn University  
Call of State Aid Revenues

1982-83

Undergraduate	103,372.5 x \$23 =	\$2,377,568
Grad & Postgrad	9,774 x \$23 =	224,802
Law	16,210 x \$26 =	421,460
State Out-District	25,211 x \$21.50 =	542,037
Subtotal - State		\$3,565,867
Local Out-District	11,430 x \$21.50 =	245,745
Total State & Out-District Aid		\$3,811,612

1983-84

Undergrad & Postgrad	116,418.5 x \$23 =	\$2,677,625
Graduate	4,617 x \$23 =	106,191
Law	16,334 x \$26 =	424,684
State Out-District	26,893.5 x \$21.50 =	578,210
Subtotal - State		\$3,786,710
Local Out-District	24,974.5 x \$22 =	549,439
Total State & Out-District Aid		\$4,336,149

1984-85

Undergrad & Postgrad	117,952 x \$25 =	\$2,948,800
Graduate	4,386 x \$23 =	100,878
Law	14,877 x \$26 =	386,802
State Out-District	29,204 x \$22 =	642,488
Prior year adjustment to books		\$101,299
Subtotal - State (per books)		\$4,180,267
Local Out-District	26,370.5 x \$22 =	580,151
Prior year adjustment to books		24,380
Total State & Out-District Aid		\$4,784,798

1985-86

Undergraduate	107,508 x \$26.25 =	\$2,822,085
Grad & Postgrad	10,906.5 x \$25 =	272,663
Law	14,245 x \$39.375 =	560,897
State Out-District	29,372.5 x \$23 =	675,568
Prior year adjustment to books		(36,325)
Subtotal - State (per books)		\$4,294,888
Local Out-District	26,573 x \$23 =	611,179
Prior year adjustment to books		(18,681)
Total State & Out-District Aid		\$4,887,386

1986-87 (est.) -- Not considering the 3.8% reduction

HB 2049

Undergraduate	107,575 x \$26.25 =	\$2,823,844	
Grad & Postgrad	9,050.5 x \$25 =	226,262	
Law	12,360 x \$39.375 =	486,675	3,389,126
State Out-District	29,584.5 x \$23 =	680,443	660,894
Subtotal - State		\$4,217,224	\$4,050,020
Local Out-District	25,761 x \$23 =	592,503	
Prior year adjustment to books		16,469	
Total State & Out-District Aid		\$4,826,196	

1987-88 (est.) -- Assumes no rate changes

HB 2225

Undergraduate	105,513 x \$26.25 =	\$2,769,716	
Grad & Postgrad	8,513 x \$25 =	212,825	
Law	10,800 x \$39.375 =	425,250	3,523,000
State Out-District	29,204 x \$23 =	671,692	687,800
Subtotal - State		\$4,079,483	\$4,210,800
Local Out-District	26,086 x \$23 =	599,978	
Total State & Out-District Aid		\$4,679,461	

1987-88 (est.) -- Assumes S.B. No. 145 passes

Undergraduate	96,298 x \$27.25 =	\$2,624,120	
Grad & Postgrad	8,513 x \$26 =	221,338	
Law	10,800 x \$40.875 =	441,450	
Vocational	9,215 x \$40.875 =	376,663	
State Out-District	29,204 x \$24 =	700,896	
Subtotal - State		\$4,364,467	
Local Out-District	26,086 x \$24 =	626,064	
Total State & Out-District Aid		\$4,990,531	



TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF VOCATIONAL FUNDING FOR  
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY'S TWO YEAR CAREER PROGRAMS

The students, faculty and administration of the Washburn University School of Applied and Continuing Education urge your support of vocational funding differential for the vocationally approved courses offered through the School.

These are high cost programs which also are highly productive for Topeka, Shawnee County, and Kansas.

Currently two year vocationally approved programs and courses in the state's 19 community colleges receive 1.5 times the regular credit hour aid for such programs because they tend to be higher in cost and because they tend to contribute directly to economic development, reduction in unemployment, and to their respective community's continuing educational needs.

Topeka has had no community college, which is why Washburn University developed the two year associate degree and certificate programs in its School of Applied and Continuing Education (SACE). These programs are serving the same needs as community college programs and they have the same costs, yet they receive only regular state credit hour aid. Moreover, the community college component at Washburn has no other special means to support its vocational programs as do the 19 counties now funding community colleges. These local Boards can assess a special 2 mill levy just for vocational programs, while we are not given that authority.

Here are the reasons we feel that vocational funding is justified for Washburn:

1. We are an established community college component. Washburn University is a comprehensive urban university with a community college component within its structure. This organizational system is similar to over 400 other universities and avoids the costly duplication that would occur if a separate community college was built. SACE offers 16 vocationally approved degrees and 13 vocationally approved certificates. We produce more vocational credit hours than eleven of the stand alone Kansas community colleges.
2. We have an established record of success. Approximately half of our vocational programs have been in existence 15 years, while the other half are newer--but their record of success and service to the community is substantial. The School now serves 1,000 credit students and 5,000 non-credit students; programs boast an 84% placement rate (with allied health programs at 100%), student achievement on required licensing exams is an average of 95% pass rate. Over 200 Topekans actively serve on advisory boards and help assure the programs deliver education which is critically needed.

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Attachment 2

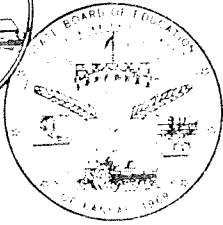
3. The vocational programs are approved and controlled in a nearly identical manner to the state's community colleges. Starting with local citizen input, the School completes the following steps: needs analysis, formation of an advisory board; School curriculum approval; general faculty approval; Presidential and Washburn Board approval; review of needs, costs and courses by Department of Education staff; review and approval by State Board of Education.
4. Vocational funding for Washburn's SACE is widely supported by the Shawnee County delegation, the State Board of Education, and the Topeka community. The community college vocational programs in the state have been receiving state vocational differential since 1978; it is past time when Washburn's SACE should be included in this funding.
5. We are a wise investment for economic development, training, and re-training. Most of our students are the non-traditional students--a mother returning to college, a laid-off worker, a young adult with a degree but no job skills, an industry which needs a customized in-house training program, an employee who might get a promotion or pay raise if they took several technical courses. Providing this service takes technically competent faculty and modern equipment. Recent reports of the economic development task force in Kansas have clearly recognized the importance of vocational programs. The reports recommend that credit hour aid be increased as an acknowledgement of the productive role we all play.
6. We are constantly threatened with the already high, and rapidly rising cost of technically qualified faculty and equipment. The rationale for 1.5 funding in this state and many other states is that technically oriented instruction has a high price tag--but that the price is worth it. It makes no sense not to apply this logic to the state's eighth largest community college.

To summarize the vocational programs at Washburn are state approved, they serve a vital mission, yet they have no special local tax support, therefore, it is crucial that differential vocational credit hour aid be allowed.

We feel this funding request is soundly just, reasonable, equitable, and manageable. We urge your support of SB145.

Reid A. Holland  
Dean

ck



# 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 24, 1987

Marion (Mick) Stevens  
District 10

TO: Senate Education Committee  
FROM: State Board of Education  
SUBJECT: 1987 Senate Bill 145

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

Senate Bill 145 increases credit hour state aid and out-district state aid by \$1.00 per credit hour for Washburn University. The State Board realizes that Washburn University has requested to become a part of the state system of higher education but it appears this will not take place this year. Therefore, the State Board supports increasing the credit hour state aid and out-district state aid by \$1.00 to permit the continuation of existing programs.

Another important feature of the bill is the weighting of vocationally approved courses. Currently, community colleges receive 1.5 for each credit hour in the payment of state aid for approved vocational education courses. This bill would treat Washburn University in the same manner.

Senate Bill 145 would cost an estimated \$294,000 to implement in fiscal year 1988.

The State Board of Education recommends that you report Senate Bill 145 favorably for passage.

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Attachment 3



# KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

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

W. Merle Hill  
Executive Director

To: Senate Committee on Education

From: Merle Hill

Date: February 24, 1987

Subj: **Senate Bill No. 267:** An Act concerning community colleges; affecting the determination of credit hour state aid; amending K.S.A. 71-602 and K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 71-601, and repealing the existing sections.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. Thank you very much for giving the Kansas Association of Community Colleges the opportunity to appear before you and discuss a matter of growing concern to all levels of education, **developmental or remedial education**. Senate Bill 267 provides for **increasing the state credit hour aid payment** to community colleges for remedial courses of instruction **from the current \$26.25 an hour to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  times the base**, to \$39.375 an hour.

For whatever reason, an increasing number of underprepared students are involved in higher education today. And, experts in the field of remedial education tell us that, 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. After learning that providing remedial instruction is one of the missions of the Kansas community colleges, Dr. Stanley Koplick, executive director of the State Board of Regents, posed an interesting question: Would the Kansas community colleges be interested in offering remedial instruction under contract for the state's universities?

Many of those teaching remedial courses at the university level apparently are not especially pleased at that prospect and would prefer

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Attachment 4

to utilize their doctoral degrees at the upper division and graduate levels of instruction. If they do not believe in or are not interested in the task of providing remedial instruction, chances are quite good that they will not do as good a job as someone who has accepted this challenge as a part of his teaching mission.

There were some 8,500 students enrolled in remedial courses at the state universities in 1985-86, by the way. This phenomenon of remedial courses at the university level is not one encountered only in Kansas, of course. A recent article in The Chronicle of Higher Education indicated that 31.3% of the entering freshmen at the University of Georgia must enroll in at least one remedial course. Figures similar to these quoted from Kansas can be found for many other state universities.

You heard a proposal yesterday to provide \$150 per pupil at the elementary and secondary levels for remedial instruction. Just as early intervention in special education at ages four and five enables special education children to be mainstreamed earlier and, thus, saves higher costs of special education at an older age, the experts tell us that the early introduction of remedial instruction will enable pupils to perform better academically and probably reduce the rate of drop-and stopouts.

You also heard yesterday that effective remedial instruction cannot be done with large classes and that the "typical" teacher is not qualified to offer remedial instruction without some additional training. It is expensive, but it is also something that must be done. If giving a person a fish feeds him for a day but teaching him to fish can feed him for a lifetime, then reading a story to a person might give him pleasure for a short time, but teaching him to read can provide him with a lifetime of opportunities - to be able to read and fill out a job application form, to be able to understand written instructions and read and understand job training manuals and textbooks, and to be able to hold down his rightful place in society.

I stress reading here, although the community colleges are also authorized to offer remedial instruction in mathematics and study

skills, too, - six semester credit hours in each of the three areas - because the ability to read is mandatory if one is to succeed even at a C-level in college. The student who fails Sociology I, History I or Psychology I as a freshman doesn't fail Sociology I, History I or Psychology I, **he is actually failing reading.** For the student who doesn't read well or easily and has rarely read a book for pleasure, the prospect of reading 50 pages a day for a class in sociology, history or psychology is formidable if not virtually impossible.

Whether a student attending a community college has not used his reading, mathematical or study skills for a number of years, or whether they were never acquired or acquired but forgotten is not important. **What is important** is for the community colleges to **provide, renew** or **upgrade** these most basic skills for whoever needs them.

Vocationally-approved courses at the community colleges are funded at 2 x the \$26.25 credit hour base. In effect, remedial courses are also vocational in nature. Some students who need several remedial courses will probably not burn up the academic curriculum, but they may acquire sufficient skills to earn a baccalaureate degree and become gainfully employed - and that's vocational education. The majority of those needing significant remedial instruction will probably acquire a certificate or a diploma after learning specific job skills and enter the Kansas job market immediately after completion of their programs.

Funding remedial courses of instruction at the community colleges at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the credit hour base will more closely approach the true cost of instruction.

The Kansas Association of Community Colleges requests that you report Senate Bill 267 favorably for passage. Thank you.

Estimated fiscal note:

11,500	enrollments
x 2.5	credit hours (average)
<hr/>	
28,750	credit hours
x \$13.125	difference between \$26.25 and \$30.375
<hr/>	
\$ 377,334	

# KANSAS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

## Position Statement on Community College Governance

### **Commitment**

The State Board of Education is committed to continued quality and leadership of the Kansas community college system. The Kansas community college system's programs and individual institutions have received national recognition for educational services and activities. The State Board of Education is equally aware of the costs associated with providing and acquiring a community college education. Affordable quality community college education is located within commuting distance of 90 percent of the state's population.

### **Indicators of Leadership**

The State Board of Education is proud of the leadership it has provided Kansas community colleges. The State Board of Education offers evidence of its accomplishments as follows:

- provided educational opportunities for 207,921 students over the past five years
- provided training for 425 businesses with over 20,000 employees last year
- developed criteria for course and program approval, ensuring quality instruction while reducing course and program duplication
- established policies that encourage maximum utilization of local resources through cooperative agreements and partnerships among community colleges, area vocational-technical schools, Regents' institutions, and businesses and industry
- established standards that provided for the transfer of approximately 97 percent of all credit hours to fulfill degree requirements at Regents' universities

### **Economic Development**

The State Board of Education acknowledges that economic development is important to the life and survival of Kansas. The community college system is a primary vehicle for stimulating and maintaining the economy. Recent studies indicate that the community colleges do respond to the needs of business and industry. The strategic location of community colleges allows accessibility and flexibility in meeting some economic needs.

Under the direction of the State Board of Education, the community college system has expanded its mission. Initially the community colleges were intended to provide transfer programs to higher education institutions. The redesigned, expanded mission includes providing programs of varied lengths to meet the needs of business and industry as well as opportunities for Kansas citizens to improve necessary skills for employment.

### **Governance**

The State Board of Education:

- questions whether a change in governance will, in itself, further the cause of community college education in Kansas
- believes that the governance of community colleges should remain with the State Board of Education as assigned in K.S.A. 71-801
- supports local autonomy of community college boards of trustees because of their participation in meaningful decision-making at the local level that creates effective responses to local economic and postsecondary needs

February 20, 1987

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2/24/87