

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Appropriations

The meeting was called to order by Bill Buntten at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on March 14, 1988 in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representatives Hoy, Helgerson, Vancrum, Ott, Williams, Wisdom, Guldner,
Heinemann, Goossen (all excused)

Committee staff present: Ellen Piekalkiewicz, Gloria Timmer, Russ Mills
Legislative Research
Jim Wilson, Revisor of Statutes
Sharon Schwartz, Administrative Aide
Sue Krische, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Judge Leo Maroney, Administrative Judge, Wyandotte County
Judge Dean Smith, Administrative Judge-designate, Wyandotte County
Representative Jeff Freeman
Judge Donald L. White, Administrative Judge, Fourth Judicial District
Stephen J. Smith, Attorney, Burlington, Kansas
Judge James Smith, District Judge, Coffey County
Steven Boyce, County Attorney, Coffey County
Robert Tabor, National Federation of the Blind
Richard J. Edlund, President, National Federation of the Blind of Kansas
Bob Clawson, Division of Mental Health and Retardation Services, SRS

Others attending: See attached list.

HB 3084 - An Act concerning the district court; providing for the creation of a district judge position and the election of a district judge therefor; amending K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 4-230 and 25-312a and repealing the existing sections.

This bill was introduced at the request of Representative Wisdom and it creates a district judge position in Wyandotte County.

Judge Leo Maroney, Administrative Judge, Wyandotte County, testified in support of HB 3084 and distributed correspondence documenting the need for a new judgeship in Wyandotte County (Attachments 1, 2, 3, 4). Judge Maroney is requesting that the new judge join the system in January, 1989. The fiscal impact for half a fiscal year would be \$60,000 for a judge, court reporter and one administrative assistant. Judge Maroney agrees with Chief Justice Prager that the first priority this year is upgrading judicial salaries. Representative Shriver stated case filings are not a good criteria for justifying a new judgeship and asked what better statistic could be used. Judge Maroney suggested the number of jury trials or a listing of what the court considers heavier weight cases.

Judge Dean Smith, Administrative Judge designate, Wyandotte County, concurred with Judge Maroney's remarks to the Committee.

HB 2855 - An Act concerning judges; relating to the district court; providing for the creation of district judge position and elimination of a district magistrate position; amending K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 4-205 and 20-338 and repealing the existing sections.

Representative Jeff Freeman explained that HB 2855 would create a new district judgeship in Coffey county and on vacancy of the district magistrate position in Coffey county would eliminate that position. The annual difference between the magistrate position and judgeship with staff would be approximately \$87,000.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Appropriations,
room 514-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on March 14, 1988.

Judge Donald L. White, Administrative Judge, Fourth Judicial District, appeared in support of HB 2855. He noted Coffey county currently has a law-trained magistrate judge who could be used to great advantage by the judicial district if he was elevated to district judge. Judge White stated the mandate prioritizing criminal cases, child support enforcement cases, and tax foreclosures forces delays in hearing civil cases in the District, and he feels a new judgeship would address this problem.

Stephen J. Smith, Attorney, appeared in behalf of the Coffey County Bar Association and the Fourth District Bar Association in support of HB 2855. He submitted a letter to the Committee from Calvin Williams, President of the Fourth District Bar Association, supporting this bill (Attachment 5).

Judge James Smith, District Judge, Coffey County, testified that the upgrade of magistrate to district judge would improve services to the District and result in savings of time and expenses for travel of the present judges.

Steven Boyce, County Attorney, Coffey County, expressed the support of the Coffey County Commissioners for HB 2855.

HB 2560 - An Act establishing a department of services for the blind; providing for a secretary thereof; prescribing powers, duties and functions of the secretary; establishing an executive board; prescribing powers, duties and functions for the executive board; amending K.S.A. 75-3318, 75-3337, 75-3338, 75-3339, 75-3339a, 75-3340, 75-3341 and 75-3343 and K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 75-3317, 75-3319, 75-3320, 75-3321 and 75-3322 and repealing the existing sections.

Representative Solbach explained that he requested introduction of this bill in an effort to make services for the blind more effective and efficient. The bill takes the services for the blind out of SRS and puts them in a separate agency.

Robert Tabor, National Federation of the Blind, appeared in support of HB 2560 and provided written testimony (Attachment 6). The bill provides that the separate agency for the blind services would be headed by a Governor's cabinet-level secretary. He noted that under regulations affecting the Rehabilitation Services Administration, programs for the blind are the only programs which can qualify for 80/20 federal matching funds as a separate independent agency.

Richard J. Edlund, President, National Federation of the Blind of Kansas, emphasized the importance of a separate agency for the blind. Consolidation of services for the blind with other disability groups has not worked because different disabilities are unique.

HB 3083 - An Act concerning state institutions under the jurisdiction of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services; relating to charges for treatment of patients; amending K.S.A. 59-2006b and repealing the existing section.

Bob Clawson, Division of Mental Health and Retardation Services, SRS, appeared in support of HB 3083. He distributed a memorandum dated January 15, 1988 explaining the need for the bill (Attachment 7). If medicaid rates are set higher than our published rate for patient care at the state institutions, the Secretary needs the ability by statute to increase the state rates to receive the increased federal funding. A low census at one of the institutions may increase the medicaid rate, but the current statute does not allow SRS to adjust the rates.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Appropriations,
room 514-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~x.x~~/p.m. on March 14, 1988

Representative Vancrum requested introduction of a concurrent resolution directing the State Board of Regents to commence additional study of unnecessary duplication of degree programs at state educational institutions (Attachment 8). Representative Miller moved introduction of the resolution. Seconded by Representative King. Motion carried.

Representative Chronister moved to change the effective date of HB 3083 from the statute book to the Kansas Register and that HB 3083, as amended, be recommended favorably for passage. Seconded by Representative Shriver. Motion carried.

Representative Chronister made a motion to approve the minutes of February 25, 29 and March 1, 2, as presented. Seconded by Representative Shriver. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

DISTRICT COURT OF KANSAS

CHAMBERS OF
LEO J. MORONEY
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE



COURTHOUSE
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101
913-573-2923

WYANDOTTE COUNTY

November 3, 1987

Honorable David Prager
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Kansas Judicial Center
301 W. 10th
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Chief Justice Prager:

Please consider the following as a formal request to the Court to join with the 29th Judicial District in asking the 1988 Legislature to create a new judgeship for Wyandotte County.

I fully realize that we may well have been in a better position to make this request to the Court and the 1987 Session.

However, at that time I was not convinced that we needed a new judge. Equally importantly, we had no physical space to supply to an additional judge and personal staff.

Enclosed are the statistical summaries for the four large urban counties which justify our present need. These figures were excerpted by me from the statewide report supplied to us at the recent October Judicial Conference.

In addition, case filings for the first quarter of FY1988 show an alarming trend.

We believe that we can continue to function at our present level of efficiency for probably another year. Then, the increased case load will begin to have an adverse effect upon our entire operation.

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Attachment 1

Honorable David Prager
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
November 3, 1987
Page Two


By July 1, 1988, I believe that based upon prior conversations with our County Commissioners, that certain space can be then made available to the court. This development coincides with the completion in our county of the mandated real property reappraisal.

My suggestion is to request one new judgeship in 1988, with that judge to be elected in 1988 and take office in January, 1989. By that date, we will have the physical space to accommodate the judge, one court reporter, and one administrative assistant.

I would be pleased to discuss this request with you personally if you feel that to be appropriate.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated by all in Wyandotte County who are sincerely interested in justice.

Yours truly,


LEO J. MORONEY
Administrative Judge

LJM:neg

cc. Honorable Richard Holmes
Departmental Justice

Dr. Howard Schwartz
Judicial Administrator

**CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS
BY
JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

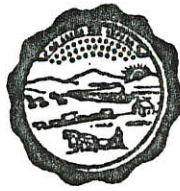
<u>County</u>	<u>Judges</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>FY '83</u>	<u>FY '87</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
SHAWNEE	12-13	3	9,750	13,201	+35.4
JOHNSON	14-16	10	10,806	14,669	+35.7
SEDGWICK	22-24	18	21,227	23,811	+12.2
WYANDOTTE	15	29	13,126	18,849	+43.6

**CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASE TERMINATIONS
BY
JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<u>County</u>	<u>Judges</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>FY '83</u>	<u>FY '87</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
SHAWNEE	12-13	3	10,773	13,944	+29.4
JOHNSON	14-16	10	11,474	14,888	+29.8
SEDGWICK	22-24	18	21,530	23,639	+ 9.8
WYANDOTTE	15	29	11,420	18,766	+64.3

**CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENDING CASES
BY
JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<u>County</u>	<u>Judges</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>FY '83</u>	<u>FY '87</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
SHAWNEE	12-13	3	2,663	2,830	+ 6.3
JOHNSON	14-16	10	4,203	5,780	+37.5
SEDGWICK	22-24	18	10,127	6,900	-31.9
WYANDOTTE	15	29	6,539	4,031	-38.4



CHIEF JUSTICE
DAVID PRAGER

JUSTICES
ROBERT H. MILLER
RICHARD W. HOLMES
KAY MCFARLAND
HAROLD S. HERD
TYLER C. LOCKETT
DONALD L. ALLEGRUCCI

The Supreme Court of Kansas

Kansas Judicial Center
Topeka, Kansas 66612

OFFICERS
LEWIS C. CARTER
CLERK
HOWARD SCHWARTZ
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATOR
RICHARD D. ROSS
APPELLATE REPORTER

February 10, 1988

Hon. Bob Ott, Chairman
House Appropriations
Subcommittee No. 2
Statehouse, Room 180-W
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Mr. Ott:

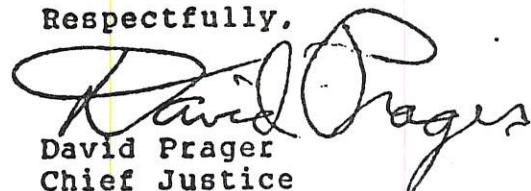
During your subcommittee hearing yesterday I understand you heard testimony from Judge Leo Moroney, Administrative Judge of the 29th Judicial District regarding the need for an additional judgeship in that district.

The Court is aware of the need in Wyandotte County. I believe the statistics you received demonstrate the basis for this need and I concur in his request.

The request for this additional judgeship was not included in our budget submission because of the early timetable of the budget process, but also because the Court wanted to focus on the judicial salary request. I believe the issue of adequate compensation for judges is the most critical issue facing the Kansas judiciary today. Of course, compensation is not and should not be the only requisite for maintaining a quality judiciary. But without adequate compensation levels, Kansas will be unable to attract and retain well-qualified judges.

While the additional judgeship for Wyandotte County is justified and I support Judge Moroney's request, I would not want this issue to be in competition with the need for judicial salary increases.

Respectfully,


David Prager
Chief Justice

DP:cml

HA
3-14-88
Attachment 2



CHIEF JUSTICE
DAVID PRAGER
JUSTICES
ROBERT H MILLER
RICHARD W HOLMES
KAY MCFARLAND
HAROLD S HERD
TYLER C LOCKETT
DONALD L ALLEGRUCCI

The Supreme Court of Kansas

Kansas Judicial Center
Topeka, Kansas 66612

February 10, 1988

OFFICERS
LEWIS C CARTER
CLERK
HOWARD SCHWARTZ
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATOR
RICHARD D ROSE
APPELLATE REPORTER

Representative Bob E. Ott
Kansas House of Representatives
Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Ott:

Re: Additional Judgeship for 29th Judicial District

As Departmental Justice for the 3rd Judicial Department, which includes the 29th Judicial District of Wyandotte County, I urge your serious consideration for recommendation of an additional judgeship in the 29th Judicial District.

It has been obvious for a number of years that we need an additional judge in Wyandotte County, but no request has been made prior to this time because of a lack of courtroom facilities and space to efficiently utilize the services of another judge. However, it is my understanding that the Wyandotte County Commission has now committed itself to provide additional space in the Wyandotte County Courthouse for an additional judge if the Legislature authorizes one.

I understand that the Hon. Leo J. Moroney, administrative judge for the 29th Judicial District, appeared before your subcommittee yesterday and I am sure you were fully advised of the need for an additional judge in that county. While I am hesitant to furnish more statistics in support of this request, I do enclose some additional figures which you may not have readily available. The attached figures show the caseload per judge for the various judicial districts in Kansas and the percentage increase in the various types of cases filed over the last ten years in Wyandotte County. You should be aware that these figures are for June 30, 1987, and therefore do not reflect the additional judgeships that have been created for Shawnee, Johnson and Sedgwick Counties, the other three major urban judicial districts. When those additional judgeships are taken into consideration, the caseload for Wyandotte County becomes obviously oppressive.

The figures enclosed reflect total caseload filings, except traffic, and the major case filings in all districts. Both of

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Attachment 3

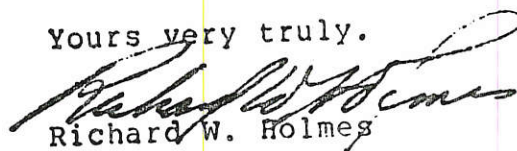
these are based on fiscal year 1987 and do not take into consideration the new judges in the three other large counties.

As you know, the major thrust of the judicial budget this year is to seek a statewide increase in judicial salaries in the hope that we can continue to maintain a qualified and efficient judiciary in Kansas. However, at the same time we do have a glaring need for an additional judge in Wyandotte County and as the facilities are now available to utilize the services of an additional judge, I urge you to give serious consideration to including a recommendation for an additional judge in the 29th Judicial District.

If there is anything further I can do to assist you in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With best personal regards,

Yours very truly.



Richard W. Holmes

RWH:cv
Copy to Chief Justice Prager

DISTRICT COURT OF KANSAS

CHAMBERS OF
LEO J. MORONEY
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE



COURTHOUSE
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101
913-573-2923

WYANDOTTE COUNTY

February 12, 1988

Representative Bob E. Ott
Kansas House of Representatives
Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Ott:

The following statistics represent civil and criminal case filings in the four large urban judicial districts for the first half of FY 1988. This period, of course includes July 1, through December 31, 1987. I thought this might be of interest to your subcommittee.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS
BY
JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Judges</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>FY 1988 (First Six Months)</u>
SHAWNEE	13	3	6,102
JOHNSON	16	10	7,590
SEDGWICK	24	18	11,527
WYANDOTTE	15	29	10,591

If the present filing trend continues through the remainder of fiscal year 1988, it is projected that Wyandotte County will have

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Attachment 4

Representative Bob E. Ott
February 12, 1988
Page Two

approximately twenty-one thousand cases or an overall increase
in excess of two thousand cases for the fiscal year 1988.

Yours truly,



LEO J. MORONEY
Administrative Judge

LJM:neg

cc. Honorable David Prager
Chief Justice

Honorable Richard W. Holmes
Departmental Justice

Dr. Howard Schwartz
Judicial Administrator

Representative Vern Williams

Representative Bill Wisdom

CALVIN K. WILLIAMS, CHARTERED

Law Office

Calvin K. Williams
Brent D. Percival
Roger B. McDaniel

220 MAIN STREET, P.O. BOX 329
CARBONDALE, KANSAS 66414
(913) 564-7148

March 14, 1988

Appropriation Committee
House of Representatives
Kansas Legislature

As President of the Fourth Judicial District Bar Association, I wish to state that the association fully supports the bill introduced by Representative Freeman to raise the Magistrate Judge's position currently located in Coffey County to that of District Court Judge.

At a time when case loads are growing, this move should provide increased judicial services to the entire area including, we are told, possibly Lyon County. This proposal should ultimately result in judicial economy both in terms of dollars spent and services provided to the citizens of this area.

For these and numerous other positive reasons, the Fourth Judicial District Bar Association supports adoption of this bill.

Sincerely,



Calvin K. Williams
President of Fourth Judicial District
Bar Association

CKW:dw

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3-14-88
Attachment 5

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT L. TABOR

en re. House Bill 2560

National Federation Of The Blind Of Kansas

President, Richard J. Edlund

Phones: 913-2993201, 913 749-7597

House Committee On Appropriations

The Honorable Bill Bunton, Chairman

14 March, 1988

Mr. Chairman and Committee members, greetings. My name is Robb Tabor, and I am the registered representative of the National Federation of the Blind of Kansas. I appear today to speak in favor of House Bill 2560.

The National Federation of the Blind has long favored separate service programs for the blind. I believe the following will explain fully our reasons for this form of service delivery. An historical analysis of the issue begins with a study of the pre-1981 Iowa Commission for the Blind. In 1957 Dr. Kenneth Jernigan became the director of the Iowa Commission. In his 16 year tenure at that agency he established a rehabilitation service program that, almost to a man in the blindness field was regarded as the finest program in the nation. The Commission included a pre-vocational Adjustment and Orientation Center for newly blinded persons, a Library program featuring braille, talking books, and a radio reading service, a food service Business Enterprise program, and other features. The program was quite successful, not because vast sums of money were infused into the program, but because its leadership had at the center a positive philosophy of blindness, ie., that blindness does not have to be a disaster or a tragedy; but with the proper training and opportunities, blind people are fully able to compete on equal terms with their sighted counterparts. The training and services of the Iowa Commission reflected the commitment to this philosophy of blindness. For example, at the Adjustment and Orientation Center, all students were required to master the alternative techniques of blindness as a totally blind person, whether or not they had any residual vision. All students learned Braille and travel with the long white cane under sleep shades. As a result of these innovative training methods, there was little or no recidivism in the program due to changes in visual acuity or changes in visual field.

Although the Iowa Commission for the Blind exists today under its name, it is no longer an independent agency for the blind. It is now operated under the umbrella of the Iowa Human Rights Commission. Though its programs are still better than many in the country, most in the field of rehabilitation for the blind agree that the quality of services has diminished

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Attachment 6

substantially.

In 1975 the National Council of State Agencies for the Blind, (N.C.S.A.B. commissioned Robert Mallis and Associates to conduct a comprehensive survey of service programs. Several types of organizational forms were identified in the study including the independent commission, the umbrella agency, (such as part of a social welfare agency), and those programs affiliated with a school for the blind, or a library service. The study concluded that the independent Commission form was the most effective organizational form.

During the 1970's there has been a strong trend toward consolidation of Rehabilitation programs for the blind with other disability groups. The basis for such consolidation contains several components. First, it is alleged to save money in the rehabilitation system. The falacy here is that most of the money saved by consolidation, if any, is merely diverted to administrative costs, some of which are incurred in creating auxiliary sub-divisions necessary to coordinate the larger umbrella program. EG., a larger legal services staff, more fiscal officers to monitor spending in the various programs, expansions in the management information system, etc.

Second, consolidation is alleged to encourage disability groups to work together to improve the quality of services for all. The flaw in the reasoning is obviated by the competition for scarce funds between services for the blind and other rehabilitation programs.

Administrative convenience is a third reason frequently cited for consolidation., eg. one cabinet level officer for social services, etc. This advantage is greatly diminished, if not canceled by the difficulties of managing an agency as large as Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

Several states have resisted the trend toward consolidation and still retain their independent status. These include Texas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Nebraska. In 1986 the state of New Mexico created the New Mexico Commission for the Blind, with Fred Schroeder, a blind man, as the chief member of the executive staff.

Although H.B. 2560 does not call for a commission per se it does call for the separation of Services for the Blind from the S.R.S. umbrella structure. We believe firmly that this form of re-organization will have numerous positive benefits for the blind of Kansas. First, such a change will be more conducive to the promotion of a positive philosophy of blindness, particularly if a qualified blind administrator is appointed as Executive Secretary.

A separate rehabilitation program would enable the agency to qualify for Federal funding without competing with other Vocational Rehabilitation programs for other disability groups. Under regulations affecting the Rehabilitation Services Administration (R.S.A.), programs for the blind are the only programs which can qualify for 80/20 Federal matching funds as a separate independent agency.

Finally, a separate service program need not be costly, contrary to popular conception. Particular functions, such as legal services, research and statistics, audit and finance, etc. can be provided with small staffing, or by contract services if

necessary, but at no greater cost than is now incurred by S.R.S.
We look forward to a favorable committee report on House
Bill 2560.

Respectfully submitted

Robert L. Tabor

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
Legal Division

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Thelma Hunter Gordon DATE: January 15, 1988

FROM: Janie Kelly *Janie Kelly* SUBJECT: Proposed Legislation
Amendment to KSA
59-2006b

Summary: The proposed amendment to this statute would allow the Secretary greater flexibility in establishing rates charged for patient care at state institutions and would conceivably allow the agency to receive more federal funding.

Background: This statute currently provides that rates are established annually between July 1st and October 1st. The rates are thus set only once a year and the time frame in which to do so is specified. There could be no change in the rate at any other time of the year.

During the previous fiscal year, Parsons State Hospital, left patient beds open for a period of time to accommodate transfers from Winfield State Hospital. In light of the low census during this time, the allowable medicaid rate for care at PSH exceeded the rate we were able to charge and there was no mechanism to alter this rate. This amendment would provide such a mechanism.

Fiscal Impact: No agency funding is necessary to implement this amendment and in fact, had this amendment been in effect during the current fiscal year, there would have been a projected receipt of \$25,000 in additional federal funds.

JK:kh

cc: Commissioner Duncan
Acting Commissioner Nemas
Gary Weidenbach
Bob Clawson

HA
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Attachment 7

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. _____

By Representative Vancrum

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION directing the State Board of Regents to commence additional study of unnecessary duplication in degree programs at state educational institutions under its control and supervision and to make plans, reports and program consolidations with respect thereto.

WHEREAS, The State of Kansas has six state educational institutions under the control and supervision of the State Board of Regents which provide undergraduate and graduate degree programs; and

WHEREAS, The financing of the operation and management of these state educational institutions, including undergraduate, graduate and professional graduate degree programs, constitutes a significant portion of the Governor's recommended budget for Fiscal Year 1989; and

WHEREAS, The appropriate coordination of educational resources to achieve efficient utilization of such resources is of great importance and unnecessary duplication of degree programs is not cost efficient and is an unacceptable burden on such resources; and

WHEREAS, The duplication of degree programs among state educational institutions under the control and supervision of the State Board of Regents has been a matter of concern of the Legislature for several years; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Regents adopted a plan in 1982 under which all programs in the Regents' system will be reviewed by the Regents on a five-year cycle; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 5040 in 1983 which directed the State Board of Regents to conduct a study and to periodically report its findings and actions regarding duplication in graduate degree programs; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Regents submitted its final report on such study for consideration by the Legislature in

HA
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Attachment 8

January, 1988: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That we direct the State Board of Regents to immediately commence an additional study of unnecessary duplication in degree programs that are offered at two or more institutions and that result in cost inefficiencies at both the undergraduate and graduate level; and

Be it further resolved: That the State Board of Regents shall prepare and submit a plan to the Legislature no later than the commencement of the 1989 regular session to eliminate or phase out all duplicate degree programs offered at two or more Regents' institutions, considering both the undergraduate and graduate degree levels, in which there are currently enrolled five or fewer students at each such institution or, if the State Board of Regents determines that all such degree programs should continue to be maintained at such institutions, the State Board of Regents shall submit a written report to the Legislature setting forth its justification for continuing such degree programs at such institutions; and

Be it further resolved: That, in the event the State Board of Regents concludes that such degree programs should be discontinued at one or more of the educational institutions under its control and supervision, the State Board of Regents is hereby urged to adopt policies and make recommendations for the transfer of faculty, support staff, supporting equipment in research facilities, and students so as to facilitate the consolidation and continuation of these programs so as to strengthen the quality of each resulting consolidated program and to make more efficient use of the limited resources available to the state educational institutions; and

Be it further resolved: That the Secretary of State be directed to send enrolled copies of this resolution to each member of the State Board of Regents, all in care of the Executive Officer of the State Board of Regents.