

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

2/28/89  
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Don E. Crumbaker at  
Chairperson

3:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on February 22, 1989 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Pottorff, excused.

Committee staff present:

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

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Russell  
Dr. Theodore Wischropp, President, Seward County Community College  
Representative Sader  
Dr. James Stringer, President, Hutchinson Community College  
Dr. James Tangeman, President, Garden City Community College  
Dr. Paul Adams, State Board of Education  
Ms. Willie Martin, Intergovernmental Coordinator, Sedgwick County, Kansas  
Dr. Merle Hill, Kansas Association of Community Colleges  
Dr. David Depue, Executive Director, State Council on Vocational Education

Chairman Crumbaker opened the meeting and welcomed the community college presidents and board members who were present.

The chair opened hearings on HB 2152, concerning student tuition rates at community colleges.

Dr. Theodore Wischropp testified in favor of HB 2152. Dr. Wischropp stated a large percentage of students are already receiving substantial financial aid from the colleges, so increasing tuition will not mean that the colleges will actually receive significantly more revenue. (Attachment 1)

Representative Russell urged the committee to amend HB 2152 by deleting \$19 on line 26 and reinserting \$14. (Attachment 2)

Hearings on HB 2152 were declared closed by the chairman.

Chairman Crumbaker opened hearings on HB 2086, concerning the composition of boards of trustees of community colleges.

Representative Sader testified in support of HB 2086. Representative Sader said increasing the boards by one member would provide greater citizen representation and would assure that decisions are made by a greater percentage of trustees in cases of trustee absence. (Attachment 3)

James Stringer testified concerning HB 2086. Mr. Stringer pointed out the Kansas Association of Community Colleges has not taken a position on this bill because of polls taken the results show the boards to be about evenly divided of favoring the change and keeping it at its present number. The Hutchinson board favors maintain the balance as it now is. (Attachment 4)

Hearings on HB 2086 were closed by the chairman.

Chairman Crumbaker opened hearings on HB 2202, concerning community colleges, out-district tuition and state aid and eliminating credit hour limitations.

The chair recognized Dr. James Tangeman, President of the Garden City Community College, who read the testimony of President Charles J. Carlsen of Johnson County Community College. The community college presidents and trustees believe it will be in the best interests of Kansans and Kansas if this last restriction on payment of out-district

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,  
room 519-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~xxx~~ a.m./p.m. on February 22, 1989.

tuition and state out-district aid is removed. (Attachment 5)

Dr. Paul Adams testified in support of HB 2202. Dr. Adams pointed out Kansas is the only state that has the 64/72 limitation. (Attachment 6)

Ms. Willie Martin spoke in opposition to HB 2202. Ms. Martin feels that removing the existing maximum number of hours for community college reimbursement would defeat the purpose of encouraging individuals to obtain an associate degree from a community college. (Attachment 7)

Hearings on HB 2202 were declared closed by Chairman Crumbaker.

The chair opened hearings on HB 2204, concerning community college credit hour state aid and vocational education programs.

Dr. Merle Hill testified in support of HB 2204. Dr. Hill pointed out the phase-in program recommended in HB 2204 fits in with the Governor's proposed five-year financial phase-in for the community colleges. (Attachment 8)

Dr. Paul Adams spoke in support of HB 2204. Dr. Adams said it is the Kansas State Board of Education's belief that all community colleges should be treated equally and that increasing the weighting factor to 2.0 would be more equitable. (Attachment 9).

Dr. David Depue testified in support of HB 2204. Dr. Depue pointed out the community colleges are a valuable tool for providing training and retraining for the citizens of Kansas. Dr. Depue commended the committee for their consideration of this group of bills relating to community colleges.

Chairman Crumbaker closed hearings on HB 2204.

The chairman announced tentative plans for next week's meetings and gave March 13 as a possible date for starting on school finance if the figures are available at that time.

The chairman drew attention to the minutes for February 16, 1989.

Representative Jones moved and Representative R.D. Miller seconded the minutes for February 16, 1989 be approved. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:33.

The next meeting will be Thursday, February 23, 1989 in Room 519-S at 3:30 p.m.

DATE February 22, 1989

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Bronda A. Silvers	K-NEA	10 <sup>th</sup> St Topeka, ks
Warren Parker	Kansas Farm Bureau	Manhattan
Theresa W. Wichryp	Seward County Community College	Liberal
Dee Helges	FT SCOTT COMM COLLEGE	FT SCOTT
Jan Finney	Coffeyville Com College	Coffeyville
Pat McAttee	Cowley County Community College	Wamego, Mo, Ka.
Larry F Devane	Highland Comm Coll	Highland, Ks
James Drug	Cloud County Bus Coll.	Concordia, Ks
Ann Tangeman	GARDEN CITY COMM. COLL.	GARDEN CITY, Ks
Jim Stinger	Hutchinson Comm. Coll.	Hutchinson, Ks.
Charles Empson	Trustee ILL	Independence, Ks.
Meek Hree	KACC	Topeka
Der Bradley	KS Assoc of Counties	Topeka
Connie Ruel	State Board of Education	Topeka
Mary Israhon	Rep. Carol Seider US OF.	'
Carol H. Jader	Kan. Leg.	Prairie Village, Kan.
Paul Adams	Kan. St Bd of Ed.	Orange City, Ks
W. B. Larry Landa	v c c c	Syracuse
George J. Van Allen	Neosho Co. Comm. College	Chanute
David Refue	Council on Voc Ed	Topeka
Kelli Martin	Sedg. Co.	Shelita
Koof Coy	Pres. Butler Co. Comm Coll	EL Dorado, Ks
Bill Spencer	PRES. - K.C. KANSAS COMM. COLL	K. C., KS.
Ed Walbaum	Washburn U.	Topeka





# 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: Theodore Wischropp, President  
Seward County Community College  
Liberal, Kansas

Date: February 22, 1989

Subj: House Bill No. 2152, an act concerning community colleges;  
relating to student tuition rates; amending K.S.A. 1988  
Supp. 71-301 and repealing the existing section.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. My name is Ted Wischropp, and I am the president of Seward County Community College.

The current range for tuition at Kansas community colleges, \$14 to \$22, was established by the Legislature in 1985. The provisions of House Bill No. 2152 will increase the minimum tuition per credit hour from \$14 to \$19, a 35.7-percent increase, and eliminate the "cap" of \$22.

Currently, one college charges the maximum of \$22 per credit hour and four charge the \$14 minimum. The average is \$16.52.

In 1986, a Community College Alternate Funding Task Force, appointed by the State Board of Education, recommended that the statewide tuition average of operating revenues be 15 percent. Representative Crumbaker and Senator Johnston were on that Task Force.

The statewide average of 15 percent of operating revenues compares to the 15-percent tuition charged postsecondary students at the area vocational-technical schools. A major difference in funding between the two types of schools, of course, is the 85 percent of postsecondary costs received by the AVTSes. The community colleges anticipate receiving less than 30 percent of operating revenues from credit hour aid and state out-district aid this fiscal year.

In 1987-88, the statewide tuition average revenue from three funds (general fund, vocational fund and employee benefits fund) was 12.9 percent. As a percentage

*Attachment 1  
Special Education 2/22/89*

of statewide operating expenditures, tuition accounted for 13.3 percent of total expenditures. At one college, Fort Scott Community College, tuition accounted for 21.31 percent of expenditures, a figure some percentage points higher than provided by tuition at at least one of the state universities.

When compared to tuition rates at community colleges in other states, tuition as a percentage of operating revenues is a little low in Kansas. The reason it is a little low is that the community college trustees believe it should be kept as low as possible precisely because of high local taxes. No state community college system receives as much of its operating revenues from the local taxing districts as Kansas does.

In 1985-86, a national study of charges at community colleges in 42 states showed local funds + taxes at Kansas community colleges provided 69.2 percent of operating revenues. The next closest was 69 percent in Wisconsin, followed by 65.3 percent in Oregon, 62.2 percent in Pennsylvania, 59.8 percent in New York, and 59 percent in Maryland. Nebraska's system received 58.4 percent from these two sources, Missouri 49.2 percent, Colorado 25.6 percent (no local support), and Oklahoma 12.4 percent (no local support).

Nineteen of these 42 states, by the way, reported no local revenues. These 19 states averaged 72 percent of their operating revenues from the state. The Kansas community colleges received only 25.2 percent of their operating revenues from the state that year.

A common concern of the community college presidents is that some students are already finding it difficult to come up with tuition funds. The average age of our students is 30, and 74 percent of them have to work at least part time to cover their living and educational expenses. A large percentage is already receiving substantial financial aid from the colleges, so increasing tuition will not mean that the colleges will actually receive significantly more revenue.

Also, the 114 trustees are elected officials, just as you are. They are entrusted with the colleges' financial welfare and are dedicated to being fair both to the taxpayers and to students. They do not believe a mandated dollar minimum for tuition should be imposed by the Legislature.

The Kansas Association of Community Colleges has adopted the 15-percent

Q-1-2  
2/22/89

recommendation of the 1986 Task Force. However, the Association believes a 35.7-percent increase in one year is too great an increase. A phased-in increase, a little each year, for example, would be much easier for students to handle.

Before action on this bill is taken by the Committee, the Association recommends that additional figures be obtained from the State Department of Education so that, working together, the Legislature, the State Department of Education and the community colleges can arrive at a fair tuition increase.

Thank you.

STATE OF KANSAS

JIM RUSSELL  
REPRESENTATIVE, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
704 SPRUCE  
COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS 67337  
316-251-1615



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES  
February 22, 1989

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
MEMBER COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
ELECTIONS  
TRANSPORTATION

TO: House Education Committee  
SUBJECT: H.B. 2152

Mr. Chairman...members of the House Education Committee.  
Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today with  
regard to H.B. 2152.

I support the concept of H.B. 2152 and I do not have a  
problem with striking..."not more than \$22 per credit hour" on  
line 26. However, my community college has some concerns with  
regard to raising the minimum credit hour rate from \$14 to \$19.  
In affect, that would reduce our scholarship efforts at Coffey-  
ville Community College by 36%.

As the economic scale in Coffeyville is lower than other  
regions of the state, it is more of a financial burden for many  
to afford a college education. A \$5 increase in the minimum  
credit hour charge at Coffeyville Community College would only  
reduce...by 36%... the limited scholarship opportunities that  
are now available.

I understand the intent of this bill, is to assure that  
each community college is responsible for 15% of their funding.

*Attachment 2  
House Education  
2/22/89*



Coffeyville Community College statistics show our funding ratio at 17.2%, and state figures show us at 14.7%. In essence, we feel we are already achieving the intent of this bill.

Mr. Chairman...members of the House Education Committee, I urge you to amend H.B. 2152 by deleting \$19 on line 26 and re-inserting \$14.



Jim Russell  
Representative  
Seventh District

JR:hlh

STATE OF KANSAS

CAROL H. SADER  
REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT  
JOHNSON COUNTY  
8612 LINDEN DR.  
SHAWNEE MISSION, KANSAS 66207  
(913) 341-9440



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES  
February 22, 1989

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER:  
PENSIONS, INVESTMENTS AND BENEFITS  
MEMBER: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
ELECTIONS  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE ON HB 2086

My name is Carol Sader. I represent the 22nd Legislative District. Prior to my election as a State Representative, I served on the Board of Trustees of Johnson County Community College from 1981-1986 and served as Chairman of that Board from 1983-1985. During that time, I also served as Chairman of the Trustee Section of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges.

I appear before you today in support of HB 2086 which would increase the number of members on a Community College Board of Trustees from six to seven. During my years of service as a Community College Trustee, the disadvantages of having an even-number of members on a decision-making board were apparent. The Community College Board of Trustees is statutorily composed of six members. To deal with the unnecessary difficulties which the even number presents, some of the Boards have adopted a policy wherein a tie vote is a "no" vote. This course clearly disenfranchises one half of the members of the Board and all of the constituents whom they represent. Other Boards have chosen to deal with the problem by precluding the Chairman from voting. This, too, clearly disenfranchises one elected member of the Board and the constituents whom he or she represents. HB 2086 would cure the problem.

In addition, increasing the boards by one member would provide greater citizen representation and would assure that decisions are made by a greater percentage of trustees in cases of trustee absence.

This bill would not in any way disturb the present "district" or "at-large" methods of election in any Community College District. It would simply add a seventh member to each Board with the seventh member to be elected at-large in each Community College District.

Psychologists of group dynamics inform us that for optimum efficiency, a decision-making board of this type should number seven or nine. In the short time that I have been in the Legislature, I have learned that opportunities to make significant improvements rarely present themselves without a fiscal note attached. HB 2086 presents such an opportunity and I respectfully request that you give it favorable consideration.

Thank you.

*Attachment 3  
House Education  
2/22/89*



# 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: James Stringer, President  
Hutchinson Community College  
Hutchinson, Kansas  
Date: February 22, 1989  
Subj: House Bill No. 2086, an act concerning community colleges;  
affecting the composition of boards of trustees thereof.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I am Jim Stringer, President of Hutchinson Community College.

House Bill No. 2086, requested by Representative Carol Sader, a former trustee of Johnson County Community College and, also, a former member of the board of directors of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges, increases from six to seven the number of trustees on a community college board.

Because it is comprised of some 50,000 students, 2,500 faculty and staff, and presidents as well as trustees, the Kansas Association of Community Colleges has not taken a position on this bill. In a poll of the trustee chairmen regarding the position of their boards, however, nine responded favorably to seven-member boards and 10 responded negatively.

The aye-votes were not all strong affirmative votes as much as they were expressions like "We have no objection" or "It's OK with us." One board, for example, voted three in favor and three not objecting.

The nay-votes were not strong negative votes either. Comments ranged from "We've never had any problems and see no need for a change" to "We don't care for large boards in a less populated area" to "It would increase board expenses for travel and meetings" to "If it ain't broke, don't fix it!"

The Hutchinson Community College board voted against this proposal for a much different reason. A seventh board member elected at large would almost certainly come from Hutchinson because of the city's population, but the greater portion

*Attachment 4  
House Education  
2/22/89*

of the county's assessed valuation lies outside the city limits. Our board thinks it would be better to maintain the balance we now have - three members from within the city and one each from Haven, Longdon and Nickerson - than to have a potential for county-versus-city votes with one side winning and the other losing.

Our board doesn't want to upset the balance it has achieved over the years. Possibly other boards thought about this idea but did not cite it when repoding to the survey.

This 10 to 9 vote, by the way, is not unusual for the community colleges. Although this particular vote was by boards of trustees, the Council of Presidents has had many similar votes.

A number of my presidential colleagues are here in the room. If there are any questions regarding our boards' positions on this matter, we'll be happy to try to respond to them.

Thank you.



# 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: Charles J. Carlsen, President  
Johnson County Community College  
Overland Park, Kansas

Date: February 22, 1989

Subj: House Bill No. 2202, an act concerning community colleges;  
relating to determination of out-district tuition and state  
out-district aid; amending K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 71-301 and 71-  
607, and repealing the existing sections.

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I am Chuck Carlsen, president of Johnson County Community College.

House Bill No. 2202 removes the last restriction on paying out-district tuition and state out-district aid on over-64/72-hours of credit earned at community colleges. The colleges do not receive out-district tuition and state out-district aid for "regular" (academic) courses above the 64/72-hour limits, although, since January, 1988, they have been receiving funding from these two sources for vocationally approved courses beyond the 64/72-hour limits. Kansas is the only state which does not reimburse its community colleges for courses taught to those who have earned two or more years of college-level credit.

Intended originally to keep two-year colleges from offering courses beyond the freshman and sophomore levels, the limitation is an anachronism which defeats one of the purposes of community colleges - serving the educational needs of all the citizens of their service areas at the freshman and sophomore levels.

When the community junior college act was passed in 1965, most students attending the Kansas public two-year colleges were 17, 18, or 19 years old. Today, the average age of our students is 30, and many of them have already earned two or more years of college credit. At Johnson County Community College, for example, some 20 percent of our more than 10,000-per-semester headcount has earned more than 64 hours of college credit.

In 1986-87, for example, the student headcount age breakdown for a full academic

*Attachment 5  
House Education 2/22/89*

year was as follows:

Johnson County Community College  
Student Enrollment Age Summary  
Academic Year, 1986-87

<u>Age</u>	<u>Headcount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Up to 17	456	2.24
18-20 years	5,563	27.27
21-23 years	3,626	17.78
24-29 years	4,153	20.36
30-39 years	4,286	21.02
40-49 years	882	4.32
50+ years	786	3.85
Unknown	645	3.16
Totals	20,397	100.00%

If we assume that most college students complete a four-year degree by age 23, we can say that nearly 50 percent of our JCCC students are above that age.

Statewide, the figures for 13 of the 19 community colleges are as follows:

Kansas Community Colleges  
Student Enrollment Summary  
Academic Year, 1986-87

<u>Age</u>	<u>Headcount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Up to 17	2,480	2.76
18-20 years	19,425	21.58
21-23 years	12,256	13.62
24-29 years	14,210	15.79
30-39 years	19,878	22.08
40-49 years	12,376	13.75
50+ years	8,659	9.62
Unknown	723	0.80
Totals	90,007	100.00%

Note that, at these 13 colleges, there were more students between the ages of 30-39 than between 18-20. Also, more than 60 percent of these students were between the ages of 24 and 50+ years.

Relatively few of the students with over-64/72-hours, 18,392 headcount in that

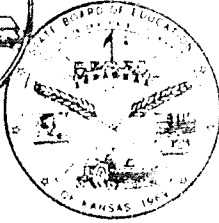
a-5-2  
2/22/89

full academic year (16 percent of the total headcount), return to the community colleges, complete their studies, and then transfer to a four-year school. Typically, they earn a new degree or certificate or acquire new job skills and enter the Kansas job market immediately.

The community college presidents and trustees believe it will be in the best interests of Kansans and Kansas if this last restriction on payment of out-district tuition and state out-district aid is removed. We trust you will act favorably on this request and recommend the bill for passage.

Thank you.

a-5-3  
2/22/89



# 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

I. B. "Sonny" Rundell  
District 5

Richard M. Robl  
District 7

Timothy R. Emert  
District 9

Paul D. Adams  
District 3

February 22, 1989

Richard J. Peckham  
District 10

TO: House Education Committee  
FROM: State Board of Education  
SUBJECT: 1989 House Bill 2202

My name is Paul Adams, Vice-Chairman of the State Board of Education. It is a pleasure for me to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

House Bill 2202 removes the credit hour limitation (64/72) in the computation of out-district tuition and out-district state aid for academic courses. Many of the students that have over the 64/72 limitation are now re-entering the work force and requesting community colleges to provide training/retraining to update skills.

The State Board of Education believes Kansas is the only state that has a limitation of this nature.

The State Board supports removal of the over 64/72 limitation but not at the expense of the five-year community college finance plan.

In summary, the State Board's first priority for community colleges in the 1989 session is the adoption of the five-year finance plan. The State Board believes it is important that a plan be in place that community colleges can adequately plan with some degree of certainty for the educational needs of students, businesses, and industry in order to stimulate the Kansas economy.

*Attachment 6  
House Education  
2/22/89*





SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATOR

WILLIE MARTIN

COUNTY COURTHOUSE • SUITE 315 • WICHITA, KANSAS 67203-3759 • TELEPHONE (316) 268-7552

TO: House Education Committee  
FROM: Willie Martin, Sedgwick County  
DATE: February 23, 1989  
RE: House Bill 2202

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee

Sedgwick County is supportive of all efforts encouraging higher education and training which will enable Kansans to more effectively enter the work force.

However, we feel that to remove the existing maximum number of hours for community college reimbursement would defeat the purpose of encouraging individuals to obtain an associate degree from a community college.

The present 64 maximum reimbursable credit hours represent a full two years of study in any college. As two year institutions we feel 64 credit hours affords individuals an extremely reasonable opportunity to receive a community college education.

Sedgwick County residents demonstrated their interest in and commitment to higher education when they approved a county wide mil levy to provide additional funding for Wichita State University. In 1989 we estimate this levy will provided \$2,628,116 to the University. This levy plus \$1,058,388 for community college tuition reimbursement will provide \$3,636,207 from Sedgwick County residents for direct support of higher education.. We strongly contend that the existing 64 maximum credit hours is a reasonable limitation for community colleges, students, counties, and taxpayers.

*Attachment 7  
House Education  
2/22/89*



# 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 22, 1989  
Subj: House Bill No. 2204, an act concerning community colleges;  
relating to determination of credit hour state aid for pro-  
vision of vocational education programs; amending K.S.A.  
1988 Supp. 71-602 and repealing the existing section.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I am Merle Hill, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges.

House Bill No. 2204 was introduced at the request of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges. It's an updated rewrite of House Bill No. 2074, introduced by the Legislative Commission on Kansas Economic Development in January, 1987.

The bill phases in increased funding for vocationally approved courses at 17 of the community colleges, from the current funding formula of 1.5 x the \$28 multiple to twice the multiple over a five-year period.

For new Committee members, Cowley County Community College and Area Vocational-technical School and Pratt Community College and Area Vocational-technical School both receive double funding for vocational courses, Cowley County since 1978 and Pratt since 1984. A nursing course at Pratt, for example, is reimbursed by the state at the rate of \$56 per credit hour, but the same course at the other 12 colleges with approved nursing programs is reimbursed at the rate of only \$42 per credit hour.

In 1986, the Legislative Commission on Economic Development's Business Training Task Force heard several consultants recommend that vocational programs at community colleges be funded in the same manner, i.e., at twice the multiple. The recommendations were based not only on the concept of equal-instruction, equal-reimbursement but also on the idea of providing an additional incentive to encourage all community colleges to increase their vocational offerings and "become the lead institutions for providing postsecondary job training."

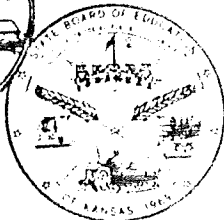
*Attachment 8  
House Education  
2/22/89*

The Task Force's recommendation to the Commission was to initiate double funding the next year, but, in December of 1986, the Commission adopted the concept of phasing in the double funding over a five-year period, achieving double funding in 1991-92.

Two years have passed, and the Commission's 1986 recommendation is yet to be implemented. Passage of House Bill NO. 2204 would enable the double-funding procedure to be completed in 1993-94. This requested five-year phase-in fits hand-in-glove with the Governor's proposed five-year financial phase-in for the community colleges, which was also proposed and is strongly supported by the State Board of Education.

I'll be happy to respond to any questions about House Bill No. 2204.

Thank you.



# 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

I. B. "Sonny" Rundell  
District 5

Richard M. Robl  
District 7

Timothy R. Emert  
District 9

Paul D. Adams  
District 3

February 22, 1989

Richard J. Peckham  
District 10

TO: House Education Committee  
FROM: State Board of Education  
SUBJECT: 1989 House Bill 2204

My name is Paul Adams, Vice-Chairman of the State Board of Education. It is a pleasure for me to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

House Bill 2204 increases the weighting for funding vocationally approved courses from 1.5 to 2.0 over a five-year period. The State Board continues to support the equal treatment of community colleges in the area of vocational education. Under current law, community colleges which have been designated as an area vocational-technical school receive vocational education funding under the credit hour state aid program at a weighting factor of 2.0. The other community colleges receive only a weighting of 1.5 for their approved vocational programs. We believe all community colleges should be treated equally and that increasing the weighting factor to 2.0 would be more equitable.

The State Board supports House Bill 2204 but believes the first priority for the 1989 session should be the approval and implementation of the five-year community college plan.

In summary, the State Board supports House Bill 2204 and believes it will have a positive effect on business and industry in Kansas.