

Approved

4-2-90

Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

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

3:30 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on March 20, 1990 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representatives Blumenthal, Hensley and Lowther, all excused.

Committee staff present:

Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes Office  
Ben Barrett, Legislative Research  
Dale Dennis, Department of Education  
Thelma Canaday, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mr. Walt Chappell, Citizen  
Dr. Merle Hill, Executive Director, Kansas Association of Community Colleges  
Ms. Kathryn Dysart, representing Kansas Association of School Boards, Kansas National Education Association, United School Administrators, Schools for Equal Education in Kansas, USD #229, Blue Valley, USD #259, Wichita, USD #501, Topeka, and USD #512, Shawnee Mission

The meeting was called to order by the chairman.

Hearings on SB 607, concerning rates of student tuition and outdistrict tuition of community colleges, were opened by the chairman.

Chairman Crumbaker called on Mr. Ben Barrett to explain SB 607.

Mr. Barrett said currently the community college resident tuition rate ranges from \$14.00 to \$22.00 and SB 607 simply increases the maximum which can be charged from \$22.00 to \$24.00.

Mr. Chappell spoke to SB 607. Mr. Chappell believes all Kansas community college tuition rates should be the same at \$24.00 per credit hour.

Dr. Hill testified in support of SB 607. Dr. Hill reminded the committee he had testified last year on HB 2152 to take the cap off tuition. Dr. Hill said the community colleges were not interested in return on investment but are interested in providing opportunity of access to education. He pointed out the average age of community college students is over 30. Dr. Hill said he is supportive of the \$2.00 increase and taking the cap off the top. He favors phasing out the community college tuition altogether.

The chairman closed hearings on SB 607.

Chairman Crumbaker opened hearings on SB 659, concerning expenditures for purchases occasioned by loss in school districts.

Ms. Dysart testified in support of SB 659. She said in the event of a loss to district property from an insured peril it is important that the district be able to resume use of the school building as soon as possible. (Attachment 1)

After a time of discussion the chairman closed the hearings on SB 659.

The meeting was adjourned by the chairman at 4:15 p.m.





*Legal, Intergovernmental and  
Employment Relations*

March 20, 1990

JOINT TESTIMONY ON SB 659

Presented by Kathryn Dysart for:

Kansas Association of School Boards  
Kansas National Education Association  
United School Administrators Schools for Quality Education  
Schools for Equal Education in Kansas (SEEK)  
Unified School District 229, Blue Valley  
Unified School District 259, Wichita  
Unified School District 501, Topeka  
Unified School District 512, Shawnee Mission

In the event of a loss to district property from an insured peril it is important that the district be able to take immediate steps to protect the property from further loss and to do whatever clean-up is necessary to allow school to resume as soon as possible. For example, a fire in a school building may require the services of a contractor that specializes in clean-up activities and smoke removal. The contractor can be on site within a matter of hours and usually have the premises suitable for continuation of school activities within 24 hours. This has been the case in the Wichita district for arson fires at Jefferson Elementary and Southeast High School, and equipment fires at North High School and the Vocational Technical Center.

When this type of loss occurs and the total loss is estimated to exceed \$10,000, the district has two choices. The current bid regulation for expenditures in excess of \$10,000 may be followed. This, however, takes time and results in unnecessary delay in resuming normal school activities. An alternative would be to enter into an agreement with the insurance company, whereby the insurance company agrees to retain a contractor to do the clean-up, smoke removal, and other required reconstruction, remodeling and repairing. The insurance company must pay the

contractor for the full amount billed, which includes the amount of the district's policy deductible. This works well if the insurance company allows the school district to participate in the decision-making about the needed repairs, but leaves the district vulnerable to the insurance company's largess.

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House Ed.  
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