A	Approved May 1, 1990 Date
MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON	EDUCATION
The meeting was called to order bySENATOR_JC	OSEPH C. HARDER Chairperson at
1:30 xxx/p.m. on Thursday, February 22	, 19 <mark>90</mark> in room <u>123-S</u> of the Capitol.
All members were present except:	
Senator Langworthy, excused	
Committee staff present:	
Mr. Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Departme Ms. Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes Mr. Dale Dennis, Assistant Commissioner of Edu Mrs. Millie Randell, Committee Secretary Conferees appearing before the committee:	

SB 608 - Community colleges, residence for purposes of student tuition, outdistrict tuition, state aid (Reilly, Francisco)

Senator Ed Reilly, co-sponsor of SB 608

Mr. Kevin Reardon, County Commissioner, Leavenworth County

Opponents:

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

SB 607 - Community colleges, rates of student tuition and out-district tuition (Reilly)

Opponents:

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

After calling the meeting to order, Chairman Joseph C. Harder requested the Committee to turn its attention to  $\underline{SB\ 608}$ , relating to student residence and determination of community college out-district tuition and state aid entitlements. He then called upon Senator Ed Reilly, co-sponsor of SB 608.

Senator Reilly reminded the Committee that the Governor, in his joint budget message to the 1990 Legislature, focused attention on relief measures for Kansas property taxpayers. He then referred Committee attention to a memo on <u>SB 608</u> (Attachment 1) and described <u>SB 608</u> as an attempt to address continually escalating community college costs in his county. He explained that under current law a six-month residency requirement applies only to residency in the county in which the community college is located and would not apply to the Kansas City Kansas Community College satellite school in Leavenworth County. Senator Reilly referred to previous testimony he had given wherein four recommendations were proposed by the Leavenworth Board of County Commissioners to provide some relief from rising community college expenses. He emphasized the importance of accountability of students and expenses. He emphasized the importance of accountability of students and noted the lack of uniformity in community college policies dealing with student withdrawals.

With the Chair's permission, Senator Reilly yielded the floor to  $\underline{\text{Mr. Kevin}}$  Reardon, a member of the Leavenworth Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. Reardon described the out-district tuition problem in his county as serious and distributed copies of 1988 and 1989 Leavenworth County reports (Attachment 2) listing payments for out-district tuition. He pointed out that the 1988 Leavenworth County cost in out-district tuition payments was \$385,386.71. He said that although the county had budgeted \$370,000 for the district tuition payments in 1989 a bill from the Kansas City Kansas out-district tuition payments in 1989, a bill from the Kansas City Kansas Community College amounted to approximately \$350,000. Mr. Reardon, acknowledging the importance of education, affirmed that the out-district tuition costs to counties has been a problem since its inception. He felt that student tuition should be increased to alleviate the taxpayer's burden

#### CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE _	SENATE	COMMITTEE ON _	EDU	CATION	
room 123-S Stateho	use, at <u>1:30</u>	xxxx./p.m. on	Thursday,	February 22	

and felt that students who pay more would prove to be more accountable.

The Chair next recognized <u>Dr. W. Merle Hill</u>, Executive Director, Kansas Association of Community Colleges. The Chair reminded the Committee that due to lack of time yesterday the Committee had not heard Dr. Hill's testimony on <u>SB 607</u>. Dr. Hill stated that members of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges do not believe <u>SB 607</u> is in the best interest of Kansas and Kansans and requested that the bill be reported adversely. (Attachment 3)

Dr. Hill next presented testimony against passage of  $\underline{SB}$  608. (Attachment 4) He said his association does not believe that trying to solve the out-district tuition issue in a piecemeal fashion, as SB 608 appears to do, is the appropriate way to solve the problem. He stated that there are relatively few out-of-state enrollees at community colleges and even fewer who would create out-district tuition liabilities for a county.

Dr. Hill acknowledged that out-district tuition has been a problem since its inception. Referring to the Governor's 1990 budget message to the Legislature, he pointed out that the Governor had supported the concept of phasing out out-district tuition. He stated that although the Governor continues to favor this concept, current fiscal constraints of the state prevent an imminent solution. Dr. Hill noted that in 1965 probably less than ten percent of community college students crossed county lines to attend community colleges, whereas today that figure approximates 43 percent.

Addressing accountability, Dr. Hill reported that according to a 1985 statewide survey community college students who transferred to four-year higher education institutions to complete their final two years of study maintained grade point averages identical to those of students who had not transferred from community colleges.

Dr. Hill commented that the community college measures which the Committee has been hearing call for decreased funding at a time when increased funding is needed.

Following testimony by Dr. Hill, the Chair advised that <u>Senate Bills 607</u> and <u>608</u> would be taken under advisement.

Senator Frahm moved that minutes of the meeting of February 14 be approved. Senator Anderson seconded the motion, and the minutes were approved.

The Chair adjourned the meeting.

### SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: PLACE: DATE DATE DATE DATE	TIME:_	1:30 p.m.	PLACE:_	123-S	DATE:	Thursday,	Feb.	22,	1990
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S.B. 607 is identical to H.B. 2747.

#### 3. S.B. 608

Summary. S.B. 608 pertains principally to determination of community college outdistrict tuition and outdistrict state aid entitlements.

The bill provides that a person is a nonresident of a county for outdistrict tuition purposes if such person has not resided in the county for a period of at least six months prior to enrollment in the community college. (Under present law, there is a six month residency requirement, but it applies only to residence in the county in which the community college is located.)

Outdistrict state aid at the rate of \$48 per credit hour will be paid on students who meet the six month state durational residency requirement and who live in a county other than the one in which the community college is located when the enrollments of such students do not qualify for the payment of outdistrict tuition.

With respect to the community college general state aid program, the amendment substitutes the term "assessed" for "adjusted" valuation for purposes of determining state aid entitlements under the formula. The change becomes effective in FY 1991.

Background. The State Department of Education has estimated that the provisions of S.B. 608 would have the effect of reducing outdistrict tuition billed to counties in FY 1991 by about \$95,052 and increase outdistrict state aid by a similar amount.

The change pertaining to the general state aid program has been proposed by the State Board of Education in accord with the belief that with the implementation of statewide reappraisal of property in 1989, the new assessed valuation data should be used for purposes of making general state aid distributions under this program. Assuming property valuations are maintained on a current basis as contemplated by the law, there should no longer be a need to adjust these figures by use of the assessment/sales ratio study.

S.B. 608 is identical to H.B. 2748.

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Education 2/22/90 Attachment

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### KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

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

W. Merle Hill Executive Director

Senate Bill No. 607

#### Addendum

Since listening to yesterday's discussion about out-district classes held in a non-community college county, I thought it might be appropriate to mention the concerns of the KACC's members relative to educational access.

By providing for both out-district tuition and state out-district aid, it appears the state has recognized this "extended" mission of the community colleges to provide educational access to the many Kansans who (1) are not within commuting district of either a state university or a commutity college, (2) are taxpaying citizens whose work schedules prohibit them from attending regularly-scheduled daytime classes, or (3) are in need of vocational training not offered anywhere else.

With regard to the "Leavenworth Center," the community college thought a remodeled facility with 14 classrooms, thousands of dollars worth of computer equipment, and a central location would be preferable to many individual locations in church basements, store fronts, and high schools. The students are now going to "college" rather than to "church," "store," and "high school." In addition, centralization permits full-time counselors to be present all the time and also encourages the "collegiality" between teachers and students which is so important to a learning environment and is demanded by accrediting associations.

Although some county commissioners do indeed express concern about out-district tuition and such centralized learning centers, members of chambers of commerce tell us they use the presence of such centers to attract or retain businesses. They see them as assets to rather than detractors from their counties and cities.

Regarding the Leavenworth Center, Kansas City Community College could have "made Education 2/22/90

more money" if it had not arranged to pay more than \$60,000 a year in rental and utilities and purchased the kind of educational tools that were impractical for the store-front, church and high-school locations used before the center was opened in January, 1988.

Another factor to consider, we believe, is the characteristics of the students attending the out-of-county educational centers. Although they do, of course, attract some teenagers whose parents can save money by having them live at home and both work and attend a "local" educational center, the average age of the students would lead one to assume they are not being forced to attend school. At Kansas City Community College's center in Leavenworth, 68 percent of those enrolled for classes this past semester were between the ages of 22 and older than 50. They are adults who have voted with their pocketbooks, wallets, and feet to take advantage of an educational opportunity they would be without if if were not for the presence of the community college.

At the present time, the state supports students attending the state universities to the tune of approximately 73 percent of their education. At the community colleges the state provides approximately 30 percent of operating revenues in all forms of aid (credit hour, auxiliary, state-out-district, and general). If the state were to assume the total out-district liabilities of the counties, total state aid would amount to approximately 36 percent of operating revenues. We believe the state should encourage educational opportunity, equal access to older, working Kansans, and provide additional incentives to community colleges to permit them to do even better the educational missions overlooked by other educational entities.



## 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, Executive Director

Kansas Association of Community Colleges

Date:

February 22, 1990

Subj:

 $\frac{\text{Senate Bill No. 608:}}{\text{relating to residence of students for tuition, out-district}}$ 

tuition, and state aid purposes.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am Merle Hill, executive director of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to share with you the concerns of the members of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges.

Senate Bill No 608, like several other bills you have discussed this week, appears to be related to concerns about the out-district tuition liabilities of several counties, in this case Leavenworth and Sedgwick Counties. The bill provides (lines 33-36, page 6) for the state to pay double state out-district aid for those students who have not lived in a county for six months.

The State Board of Education and the Kansas Association of Community Colleges both support the elimination of out-district tuition by having the state pick up the counties' out-district tuition liabilities, this completing a legislative initiative begun in 1978, when the Legislature recognized that out-district tuition was a state obligation by having the state pay half the counties' liabilities. House Bill No. 2087 was introduced in 1989 at the request of the State Board of Education and the Association, as was Senate Bill No. 210. Both bills contained the salient proposal of eliminating out-district tuition and doubling state out-district aid payments.

The Kansas Association of Community Colleges does not believe trying to solve the out-district tuition problem in a piecemeal fashion, as Senate Bill No. 608 appears to do, is the appropriate way to solve the problem. There are relatively

Education 2/22/90 Attachment 4

few out-of-state enrollees at community colleges and even fewer who would create out-district tuition liabilities for a county.

The Kansas Higher Education Enrollment Report, Fall, 1989, published by the Kansas Legislative Research Department, indicates that only 3.65 percent of community college students are non-residents. Most of the out-of-state enrollees at community colleges commute across the state border to colleges in communities located near the border - Highland (Doniphan County), Kansas City (Wyandotte County), Overland Park (Johnson County), Fort Scott (Bourbon County), Parsons (Labette County), Coffeyville (Montgomery County), Arkansas City (Cowley County), Liberal (Seward County), Colby (Thomas County), and Concordia (Cloud County).

Of the 1,945 out-of-state community colleges students enrolled on the 20th day of fall, 1989, 1,382 (71 percent) attended colleges located in those 10 cities. The colleges with the largest number of out-of-state enrollees are Johnson County Community College, which has no residence halls, (455), and Fort Scott Community College, just four miles from the border, (1760). Sixty percent of the 80 nursing students at Fort Scott Community College, by the way, commute daily across the state line from Missouri, and the average age of these students is 35. Kansas City Kansas Community College, which also has no residence halls, had 124 out-of-state students enrolled on the 20th day.

The members of the Kansas Association of Community College believe this bill addresses only the tip of the out-district-tuition "iceberg." They request that Senate Bill No. 608 be reported unfavorably for passage.

Thank you.