

Approved April 2, 1991
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by Representative Rick Bowden at
Chairperson

3:30 ~~XPM~~/p.m. on March 26, 1991 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Larkin, Reardon - Both Excused

Committee staff present:

Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes Office
Ben Barrett, Legislative Research
Dale Dennis, State Department of Education
Donna Luttjohann, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Rick Junge, Hutchinson Community College
Rep. Denise Everhart, Tecumseh
David Monical, Vice President, Washburn University
Lanny Kimbrough, Chairman, Washburn Board of Regents
Dr. Hugh Thompson, President, Washburn University
Dr. Laura Hubbs-Tait, Assoc. Prof. of Psychology, Washburn
John Mugler, Pres. Washburn Student Association
Dinah Dykes, Washburn Student
Mayor Butch Felker, Topeka
Jack Alexander, Governor's Legislative Liaison
Ms. Connie Hubbell, State Board of Education
Dr. Stanley Koplik, Exec. Dir. Kansas Board of Regents
Dr. Merle Hill, Pres. Community Colleges
Dr. Robert Kelley, Exec. Dir. Kansas Independent Colleges
John Koepke, Kansas Association of School Boards
Jerry Henderson, United School Administrators
Craig Grant, Kansas National Educators Association
Kay Coles, Kansas National Educators Association
Jim Edwards, Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Chairman Bowden opened hearings on HB 2561. Rick Junge was the only conferee on the bill, a proponent. He spoke of amending the bill to read in Barton County instead of Great Bend. The repeater station will not be in Great Bend but near it. (Attachment 1) The hearing was closed.

The Chairman then opened hearings on HB 2333 and HB 2338. Rep. Everhart, Chairperson for the Shawnee County Delegation, spoke in favor of the bill. She urged the committee to support both bills and made reference to the realities of the financial necessity of passing the bills.

David Monical, Vice President of Washburn University, was the next proponent of the bill. (Attachment 2)

The next proponent was Lanny Kimbrough, Kansas Board of Regents. He urged the committee's favorable passage of the bill. (Attachment 3)

Dr. Hugh Thompson, President of Washburn University, commented that HB 2338 be passed first then HB 2333. (Attachment 4)

Dr. Laura Hubbs-Tait, Associate Professor of Psychology at Washburn was selected as spokesperson for faculty as a proponent of the bill. (Attachment 5)

John Mugler, President of the Washburn Student Association, was the next proponent. He said that small class ratio and class size were important in his education at Washburn. (Attachment 6)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

room 519-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 XXX a.m./p.m. on March 26, 19

Dinah Dykes a student at Washburn was the next proponent. She stated the bills need to be passed to assist the non-traditional students.
(Attachment 7)

The next proponent was Jack Alexander from the Governor's office. He stated that Governor Finney supports the passage of HB 2333 but prefers to delay consideration of HB 2338 until the state's financial health is improved.
(Attachment 8)

Connie Hubbell, Legislative Chairman of the State Board of Education was the next proponent. She urged support of the bill from the Committee on HB 2333. (Attachment 9)

The Executive Director of the Kansas Board of Regents, Stanley Koplik, was the next proponent. He said the intent of HB 2333 resembles a statement adopted by the Board of Regents titled "Constructing Partnerships in Kansas Higher Education." (Attachment 10)

The final conferee on HB 2333 was Robert Kelley, Executive Director of the Kansas Independent College Association. He stated that they have benefitted by having the Board of Regents administer the tuition grant program.
(Attachment 11)

Hearings were closed on HB 2338 and HB 2333 and SB 63 was opened for a hearing. The first conferee was John Koepke, KASB, a proponent of the bill said the bill falls well within the parameters of the policy statement adopted last year for enhanced programs in early childhood education.
(Attachment 12)

The next proponent was Gerald Henderson, Executive Director of United School Administrators. He said his organization supports this bill that would require all school districts to offer Kindergarten. (Attachment 13)

Craig Grant, KNEA, also proponent of the bill said it would just maintain the status quo. (Attachment 14)

Sen. Doug Walker offered his written testimony in behalf of the bill.
(Attachment 15)

Chairman Bowden closed the hearing on SB 63 and opened the hearing for SCR 1613. The first conferee was John Koepke, KASB, a proponent of the bill. He stated that KASB supports efforts to create and sustain business-education partnerships which will assist students in their preparation for adult life. (Attachment 16)

The next proponent SB 1613 was Jim Edwards from the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He noted that SCR 1613 recognizes business and school systems which have taken the time to adopt such programs.
(Attachment 17)

Gerald Henderson, USA was the next proponent of the bill. He stated that Johnson, Kansas, has one of the inclusive school/business partnerships in Kansas. (Attachment 18)

Connie Hubbell, KS State Board of Education, was the next proponent of the bill. She stated that the Board strongly supports partnerships between business and education. (Attachment 19)

The hearing for SCR 1613 was then closed and SB 47 was then opened for a hearing.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

room 519-S Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~am~~ XX p.m. on March 26, 1991

Chairman Bowden recognized John Koepke, KASB, as the first conferee, proponent of the bill. He noted that the bill would allow districts to operate on a trimestral or quarterly calendar subject to State Board of Education approval. (Attachment 20)

The following proponent was Gerald Henderson, USA. He said the bill would provide relief from facilities problems mentioned earlier such as needing air conditioning in the summer months. (Attachment 21)

The last conferee, Mr. Craig Grant, KNEA, stated their support for this bill as it would move the school year toward a quarterly or trimester schedule. (Attachment 22)

The hearing for SB 47 was closed and Chairman Bowden called attention to the minutes from February 28, March 5, 6, and 18th. Rep. Harder motioned the minutes be approved. It was seconded by Rep. Amos. The motion carried. Rep. Amos moved the minutes from March 19 be approved. It was seconded by Rep. Jones. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:04 p.m. with the next meeting scheduled for March 27, 1991 in Room 519-S at 3:30 p.m.

DATE March 26, 11

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
John Kouche	KASB	Topeka
Connie H. C. C. C.	S + Bd of Ed	Topeka
Jeff Wagaman	Senate Staff	Topeka
Merle Hee	KACC	"
Dinah Dyles	Washburn Univ	✓
John MUGGER	Washburn	✓
Gerald Henderson	USA of K's	Topeka
David Monial	Washburn	"
Larry Kimbrough	"	"
Laura Hubbs-Joint	"	"
Thomas O'Connor	Washburn	"
Bob Kelly	KS Independent Colleges	"
Ed Walkburn	Washburn Univ	Topeka
Maryann Shaw	Washburn Bd	"
Ping Enriquez	Washburn University	"
MARK V HEITZ	WASHBURN UNIVERSITY	TOPEKA
Peg Dunlap	—	Topeka
Jim Edwards	KACT	Topeka
Craig Grant	K-NEA	Topeka
Thomas McBride	observer	Lawrence
HARRY FECHER	W. U. Bd of REGENTS	TOPEKA
St. Lambert	Washburn Univ	"
Bennie Kark	Wichita Chamber	Wichita
John W. ...	Gov's Ofc	Topeka

House Education Committee
Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas

Regarding House Bill No. 2561

Summary:

House Bill 2561, gives Hutchinson Community College authorization to construct an FM radio transmitting facility on land in Great Bend, Kansas. It further authorizes any necessary interconnection links required to serve this facility. Currently HCC faces recently enacted Kansas law prohibiting its ownership of property outside Reno county.

The proposed repeater would be similar to Hutchinson Community College's Salina repeater station. Specifically, a tower and transmitter building are constructed on one acre of purchased agricultural land. Another acre is acquired for construction of a smaller microwave interconnection site.

Hutchinson Community College believes that this bill should address legislative concerns for the following reasons:

1. Hutchinson Community College does not provide instruction via its public radio stations. These stations provide instead extensive news and cultural enrichment as a service to Kansans.

2. Property acquired for the towers is agricultural and low in per acre tax value. Typically one acre is purchased for each tower site, thus no appreciable change will be made in local property tax base.

3. Repeater stations are favored by the Kansas Legislature as the most economical means of public radio extension to Kansans.

4. Barton County Community College, the local college in the proposed repeater service area has no objections to the project or acquisition of property.

An amendment is needed for this bill. Section 1 should be changed from "in Great Bend" to "in Barton County". The repeater is not to be built in the city of Great Bend, but will be built on agricultural ground in Barton County.

Hutchinson Community College currently operates two professional public radio stations from studios in Hutchinson. KHCC, built in 1979, serves southcentral Kansas including the cities of Hutchinson, Wichita, Newton, and McPherson. KHCD, placed on the air in 1988, serves northcentral Kansas including the cities of Salina, Concordia, Junction City, Clay Center, and Manhattan. Both stations have enjoyed tremendous listener support through the years as evidenced by the substantial individual gift income they have consistently received.

Through the years, the people of Great Bend, Russell, and Larned and recently Hays have enquired as to the feasibility of extending KHCC's signal to their area. Because of their interest, plans for a repeater were initiated in 1990. In January of 1991, applications were made with the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Public Telecommunications Facilities Program for necessary licenses and funds.

Recently, legislation was enacted prohibiting community colleges from acquiring real property outside their tax supporting districts. As a result, Hutchinson Community College finds itself unable to acquire land for the facilities required for this repeater station.

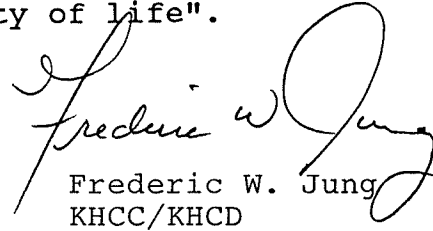
Hutchinson Community College does not provide courses via its radio stations. Instead, it considers them to be largely self-supporting public services - part of a program of enrichment and information for Kansans. Because of this, even Barton County Community College, a past licensee of its own FM radio station, has given its full support to this project.

A repeater station consists of a tower and small building housing electronic equipment. Both are constructed on less than one acre of ground. The site chosen is by necessity rural and usually grassland. Thus its tax value is relatively low. Even as the facility does not add to the tax base of the community, it does not remove a substantial assessment either.

The Kansas Public Broadcasting Commission and the Kansas Legislature have stated their preference for extension to unserved Kansans by repeater-type stations. Repeaters are economically efficient while providing large areas of service to the listening public. For radio, the greatest ongoing expenses lie with staff and programming costs. Repeaters spread these expenses over greater populations and hence greater bases of support. For the repeaters themselves, expenses involve utilities, maintenance, and replacement. These costs can be usually more than covered through local listener and business support.

It must be noted that this bill needs an amendment to make it usable for this project. Section one locates the repeater on land located "in Great Bend, Kansas". In fact, the facility cannot be located in Great Bend but will be located in northwest Barton County in pastureland near the small town of Galatia. The bill might be amended to read "in Barton County, Kansas".

Hutchinson Community College and KHCC/KHCD are aggressive in their desire to provide all Kansans with the opportunity to enjoy public radio. We believe that Kansans will benefit from and appreciate your support of these efforts to provide this enrichment. The passage of this bill will allow one more group of Kansans to improve their "quality of life".



Frederic W. Jung
KHCC/KHCD

HB 2333



WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA

Vice President for Planning and Governmental Relations
Topeka, Kansas 66621
Phone 913-295-6712

March 26, 1991

TO: HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FROM: David G. Monical, Vice President for Planning and
Governmental Relations
RE: Description of HB 2333

This bill changes the manner of state aid for Washburn University and also the state entity through which the state aid is administered.

Sections 1-5 amend several of the statutes pertaining to credit hour state aid for Washburn University of Topeka presently administered by the Kansas Board of Education. As amended by HB 2333, the University would be provided annual operating grants, payable in two equal installments August 1 and January (Sec. 3) based upon budget estimates and operating grant requests submitted to the Kansas Legislature through the Kansas Board of Regents (Sec. 2(a) and (b)). Reference in the current statutes (K.S.A. 72-6501 et seq to the State Board of Education is changed to the State Board of Regents (Sec. 1(b)). State aid money still would not be available for use for the expansion of graduate programs or off-campus programs unless approved by the State Board of Regents.

Sections 6-8 amend the statutes pertaining to our-district state aid for the University to reflect the change in funding from credit hour aid to operating grants.

The bill, if enacted, would become effective July 1, 1991 and has no fiscal note other than any additional funding provided through appropriations.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 2
March 26, 1991.

HB 2338



WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA

Vice President for Planning and Governmental Relations
Topeka, Kansas 66621
Phone 913-295-6712

March 26, 1991

TO: HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FROM: David G. Monical, Vice President for Planning
and Governmental Relations
RE: Description of HB 2338

HB 2338 is the bill providing for making Washburn University a state institution of higher education under the supervision of the Kansas Board of Regents. Under HB 2338, Washburn University would become a "separately free-standing" state educational institution under the Kansas Board of Regents July 1, 1991 (Sections 2, 14, 15, 25, 29, 30, and 31).

On or before July 1, the University would transfer to the state all of its property except its endowment holdings and proceeds from the University's debt retirement levy (Sections 3(a), 7(a)). The endowment holdings would be transferred to the Washburn Endowment Association (Sec. 9). The current Washburn Board of Regents is abolished as of July 1, but, as the effective date of the act is upon publication, the bill specifically provides that the University continues to be governed by the Washburn Board as a municipal university until July (Sections 8(a), 4(a)). In place of the Washburn Board of Regents, there is created a board of trustees having the same kinds of powers and duties as the Wichita board of trustees (Sec. 8(a)). That is, it shall have authority to levy a tax of up to three mills which can be used to retire the institution's current bonded indebtedness (Sec. 10(a)), to issue new bonds for the benefit of the institution (Sec. 10(b)), and to utilize its revenues for the support of the educational mission of the university; provided, however, expenditures for the benefit of the institution are to first have the approval of the State Board of Regents (Sections 8(a), 10(d)). The board members will be appointed by the Governor, Sec. 6(b) and serve 4-year terms (Sec. 6(c)).

There will be a "fast-track" conversion to being a state-run entity. As the change in status requires a good deal of change in accounting records, payroll, etc., there will be a one-year period for this "fast-track conversion" to occur. During this period, the University would be subject to various state statutes and regulations as all other state agencies, and may be modified by directive of the State Department of Administration (Sections 4(c), 18, 19) and maintain a bank account in a financial institution designated by the state's Pooled Money Investment

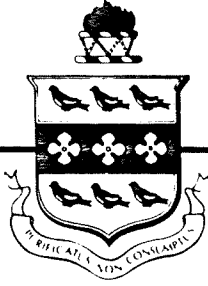
Board to be used for the University's operations in FY 92 (Sec. 4(d), 18, 19, 23). The University's existing employees will become state employees with the same longevity benefits in terms of sick and personal leave as if they had been state employees from the first day at W.U. (Sec. 6(e)). Those persons who are wage and hour employees who are participating currently in the University's TIAA-CREF retirement program will be able to continue participation in that program rather than be transferred into KPERS (Sec. 8(d)). The University is to provide a comprehensive list of its employees to the Board of Regents, who will, in turn, advise the University which employees are approved. Those who are approved will become new state employees, deemed qualified for the position presently occupying, as of July 1 (Sec. 6(a) and (b)).

Tax levies, except for debt retirement and construction (Sec. 10(a), for supporting the University will be phased down over a five-year period. There are two which fall in this category: the present general fund levy under K.S.A. 13-13a18 (Sec. 11), and the fringe benefits levy under K.S.A. 12-16,102 (Sec. 12). The specific amounts to be levied are spelled out in the bill and the levy will be made by the City of Topeka and the proceeds paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the Washburn University support fund.

As a state-run university, the Kansas Regents will fix tuition and fees, but for FY 92, the tuition and fees would remain the same as those collected in FY 91 (Sec 13(a-c)). The budget process employed by the Regents' institutions would be first employed by Washburn for FY 93 requiring W.U. to submit its FY budget to the State Board not later than September 15 (Sec. 5). Also, during the transition year, the State Board can delegate powers for governance of W.U. to the newly created W. U. Board of Trustees (Sec. 4(b)).

There are a number of minor changes to other statutes included in HB 2338, many of them merely to reflect Washburn's new status as a state educational institution, such as parking matters (Sec. 15), the students' advisory committee (Sec. 16), retirement systems (Sec. 17), health insurance (Sec. 21 and Sec. 13). Other amendments include an exception to the provision of security by the Capitol Area Security Patrol (Sec. 22), space assignment rental charges by Department of Administration (Sec. 20), and revenue bond issuance authority (Sec. 26).

The specific enabling statutes pertaining to municipal universities (K.S.A. 13-13a03 et seq) and state credit hour state aid (K.S.A. 72-6501 et seq) are repealed.



WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA

Board of Regents
Topeka, Kansas 66621
Phone 913-295-6634

**TESTIMONY BY LANNY KIMBROUGH, CHAIRMAN
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY BOARD OF REGENTS
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HOUSE BILLS 2333 and 2338
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1991**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

It is a pleasure to appear before you today in my capacity as Chairman of the Washburn University Board of Regents. You have before you two bills, House Bills 2333 and 2338, both of which are supported by the Washburn University Board of Regents.

Our strong preference is for passage of HB 2338 which provides for the entry of Washburn University into the State Regents System of Higher Education. Under the provisions of this legislation, tuition at Washburn would be frozen and there would be a five-year financial phase-in of the University's operating budget. Three mills of local tax levy would be retained to provide for debt retirement and capital improvements on the University's campus.

As you are well aware, Washburn University has been pursuing full state affiliation since the mid-1980s. Washburn is a public university and there is little question that it fulfills a statewide role and has a mission which complements those of the other state universities. The major difference between Washburn University and the other state universities is in the method of our funding and the manner in which we are governed.

House Bill 2338 will change our status and will provide for our financial absorption into the state system without an undue burden being placed on the State General Fund.

House Bill 2333 would redefine Washburn's relationship to the State of Kansas in a manner short of full state affiliation. It would basically shift existing state authorities from the State Board of Education to the State Board of Regents. It would combine all of our existing state appropriations into a single operating grant and would have our budget request subject to review and recommendation by the State Board of Regents.

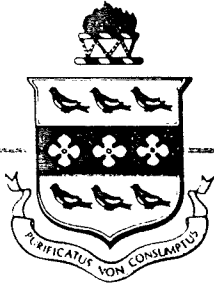
House Bill 2333 does not resolve the issue of state affiliation for Washburn University. It does, however, create a formal relationship between the State Board of Regents and the Washburn

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 3
March 26, 1991

University Board of Regents. Rather than having our funding administered by the State Board of Education as is currently the case, our funding would be administered by the State Board of Regents. While this is at best an interim step in resolving Washburn's relationship to the State of Kansas, it nonetheless has positive characteristics by placing the two boards responsible for public higher education in a formal relationship.

As I indicated earlier, the strong preference of the Washburn University Board of Regents is your endorsement of full state affiliation through the provisions of HB 2338. We recognize, however, that financial and political considerations may preclude your ability to support this particular measure at this time. Therefore, we request that, at a minimum, the Committee support passage of HB 2333 as a vehicle to redefine our relationship to the State of Kansas.

Thank you for your favorable consideration of our request.



WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA

Office of the President
Topeka, Kansas 66621
Phone 913-295-6556

**TESTIMONY BY HUGH L. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HOUSE BILLS 2333 and 2338
MARCH 26, 1991**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today in support of Washburn's legislative agenda.

Since becoming president at Washburn University, I have developed an appreciation for the quality of our higher education institutions throughout the state and of the pride which Kansans take in their postsecondary educational system.

In this learning process about Kansas and its universities, I have been somewhat surprised at the difficulty Washburn has encountered in resolving the issue of state affiliation. It is clear that Washburn is a public university, fulfilling an agreed upon public mission, under the supervision of the state and its various agencies. Yet, Washburn is treated differently than the other state universities because of its 50-year history of municipal support.

Of all the state universities, Washburn University enrolls the highest proportion of Kansans. We enroll students from 93 of the state's 105 counties, and last fall, over 40.0 percent of our new entering freshmen, who were high school graduates the previous spring, came from outside Shawnee County. Almost one-half of our student body are non-traditional students or the so-called "new majority." These students, who attend on a part-time basis, are older than traditional students; work full-time; and have job and family responsibilities, which do not enable them to attend other public universities in the state. The characteristics of our student body are similar to those at any public urban university in the country; indeed, very similar to Wichita State University.

As we seek to serve this diverse group of students, our current status forces us into an untenable situation. It is part of our mission to provide geographic access to students who cannot attend another university, and, as a public institution, to provide financial accessibility, as well. Yet, with the highest resident tuition of any institution in the surrounding seven states, we are beginning to create financial barriers to Kansas

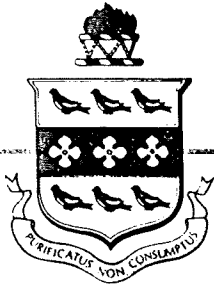
HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 4
March 26, 1991

residents who are unable to attend the state's other universities because they are place bound. It is difficult to explain to these students that public policy is being served by this differential treatment.

There is a clear solution to these problems - full state affiliation for Washburn University. The provisions of HB 2338 have been developed through time in such a way to minimize any financial burden on the state and to allow for a rational financial phase-in of the University. Student tuition, under the provisions of HB 2338, will not be lowered, but will be frozen until such time as, through normal increases, tuition at the Regents' institutions are comparable and at which time all tuitions will increase proportionately. I urge your support for HB 2338 as the solution to Washburn's relationship to the state.

The Washburn Board of Regents have also indicated that if the legislature cannot support full state affiliation because of the financial constraints currently imposed on the state, that the provisions of HB 2333 provide an acceptable short-range alternative. Under this bill, basic state authorities would be shifted from the State Board of Education to the State Board of Regents who would assume administration of Washburn University's state funding. While this legislation falls far short of dealing with the issue of integrating Washburn into the state university system, it is a positive step in that it creates a formal relationship between the Washburn Board of Regents and the State Board of Regents. At least, by creating this relationship, HB 2333 places the overall coordination of all the public universities under a single governing board - the State Board of Regents. Such a relationship would allow the two boards to more closely work together on issues related to the effective coordination of the public universities and would ensure that Kansas residents are provided with geographic and financial accessibility to the public university of their choice.

In closing, we ask for your support for HB 2338. In the event HB 2338 is not approved, we ask as an interim measure, for your endorsement of the provisions of HB 2333.



WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA

Office of the President
Topeka, Kansas 66621
Phone 913-295-6556

**TESTIMONY BY HUGH L. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HOUSE BILLS 2333 and 2338
MARCH 26, 1991**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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Of all the state universities, Washburn University enrolls the highest proportion of Kansans. We enroll students from 93 of the state's 105 counties, and last fall, over 40.0 percent of our new entering freshmen, who were high school graduates the previous spring, came from outside Shawnee County. Almost one-half of our student body are non-traditional students or the so-called "new majority." These students, who attend on a part-time basis, are older than traditional students; work full-time; and have job and family responsibilities, which do not enable them to attend other public universities in the state. The characteristics of our student body are similar to those at any public urban university in the country; indeed, very similar to Wichita State University.

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residents who are unable to attend the state's other universities because they are place bound. It is difficult to explain to these students that public policy is being served by this differential treatment.

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In closing, we ask for your support for HB 2338. In the event HB 2338 is not approved, we ask as an interim measure, for your endorsement of the provisions of HB 2333.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILLS 2333 AND 2338

Laura Hubbs-Tait
Associate Professor of Psychology, Washburn University
March 26, 1991

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak in favor of house bills 2333 and 2338. Dr. Tom O'Connor the elected representative of the faculty to the Washburn Board of Regents and Vice-President Monical have requested that I represent the interests of the faculty of Washburn University. I have been a faculty member at Washburn University since August 1982. I received my B.A. from the University of Michigan, my M.A. and Ph.D. from Boston University and was a National Institute of Mental Health Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Texas at Austin from 1981 to 1982. Currently, I am an associate professor in the Psychology Department and Chair of the Social Science Division.

Like the previous speakers I support full state affiliation for Washburn University, or, in lieu of that, House Bill 2333. I would like to speak to four of the reasons for my support of state affiliation.

First, Washburn University is a university of the highest caliber, equal to that of all of the universities currently in the state system. The academic excellence of Washburn is, in part, a reflection of the quality and diversity of our faculty. Among our 200 fulltime ranked faculty members can be found recipients of Ph.D. or other terminal degrees (e.g., M.F.A.) from 76 universities in 32 states. Fully 68% of the faculty received degrees from universities outside of the state of Kansas. We have faculty with Ph.D. degrees from Harvard, Stanford, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, etc. Included among the universities awarding Ph.D. degrees to our faculty are eight of the Big 10 schools, seven of the Big 8 universities, and three of the universities in the southwest conference. On our faculty can also be found some outstanding recipients of degrees from universities governed by the Kansas Board of Regents, among them the current dean of the law school of Washburn University.

Second, Washburn University has a mission different from that of the University of Kansas and Kansas State University and serves a population with different needs and interests (see "Features and Characteristics of Washburn University") than do the two larger schools. Therefore, there is a demand for the product Washburn offers. The faculty of Washburn University is committed to high quality undergraduate education. To us that means smaller classes than those available at larger schools, direct instruction by faculty rather than graduate students or teaching fellows, and easy access to the faculty for advising or discussion of course materials. We are a very scholarly faculty, deeply committed to research and the other scholastic pursuits inherent to our individual academic disciplines. Yes, we do publish articles and present papers at the meetings of our various academic and professional societies. These endeavors keep our teaching fresh and interesting. However, our research interests are focused on the classroom. We incorporate undergraduate students into our

research programs, giving average students an experience in research that they could not obtain in a research institution where such experiences would be restricted to graduate students. For example, my scientific society is the Society for Research in Child Development. At this year's biennial meeting three of my undergraduate students are authors or co-authors on papers that have been accepted for presentation. Two of them are co-authors on a symposium paper that will be presented along with papers contributed by researchers from such institutions as Columbia University and the University of Washington. The third is the first author on a paper based on his undergraduate honors thesis. These kinds of achievements as undergraduates make it very easy for students of mine to be accepted into graduate school. One graduated last year and is currently in a Ph.D. program in Developmental Psychology at Ohio State University. One graduated in December and has just been accepted to the University of California at Riverside in a Ph.D. program in Experimental Psychology on full fellowship. The third is a first semester junior and will not be graduating for another two years. Of the ten undergraduate honors thesis students I have supervised in the last eight years only one has not applied to a graduate program. All of the nine who have applied have been accepted.

Third, Washburn University already serves the needs of the state of Kansas and as such should be recognized formally for that service through the passage of HB2338 or 2333. President Thompson has pointed out that more than 40% of our incoming freshman this year were from outside of Shawnee County. Of the three students who are co-authors on papers at my society meeting this Spring, one is from Topeka, one from Wichita, and one from Ulysses. Graduates from the master's degree program in the department of Psychology are working or have worked in mental health centers not only in Shawnee County, but also in Brown, Kiowa, Lyon, Reno, Sedgwick, and Wyandotte Counties.

Fourth, Washburn University is unique in some of the opportunities it offers to the college-bound students in the state of Kansas. Currently, both the Psychology and Biology departments at Washburn University have research affiliations with the Menninger Clinic. I am part of the Washburn-Menninger Collaborative Mother-Child Research Project. Two of my student authors as well as a third student are also members of the Washburn-Menninger Collaborative Mother-Child Research Project. Drs. Betty Cole and Tom Wolf of the Biology Department are collaborating with Menninger's on stress research. The opportunity for students to work with the Menninger Clinic on research is rare but is uniquely available to undergraduate students at Washburn University. Similarly, undergraduate students in the Psychology Department at Washburn have the opportunity to carry out an internship at the Preschool Day Treatment Center at the Menninger Clinic.

In conclusion, from a faculty perspective, Washburn University's contribution to higher education in the state of Kansas is unique as well as complementary to that of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents. I urge your support of HB2338 or HB2333.

TESTIMONY BY JOHN MUGLER
PRESIDENT-ELECT OF WASHBURN STUDENT ASSOCIATION
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MARCH 26, 1991

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I'm John Mugler, a student at Washburn University, and I appreciate the opportunity to show my support for House Bills 2338 and 2333 concerning Washburn University and its affiliation with the State of Kansas.

I came to Washburn from only 60 miles away in Manhattan. While being recruited to play basketball by numerous small colleges and community colleges, I chose Washburn basically because it is close to home. It was not until actually living on campus and attending classes that I truly understood Washburn's value to me.

Specifically, class size and the teacher-student ratio, along with a feeling of accessibility to the faculty and administration, and not getting lost in the crowd...these are all important to me.

Growing up in Manhattan, and with my father being an Associate Dean at Kansas State University, I have an idea of the similarities and differences between a major research university like KSU and a university such as Washburn which focuses on undergraduate education.

With an enrollment of 6500, Washburn has a great deal to offer traditional students like myself who are interested in the courses that Washburn offers as well as the opportunities that the city of Topeka can provide. As an intern for the House Appropriations Committee last session, I had a definite advantage over counterparts from K-State and KU in that I was able to come in everyday vs. once or twice a week.

In my recent campaign for student body president, I had the opportunity to visit with quite a few students about the bills before you today. I feel confident in speaking for the students when I tell you that they do want to be a part of the state system. Students come to Washburn for the traditional collegiate experience, but the ramifications of its tuition are restrictive.

Washburn University performs a unique service...a service to those students who need to continue their education but are handcuffed by job requirements and/or family responsibilities. These students need Washburn. They need an affordable Washburn.

On behalf of the Washburn Student Association, I urge you to give positive support to redefining Washburn's relationship to the state system through HB 2338 or HB 2333.

TESTIMONY BY DINAH DYKES
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HOUSE BILLS 2338 and 2333
March 26, 1991

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

It was only a year ago that I sat in Moore Bowl watching my stepdaughter graduate, and I certainly never dreamed I'd be at Washburn University now as a student. After all, at that time I was employed in a management level position at Santa Fe, with plenty of work to do - job security...or so I thought!

However, last July I suddenly found myself, after 20 years with Santa Fe, unemployed - one of the many whose job was lost in the restructuring process. It took a very short time of reading want ads to realize how crucial that college degree is in today's job market.

Luckily, Washburn was here for me. On the advice of a friend in the employment industry, I took the battery of aptitude and interest tests offered by Washburn's Counseling and Testing Center. If I was going to have to start all over again at this stage in my life, I wanted it to be doing something I enjoyed and had the aptitude for. I was immediately impressed by the warmth, concerns, and encouragement offered by Mr. Vest and his entire staff in the Testing Center. Tests were taken, the results were evaluated, and I left with several interesting options to consider, as well as the knowledge that they were there if I had further questions or concerns. They also gave me several ideas on courses to look at in the fall - most helpful for someone out of school as long as myself.

The first day jitters abated quickly upon seeing how many of "us" - non-traditional students are on campus. I also believe the small class sizes are beneficial - they are much more conducive to group discussion, as well as lectures. I have found the professors to be extremely helpful - they make a real effort to be available to their students, giving extra help or time as needed. This is a feature quite unique to Washburn, in my mind.

We non-traditional students come in all sizes, ages, and gender. Some are women who have raised their families and are now joining the workforce for the first time. One woman I know has a husband in poor health, and she is getting her degree to help support the family. Others are recently divorced or have realized their current job is not paying enough to provide for their families. Others are like me - retraining in a new

profession after years working elsewhere. We all have different stories, but we do have one thing in common - that we are thankful Washburn is here to give us the opportunity to achieve our goals. As most of us have families to care for, many have jobs, and all have busy lives; Washburn's schedule that allows for evening, weekend, and TV classes is a lifesaver. Most of us just don't have the extra time it takes to commute miles away to get our education, nor would we want to miss out on our family's time. Washburn makes it possible to combine career, academic and family life with much less pressure and stress.

My year at Washburn has been so very positive - I firmly believe Washburn is an excellent institution, and fills a real need for non-traditional students in this community - by giving us the opportunity to receive a first-rate education. I cannot emphasize enough how crucial it is to keep this tradition of excellence affordable to all of us, and I urge you to give favorable consideration to House Bill 2338, or House Bill 2333.

Thank you.

Testimony of Jack Alexander,
Governor's Legislative Liaison
March 26, 1991

before the
House Education Committee

concerning
Washburn University

Thank you Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the committee.

Governor Finney supports passage of HB 2333, but prefers to delay consideration of HB 2338 until the state's financial health is improved.

The Governor, herself a graduate of Washburn University and lifelong resident of Topeka and supporter of its university, understands Washburn is de facto a state university and has been since it began receiving state aid in the 1960s. Legislative revisions in its governing board at the end of the 1970s, giving the governor authority to appoint members of its board of regents, made it even more so. To that extent, its progression toward full state university status is similar to Blue Mound College, which became Kansas State, and Wichita State which began as a private college, became a municipal university, and was, for a brief time, a branch of the University of Kansas.

HB 2333, which would replace state credit hour aid with an operating grant while shifting state oversight from the State Board of Education to the State Board of Regents, is an idea whose time has come. It would put consideration of Washburn's programs within the context of the other state universities and end comparison of apples and oranges within education issues.

Governor Finney believes Washburn will become a free standing, full member of the State Regents system in due time, as well it should. HB 2338 provides a workable arrangement for phased in status, but its fiscal note given current state balances, is too great.

However, scarce financial resources should not deter the legislature from recognizing Washburn's public mission and important contribution to the state's higher education function. For too long the discussion about Washburn in the Statehouse has been misdirected on issues of program duplication or Topeka taxpayers relief.

Testimony on HB 2333
March 25, 1991
Page 2

Should Washburn cease to exist tomorrow--and there is no danger of that--the state regents system would have to recreate it out of whole cloth the next day. Just as there is a regents center in both Kansas City and Wichita, so there would have to be one in Topeka. Programs and classes have to be where the students are, not the other way around, especially for the undergraduate programs that make up the preponderance of Washburn's offerings. Secondly, year after year with little grousing, Topeka taxpayers ante up, no doubt convinced having a viable university here is important and worth the cost.

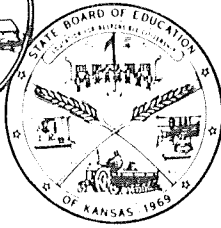
The amazing thing is Washburn has been able to go to the well so often without draining it dry. Fortunately, to keep its programs viable as well as develop new ones as identifiable need arises, it has been able to patch together funding from local property taxes, state aid, endowment and pushing up tuition.

Tuition, not local property taxes, is the real problem facing Washburn. Tuition covers over 38% of the cost of Washburn's program, whereas at the state schools, tuition which is only two-thirds as much, covers only about 25% of the cost of each student's education. Kansas students who seek quality and accessible programs are disadvantaged when looking toward Washburn. The fact the university's enrollment continues to be as high as it is is dramatic evidence Washburn's quality and accessibility remain compelling.

Those programs which draw students willing to pay higher tuition have developed out of an evolving public mission and should be viewed in this context. This is why passage of HB 2333 is necessary if the state's higher education system is to be seen in its totality and not just through its parts. In placing Washburn's oversight within the State Board of Regents, the Governor believes the legislature is taking a necessary step toward a reasonable view of Washburn's contribution to the state's higher education responsibilities.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

JA:km



Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building (913) 296-3203

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612-1103

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Connie Hubbell
District 4

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District 6

Evelyn Whitcomb
District 8

Kathleen White
District 2

I. B. "Sonny" Rundell
District 5

Wanda Morrison
District 7

Timothy R. Emert
District 9

Paul D. Adams
District 3

Gwen Nelson
District 10

March 26, 1991

TO: House Education Committee
FROM: State Board of Education
SUBJECT: 1991 House Bill 2333

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.

The State Board of Education supports House Bill 2333 which transfers the funding distribution currently administered by the State Board of Education to the State Board of Regents. Since Washburn University is a four-year institution, it appears the state's responsibility for general supervision should be with the State Board of Regents as all other public four-year institutions.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 9
March 26, 1991

An Equal Employment/Educational Opportunity Agency



KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS

SUITE 609 • CAPITOL TOWER • 400 SW EIGHTH • TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603-3911 • (913) 296-3421

TESTIMONY ON HOUSE BILL 2333

Stanley Z. Koplik, Executive Director
Kansas Board of Regents
March 26, 1991

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

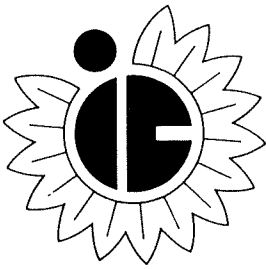
I am here today representing the Kansas Board of Regents in order to offer testimony on behalf of H.B. 2333. The intent of the bill fits closely with a statement adopted by the Kansas Board of Regents on February 14, 1991. I am referring to a statement within a paper titled "Constructing Partnerships in Kansas Higher Education." The recommendations included in this paper go far beyond the issue of Washburn University's status with the Kansas Board of Regents since the paper deals with community colleges as well. However, for purposes of this hearing today, I will confine my remarks to Washburn University.

In the paper, "Constructing Partnerships in Kansas Higher Education," the Kansas Board of Regents does not propose to acquire governing responsibility for Washburn University, nor does it advocate a change in the components of Washburn's funding. Instead, the Regents propose to acquire those responsibilities for Washburn currently held by the State Board of Education, including transfer of the operating funds Washburn receives from the state of Kansas. Additionally, the Board of Regents advocates acquiring coordinating authority for Washburn. Simply stated, coordinating authority would permit the Board to acquire the necessary data in order to develop a master plan for Kansas postsecondary education.

The bill before you moves Washburn's funding relationship from the State Board of Education to the Kansas Board of Regents. Additionally, the bill provides for Washburn to receive an operating grant from the state of Kansas similar to the manner in which appropriations are made to institutions under the Kansas Board of Regents. The Kansas Board of Regents supports this change because it brings Washburn University within the oversight responsibilities of the Kansas Board of Regents instead of the body principally responsible for K-12 activities. The remaining issue of full affiliation with the state of Kansas can and should be addressed separately.

Thank you for your consideration.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 10
March 26, 1991



KANSAS INDEPENDENT COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

Capitol Federal Building, Room 515, Topeka, Kansas 66603

Telephone (913) 235-9877

ROBERT N. KELLY, *Executive Director*

March 26, 1991

Testimony before House Education Committee on HB 2333

Our colleges support HB 2333 as a logical step to bring more coherence to the budgetary structure of Kansas higher education at the baccalaureate degree level. We have benefitted by having the Board of Regents administer the tuition grant program which provides aid to needy Kansas residents who attend a Kansas independent college. This has provided us a means to engage in dialogue with the Board of Regents concerning higher education budgeting, and we believe that the Board has done an excellent job in administering the program.

Washburn University is the one baccalaureate degree granting institution not included in the Board of Regents budget. This makes no sense. The state can only gain if all its baccalaureate degree granting institutions are included under one umbrella for budgeting purposes, and, based upon our experience, we believe the Board will do an excellent job in meeting its responsibilities under this bill.

We request that you recommend HB 2333 favorably for passage.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 11
March 26, 1991

**KANSAS
ASSOCIATION**



**OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS**



5401 S. W. 7th Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66606
913-273-3600

**Testimony on S.B. 63
before the
House Committee on Education**

by

**John W. Koepke, Executive Director
Kansas Association of School Boards**

March 26, 1991

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on behalf of the member boards of education of the Kansas Association of School Boards. Our Delegate Assembly last year adopted a policy statement expressing our support for enhanced programs in early childhood education. We think S.B. 63 falls well within the parameters of this policy statement.

Every unified school district in the state of Kansas presently offers kindergarten to all eligible students. S.B. 63 would ensure that this opportunity would continue to be available should boards be faced with difficult choices due to severe fiscal restraints. We would urge your favorable consideration of S.B. 63 and I would be happy to attempt to answer any questions.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 12
March 26, 1991



SB 63

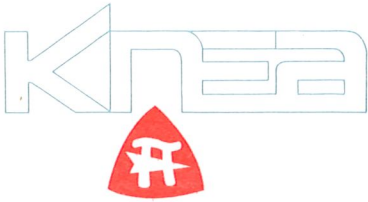
March 26, 1991

Testimony presented before the House Committee on Education
by Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director
United School Administrators of Kansas

Mister Chairman and members of the committee. United School Administrators of Kansas is in support of **SB 63** which would require that all school districts offer Kindergarten. Since all districts now offer Kindergarten, it would appear to cause no burden on anyone and should serve to add statutory support to existing practice. If **SB 63** is necessary to ensure that all Kansas districts continue to offer Kindergarten in the future, then we urge you to recommend the bill favorably for passage.

SB63/gwh

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 13
March 26, 1991



Craig Grant Testimony Before The
House Education Committee
Tuesday, March 26, 1991

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas-NEA. I appreciate this opportunity to visit with the committee about SB 63.

Kansas-NEA supports SB 63 which requires the maintenance and teaching of kindergarten in our schools. Since all accredited districts now offer such a program, we believe the bill would just maintain the status quo.

Kindergarten is an important part of a child's education. We have heard earlier this session about how early intervention is important. What SB 63 will do is to insure that when the budget cutting occurs at the school district level, as it appears it will, that kindergarten will not be a program removed from the curriculum.

Kansas-NEA supports SB 63 and hopes the committee recommends it favorably for passage. Thank you for listening to our concerns.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 14
March 26, 1991

STATE OF KANSAS



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

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EDUCATION
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
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(913) 755-4192 (HOME)
(913) 296-7380 (STATE CAPITOL)

TESTIMONY FAVORING PASSAGE OF SB 63

Senate Bill 63 would require that kindergarten be offered in all school districts in Kansas. At this time, Kansas law states that kindergarten is an optional program. Optional though it is, every school district currently offers kindergarten so it would require no change in current practice and has no fiscal impact. It simply codifies current practice and reinforces the fact that the legislature believes that early childhood programs are important.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 15
March 26, 1991

**KANSAS
ASSOCIATION**



**OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS**

**5401 S. W. 7th Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66606
913-273-3600**

**Testimony on SCR No. 1613
before the
House Committee on Education**

by

**John W. Koepke
Executive Director
Kansas Association of School Boards**

March 26, 1991

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to comment on Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1613 on behalf of the Kansas Association of School Boards. We support efforts to create and sustain business-education partnerships which will assist students in their preparation for adult life and provide a service for businesses so that students are better prepared to become productive members of the work force. To assist in this effort, KASB has supported the Kansas Foundation for Partnerships in Education for the past several years.

We applaud the examples mentioned in this resolution by businesses in Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson and others throughout the state and join with the legislature to encourage further development of partnerships between business and education which will assist our schools and their students as they prepare young people for their roles in the 21st century.

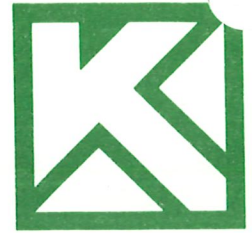
Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of our association. I will be happy to answer questions.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 16
March 26, 1991

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY

Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry

500 Bank IV Tower One Townsite Plaza Topeka, KS 66603-3460 (913) 357-6321



A consolidation of the
Kansas State Chamber
of Commerce,
Associated Industries
of Kansas,
Kansas Retail Council

SCR 1613

March 26, 1991

KANSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Testimony Before the
House Education Committee

by

Jim Edwards
Director of Chamber and Association Relations

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am Jim Edwards, Director of Chamber and Association Relations for the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to support the efforts of the Legislature in the area of business-education partnerships and specifically SCR 1613, which recognizes businesses and school systems which have taken the time to adopt such programs.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of economic growth and job creation within Kansas, and to the protection and support of the private competitive enterprise system.

KCCI is comprised of more than 3,000 businesses which includes 200 local and regional chambers of commerce and trade organizations which represent over 161,000 business men and women. The organization represents both large and small employers in Kansas, with 55% of KCCI's members having less than 25 employees, and 86% having less than 100 employees. KCCI receives no government funding.

The KCCI Board of Directors establishes policies through the work of hundreds of the organization's members who make up its various committees. These policies are the guiding principles of the organization and translate into views such as those expressed here.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 17
March 26, 1991

Across Kansas today, there are many efforts that are linking business and education in cooperative programs that have, and will continue to make the difference in further enhancement of our educational system. It brings business much closer to understanding the issues facing education today and becoming allies with the educational systems in addressing these issues.

While the resolution mentioned several program concepts, I will take the opportunity to go into more detail on two of them as well as mention a few others.

Mentioned in the resolution was a Topeka radio station that helped provide band instruments to needy students. This station was KMAJ and the main thrust of their program was to locate individuals that had band instruments they were no longer using and have them donate them to the school system to be used by students who wanted to participate in band or orchestra but unable to afford an instrument. As an incentive, those providing the instruments were given a receipt which could be used as a deduction for donations. While this may seem like a rather simple concept, its outcome could have long reaching effects. We all know of the studies which show the advantage of using extracurricular programs to enhance education. The bottom line here is that you have a business which saw a problem and designed a program to address it.

Another program mentioned in the resolution was a cooperative effort within the Greater Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce. They had many large businesses which were sponsoring their own programs but they also had several smaller businesses which wanted to help but were reluctant because of size. By bringing both groups together, the businesses found they could learn from what others were doing. The bottom line here was that they had more involvement from the business community.

A program that wasn't mentioned but is one that I will elaborate on is the "Take One" program in the Topeka business community. It is designed to identify students that are at risk of dropping out and provide them with the support needed to keep them in school on a one-on-one basis. The bottom line here is that you have a business community that is willing to put time and effort into addressing school system drop-outs.

I would be remiss if I did not take the opportunity to tell you where KCCI efforts have been in this arena. Because of our statewide focus, we have elected to act as a clearinghouse for program ideas. We actively encourage members to become involved in partnerships and give them ideas of what others are doing. We also are working with local chambers in the same manner. As most of you know, our focus for CAUCUS (our annual meeting to be held tomorrow) is business-education partnerships.

In summary, we have found that business needs encouragement to become involved in such programs. We will continue to identify good programs and inspire others to become involved. Efforts such as SCR 1613 will carry these efforts one step further by recognizing the partnerships that exist.

Thank you for your time and I would stand for questions.



SCR 1613

March 26, 1991

Testimony presented before the House Committee on Education
by Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director
United School Administrators of Kansas

Mister Chairman and members of the committee. I am presenting today in behalf of Dr. Roger Pickerign, Superintendent of Stanton County Public Schools out in Johnson. Dr. Pickerign has in our judgement, led his community to one of the most all inclusive school/business partnerships in the state. I will cite a few of the Student Recognition and Incentive Programs in place in Johnson and then let you judge for yourself the extent of the program by looking through the materials provided.

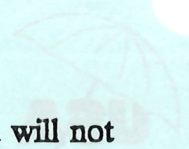
Please notice in your packet a card which says **We Honor A and B Honor Roll Students Trojan Academic Credit Cards**. Also on that page are two copies of the credit cards earned by students. It is my understanding that nearly every merchant in Johnson from the Coop gas station to the local hamburger stand honors this credit card with up to 20% discounts. This program has provided tremendous incentive for scholarship and has increased business for those merchants who participate.

The second example I would like to mention has to do with the program designed to assimilate new school people into the community. Each new employee of the district is assigned a response group of at least three community members. This group guides the newcomer through all aspects of moving into the community: getting utilities arranged, finding a church home, introductions to community activities, etc.

Finally, the costs of all the programs mentioned in the materials supplied by Dr. Pickerign are underwritten by the business community. Printing costs for the credit cards and window signs, costs of the get acquainted lunches, costs for the recognition breakfasts, and all of the many aspects of the student recognition program are assumed by business people in Johnson.

The result? In the 1989 graduating class of Stanton County High School, all members of the class took the ACT. The average score was 24. The Kansas average that year was 19.2. The school district approaches a 0% drop out rate. They just do not give up on kids so long as they live in the district. One young woman who had a child during her junior year continued taking one or two classes each semester until she graduated.

HOUSE EDUCATION
Attachment 18
March 26, 1991



I close with a statement from Dr. Pickerign: **"You can look at programs, but you will not be successful until you look at the total school. Test scores improve when kids are not only well prepared, but feel good about the school situation. Our business community and the dedication of our staff have allowed us to do what we have done."**

Other districts, from the largest (Wichita) to some of the smallest (Riley County Schools) can site examples of positive opportunities for Kansas kids when business people and educators join forces. Some of those you have heard about today. We would encourage you to recommend **SCR 1613** favorably for passage.

Master Chairman and members of the committee, I am presenting today in behalf of Dr. Roger Pickerign, Superintendent of Stanton County Public Schools and in Johnson. Dr. Pickerign has in our judgement, led his community to one of the most all inclusive school/business partnerships in the state. I will cite a few of the Student Recognition and Incentive Programs in place in Johnson and then let you judge for yourself the extent of the program by looking through the materials provided.

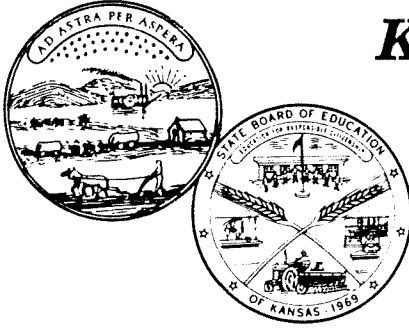
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The second example I would like to mention has to do with the program designed to examine new school people into the community. Each new employee of the district is assigned a response group of at least three community members. This group guides the newcomer through all aspects of moving into the community which includes:

Finally, the cost of all the programs mentioned in the materials supplied by Dr. Pickerign are underwritten by the business community. Printing costs for the credit cards and window signs (cost of the postcard) are covered by the responsible business and all of the costly aspects of the school recognition program are assumed by business people in Johnson.

The result in the 1989 graduating class of Stanton County High School, all members of the class took the ACT. The average score was 24. The Kansas average that year was 19.5. The school district approaches a 0% drop out rate. They just do not give up on kids so long as they live in the district. One young woman who had a child during her junior year continued taking one or two classes each semester until she graduated.

Attachment 18
March 28, 1991



Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building (913) 296-3203
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District 10

March 26, 1991

TO: House Education Committee
FROM: State Board of Education
SUBJECT: 1991 Senate Concurrent Resolution 1613

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.

The State Board strongly supports partnerships between business and education. Cooperative efforts such as those listed below can produce significant improvement in student achievement.

1. Allow employees to attend parent-teacher conferences during the school day.
2. Provide volunteer services to assist in classroom activities.
3. Provide equipment for training students.
4. Provide reward system for significant student achievement.
5. Provide guest speakers.
6. Host school spirit winners.
7. Provide advice in curriculum improvement in specialized areas such as technology.
8. Cooperate in work-study programs.
9. Participate in adopt-a-school program.
10. Provide meeting rooms and other facilities for community education programs.

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It is the State Board's opinion that the business education partnership opportunities are unlimited. Even though some progress has been made to date, further work is necessary in this area if students are to be competitive in the world of work. It is essential that Kansas maintain a well educated, well trained work force.

The State Board of Education commends the sponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1613 and recommends it be reported favorably for passage.



Testimony on S.B. 47
before the
House Committee on Education

by

John W. Koepke
Executive Director
Kansas Association of School Boards

March 21, 1991

Thank you for the opportunity to appear today to testify on Senate Bill 47. The Kansas Association of School Boards strongly supports S.B. 47. We have identified greater flexibility for districts in scheduling the school year as one of our association's priorities for the current session.

The 180-day school year and use of September 20 as the date to count pupils for state aid and budget purposes encourage districts to operate under the traditional nine-month calendar, running from approximately late August to late May. We should stress that S.B. 47 does not extend the instructional day requirement for students; nor does it address free-standing summer programs. These are separate issues.

Instead, S.B. 47 speaks to the fact that districts may have severe over-crowding in its buildings, yet those same buildings stand idle for one fourth of the year. This bill would allow districts to operate on a trimestral or quarterly calendar, subject to State Board of Education approval. By counting pupils twice a year to determine an

unduplicated enrollment, districts would be able to spread student courses over the full year, without necessarily increasing the number of days for individual students or losing funding for students "on-break" on September 20.

Obviously this would provide greater management flexibility for schools, which should also allow greater flexibility in academic programs and course offerings - both at no additional costs.



SB 47

Testimony presented before the House Committee on Education
by Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director
United School Administrators of Kansas

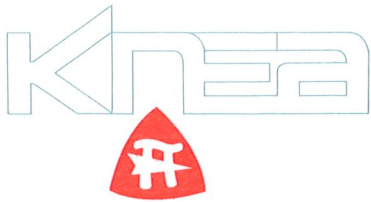
March 21, 1991

Mister Chairman and members of the committee. United School Administrators of Kansas supports the scheduling flexibility offered by **SB 47**. Our state is on the threshold of real reform as we move toward accrediting schools based on what students know and are able to do. The flexibility promised in **SB 47** will in our judgement serve far beyond providing the relief from facilities problems mentioned by other conferees.

We encourage you to recommend **SB 47** favorably for passage. We appreciate the opportunity to be heard on this issue

SB47/gwh

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Craig Grant Testimony Before The
House Education Committee
Thursday, March 21, 1991

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas-NEA. I appreciate this opportunity to visit with the committee about SB 47.

Kansas-NEA supports SB 47 and its intent which would allow districts to more easily move to a trimester or quarter term schedule. The mechanism seems straightforward as to the counting which would take place to determine the correct student count.

There are concerns about which I should visit with the committee. Nothing in lines 42 and 43 of the first page or lines 1 through 10 of page two guarantees discussion with the educational employees of the district. With every piece of reform movement literature stressing educator involvement in the process, one would think that this decision should be made after consultation with the educators in the district. I believe that eventually each building should decide what schedule would best fit the students attending that building. I suppose that sounds a bit radical, but true reform takes bold steps.

The second concern expressed to me was that, since the topics of assignment and transfer are not negotiable, boards would assign teachers to work schedules which might not coincide with family members attending the same system. A teacher might be assigned the third quarter off while his or her children were attending school. It sounds a bit far-fetched, but stranger and more capricious things have been done.

We do support the concepts embodied in SB 47 and would hope that some input into the schedule would be guaranteed to the educational employees in the district.

Thank you for listening to the concerns of our members.

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