

Approved:

January 27, 1992
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Rick Bowden at 3:30 p.m. on January 21, 1992 in room Room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

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

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ed McKechnie, Representative, Kansas House of Representatives
Charles Redfield
Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards
Dr. Jim Thompson, Superintendent, Blue Valley Schools
Craig Grant, K-NEA
Dr. Nelson Hartman, KSHSAA
Katie McHenry, Principal, Wichita East High School
Dr. Darril Gwinner, Member Ellsworth Board of Education
Dr. Max Heim, Superintendent, Junction City Schools
Dr. Ned Nusbaum, Principal, Topeka High School
Larry Forsythe, Principal, Paola High School
Norman Conard, Uniontown High School
Robert Vancrum, Representative, Kansas House of Representatives

Norman Conard. Mr. Conard introduced four finalists in the Teacher of the Year Award. Each teacher offered personal observations on various issues facing education in the state, focusing primarily on needs in the area of their expertise. Chairman Bowden and the committee then opened hearings on HB 2187 and HB 2647.

Ed McKechnie. Representative McKechnie spoke in support of House Bill 2647 (See Attachment #1). He stated this bill does not "gut" the KSHSAA, nor does it reduce the ability of the KSHSAA to enact and enforce needed rules. He feels the member schools will still have a strong central office supporting and meeting their needs.

Robert Vancrum. In support of HB 2647, Representative Vancrum said the legislature should undertake the mandate that representation be more proportional to the student population of the State. He said there is wide dissatisfaction among coaches, teachers, parents and principals and administrators concerning this issue. In addition, Mr. Vancrum offered a letter in strong support of the bill from Roy Williams, Coach, Kansas University. (See Attachment #2.)

Dr. James C. Thompson. Dr. Thompson spoke in favor of HB 2647, offering several problems in the current governance and management of the KSHAA that could be resolved with enactment of this bill. (See Attachment #3.)

Charles Redfield. Speaking in favor of HB 2647, (See Attachment #4.) Mr. Redfield touched on two basic areas of concern: 1) the structure of the KSHSAA, wherein the representation of the

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, Room 519-S Statehouse, at 3:30 p.m. on January 21, 1992

Association's legislative body , the Board of Directors, is heavily slanted towards the smaller schools in the state; and 2) lack of representation, i.e. coaches, activity sponsors, athletic directors, etc. and suggests there be an advisory panel of athletes and activity participants that could present ideas to the KSHSAA. Mr. Redfield gave handout to committee members regarding a proposal to reapportion representation on the KSHSAA Board of Directors, according to school population with accompanying chart (See Attachment #5.)

Mark Tallman. Mr. Tallman stated that KASB supports continuation of an independent organization to oversee school activities. (See Attachment #6.) The Association does not believe increased efficiency or accountability would result from merging operations into the State Department of Education.

Craig Grant. Mr. Grant said that KNEA prefers having an activity standards association in Kansas, stating that a strong regulatory group is essential to protect students and educators from the problems associated with competitive activities. (See Attachment #7.)

Jacque Oakes. The Committee received written testimony (roster of members) from Jacque Oakes, Schools for Quality Education in opposition to HB 2187 and 2647. (See Attachment #8)

Nelson Hartman. Mr. Hartman said there are three ingredients that create fairness for the KSHSAA: 1) Role; 2) Mission; and 3) Governance of the Association. (See Attachment #9.) He said among other responsibilities, their Association is subject to making an annual report to the State Board of Education of its operation, submit the State Board of Education for its approval or disapproval, any changes of the Associations' articles of incorporation or bylaws, and is subject to provisions of the Kansas open meeting law. (Representative Ruth Hackler went on record that in her 22 1/2 years as a regional president, she has never received any notice or invitation of agenda meetings, etc.)

Committee members queried Mr. Hartman extensively on several aspects of the KSHSAA. (Amount of games and activities allowed, number in attendance at regional and board meetings, forum for election of board officials, etc.)

Katie McHenry. Ms. McHenry is on the Board of Directors, Executive Board and Chairperson of the Governance Committee of the KSHSAA. There are four teachers on the Governance Committee, representing athletic directors, Coach's Association, band and debate. Last month was first meeting of the Governance Committee. She assured the Education Committee that their group will work diligently to try to help in coming up with solutions.

Dr. Derril Gwinner. Mr. Gwinner testified that, as a member of the KSHSAA board of directors he find it to be a true association of member schools whose sole purpose is to protect Kansas junior and senior high school students from local, national and/or business interests that want to take unfair advantage of them. (See Attachment #10.)

Dr. Max Heim. Dr. Heim supports the present structure of the KSHSAA, recognizing the organization should be reviewed and that there are changes that can improve upon its structure. (See Attachment #11.)

Dr. Ned Nusbaum. Dr. Nusbaum stated to the committee that he primarily agrees with the testimony given by Dr. Max Heim.

Larry Forsythe. Mr. Forsythe said the KSHSAA has a meaningful role as is. He said school superintendents and principals are trusted by their boards to execute all policies under which their districts and individual schools operate.

The next meeting is January 22 in Room 519-S

Upon completion of its business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:15.

DATE January 21

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Chris Grant	H-NFA	Topeka
Helen Stephens	BU USD 229	—
Jeri Thompson	✓	✓
Jack Brown	KSHSAA	✓
NED Nusbaum	Topeka High School	Topeka
Dan Stwalley	Prairie View H.S. - L.	La Cygne, KS
Katie McHenry	Principal East High Wichita	Wichita, KS
Harold Pitts	AARP-CCTF	Topeka
Janey D. Fought	Paola High School	Paola
Max Heim	Geary County Schools	Summitville, KS
Devin Stirling	citizen	Elsworth, KS
LAURA KELLY	KS RECREATION - PARK ASSN	TOPEKA
Scott Morgan	NCAA	Lawrence
Wendy Bishop	LHD	Topeka
Melle Klee	KACC	Supera
WANDA MORRISON	KSSB Bd of Educ.	HOTAWSON
Gary Musselman	KSHSAA	Topeka
Cheryl Blossom	KSHSAA	Topeka
Vic Sisk	KSHSAA	Topeka
Tracy Pender	KSHSAA	Topeka
Rian Carroll	Intern - Rep Harkin	Emporia
TED AYRES	BOARD OF REGENTS	TOPEKA
Jacques Oakes	SQE	Topeka
Jim Youally	USD 4572	Overland Park

#1

STATE OF KANSAS



ED McKECHNIE
REPRESENTATIVE, THIRD DISTRICT
224 W. JEFFERSON
PITTSBURG, KANSAS 66762
(316) 231-1669

1/21

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
VICE CHAIRMAN: COMPUTERS, COMMUNICATION
AND TECHNOLOGY
MEMBER: ELECTIONS
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
PENSIONS, INVESTMENTS AND
BENEFITS

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Jan. 21, 1992
House Education Committee

HB 2647

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to speak in support of House Bill 2647, an act which would make a number of modifications in the Kansas High School Activities Association. Primarily, these changes include: placing classroom teachers and the public at large on the board of directors; place the KSHSAA under the open record act; prohibit any binding action by the appeals board in closed or executive meeting; limiting the term of the executive director to two, four year terms; and requiring certain employees of the KSHSAA to file statements of substantial interests.

As a member of the Special Committee on Education this summer I had the opportunity to hear testimony concerning education reform. The KSHSAA was one of the suggested areas of reform mentioned this summer by the special committee that was in need of legislative attention. A shift in the Board of Directors towards more classroom teachers and school board members could help alleviate certain problems posed by the outcomes based education and other educational reforms.

HB 2647 also shifts the Board of Directors away from a regional election to a representative election. The boards' representation would be enrollment based, however each member classification is guaranteed at least four members per category. As drafted,

Education
Attachment #1
1/21/92

the bill added four legislators. After review, I would have no objection to those four slots either being removed or shifted to appointments by the Governor in the public at large category.

There are many criticisms of the KSHSAA. I am not here to criticize, only to offer suggestions for improvement. I have been approached by constituents with concerns over KSHSAA functions and actions. I believe Kansans are concerned with their activities association and would like to see a change.

This bill does not "gut" the KSHSAA, nor does it reduce the ability of the KSHSAA to enact and enforce needed rules. Our member schools will still have a strong central office supporting and meeting their needs.

I don't believe that starting from scratch is necessary at this time, and that the proposed changes will satisfactorily meet the needs of this state. I know how bus

I have attached the review of HB 2647, prepared by Mr. Barrett of KLRD.

Attach #1-2

H.B. 2647. The bill applies to the organization under state law of the Kansas State High School Activities Association (KSHSAA). Following is a summary explanation of the proposed changes in the law.

I. Board of Directors

PRESENT LAW
30 Members (Minimum)

6 (minimum) members of boards of education, at least five elected by local boards in each of the five congressional districts and at least one elected by all of the local boards in the state.

2 (minimum) members of the State Board of Education, appointed by State Board.

State is divided into six districts, substantially equal in student enrollments in grades 10-12, with each district given equal representation on the Board of Directors.

Insofar as possible, membership must be representative of all membership classifications of schools and all geographic areas of the state.

(Currently the Board of Directors is composed of 50 members.)

PROPOSED LAW
50 Members

10 members representative of boards of education and superintendents, elected by boards of education of KSHSAA member schools.

12 members representative of school principals, elected by principals of KSHSAA member schools.

10 members who are representative of athletic directors and coaches, elected by the athletic directors of KSHSAA member schools.

10 members who are representative of classroom teachers having no coaching duties or teaching assignments in the areas of health, recreation, or physical education, elected by the presidents of the recognized bargaining units or teachers associations of KSHSAA member schools.

4 members of the Legislature, one each appointed by the Speaker of the House and House Minority Leader and by the President of the Senate and the Senate Minority Leader.

2 members representative of the general public, appointed by the Governor.

2 members of the State Board of Education, appointed by the Board.

School principal, athletic director and coach, and classroom teacher members must be full-time employees of KSHSAA member schools. Members representative of the general public may not be from the same congressional district and may not be elected officials or employees of the state or of a KSHSAA member school district.

Members of the Board who are superintendents, school principals, athletic directors/coaches, and classroom teachers must be representative of each KSHSAA school membership classification. Insofar as possible, the representation of each membership classification must be in the proportion that the enrollment of the schools in each membership classification bears to the enrollment of the schools in all membership classifications.

No membership classification may be represented by less than four members of the Board, nor include less than one member who is a superintendent, principal, athletic director/coach, or classroom teacher.

II. Executive Board

PRESENT LAW
7 Members (Minimum)

Selected by the Board of Directors from its membership. Must include one (minimum) board of education member elected by board of education members of the Board of Directors.

Insofar as possible, membership must be representative of all membership classifications of schools and all geographic areas of the state.

PROPOSED LAW
10 Members

Selected by the Board of Directors from its membership. Must include two superintendents, three principals, two athletic directors/coaches, two classroom teachers, and one person representative of legislator members, gubernatorial appointees, and State Board of Education members.

Insofar as possible, members must represent all membership classifications of schools.

attach #1-4

III. Appeal Board

PRESENT LAW
10 Members

- 5 members of boards of education elected by the board of education members of KSHSAA.
- 5 administrators elected by KSHSAA member schools.

A member of the Board of Directors may not serve on the Appeal Board.

Insofar as possible, membership must be representative of all membership classifications of schools and all geographic areas of the state.

PROPOSED LAW
15 Members

- 5 members of boards of education or superintendents elected by KSHSAA board of education members.
- 4 principals elected by principals of KSHSAA member schools.
- 3 classroom teachers elected by presidents of bargaining units or teachers associations of KSHSAA member schools.
- 3 athletic directors/coaches elected by the athletic directors/coaches of KSHSAA member schools.

A member of the Board of Directors may not serve on the Appeal Board.

Insofar as possible, Appeal Board members must represent all membership classifications of schools.

Other changes contained among the provisions of H.B. 2647:

1. authorize the KSHSAA Board of Directors to appoint an executive director and other officers and employees to serve the Board of Directors, the Executive Board, and the Appeal Board;
2. provide that the executive director may be appointed for a term of not more than four years and may be renewed for one additional consecutive term;
3. make KSHSAA subject to the provisions of the Open Records Act;
4. require members of the Board of Directors and the Appeal Board and the KSHSAA executive director and all other employees (except custodial, clerical, or maintenance employees) to file statements of substantial interest;

Attach #1-5

5. provide that decisions of the Appeal Board are final, subject to review by the district court in accord with the Act for Judicial Review and Civil Enforcement of Agency Actions; and
6. prohibit the Appeal Board from taking any action during a closed or executive meeting.



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

CHAIRPERSON: LEGISLATIVE EDUCATIONAL
PLANNING COMMITTEE
MEMBER: APPROPRIATIONS
JUDICIARY
TAXATION

BOB VANCURUM
REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT
9004 W. 104TH STREET
OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS 66212
(913) 341-2609
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 112-S
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612
(913) 296-7678

TESTIMONY House Education Committee HB 2647 and 2187 - Reorganization of the Kansas State High School Activities Association

Chairman Rick Bowden and members of the committee:

I appreciate the committee finally scheduling a hearing on the Activities Association bills. I regret that we weren't able to get this done last year and I regret that I first had notice of this hearing on Thursday evening and haven't had time to schedule many proponents for today. This is very unfortunate, because there is wide dissatisfaction among coaches, teachers, parents and even many principals and administrators concerning how this organization operates. I have been contacted by people representing these various groups in every part of the State of Kansas commending me for taking the stand that this Association needs to be reorganized. We, as Legislators, are shirking our responsibility if we do not provide a public hearing with adequate notice to all interested groups because thousands of students are being denied opportunities to participate fully in all kinds of activities every year because of the narrow, restrictive approach of the present Association.

The plain facts are these:

1. The association was created by statute for the purpose of regulating all athletics and other student activities conducted in our various secondary schools in this state. If the association is not answerable to the Legislature, it is answerable to no one.

2. The Board of Directors of the Association, regardless of what the statutes say, is not representative of any segment of Kansas secondary schools. In 1990-1991, a full 56% of its members were administrators from class 1, 2 and 3A schools, even though such schools have only 22% of the state's student population. In 1990-1991 Class 6A schools were 40% of the state's student population but actually had only 8% representation of the Board!

3. There is no representation on the Board for people who are presently coaches or activities teachers, and very limited representation for local or state school board members. Those 30 directors who actually are elected by a vote (apparently 12 are hand picked by the executive board), are elected only by the principals or their designees on a school by school basis.

4. The rules of the association or its practices make a mockery of both due process and the sunshine law. There is in fact no appeal to the Appeals Board unless the Board of Directors or Executive Board permit it. Furthermore, the actual deliberations and decisions of both the Executive Board and the Appeals Board are often held in

Education
Attachment #2
4/21/92

TESTIMONY - Robert Vancrum
Page two

closed session, denying both the press and the teachers, coaches, parents and general public affected by their decisions any opportunity to determine whether the basis for their decision was in fact based on good sound public policy or in fact based on the fact they were biased against a particular activity or a particular school or area of the State.

5. Disproportionate representation and lack of due process have resulted in overly restrictive, inconsistent and downright strange rulings: (Some have been later reversed)

a. Only two players from the same basketball team can play on the same AAU or other off-season team without their coach while all baseball or softball players can be on the same team.

b. Rules prohibit any competition for an award by Kansas H.S. Bands and other activities outside Kansas borders - thus in many National competitions (Orange Bowl Parade, Odyssey of the Mind, National Science Olympiad) Kansas is the only state unrepresented.

c. The number of basketball games permitted is the lowest of any state - no tournaments over winter holidays; spring baseball limited to 10 dates, but sometimes 20 games!

d. State Tennis Championship limited to one day, requiring players to play four matches in a day a violation of USTA requirements for this age group.

e. A ruling that the Burrton H. S. girls Basketball team would have to return \$1 teddy bears given them by their booster club. This made Sports Illustrated last year.

Certainly this situation should not be tolerated another year. There is no question that the Legislature should undertake the mandate that representation be more proportional to the student population of the State. I also believe there should be some representation for people who are currently involved in the various activities the Board regulates so we may be assured someone on the Board at least understands the activity. Although I originally proposed the Association be put under the direct control of the State Board of Education (HB-2187), I now believe the HB-2647, which merely reorganizes the Association's Board, is the better approach. Lastly, I am attaching copies of several items of correspondence I've had from various people around the State concerning this issue. I'd particularly like to read the comments of KU Head Coach Roy Williams.

Sincerely,



Robert Vancrum

enc.

Attach # 2-2



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Allen Field House

Lawrence, Kansas 66045-8881

July 3, 1991

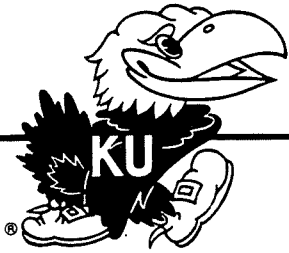
Robert J. Vancrum
Gage and Tucker
40 Corporate Woods
P.O. Box 25830
Overland Park, KS 66225

Dear Bob,

I'm sorry it has taken me two weeks to do this, but I want you to understand it's not because of the lack of urgency I feel on this issue. The importance of our discussion on the rules and the changes that need to be made with the Kansas High School Activities Association is very significant to me.

Bob, as I indicated to you, I truly believe the rules of the Kansas High School Activities Association are hurting the development of our youngsters in the state of Kansas and also denying them many opportunities that other youngsters in neighboring states have. I was a high school coach and teacher in North Carolina from 1973 to 1978. The rules that we had in North Carolina at that time were similar to some of the rules we have in Kansas now. During those thirteen years, there have been tremendous changes in the rules in North Carolina as well as in Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, Iowa and Nebraska. From all of my conversations with coaches in the Kansas area, there appears to be very little change and progress in the rules that are governing our student athletes. I speak to you not only as the Head Basketball Coach at the University of Kansas, but also as the father of a fourteen year old who will be entering the ninth grade this fall in Lawrence.

I have yet to find a coach in the entire state of Kansas who feels our rules are not prohibitive. At the same time, they feel virtually powerless to have these rules altered. Whenever there is discussion about changing these rules, the coaches will voice with unanimous approval to have more opportunities to work with their youngsters during the summer. But, nothing is ever done and their hands are completely tied. I find it difficult to believe that we are the only one to be doing things the "right" way. I believe that youngsters in other states are not harmed by being allowed to go to team camps or by having their coaches work with them during the summer. I truly believe that each individual youngster should be allowed the opportunity to work and compete as hard as he wants and not be restricted by rules that do not change with the passing of time.



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Allen Field House

Lawrence, Kansas 66045-8881

I am sorry this is such a lengthy letter, but I strongly believe we are missing the boat if we do not do everything we can to let the people in the Kansas High School Activities Association know that we must continue to think progressively.

Most Sincerely,

Roy Williams

Roy Williams
Head Basketball Coach

RW:djr



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Allen Field House

Lawrence, Kansas 66045-8881

October 9, 1989

Dear Coaches,

I have only been in the state of Kansas fourteen months, but during this short time, I've come to love your state and think of it as home. In fact, I hope to call it home for many, many years. We are all very fortunate to be working with kids and, particularly, in the game of basketball. I know the game has been good to all of us and we should try as hard as we can to give something back to the game.

During the last fourteen months, I have recruited as much or more than any coach in the United States and needless to say, I have spent a great deal of that time in Kansas. What disturbs me is, I see our youngsters not developing like those from Oklahoma, Missouri and other states. After talking to many coaches, I believe one of the biggest problems is that our rules are so much more restrictive than those of our neighboring states. I can relate to this matter as a college coach, and also as a father of a young man in junior high. There is no way I expect my son to be a highly recruited athlete, but it aggravates me as a parent to know he will not have the advantages some of the youngsters in our surrounding states have. It is a shame we have such qualified coaches within the state, yet our rules prevent them from helping young people.

We are not using the talent of this outstanding group of coaches to the maximum when we restrict them during the summer months. I am not advocating no restrictions. We might have some over zealous coaches who would dominate our youngster's time completely or we might create a hardship at some of the smaller schools where players and coaches, having duties with multiple teams, would have to worry about the time spent with any one team. I don't want this competition in our schools, nor do I want complete disregard for any type of guidelines. It is very bothersome though, that basketball coaches cannot work with their youngsters during the summer.

I also have strong feelings about not being able to take teams to summer camps. I see team camps in the state of Missouri and Oklahoma, etc., as being very popular with the high school coaches. In fact, after talking with the coaches, it seems the best development for their youngsters takes place during this time period. It is sad we do not have at least some time set aside during the summer so coaches can actually work with their players on an individual basis and also in a team situation.

"Home of the Kansas Jayhawks"

Attach # 2-5



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Allen Field House

Lawrence, Kansas 66045-8881

Again, I'm not supporting open season, but I don't see a problem with working your teams during a set schedule in the summer.

I also believe we are not giving our youngsters a chance to fully develop with the limitations on the number of games we have. I am not recommending a fifty game season, but I believe we actually allow fewer games in the state of Kansas than any other state in the entire United States. I think this is something which could be handled in a very professional manner without requiring students to miss school or vacations.

I know as a college coach, I would like to see basketball in the state of Kansas continue to progress. I know we have outstanding coaches and I would like to see them work with their players. At the same time, as a parent, I would like to see those qualified coaches actually help youngsters who really do want it.

In closing, I hope there is some way coaches in the state of Kansas will pull together and try to present a united front with the decision makers on these rules and restrictions. I think if every coach in the state will let their feelings be known to their administrators and to their leaders in the Kansas Board of Education, something could be done. I truthfully believe we are not giving our youngsters the chance they have in our neighboring states.

Most Sincerely,

Roy Williams
Head Basketball Coach

RW:djr

SCORECARD

Sports Illustrated

Edited by Steve Wulf

A Technical Foul

The NBA has forsaken its pioneer referees

This week, with the conclusion of the NBA regular season, financially strapped franchises can, for the first time, apply for assistance from the league. The money for any bailout would come from a fund that the NBA recently established for that purpose. The program seems to show that the league takes care of its own.

Yet it's not willing to do so in the case of former referees who have been denied cover-



SOLOH J. VEH

Borgia's 20 years amount to nothing.

age under the NBA's pension plan. The league now includes in its pension plans all players in the league since 1965, players with at least five years of experience before '65, coaches, general managers and trainers active since '72 and referees active since '68. But many of those who helped build the league during its first 20 years have been forgotten.

Included in this overlooked group are six officials thought to be the last surviving refs from the 1940s: Sid Borgia (whose shout of "Yes!" after a basket inspired Marv Albert's signature call), Arnie Heft, Phil Fox, Lou Eisenstein, Jim Duffy and Charley Eckman. They range in age from 69 to 77.

Last October, Harold Stern, a lawyer representing the six refs, sent a letter to NBA commissioner David Stern asking the league to consider his clients' case. Gary Bettman, senior vice-president and general counsel for the NBA, wrote back, "Unfortunately at the present time, we see no basis for creating an exception . . . which would permit these individuals to receive benefits from the NBA."

On March 1, Harold Stern wrote to the NBA's 27 owners, asking them to "create an exception" for the referees. As of last week he had received only one response, from Jerry Colangelo of the Phoenix

Suns, who said that while he sympathized with the refs, he supported the NBA's policy.

The former officials consider that policy unfair. "I can't believe the NBA would have no more feeling for us than that," says Eckman, 69, who also coached the Fort Wayne Pistons in the 1950s. "I don't begrudge the modern NBA a thing. I'm happy to be its success. But it hurts to have the door slammed in your face."

Says Borgia, 73, who retired from the NBA in '66, "It's not like I'm starving. But my doctor told me I would need two artificial knees as a result of 20 years of running up and down the floor. Refereeing is a forgotten profession, I guess."

—RICHARD DEMAK

A Bad Spill

An auto accident leaves the Shoe paralyzed

At a time when thoroughbred racing is struggling (page 90), the news that Bill Shoemaker had been paralyzed in a California car accident was almost too much for people in the sport to bear. He was not only the best jockey in history, but also the most beloved. The fact that the accident happened less than a month before this year's Kentucky Derby, his favorite race, made it especially disheartening.

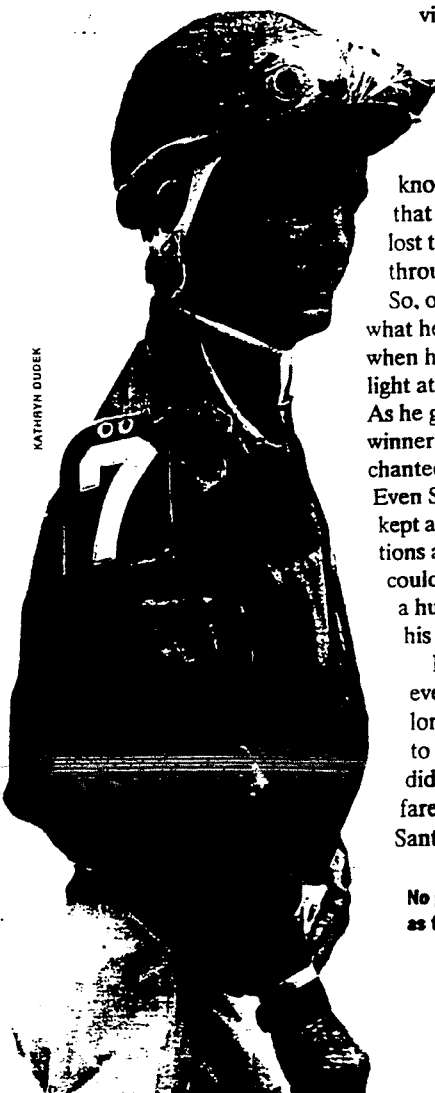
The Shoe said, "Winning the Kentucky Derby is better than winning 300 other races."

The last of his four Derby victories, aboard Ferdinand in 1986, also was his sweetest, coming as it did when he was 54 and thought to be washed up. The knock against him before that Derby was that he had lost the nerve to send a horse through a gap on the rail.

So, of course, that's exactly what he did with Ferdinand when he saw a glimmer of daylight at the top of the stretch. As he guided his colt to the winner's circle, the crowd chanted, "Shoe, Shoe, Shoe." Even Shoemaker, who always kept as tight a hold on his emotions as he did on his mounts, couldn't help but break into a huge grin before pumping his fist into the air.

Nobody in any sport has ever been as good for as long as the Shoe. His road to glory began in 1949 and didn't end until his tearful farewell on Feb. 3, 1990, at Santa Anita Park. Along the

No jockey has ever stood as tall as Shoemaker has.



KATHRYN DUDEK

Judgment Calls



To Lenny Saunders, a teacher at Valley View Elementary School in Montville, N.J., for organizing Project A.C.E.S.—All Children Exercising Simultaneously. On May 8, 5 million kids around the world will participate in an exercise session.



To Zoe Koplowitz, who will be honored by the New York City Multiple Sclerosis Society at an April 24 dinner. Koplowitz, who suffers from MS, has been the last-place finisher in the New York City Marathon the past three years.



To Kansas high school authorities for making players from the Burrton High girls' basketball team return souvenir teddy bears, worth \$1 each, taken from a banquet honoring their fourth-place finish in the state tournament. Otherwise, they would have been ineligible next season.

LAW OFFICES
CONNER & OPIE
SINCE 1878

FRED L. CONNER
GLENN E. OPIE

SAMUEL MAHER, 1849-1918
THEODORE COLE, 1852-1890
ELRICK C. COLE, 1856-1937
WILLIAM OSMOND, 1853-1947
T. B. KELLEY, 1889-1965

SUITE 102, 2015 FOREST AVENUE, GREAT BEND, KANSAS 67530
P. O. DRAWER E AREA 316 - 793-5455
FAX 316 - 793-5632

March 12, 1991

Hon. Bob Vancrum
Kansas House of Representatives
Topeka, KS 66612

RE: House Bill No. 2187

Dear Representative Vancrum:

A friend of mine recently provided me a copy of House Bill No. 2187 and your press release concerning this proposed new law. I also have received a copy of the February 14, 1991 letter of KSHSAA to all school board presidents in resistance to the change you seek.

Please accept my congratulations, to you, and those of your colleagues who have been courageous enough to try to correct an organization, which initially may have provided benefits to Kansas school children, but which for at least two decades has grown into a bloated bureaucracy, which you so aptly describe as self-perpetuating and accountable to no one.

Before proceeding, permit me to introduce myself: I served twelve years on USD 428 BOE, Great Bend, Kansas, one year as Vice-President and four years as Board President. My wife and I have two sons, both of whom were extremely active in varsity athletics, music, and forensics. Our oldest son went on to play football for the University of Nebraska, and is presently a third year medical student at KU. Our youngest son is a sophomore at Princeton. He enrolled there, although recruited by several Big 8 and other schools because of his interest in the shot put. Princeton has a throwing coach who is a former Olympic Decathlon medal winner. I graduated from Northwestern University, and while there, was a member of its varsity track team as well as its marching band. While a student in the KU School of Law, I also participated in the KU marching band and spent three years in almost daily association with KU track coach Bill Easton. For over twenty years after my graduation from law school, I was involved with our local drum and bugle corps, was a scout master and explorer advisor, and worked with a number of other youth groups and activities as well. It is

Attached # 2-8



Missouri Valley Tennis Association, Inc.

722 Walnut St., Suite 1 • Kansas City, MO 64106 • (816) 556-0777 • FAX NO: (816) 556-0940



Sandra Crowley, Executive Director

Tennis Association

Becky Hicks, Administrative Assistant
Scott Hanover, Director, USTA Schools Program

Stephen Hamill, Player Development Program Coordinator
Sherry Beckman, Adult Recreational Coordinator

Jodie Adams
President
1923 N. Weller
Springfield, MO 65803
(417) 864-1049

Patricia Graham
V. Pres. - Adults
3601 W. 61st Terr.
Fairway, KS 66205
(913) 677-2933

Barbara Fackel
V. Pres. - Juniors
1440 31st Ave.
Rock Island, IL 61201
(309) 786-1156

Dave Riley
V. Pres. - E & R
3107 S. Cincinnati
Tulsa, OK 74105
(918) 599-2553

Sandy Coldsnow
Secretary
6336 Ensley
Shawnee Mission, KS 66208
(913) 236-8916

Erik Wagner
Treasurer
111 S. 89th St.
Omaha, NE 68114
(402) 592-1800

Mervyn Webster
USTA Delegate
1000 N. 127th E
Wichita, KS 672
(316) 733-2446

June 3, 1991

Ms. Cheryl Gleason
KSHSAA
520 S.W. 27th
P.O. Box 495
Topeka, KS 66601-0495

Dear Ms. Gleason,

I have spoken with many people about my concern about the regional and state tennis championships.

The current situation is: 4 matches played on a Monday; travel time on Sunday evening; coaches meeting for seeding at approximately 7:30 a.m. Monday; and return home Monday evening. I am proposing the following to replace the above:

1. Two matches played on Friday afternoon and the remaining two on Saturday morning. This affords the following benefits:
 - A. Physically the boys would be playing about 3 to 4 hours Friday and the same on Saturday. Instead of the grueling 6 plus hours demanded under the current system in one day.
 - A. The loss of one school day would remain the same. However, since most boys are involved in final exams, Sunday would enable them to recover from the mental and physical energy expended.
 - B. Night driving is eliminated, now they leave after the last match, after 6 p.m. Some teams travel up to 6 hours one way.
 - C. Since teams are already spending one night, that rest could benefit the players if it is shifted to break up the competition.

9400 West 112th Street
Overland Park, KS 66210
February 19, 1991

State Rep. Robert Vancrum
Kansas Legislature
State Capitol Bldg.
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Rep. Vancrum:

I wish to add my support -- as well as that of the other four registered voters in my family -- of HB 2187, initiated by you and co-sponsored by Reps. Amos, Blumenthal, Brown, Carmody, Parkinson and Patrick. The legislation is long overdue in an effort to correct an inequity which has, in effect, reduced Kansas youth to a status lower than their counterparts in other states.

The subject of this bill -- the Kansas State High School Activities Association -- is a collection of misnomers, as (1) the organization restricts rather than encourages positive activities by Kansas school children, (2) the organization includes in its stranglehold youngsters who are below the grades generally considered as high school (9-12), and (3) it is more a private club than a democratic association, denying membership to those who are governed (coaches and athletic directors) by its dictatorial policies.

As an educator, coach, administrator, newspaper sports writer -- and parent -- for much or parts of the past three decades, and having had the opportunity to live in four states other than Kansas while, as an employee of a major American railroad, being able to observe the counterpart programs and governing bodies of high school athletics in at least seven additional states, I conclude that Kansas youth have been found wanting in availability of opportunity due to their subjection to the dictates of an autocratical KSHSAA. In support of my contention, I offer the following observations:

- In Illinois, a state which balances rural areas with metropolitan and suburban communities, like Kansas, and which similarly has a wide range of school populations, companion governing bodies -- both of which maintain a constant dialogue and are receptive to the suggestions of coaches and athletic directors -- oversee high school (9-12) and elementary school (8th grade and below) activities, be they athletic, literary or musical. State champions are declared, through competition, as far down as seventh grade (boys and girls in athletics), and no restriction is made against competition at the sixth grade level or below. When I suggested that Kansas allow seventh and eighth grade state championship series, I was told by a KSHSAA official that such a program "would never work in Kansas". I was never told why, however.

- All other states with which I am familiar allow practice and competition over the Christmas holidays. Kansas does not. In fact, because holiday basketball tournaments offer college recruiters the advantage of seeing a large number of prospective athletes in one location in a short time, such events become Meccas of college recruiters looking for scholarship recipients. Kansas youth, though, faced with KSHSAA's

attach #2-10

restriction against such activity for "energy-saving purposes" (although many of these schools have churches and community groups meeting in their facilities, such congregations or associations are not ordered to halt their religious or civic activities and turned into the streets at Christmas, so how is energy from utilities and heating saved?), are denied the holiday exposure which could lead to a scholarship offer.

- With the large number of enrollment classifications and the relatively small number of schools statewide, "state champions" in Kansas are generally little more than the winners of 32-team tournaments. Winning five games in basketball or three games in football in most states would barely get the school into the first round of the state tournament finals.

- Outside competition by Kansas youth athletes during times when their sport is out of season is subject to widely varying rules in Kansas. While all the members of a high school baseball or softball team can play on the same summer league team, only two members of any one school basketball team can play on the same AAU or other off-season basketball program. Similar inequities exist in other sports (in Missouri, the maximum number is four players -- double that of Kansas -- on any one off-season basketball team).

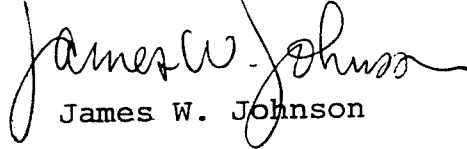
- The number of basketball games permitted is the lowest of any state. In Texas, a team is restricted to two non-tournament games (no limit is made on tournaments, nor maximum games that can be played in said tournaments) per week, but has no total game limitation. In Illinois, meanwhile, a grade school (eighth grade and below) team can play as many games as a Kansas senior high school team.

- Baseball and softball teams in Kansas are allowed but 10 playing dates, necessitating the scheduling primarily of double headers or tournaments for these dates in order to maximize the number of games, but still falling well below the total teams in other states enjoy.

- So dictatorial is the KSHSAA that sportsmanship -- or what the governing board considers sportsmanship to be -- is forced upon the schools, even down to what words, phrases and actions are and are not permissible. Is there no item in the Constitution of this nation which guarantees freedom of speech and expression? Or is the KSHSAA above the law of the land? At the same time, positive sportsmanship and drug/alcohol abstinence programs initiated by athletic directors and coaches are ignored and go unrewarded. While free speech is censored, gross violations of this supposed code of conduct are also ignored -- except when the hierarchy wants to demonstrate its supreme authority (translated: disagreement with who won the game. High school basketball generally can be expected to produce more crowd and team enthusiasm than a chess match, and state championships -- even in Kansas -- are one-in-a-lifetime accomplishments for most youngsters. Obviously, in the estimation of the KSHSAA, events like state championship series should be accepted with subdued or nonexistent enthusiasm. Why, then, are they even held?)

There may be those who feel the proposed legislation is drastic, and indeed, it is. But drastic measures are needed, for the organization this bill seeks to alter or abolish has been unreceptive and unremitting too long. Neither its structure nor its operation are democratic, as too many are left without representation. Kansas children are physically equal to their counterparts in other states. However, they are not equal in opportunity. It is time to return democracy, equality and fairness to Kansas high school athletics and activities -- and give Kansas children their natural right to equal treatment with their counterparts nationwide.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James W. Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

James W. Johnson

9400 West 112th Street
Overland Park, KS 66210
January 4, 1987

State Representative Robert J. Vancrum
9401 Indian Creek Parkway
Overland Park, Kansas 66210

Dear Rep. Vancrum:

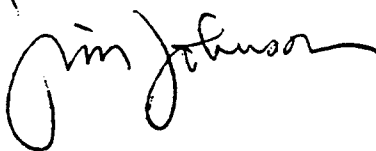
As the Kansas Legislature prepares to convene, I would ask your consideration of a legislative investigation into the highly restrictive and discriminatory practices of the Kansas State High School Activities Association, the regulatory body of all Kansas secondary school extracurricular activities. Their practices have resulted in Kansas' demotion to dead last among the activity programs among secondary schools in the 50 states.

I am enclosing a letter to the editor of several papers circulating in your district. It addresses but a single problem created by the KSHSAA, and is but the tip of the iceberg. I can offer you the names of numerous high school and college officials in the state who feel as I do.

If you question that the Kansas Legislature has the power to investigate their activities, I would counter that (1) they oversee programs which expend public money; (2) U. S. Congressman Bob Michel (R-ILL) initiated an investigation into practices of the NCAA in the late 1960's; (3) a misguided legislator from Ottawa attempted to introduce legislation three sessions ago which would have reduced the Kansas high school activity program to a shambles. If she can be so negative, cannot our Bob Vancrum provide a positive force for better CO-CURRICULAR (activities under school supervision are, indeed, a valuable learning experience) programs in Kansas schools?

I would be happy to discuss this with you should you feel it worthy of your consideration. And I thank you in advance for such, not only on my behalf, but for the children of the great state of Kansas!

Sincerely,



Attach #2-13

KANSAS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC OVERLORDS
DICTATE "COMMITMENT TO MEDIOCRITY"

The recent football season's slate disasters at both Kansas State and Kansas University were far from the faults of the respective coaches, even though they traditionally become the sacrificial lambs. Instead, the blame can be laid at the doorstep of the autocratical and unresponsive Kansas State High School Activities Association in Topeka, a dictatorial overseer of -- and deterrent to -- Kansas secondary school athletic

The idea that any coach can build a winner (against interstate competition) with the basic Kansas high school program product (even though our kids are just as capable as kids anywhere -- but when the level of interscholastic competition permitted is 50th out of 50 state programs, the Kansas high school athlete usually winds up second best to the import from any other state) is a myth. For instance, Larry Brown is a top quality coach. Yet, most of his team hail from other states (and calling Danny Manning a Kansas product is a misnomer; Manning's development was done on the fine North Carolina high school program. His senior season's success at Lawrence was similar to a man playing among children). What if all of Brown's material came from present Kansas high school programs? National rankings would be a dream, not reality.

Kansas allows fewer games and a less extensive championship series in any sport than virtually any other state. And the most obvious proof of the required deficiencies come when Kansas high schools compete with their counterparts across state lines -- like Missouri -- and in sports like football, where the Show-Me State season starts a week earlier, and any Kansas team opening its schedule with a Missouri team is playing a school which already has a game under its belt -- and basketball, where Kansas kids are forced into a brainless holiday break which serves to "break" training, concentration, finesse and interest.

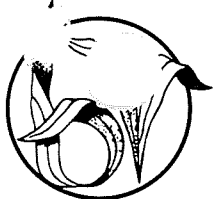
I recently returned from three days in Illinois, where the traditional holiday tournaments of eight and 16 teams for both boys' and girls' squads are havens for college recruiters, and provide activity which keeps the kids in good shape (and out of trouble), while enabling players, parents and fans to enjoy three or four games against competition from widespread areas. Illinois, like many other states, crowns state champions in seventh and eighth grade competition -- something an astute KSHSAA official once told me "would never work in Kansas". Strange how easy it is to apply the "just say no" cliché as a convenient excuse. Ah, commitment to mediocrity!

Now, as Kansas high school basketball teams re-enter competition after a 10-day to two-week lull, watch Kansas teams get blown off the courts by Missouri and other neighboring state teams, fresh from holiday tournament play. Kansas high school athletes are like hostages of a less than benevolent government, gazing wistfully across a Berlin Wall-like state line, watching Missouri tournament hosts fill their tournament berths with schools from Nebraska, trading 200-mile trips for 20-mile jaunts, all due to the KSHSAA's "energy conservation" dictates.

I trust no Kansas athlete dared touch a basketball during the holidays (even though practice is permitted after five days of mourning), because "Big Brother" KSHSAA was watching them; their parents, fans -- and college recruiters -- sure weren't able to!

-Jim Johnson, 9400 West 112th
Overland Park, KS (451-9385)

attach 2-14



Blue Valley
Schools
"growing with pride"

TO: MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FROM: DR. JAMES C. THOMPSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
BLUE VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT #229
RE: HOUSE BILL 2647
DATE: JANUARY 21, 1992

I am here today to urge your support for changes in the method of governance of the activities programs in Kansas schools. Specifically, I believe that the following problems in the current Kansas State High School Activities Association need correction:

* The method of representation in the governance of the Kansas State High School Activities Association is not equitable. Each member school is given the same authority to govern the Association regardless of the number of students attending the school. Thus, the larger high schools are very underrepresented on any apportioned basis. This underrepresentation leads to a difference in focus in the governance of the Association than would be the case if larger high schools were better represented. There are differences in

Office of the Superintendent

Education
attach #3 1/21/92
Fax - 681-3230

the needs of large and small high schools. Currently, the needs of the large high schools are not being adequately represented.

* The method of managing the Kansas State High School Activities Association is too rigid and inflexible to be appropriate for a major organization trying to govern high school activities across the state of Kansas today. Member schools, coaches, administrators, Board of Education members, activity sponsors, citizens, and student-athletes should have more of a voice in the management of student activities. Repeatedly, we have experienced a harsh, unyielding style of management which has not served well the multiple interests involved in our diverse communities.

* Management and governance of student activities should be conducted as an integral part of the education process. It makes sense to integrate the activities governance under the State Board of Education where other aspects of the educational process are delegated. Student activities should be managed with a constant vision of their relationship to and correlation with the instructional program.

These and other problems in the current governance and management of the Kansas State High School Activities Association should be corrected. I believe that such improvements can come about through the enactment of H.B. 2647. I urge your support of that bill.

Attch #3-2

#4

Charles Redfield

Chairman Rick Bowden and members of the committee:

It's time to bring the Kansas State High School Activities Association into the 20th century.

I have been involved with high school athletics since 1965, and during that span of time, the KSHSAA has continued to become more and more conservative as the years have passed.

During those 27 years, I have been a coach in various sports, a sportswriter and sports editor. I have been the sports editor for Sun Publications in Overland Park since April 1980.

Before going into the areas where I think there needs to be change, I must point out that the KSHSAA is needed. There must be rules that regulate interscholastic sports and activities in the state of Kansas. My concern is that the rules are being made by schools and people that don't know the problems of the sports and activities they are trying to regulate.

There are two basic areas I would like to touch on concerning the Kansas State High School Activities Association:

- 1. The Organization's Structure.
- 2. The Lack of Proper Representation.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE KSHSAA

The representation on the KSHSAA's legislative body, the Board of Directors, is heavily slanted towards the smaller schools in the state of Kansas.

The Executive Board, which is the executive body for the KSHSAA, has two of its nine members from the 5A-6A schools.

The 32 6A and 32 5A schools in the state have 60 percent of the students, but only 32 percent representation on the Board of Directors.

The 1A-4A schools have 40 percent of the students, but 68 percent representation on the Board of Directors.

I have included with my testimony a proposal to change the Board of Directors made by the nine principals of the Sunflower League. The league includes the two Olathe high schools, five Shawnee Mission high schools and Lawrence and Leavenworth high schools. The nine schools have 11,844 students.

The Sunflower League proposal would make representation on the Board of Directors proportional to the number of students represented by each classification.

What essentially the KSHSAA has is one school, one vote. That one vote may represent 1,797 enrolled at Lawrence High School or the 12 students at Herndon High School. The problems are different for the two schools, but the rules are the same.

KSHSAA officials have told me that this is the same system used by the NCAA.

That's true, but there is one basic difference. The rules of the KSHSAA apply to all the high schools, while in the NCAA there can be different rules for the different divisions of play in the various sports.

The structure of the KSHSAA is addressed in House Bill 2647.

THE LACK OF REPRESENTATION

Who runs the KSHSAA? The answer is superintendents and principals.

Who isn't represented in the organization? The answer is coaches, activity sponsors, athletic directors and the athletes and participants.

Sports and activities are supposed to be for the participants.

They are the people, along with their coaches, who are not represented when the rules and regulations are made.

Back in the '50s and '60s, many of the principals and superintendents in the smaller schools were coaches. That isn't the case anymore. There is now a class of professional administrators, many of whom never taught, much less coached or sponsored an activity.

The KSHSAA will tell you that the coaches and athletic directors are allowed to make recommendations to the organization. Yes, they are allowed to make recommendations, but the chances of any ideas being implemented are not very good. The suggestions are reviewed by the Executive Board. The board can send the idea to the Board of Directors for a vote, to the fall Regional Administrator and Board of Education meetings for a vote or just reject it out of hand. Most never get past the Executive Board.

A suggestion overwhelmingly popular with the big schools during the fall meetings many times is defeated by the smaller schools. There are 64 schools in 6A and 5A and 299 in the four lowest classes.

House Bill 2647 allows coaches, athletic directors and activity sponsors to be represented on the Board of Directors.

I would like to suggest that there be an advisory panel of athletes and activity participants that could present ideas to the KSHSAA. This would give students an opportunity to see how things in the real world operate.

Let's look at some examples of rules and regulations that do not have the best interests of the students at heart:

•1. Recently, the KSHSAA decided to extend the boys' soccer season by a week because bad weather was forcing schools to play a number of matches at the end of the season.

At the same time, they voted to cut the number of matches.

Before the changes, teams could play 19 or 20 matches. The number was eventually cut to 14 for

Education
Attachment #4
1/2/92

for the past season.

•2. Back in the '70s, the KSHSAA put in a rule saying that schools had to take five days off during the Christmas break. The idea was to cut energy usage.

The rule still exists. Kansas is one of a few states that doesn't allow Christmas basketball tournaments.

This is depriving athletes of an opportunity to get better at their sport.

•3. The KSHSAA sets up its basketball and many other sports qualification for state competition by geography. There is no regard given to strength of teams. In 1991-92, the No. 1 and No. 2 schools in 6A boys' basketball were placed in the same substate.

Assignments are made by geography because it is easier to administer the events than to have seeding meetings to set up qualification tournaments. Sports like baseball, softball and boys' soccer have seeding meetings, but there aren't very many schools involved in those activities.

The geographic system deprives athletes of the experience of playing in a state tournament: not because of his/her skill, but because of geography.

•4. The KSHSAA has a two-player rule in football, basketball, wrestling and volleyball. What it says is that no more than two players from the same school squad can play on an outside team. The rule doesn't apply to soccer, baseball or softball.

This deprives a youngster of an opportunity to hone his/her skills in group cooperation and his/her sports skills during the off-season.

In addition, this is discriminating against this group of athletes as opposed to those playing other sports.

•5. The KSHSAA doesn't allow coaches in football, basketball, wrestling and volleyball to work with their athletes during the summer. But baseball, softball and soccer coaches can coach their teams in the summer with the full blessing of the KSHSAA.

•6. Kansas is the state with the most conservative limits placed on the number of contests allowed in the various sports.

Our athletes are losing a competitive advantage to athletes from surrounding states. We don't put unrealistic reins on academic students, so why do we do it in sports?

Realistically, there must be rules for each sport/activity, but the KSHSAA rules are the most conservative in the country.

CONCLUSION

Some are going to tell you that the Legislature has no business interfering in the KSHSAA. But that isn't so for two reasons:

•1. The Legislature passed the statutes that made the organization the way it is today. So I guess the Legislature is partially responsible for the lack of representation by the various groups I mentioned above.

•2. A vast number of the schools are supported by public monies. There is an obligation for the Legislature to ensure that the organization is fairly treating the schools and their coaches and athletes.

I believe the KSHSAA needs some fine tuning so that it fairly represents all the people involved in interscholastic activities.

And it is the Legislature that should do the fine tuning concerning representation. The enabling legislation for the KSHSAA mandates the minimum number of members on the Board of Directors and Executive Board and how they should be elected. Legislation changing the representation on these boards and mandating who shall serve on the boards can and should be done by the Legislature.

I have heard that there is a possibility that the KSHSAA might be willing to have different rules for different classifications.

Hopefully, this isn't a stalling tactic by KSHSAA officials to forestall any action by the Legislature.

I believe this would relieve a great deal of the stress between the schools, but it will not work if the KSHSAA drags its feet.

I would suggest that if the Legislature wants to allow the KSHSAA to do this, that it place a time limit on when the separate rules would go into effect.

In conclusion, I believe that the idea of the KSHSAA is good and that most of what they do is excellent and a help to the children of Kansas, but there is still some work to be done, and it is the obligation of the Legislature to see that fairness in representation is accomplished for the KSHSAA.

Charles Redfield

Attach #4-2

#5

KSHSAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS REAPPORTIONMENT PROPOSAL

Submitted by The Sunflower League

Principals of Sunflower League schools unanimously support the following proposal to reapportion representation on the Kansas State High School Activities Association Board of Directors according to student population. League principals believe that a reapportionment is necessary in order to allow for a more equitable representation for larger schools. The chart below illustrates reasons for this concern. All figures are based on information we have acquired from the KSHSAA Handbook, KSHSAA Directory and official enrollment as published by the KSHSAA for classification purposes as of September 20, 1990. Total student population in grades 10-12 was 87,226.

	<u>Students Enrolled</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>*Present No. on Bd. of Dir.</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Students Per Member</u>	<u>Schools per Classification</u>
6A	34,932	.4005	4	8%	8,733	32
5A	17,223	.1975	10	20%	1,722	32
4A	16,104	.1846	8	16%	2,013	64
3A	8,436	.0967	11	22%	767	64
2A	5,640	.0647	8	16%	705	64
1A	4,891	.0561	9	18%	543	109

*Includes six (6) Board of Education members and two (2) members of the State Board of Education

Board of Directors Representation

	<u>High School</u>	<u>JrHigh/M.S.</u>	<u>Elem.</u>	<u>Board of Educ.</u>	<u>State Board of Education</u>	<u>Total</u>
6A	4					4
5A	7	1		1	1	10
4A	7			1		8
3A	6	2	1	1	1	11
2A	7			1		8
1A	5	1	1	2		9
	<u>36</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>50</u>

THE PROPOSAL

- Retain the 50 member Board of Directors
- Retain the two members of the State Board of Education
- Retain the six members of Local Board of Education and elect them by the same method presently used.
- Retain the six middle school representatives.
- Use the following method to determine the additional 36 members of the Board of Directors:

*Education
Attachment #5
4/21/92*

The Proposal (continued)

Divide the official (September 20 date) number of students (grades 10-12) in a classification by the total number of students (grades 10-12) in the state to arrive at a percentage figure (refer to third column in first chart). Then multiply each of these percentages by 36 to determine the number of members of each classification to become members of the Board of Directors.

To ensure fair geographic representation within each classification divide the number of schools in a classification by the number of Board of Director members allocated to each classification. Since the KSHSAA already has a listing of all schools in each classification from east to west, divide the state into equal electoral units from east to west for each classification. The schools in each of these classification electoral units would then elect their own representative to the Board of Directors.

The following chart illustrates the proposed apportionment for the Board of Directors not including the 14 representatives of boards of education and middle schools.

	<u>Students Enrolled</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Students per Member</u>
6A	34,932	.4005	14	2,495
5A	17,223	.1975	7	2,460
4A	16,104	.1846	7	2,301
3A	8,436	.0967	*4	2,109
2A	5,640	.0647	2	2,820
1A	4,891	.0561	2	2,446
	<u>87,226</u>	<u>.9999</u>	<u>36</u>	

*To bring total to 36, the 3 was raised to 4 because when multiplying, the fraction was closer to the .5 than any others (eg 3.481).

Within each classification the following number of schools would be grouped into electoral units as follows:

6A - Divide state into seven (7) electoral units from east to west with each unit electing two members to the Board of Directors.

Unit 1	5 schools	Unit 5	5 schools
Unit 2	4 schools	Unit 6	4 schools
Unit 3	5 schools	Unit 7	5 schools
Unit 4	4 schools		

5A - Divide state into seven (7) electoral units from east to west with each unit electing one member to the Board of Directors. Same distribution of schools for each unit as for 6A.

4A - Same as 5A

3A - Divide state into four (4) electoral units of eight (8) schools each from east to west with each unit electing one member of the Board of Directors.

Attach #5-2

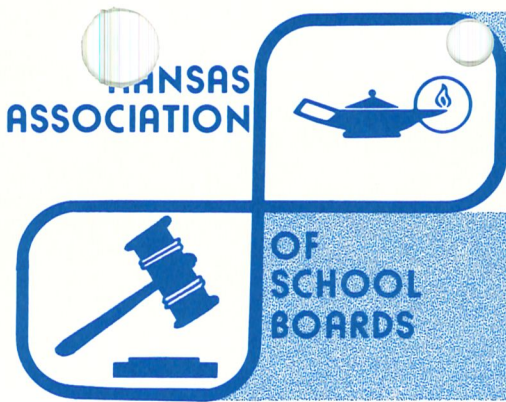
2A - Divide state into two (2) electoral units of 32 schools each from east to west with each electing one member of the Board of Directors.

1A - Same as 2A except divide the remaining schools into equal units.

Board of Directors' Representation With Proposal

	<u>High school Board Members</u>	<u>Elementary Jr.High/M.S.</u>	<u>Board of Educ.</u>	<u>State Board of Education</u>	<u>Total</u>
6A	14				14
5A	7	1	1	1	10
4A	7		1		8
3A	4	3	1	1	9
2A	2		1		3
1A	2	2	2		6
	<u>36</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>50</u>

Attach # 5-3



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

**Testimony on H.B. 2187 and H.B. 2647
before the
House Committee on Education**

by

**Mark Tallman, Coordinator of Governmental Relations
Kansas Association of School Boards**

January 21, 1992

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views on the governance of the Kansas State High School Activities Association.

KASB supports the continuation of an independent organization to oversee school activities. Given the scope and visibility of this function, we do not believe increased efficiency or accountability would result from merging these operations into the State Department of Education. Therefore, we oppose the enactment of H.B. 2187.

We do recognize that there are many public concerns about the KSHSAA. We believe that the best way to address these concerns is to increase the membership of the KSHSAA board of directors representing locally elected boards of education. Such boards are, of course, directly accountable to the voters of Kansas. H.B. 2647 is a step in that direction, although the percentage of school board members would not necessarily increase.

KASB does not have a position on the other aspects of H.B. 2647.

Thank you for your consideration.

*Education
Attachment # 6
1/21/92*



#7

KANSAS NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION / 715 W. 10TH STREET / TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1686

Craig Grant Testimony Before The
House Education Committee
Tuesday, January 21, 1992

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas-NEA. I appreciate this chance to make comments regarding the Kansas State High School Activities Association.

We wanted to make comments rather than enter the controversy between the Association and others who brought HB 2187 and HB 2647 to the legislature. That would not be a constructive activity in our minds. I am reminded of the NCAA hassles that seem to be always a topic of conversation at the local coffee shops. It seems like when sanctions go against the home team, the opinion is that the NCAA was trying to make an example of our poor team. Now when the sanctions are levied against the rival team, the NCAA was going through their lenient phase. A regulatory association cannot win in these situations.

We need an activity standards association in Kansas. With the overemphasis on sports in our society, coaches, administrators, and boards of education are constantly under pressure--either to win or to play "certain" players. A strong regulatory group is essential to protect students and educators from the problems associated with competitive activities.

Our concern is that the board of directors of the KSHSAA have a classroom teacher on its governing board. We do not want a majority, just a person or two on the board to provide a much needed perspective to the decisions made. We have introduced such legislation in the past, but have been unsuccessful in convincing the decision makers as to the validity of our position. We still think it is valid.

We hope that you might help us in our effort to place a teacher on the governing board. Thank you for listening to our concerns.

Education
Attachment #7
1/21/92



#8

Schools for Quality Education

Bluemont Hall Manhattan, KS 66506 (913) 532-5886

January 21, 1992

TO: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

SUBJECT: HB 2187 and HB 2647--KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Jacque Oakes representing Schools For Quality Education, an organization of 96 small schools.

We are submitting written testimony in opposition to both HB 2187 and HB 2647.

We believe that the Kansas State High School Activities Association should remain in the present form. HB 2647 would expand the Board and the whole organization and could make the completed enlargement extremely difficult to manage.

The Association should not be established within the State Department of Education, but should be a free standing, independent organization.

Thank you for your consideration and time on this subject.

"Rural is Quality"

*Education
Attachment #8
1/21/92*



MEMBERSHIP ROSTER*



NORTHWEST REGION

- 103 Bird City
- 212 Northern Valley
- 241 Sharon Springs
- 242 Weskan
- 274 Oakley
- 275 Triplains-Winona
- 280 West Graham-Morland
- 281 East Graham County
- 291 Grinnell
- 292 Grainfield
- 293 Quinter
- 301 Utica
- 302 Smoky Hill-Ransom
- 304 Bazine
- 314 Brewster
- 316 Golden Plains
- 468 Healy

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

- 254 Barber County
- 255 Kiowa
- 300 Comanche County
- 327 Ellsworth
- 332 Cunningham
- 354 Claflin
- 355 Ellinwood
- 358 Oxford
- 359 Argonia
- 376 Sterling
- 411 Goessel
- 424 Mullinville
- 438 Skyline
- 444 Little River
- 474 Haviland
- 496 Pawnee Heights-Rozel
- 502 Lewis
- 509 South Haven
- 511 Attica

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

- 104 White Rock-Esbon
- 239 Minneapolis
- 269 Palco
- 270 Plainville
- 271 Stockton
- 273 Beloit
- 278 Mankato
- 306 Southeast of Saline
- 307 Ell-Saline
- 324 Eastern Heights
- 326 Logan
- 334 Southern Cloud
- 395 LaCrosse
- 399 Paradise-Natoma
- 403 Otis-Bison
- 432 Victoria

SOUTHWEST REGION

- 209 Moscow
- 210 Hugoton
- 214 Ulysses
- 216 Deerfield
- 217 Rolla
- 218 Elkhart
- 220 Ashland
- 225 Fowler
- 228 Hanston
- 363 Holcomb
- 371 Montezuma
- 452 Stanton
- 476 Copeland
- 477 Ingalls
- 494 Syracuse

NORTHEAST REGION

- 221 North Central-Haddam
- 222 Washington
- 223 Barnes
- 321 Kaw Valley
- 323 Pottawatomie West
- 329 Mill Creek Valley-Alma
- 378 Riley County
- 380 Vermillion
- 384 Blue Valley

SOUTHEAST REGION

- 244 Burlington
- 245 LeRoy-Gridley
- 251 North Lyon County
- 252 South Lyon Co.-Hartford
- 256 Marmaton Valley
- 258 Humboldt
- 283 Elk Valley-Longton
- 285 Cedar Vale
- 286 Chautauqua Co.-Sedan
- 287 West Franklin
- 366 Yates Center
- 386 Madison-Virgil
- 387 Altoona-Midway
- 390 Hamilton
- 397 Centre
- 398 Peabody-Burns
- 462 Burden
- 479 Crest-Kincaid
- 508 Baxter Springs

*Current as of January 6, 1992.

For more information contact: Schools for Quality Education, 124 Bluemont Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506 (913)532-5886.

Attain #8-2

#9

KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL
ACTIVITIES
ASSOCIATION, INC.



520 S.W. 27th Street, Box 495 • Topeka, KS 66601-0495 • PH 913 235-9201 • FAX 913 235-2637 • NELSON L. HARTMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Associate Executive Director: Kaye B. Pearce; Assistant Executive Directors: Dick Brown, Victor R. Sisk, Gary Musselman, Cheryl Gleason; Rheinetta Doty, Office Manager
Member of the National Federation of State High School Associations

ROLE, MISSION AND GOVERNANCE OF THE KSHSAA

The KSHSAA has 765 member schools (363 senior high and 402 middle/junior high schools). The Association has legislative, executive and judicial boards to carry out its responsibilities. The Association is also subject, by statute, to other regulations which include:

1. Making an annual report to the State Board of Education of its operation for the preceding calendar year, which shall contain a complete and detailed financial report under the certificate of a certified public accountant, and must also file with the State Board a copy of all reports and publications issued.
2. Submit to the State Board of Education, for its approval or disapproval, prior to adoption, any amendments, additions, alterations or modifications of the Associations' articles of incorporation or bylaws (to assure continuance of the democratic process).
3. Be subject to the provisions of the Kansas open meetings law.

Please refer to the enclosed document explaining the purpose of the KSHSAA and the importance of the role co-curricular activities play in the educational experiences of the youth the Association serves. On the reverse side a flow chart shows the governance of the KSHSAA, which includes a listing of its advisory committees.

*Education
Attachment #9*

1/21/92

KSHSAA

Kansas State High School Activities Association

520 S.W. 27th Street, P.O. Box 495, Topeka, Kansas 66601-0495

PH 913 235-9201



KSHSAA PURPOSE

To contribute to the education of the high school boys and girls of Kansas by:

Administering a program of interscholastic activities, festivals, clinics and contests among member schools; elevating the standards of good sportsmanship and encouraging the growth of good citizenship, not only for high school boys and girls, but also of adults and all others who come into contact with school activities; protecting member schools from exploitation by special interest groups; encouraging pride in scholastic achievement as a fundamental basis for a well-balanced activity program; serving the best interests of all member schools by influencing the proper type of legislation or any other desirable means.

Executive Director, Nelson L. Hartman

The Importance of Activities

Position Statement by KSHSAA AD HOC Committee—1976-77

A strong activities program can and should compliment a school's academic program. Activities are an integral part of the total curriculum of Kansas schools. A well-balanced activities program provides the opportunity for physical, social and emotional development complementing intellectual growth.

Participation in school activities encompasses all students without regard to sex, race, or creed and teaches that it is a privilege and an honor to represent one's school. Interscholastic activities constitute a part of the right kind of "growing up" experiences for students. Participants learn to accept success and failures, gain poise and confidence, achieve tolerance and understanding of others and gain the self-satisfaction of accomplishing goals. Under a well-administered school program, students and spectators become better citizens through participation and observation of activities conducted under established rules.

It is the duty of the member schools, through their Activities Association, to maintain an appropriate balance between the academic and activities program offered.

Academics + Activities = Curriculum Partners

Why have student activities?

In the last few years the value of high school activities has been questioned. First of all, they are not a separate part of our overall education program but an integral part of it. A good, well-rounded education means not only one that is academically oriented, but one that also includes physical, social and emotional development. These are available through a good school activities program.

Activities are a citizenship laboratory

Participation in activities encompasses all races and creeds and teaches a student that it is a privilege and an honor to represent his or her school. Students learn that activities are important because they show a person how to win and how to lose. Activities teach self-confidence, poise, respect for the rules and good sportsmanship. Through participation in activities, students learn tolerance and understanding for people and how to control their emotions. They also learn the self-satisfaction of accomplishing a goal.

Activities provide "growing up" experiences

Interscholastic activities constitute a part of the right kind of growing experiences for American boys and girls. Youth are interested in doing things well—in belonging—in displaying loyalty. With a well-administered school program, students and spectators become better citizens through participation and observance of activities conducted under established rules impartially administered.

Activities encourage physical and mental excellence

Documented reports and statistics from the high schools of Kansas continue to show the "holding power" of the activities program. Those students engaged in any phase of the extracurricular program show a drop-out rate far below that of the uninvolved student. Over 90 percent of those students who drop out of school at the senior high level have never been involved in any activity as representatives of their school!

Attach # 9-2

Participation increases GPA

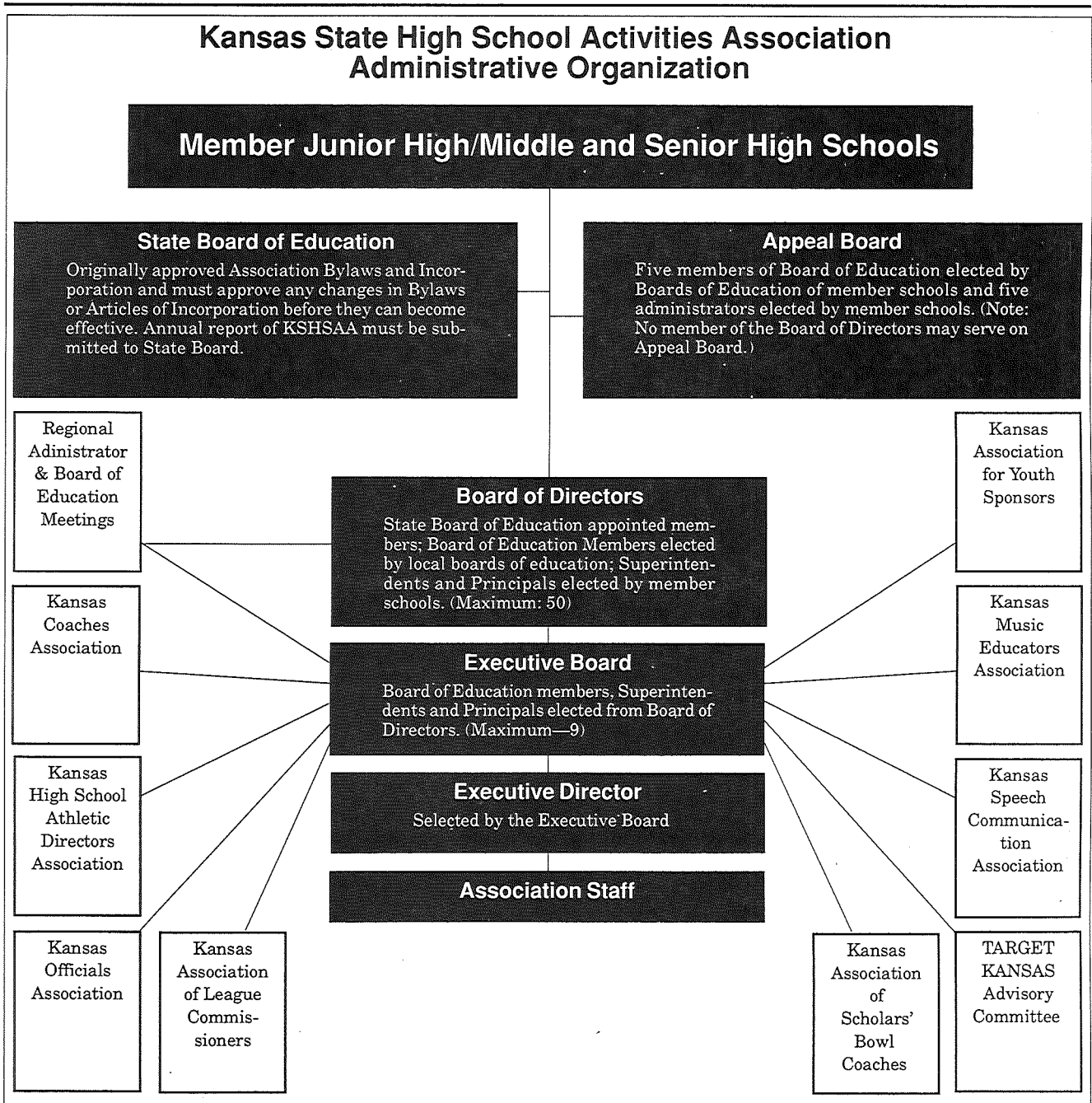
Grade point averages of students in athletics, speech, music, cheerleading, club programs, etc., rank well above those students who choose not to participate. Statistics point out "the more participation the better the GPA."

Instructional school time is not lost

The loss of school instructional time, documented by reports from member schools, shows students miss more instructional class time for family vacations, medical reasons, parental excuses, vocational activities, etc., than they do for all KSHSAA-sponsored school activities combined.

Activities reach out to the community

Activities in our Kansas schools will be as good and as sound as those who administer and support them. Rules and regulations are valueless unless they are embedded in the "grass roots" of the local school and community. The underlying philosophy of interscholastic activities presupposes that they are for the good of the students themselves—just as are the other phases of the educational program. This is the way the citizens of Kansas want them to be.



KSHSAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GROUP A

GROUP B

GROUP C

GROUP D

MIDDLE SCHOOL

APPOINTED MEMBERS

APPOINTED MEMBERS

DISTRICT 1



Larry Englebrick
Prin., K.C.-Harmon



Ron Folk
Prin., Holton



Larry Jackson
Prin., St. Marys



David Zumbahlen
Prin., Centralia



Randy Freeman
Prin., Valley Falls



D. Kent Hurn 6A
Supt. Topeka-Seaman



Cheryl Rasmussen
Prin., Highland 2A

DISTRICT 2



C. Frank Mermoud
Prin., Shaw. Mission-Northwest



George Abel
Prin., Gardner-Edgerton



Dan Stwalley
Prin., LaCygne-Prairie View



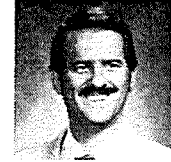
Ernie Price
Supt., Moran-Marmaton Valley



Kenneth W. Rundie
Prin., St. Paul



Fred Campbell, Jr. 5A
Supt., Fort Scott



Gary Wimmer, 3A
Supt., Mound City-Jayhawk Linn

DISTRICT 3



Robert McFrazier
Prin., Topeka-West



Keith King
Prin., Iola



Jerry Hudson
Prin., Yates Center



Ted Vannocker
Supt., Lebo/Waverly



Jerry L. Webster
Supt., Neodesha



Jerry Steele, 5A
Supt., Pittsburg



Larry Anderson, 2A
Prin., Oswego

DISTRICT 4



Jim Ratzlaff
Prin., Winfield



Sam High
Prin., Anthony-Anth.-Harper-Chaparral



Dave Easterday
Prin., Meade



John Paul Jones
Prin., Bucklin



Dan Flummerfelt
Prin., Winfield



Katie McHenry, 6A
Prin., Wichita-East



Marvin Sisk, 3A
Supt., Douglass

DISTRICT 5



Charles McLean
Prin., Wichita-Northwest



Gerald Schuetz
Supt., Leon-Bluestem



Myron D. Graber
Prin., Moundridge



William Crosley
Prin., Pretty Prairie



Ben K. Friesen
Prin., Burton



Dan Eisener, 5A
Supt., Wichita-Carroll & Kapaun-Mt. Carmel



Richard Flores, 4A
Supt., Andale

DISTRICT 6



Don Halbower
Prin., Great Bend



Reggie Romine
Prin., Ellis



Duane T. Jamison
Prin., Lucas-Luray



Mike Kastle
Prin., Ransom



Dwight Hemmerling
Prin., Plainville



Max O. Helm, 6A
Supt., Junction City



Gordon Matson
Prin., Oberlin-Decatur Community

DISTRICT 1

DISTRICT 2

DISTRICT 3

DISTRICT 4

DISTRICT 5

Member at Large

BOARDS OF EDUCATION REPRESENTATIVES



Kenneth Berndt
Brookville



Joyce Schmitz
Baileyville



Steve Morrison
Kansas City-Piper



Harold W. Bohm
Cheney



Neal Harrison
El Dorado



Harry Walker
Ashland

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION REPRESENTATIVES



Dr. Paul Adams
Osage City



Connie Hubbell
Topeka

LEGISLATIVE BODY

On the previous page is a listing of those serving on the Board of Directors. The 42 administrators are elected (30) or appointed (12) on the basis of their geographical locations and school size. The KSHSAA is an Association of schools not students. Each school has but one varsity football, debate, scholars' bowl team, etc.

The state is divided into six geographical districts with equal student population, monitored per the statutes. District 1 has 1/6th of the students in grades 10, 11 and 12. The high schools in the district are arranged in descending order according to enrollment. The schools are then placed in quartiles. District 1 has 52 high schools, therefore Group A has 13 schools, Group B 13 schools, Group C 13 schools and Group D has 13 schools. Individuals elected were required to submit a petition with signatures from at least five district schools in their group to place their name and nomination on the final ballot. Following the election procedure, there were two classification voids (6A and 2A). The Executive Board was responsible for appointing individuals to fill those classification voids using the following criteria:

1. If an individual was an incumbent or ran for the position but was unsuccessful, the individual received prime consideration. Superintendent D. Kent Hurn, Topeka-Seaman, was the incumbent and also ran unsuccessfully for the Group A position. Accordingly, he was appointed for a two year term to fill the Class 6A position.
2. In the absence of candidates meeting criteria #1, consideration is given to appointments with respect to; gender, ethnicity, minority populations or superintendents to bring

balance to the board. Accordingly, Principal Cheryl Rasmussen, Highland High School, was appointed for a two year term to fill the Class 2A position.

Junior high/middle school representatives have a separate election from the senior high and come from the six geographical districts listed.

Board of education representatives are elected by their peers from each of five congressional districts, plus one-at-large, assuring geographical representation throughout the state. They too must petition for a position on the ballot, which is then sent to each president of boards of education in that congressional district.

The two State Board of Education representatives on the KSHSAA Board of Directors are appointed by the State Board of Education.

Board of Director members serve a two-year term. In even years, such as 1992, Districts 2, 4 and 6 for administrators and Districts 2, 4 and Member-At-Large for board of education members go through the democratic process of being elected to a two-year term effective April 24, 1992. Next January and February, 1993, the election process for two-year terms will take place in Districts 1, 3 and 5 for administrators and Districts 1, 3 and 5 for boards of education.

All administrators and board of education representatives are limited to three two-year terms, or a maximum of six years.

The State Board of Education representatives, appointed by the State Board of Education members, are also subject to a maximum of six years.

The KSHSAA Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and revising the rules and regulations of the Association. They meet twice yearly (September and April) and hold hearings on each and every agenda

item prior to discussing them. On the second day of their meeting, they again discuss the issues prior to taking final action.

Any member school, through their administration, or school board member may submit a proposal for change. Some items are referred to the six Regional Administrator and Board of Education meetings for "grassroots" consideration in October of each year. A separate vote is taken on each issue, one school, one vote. Votes are recorded so that the Board of Directors, (the representative body of member schools), may see how the classes and middle schools in the various geographical areas voted on each item. On issues dealing with a specific activity, only schools participating in the activity are allowed to cast a vote.

On activities that do not have statewide participation, such as gymnastics, swimming, soccer, etc., if the matter has not been voted on at a Regional Administrator and Board of Education Meeting, in the manner described, input is sought through surveys of member schools participating in that activity.

The Association is one of member schools and not students. Insofar as possible, Class 6A has six representatives; Class 5A, six representatives; Class 4A, six representatives; Class 3A, six representatives; Class 2A, six representatives; Class 1A, six representatives; and middle schools, 6 representatives.

The legislative procedures in the state of Missouri and Oklahoma are entirely different than that of Kansas and are identical to the vast majority of the states in the nation. Missouri and Oklahoma rules and regulations are legislated by referendum vote -- one school, one vote on the basis of a mail ballot. They do not provide for student population nor classification. Nebraska is different but does conduct

referendum votes (1 school, 1 vote) on eligibility regulations.

Colorado's legislative body is on a league basis.

Kansas is the envy of most states in the nation in that we have incorporated a democratic process of soliciting member schools opinions on regulations and policy before action takes place. The legislative body is representative of students, schools, boards of education and the State Board of Education. It is a blend which takes into account geographical location as well as size of school with no class dominating another.

EXECUTIVE BODY

The KSHSAA Executive Board, a nine member body, executes the rules and regulations of the Board of Directors. Its powers and duties, established by the Board of Directors and State Board of Education, are identified in the Bylaws. It is responsible for interpreting and carrying out the rules and policies of the Association much like a board of education operates at the local level on behalf of the Statues of the State of Kansas and the regulations and policies of the State Board of Education. The Executive Board is made up of members of the Board of Directors through an election (6 members) and appointive (3 members) process. Groups A, B, C, D, Junior High/Middle School and the Board of Education each have one elected representative. The Bylaws state Groups A, B, C and D representatives must come from four different districts to guarantee geographical representation. Administrators vote only on their administrator representatives. Boards of Education members elect their own representative. Following the election procedure, the classification voids are then appointed by the Executive Board using the following criteria:

1. Recognizes geographical voids.
2. Consideration is given to gender, ethnicity, minority populations and superintendents to strive for a cross section of representation.

The Executive Board meets at least six times a year. Since they are Board of Director members, this automatically limits their tenure on the Executive Board. Election procedures are explained in Item #22 of the enclosed Board of Directors Agenda. You will note representatives from Groups A and D and the Board of Education are elected in even numbered years and representatives of Groups B, C and Junior High/Middle Schools are elected in odd numbered years. Those appointed to fill classification voids serve but one year, since there may be a change in the classification void when elections have concluded on an every other year basis.

JUDICIAL PROCESS

The judicial responsibilities of the Association rests with the KSHSAA Appeal Board. Five must be board of education representatives, elected by congressional districts, thereby assuring geographical representation. The five administrators elected to the Appeal Board represent various school sizes on the basis of the following enrollment ranges:

- Division 5 -- 1,001 students and above
- Division 4 -- 501-1,000
- Division 3 -- 251-500
- Division 2 -- 101-250
- Division 1 -- 100 students and below

School representatives are elected in Divisions 2, 4 and 5 in even-numbered years and Divisions 1 and 3 in odd-numbered years. A term is two years.

Board of Education members in Congressional Districts 2 and 4 are elected in even-numbered years and Congressional Districts 1, 3 and 5 in odd-numbered years. A term is two years.

No members of the Board of Directors or Executive Board are eligible for election to membership on the Appeal Board. Appeal Board members are not eligible to serve more than three consecutive terms of two-years each, a maximum of six years. To my knowledge, Kansas places more responsibility on Board of Education members than any state in the nation as it relates to this judicial process.

Any student, the parent or guardian of any student, or any member school aggrieved by any decision of the Board of Directors, Executive Board or any Association staff member, may appeal their decision. Appeals must be filed within 30 days of the publication of such decision. Appeals shall be heard by the Appeal Board within ten days of the Appeal unless that time period is extended only by agreement of the party submitting the appeal.

In the case of an appeal from a decision of the Executive Board or any employee of the Association, the Appeal Board may sustain or overturn their decision. Decisions of the Appeal Board are final.

In the case of an appeal from a decision of the Board of Directors, the Appeal Board may recommend the decision of the Board of Directors be sustained or that its' decision be reconsidered, revoked, modified or amended.

No appointments are made to the Appeal Board.

#

GENERAL INFORMATION

The KSHSAA spends a large majority of its time providing services such as: leadership conferences for students, arranging post-season competitions in the various activities for schools and students, conducting rules meetings for coaches/directors and officials, conducting administrative and board of education meetings, etc. The balance of the Associations time is spent in the enforcement of regulations and policies. It is the latter category that most generally is shared with the public via the media.

The Association is much like a league to which local schools belong. Instead of a 7, 8 or 9 school league, it has 363 senior high and 402 middle school members. Just as leagues do not differentiate their voting powers among their member schools, on the basis of student enrollment, the KSHSAA does likewise. Some leagues have enrollment and classification deviations of as many as 4 or 3 classes {(Illus: Dwight D. Eisenhower - 196 (4A) to 38 (1A); Centennial -- 871 (6A) - 312 (4A)} but on league matters, each school has one vote. The Sunflower League is made up of nine Class 6A schools with an enrollment range of 1,797 down to 1,061. Here again, each school has an equal vote.

KSHSAA statistics have shown that a Class 6A high school has had but 28 students out for football while a Class 2A school has had in excess of 50. Regardless of the number of students participating in football, basketball, music, speech, debate, student council, scholars' bowl, etc., schools are treated equally. Regional Administrator and Board of Education meeting votes are taken on the basis of one school, one vote. On issues relating to specific activities, only those schools

involved in the activity are allowed to vote. That information is then referred to the Executive Board or Board of Directors which has equal representation on the basis of classification at the high school level and has junior high/middle school and board of education representation as well.

In the 16 years I have served as the KSHSAA Executive Director, I have received no recommendations for structural change relative to the democratic process on KSHSAA boards, until one was submitted by the Sunflower League on March 4, 1991. Their desire is to have the issue of representation on the Board of Directors, "addressed".

In response to that request, I wrote the presidents of every Class 6A and 5A league in the state of Kansas and directly to the Class 6A and 5A schools who are independent, offering to meet with them to discuss ". . . KSHSAA governance, representation, variance in rules for different sizes of schools, etc . . .". To date, as a result of my offer, I have met with six leagues (Centennial, Eastern Kansas, Huron, I-70, Southeast Kansas and Sunflower) involving 27 of the 64 Class 6A and 5A high schools. I have also informed all of the member schools of these issues at our fall regional meetings.

In an effort to additionally address "governance," the KSHSAA Executive Board went on record as approving the appointment of an **Ad Hoc Committee** (see enclosure) to study this topic and report their findings and recommendations at some time in the future. They have been "encouraged to evaluate whether or not the current **GOVERNANCE** structure of the KSHSAA should be retained, fine tuned or changed." They held their initial meeting on January 15, 1992.

- 30 -

1-17-92

- 11 -

Attach #9-12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AGENDA

April 19, 1991 — 6 p.m. (hearings and discussion only)
April 20, 1991 — 9 a.m. (final action)

Bylaws, XVI, Amendments, state:

Section 1. The bylaws and articles of incorporation may be amended at any regular or called meeting of the Board of Directors by a majority vote of the whole membership of the Board of Directors, and the approval of the State Board of Education.

Section 2. KSHSAA Board of Directors' Agenda items must be presented in writing to the Association Executive Director 40 days in advance of the September and April meetings. Only those items submitted by the following will be recognized:

1. Board of Directors members
2. Executive Board, provided the item received a majority vote of its membership
3. Superintendents, principals and board of education members of member schools
4. Board of Directors may add items, which were not previously published on the agenda, at the time of the meeting, provided it is done by three-fourths vote of the entire membership.

On page 14 of the *KSHSAA Handbook*, under **Rules and Regulations Governing Grades 7-12**, the first paragraph concerning AMENDMENTS reads as follows:

The rules and regulations for grades seven through twelve (*grade school, middle school, junior high and senior high*) may be amended at any regular or called meeting of the Board of Directors by a majority vote of the entire membership.

In the 1981 legislative session, the following, which applies to unified school districts, was passed:

Any member who abstains from voting shall be counted as voting against the motion or resolution. If a member announces a conflict of interest with regard to the issue, the member may leave the meeting until the vote on the issue is concluded and the member who abstains from voting thereby shall not be counted as having voted. K.S.A. 72-8205.

(Unless otherwise indicated, italicized portions are recommended changes in rules.)

1. Roll call and introduction of members

2. Approve September 27, 1990 Minutes

3. Expand BYLAW ARTICLE XIV, Approval of Events, Section 1 as follows:

Section 1. All interscholastic activities (see EXCEPTION below) sponsored by outside agencies and non-member schools (including colleges, universities, etc.), and advertised as high school events or contests, shall be approved by the Executive Board. They may not begin on a school day prior to 4:00 p.m. C.T., unless otherwise approved by the Executive Board.

If out-of-state schools are invited, only those within **150 road miles** of the border (*perimeter*) of the state of Kansas may be included in their application and such application shall be initiated by the agency not later than **30 days prior to the date** of the activity.

EXCEPTION: Those vocational and technical events or activities which are approved and governed solely by the Kansas State Department of Education such as vocational and technical education student organizations of DECA, FFA, FHA- HERO, OEA and VICA.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (February 27-28, 1991) as a result of Loss of Instructional Time survey question #3.

4. Expand BYLAW ARTICLE XIV, Approval of Events, Section 1 by adding the following:

Unless otherwise approved by the KSHSAA Executive Board, all high school post-season district, regional and sub-state activities, held on a school day, may not start prior to 4:00 P.M.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (November 14-15, 1990).

5. Expand NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS RULE 1 as follows:

Art. 1: All athletic contests, Cheerleading, Pompon and Drill Team activities shall be conducted under the official rules of the National Federation of State High School Associations, or those approved by that organization. (See Rule 47)

The Executive Board may make exceptions for high school non- varsity and junior high/middle school athletic contests. Such exceptions will appear in various KSHSAA publications and may apply to uniforms, length of playing time periods, numbering systems, etc.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (January 16-17, 1991).

Attach #9-13

6. Revise ENROLLMENT/ATTENDANCE RULE 15-1-5 as follows:

Art. 5: ~~Special education~~ Students attending special education programs and magnet schools are to be eligible for any and all activities at either their home base or their attendance center as determined by the two principals involved. In the event the two administrators of the schools disagree as to where the student is eligible, the matter shall be resolved by the Executive Board.

Source of recommendation: Wichita Public Schools (March 5, 1991).

7. Expand ENROLLMENT/ATTENDANCE RULE 15-1-5 by adding the following paragraph:

In addition, hearing impaired and visually impaired students attending a KSHSAA member school other than Kansas School For The Deaf or Kansas State School For The Visually Handicapped, that have an Individual Education Plan (IEP) written related to their handicap, are eligible for activities at the Kansas School For The Deaf and Kansas State School For The Visually Handicapped, subject to the approval of both principals.

Source of recommendation: Olathe-Kansas School For The Visually Handicapped (February 20, 1991), KSHSAA Executive Board (February 27-28, 1991).

8. Revise TRANSFER RULE 18-1-6 as follows:

Art. 6: POSSIBLE LIMITED ELIGIBILITY — When an American student transfers schools under circumstances which do not meet other terms of the Transfer Rule, he/she may be granted eligibility to participate in interscholastic activities as hereinafter restricted if the student qualifies under the following terms and conditions:

- a. A student whose name was included on a school eligibility roster at any level (varsity, junior varsity, freshman, junior high/middle, etc.) for a given activity during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of such transfer can be eligible only for non-varsity competition in that activity.
- b. A student may have unrestricted eligibility in all other activities in which his/her name has not appeared on a school eligibility roster (at any level). Eligibility can be granted provided the activity eligibility is approved by the principals of both the sending and receiving schools and the KSHSAA Executive Board, and further, provided there is no activity purpose involved in the transfer. Approval must be granted on a special KSHSAA form (Form T-E/P).

~~e. The student shall be ineligible for all activities for eighteen school weeks from the date of transfer in~~

~~the event either or both principals or the Executive Board declines to approve activity eligibility.~~

Source of recommendation: South Haven (September 26, 1990).

9. Revise AWARDS RULE 20-1-2a as follows:

Art. 2: Outside Agencies - School Participation

- a. No student shall accept an award from outside agencies, as it relates to participation in interscholastic activities. No cash or merchandise prizes shall be awarded to students. Medals, ribbons and certificates may be awarded. Scholarships payable to the educational institution of the student's choice are acceptable.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (January 16-17, 1991).

10. Revise OUTSIDE COMPETITION RULE 22-1-1 to read as follows:

Art. 1: A student who is a member of a school athletic squad, effective Tuesday following Labor Day, through Friday preceding Memorial Day may not participate as a member of an outside team or as an independent competitor in the same season in the same sport, without the permission of their school principal prior to participation. If permission is granted by the school principal, the athletic competition must count as one of the athletes school competitions. (Exception: See Rule 4, United States Olympic Committee- Sponsored National Trials and Competitions.)

NOTE: Informal participation on the part of the student-athlete, such as that experienced on the black top (concrete), in the park, local Y, etc., is not considered a violation of this rule, provided it was not formally called or organized, no coaching takes place, where no official score is kept, time kept, officials used, etc.

Intra non-school youth group athletic participation is not considered a violation of this rule. Inter non-school youth group athletic participation is a violation, or if approved by the principal, must count as one of the athletes school competitions.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (January 16-17, 1991).

11. Revise GOLF RULE 36-2-3 and TENNIS RULE 41-2-3 as follows:

GOLF RULE 36-2-3: The boys' spring season shall close with the state championship series during Standardized Calendar Week #47. The championship will be held on Saturday Monday insofar as possible.

TENNIS RULE 41-2-3: The boys' spring season shall close with the state championship series during Standardized Calendar Week #47. The championship will be held on Saturday Monday insofar as possible.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (February 27-28, 1991) as a result of Loss of Instructional Time survey question #5 (Yes - 613, No - 137).

12. Revise RULES 32 - 50 so that all general policies and regulations applicable to "Loss of Instructional Time" (LIT) pertaining to high schools, also apply to junior high/middle schools.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (February 27-28, 1991) as a result of LIT survey question #1 (Yes - 711, No - 474).

13. Expand Section 1 (General Regulations, grades 7-12) of Rules 32, 33, 38, 39, 43 and 50 to reflect the following:

Invitational tournaments for the activities listed below shall be limited to the maximum number of teams listed.

a. Baseball	8 teams
b. Basketball	8 teams
c. Soccer	8 teams
d. Softball	8 teams
e. Volleyball	8 teams
f. Scholars' Bowl	16 teams

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (November 14-15, 1990).

14. Expand Section 1 (grades 7-12) of quasi individual/team activities for CROSS COUNTRY RULE 34; GOLF RULE 36; GYMNASTICS RULE 37; SWIMMING RULE 40; TENNIS RULE 41; TRACK AND FIELD RULE 42; DEBATE, FORENSICS, DRAMATICS RULE 46 (for Debate only) and ACADEMIC CONTEST RULE 50 (for Scholars' Bowl only) to state:

Where there is no loss of instructional time for travel or competition, two duals and/or triangulars will count as but one competition toward the maximum number allowed.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (February 27-28, 1991) as a result of Loss of Instructional Time survey question #1 (Yes - 711, No - 474) and question #2 (Yes - 627, No - 495).

15. Revise CROSS COUNTRY RULE 34; GOLF RULE 36; TENNIS RULE 41;

TRACK AND FIELD RULE 42 and DEBATE, FORENSICS, DRAMATICS RULE 46 (for Debate only) by transferring from Section 2 to Section 1 (grades 7-12), a change in the starting time from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. C.T. as follows:

On those days when schooltime is used for cross country, golf, tennis, track and field, only two competitions (matches) may start prior to 4:00 3:00 p.m. C.T.

Registration for open, experienced or novice invitational debate tournaments may not begin prior to 4:00 3:00 p.m. C.T. on a Friday.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (February 27-28, 1991) as a result of Loss of Instructional Time survey question #1 (Yes - 711, No - 474) and question #3.

16. Revise and expand SEASONS OF ACTIVITIES RULE 30-1-5 to read as follows:

Art 5: Interschool scrimmages (practices) in all activities shall be prohibited.

EXCEPTION: When combined with an interscholastic athletic event, it is permissible to conduct interschool scrimmages. (Illus: Fifth quarter in football and basketball, etc. where the intent is to provide those not participating significantly in the interscholastic competition to have an opportunity to participate informally under modified game conditions.)

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (January 16-17, 1991).

17. Revise BASKETBALL RULE 33-2-4, as supported 206-70 at regional administrator and board of education meetings last October, to read as follows:

Art 4: No student or team or player representing a member school shall participate in more than 20 18 games, or 17 16 games and one tournament, or 14 games and two tournaments.

a. Regardless of the tournament format, the maximum number of games played in a season, exclusive of KSHSAA post-season competition, shall be 20 games. KSHSAA post-season tournaments are not included in this number.

b. Invitational tournaments shall be limited to a maximum of eight teams (See 33-1-3).

EXCEPTION: In league tournaments involving nine or more teams, those teams who must play a contest to

qualify for the eight-team bracket may find themselves playing four in lieu of three games in that tournament. As a result, they would be allowed 21 in lieu of 20 games during the season.

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (November 14-15, 1990 and January 16-17, 1991).

18. Revise FOOTBALL RULE 35-2-3 to read as follows:

Art. 3: The Executive Board shall arrange for a district system of play-offs for five Classes in 11-Man as well as for two championships in 8-Man football (two divisions). For 8-Man district football participation, assignments shall be limited to those schools in Classes 2A and 1A with a maximum enrollment of 100 students in grades 9, 10 and 11. (See Rule 5-2-1, Note, Classification of Senior High Schools.) . . .

Rationale submitted for change: The current limit on 2A classification is 110 so this would effectively increase the enrollment count by 10. A brief count of current classifications shows only 16 schools in 2A with counts above the current 100 level.

Basic arguments for the proposed change:

1. Ties the opportunity to play 8-Man to a less arbitrary enrollment count
2. Ties the opportunity to play 8-Man to classification determination which is an unknown number reducing the temptation to report inaccurate enrollment figures
3. Would not significantly impact 8-Man divisional play
4. Would permit a large 2A, geographically located with 8-Man teams, and isolated from 11-Man programs, to choose to remain in the 8-Man classification
5. The current two-division structure of 8-Man playoffs would protect the very small 8-Man programs from the larger programs during state playoffs.

Source of recommendation: Moran—Marmaton Valley (December 7, 1989).

Background Information: The above item appeared on the April 20-21, 1990 Board of Directors agenda as item #10. The minutes of that meeting are as follows:

Football Rule 35-2-3 Tabled

Price moved, seconded by Hudson, to table action on a revision of Football Rule 35-2-3 until the Board of Directors' spring meeting in April, 1991, and refer for discussion the entire matter to Regional Administrator and Board of Education Meetings in October, 1990. The results would then be referred back to the Board of Directors for their evaluation in April, 1991. . . .

The vote was 46 in favor, 1 opposed. Motion passed.

1990 FALL ADMINISTRATOR AND BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING results were:

Yes 22 No 89

19. A. Revise SOCCER RULE 38-2-4 to read as follows:

Art. 4: No student or team shall participate in more than 16 12 games during a season, or more than 13 11 games and one tournament, or more than 10 games and two tournaments.

- a. Regardless of the tournament format, the maximum number of games played in a season, exclusive of KSHSAA post-season competition, shall be 16 games.
- b. Invitational tournaments shall be limited to a maximum of eight teams.
- c. Unless otherwise approved by the Executive Board, varsity invitational tournaments shall be held:
 - (1) Early Season - SCW #10
 - (2) Mid-Season - SCW #15

Source of recommendation: Shawnee Mission-East (November 20, 1990), Sunflower League (March 8, 1991).

#####

B. Revise SOCCER RULE 38-2-4 to read as follows:

Art. 4: No student or team shall participate in more than 14 12 games during a season, or more than 11 games and one tournament, or more than 8 10 games and two tournaments.

- a. Regardless of the tournament format, the maximum number of games played in a season, exclusive of KSHSAA post-season competition, shall be 14 games.
- b. Invitational tournaments shall be limited to a maximum of eight teams.
- c. Unless otherwise approved by the Executive Board, varsity invitational tournaments shall be held:
 - (1) Early Season - SCW #10
 - (2) Mid-Season - SCW #15

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (January 16-17, 1991).

20. Expand Section 1 (General Regulations, grades 7-12) of WRESTLING RULE 44 to read as follows:

Wrestling tournaments may not exceed two days. One day tournaments must be held on Saturdays. Two day tournaments must be held on Friday and Saturday and may not begin competition prior to 6:00 P.M. on Friday. (Note: Current rules do not place a restriction on tournaments.)

Source of recommendation: KSHSAA Executive Board (November 14-15, 1990).

21. Approve proposed meeting dates for the 1991-92 school year as follows:

Fall:

Wednesday, September 18, 1991, 6 p.m.
(hearings and discussion only)

Thursday, September 19, 1991, 9 a.m.
(final action)

Spring:

Friday, April 24, 1992, 6 p.m.
(hearings and discussion only)

Saturday, April 25, 1992, 9 a.m.
(final action)

22. Elect Executive Board members from the Board of Directors' membership in Groups B, C and Junior High/Middle School for two-year terms, and Group A for a one-year term.

Bylaws, Article V, Executive Board, outlines the following procedure to be used in electing members to the Executive Board:

Section 1. The management of the Association shall be vested in an Executive Board of not more than nine (9) nor less than seven (7) members, composed of not more than eight (8) nor less than six (6) school representatives and one (1) U.S.D. board of education member. School representatives shall include at least one (1) from each of the four (4) groups of senior high schools and a minimum of four (4) districts and one (1) junior high school.

The board of education member and the junior high school representative may be from any of the districts established for election purposes.

If after the election of the Executive Board of six (6) members which shall include four (4) senior high school representatives, one (1) junior high school representative and one (1) board of education member there are various classifications of senior high schools not represented, the Executive Board shall appoint not more than three (3) additional members within thirty (30) days. The appointed members shall be superintendents or high school principals from those classifications of senior high schools not having representation on the Executive Board. Appointed members may be from any district and shall serve a term of one (1) year.

Sec. 2. Executive Board members shall be elected or appointed from the membership of the Board of Directors for a term of two (2) years.

Sec. 3. When a member of the Executive Board loses the qualification for which he or she was elected or appointed, such as death, resignation, removal from a district or group, change in classification, expiration of term on the Board of Directors, withdrawal from the profession (board

of education member as a board of education representative) or any other reason which might make one ineligible to serve, he or she no longer remains eligible to serve on the Executive Board.

Sec. 4. In filling vacancies on the Executive Board, the remaining members on the Executive Board shall select a member from the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy not more than sixty (60) days after notice of such vacancy. Each appointee to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next regular election date when a successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

Sec. 5. Election of the Executive Board members shall be held at the annual April meeting of the Board of Directors, with term of office beginning immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Directors' meeting.

Representatives from Groups A and D and the board of education shall be elected in even-numbered years and representatives of Groups B, C and Junior High/Middle Schools shall be elected in odd-numbered years.

Sec. 6. The following procedure shall be used in electing members to the Executive Board:

- a. Members of the Board of Directors who are members of the board of education shall nominate and elect one (1) of their six (6) members to serve on the Executive Board.
- b. Members of the Board of Directors who are school representatives shall nominate candidates according to election groups. Members of Groups A, B, C, D and the Junior High/Middle Group, shall nominate candidates for each of their respective groups. Appointive Board of Directors members shall be eligible in those groups in which their school falls. Nominations of persons eligible to serve on the Executive Board may also be made from the floor. School representatives on the Board of Directors shall vote on the candidates nominated to serve on the Executive Board, except for the representative of the boards of education on said Executive Board. Candidates receiving pluralities shall be declared elected. In event of a tie vote, the president of the Association shall cast the deciding ballot.

Sec. 7. The election of a president, a vice president, and a secretary-treasurer of the Association, shall be made each year by the Executive Board from among its own members at the first meeting of the new Board following the annual April meeting of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 8. The Executive Board shall meet at least three (3) times each year. One meeting shall be held in August or September prior to the annual fall meeting of the Board of Directors, one in January or February prior to the Association's annual meeting and another during April, May or June. Other meetings may be called upon recommendation of the Executive Board, Board of Directors, by call of the president, or by a petition signed by a majority

of the members of the Executive Board. Notice of any meeting shall be sent by mail to all members of the Executive Board at least three (3) days prior to the meeting. Members of the Executive Board may waive the required written notice for any meeting.

Sec. 9. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the total membership of the Executive Board. In order for the Executive Board to pass a particular item, it must be passed by a majority vote of the entire membership.

Principal B.H. Pennel, Hiawatha, was elected as the **Group B** representative on April 21, 1990 for a one-year term. B.H. Pennel is no longer on the Board of Directors. A person elected to this position will serve a **two-year term**.

Principal Dan Stwalley, LaCygne-Prairie View, was elected as the **Group C** representative on April 22, 1989 for a two-year term. Dan Stwalley is eligible for reelection. A person elected to this position will serve a **two-year term**.

Principal Robert Overstreet, Ozawkie-Jefferson West Middle, was elected as the **Junior High/Middle School** representative on April 22, 1989 for a two-year term. Robert Overstreet is no longer on the Board of Directors. A person elected to this position will serve a **two-year term**.

Principal Jerry Baumgardner, Emporia, was elected as the **Group A** representative on April 21, 1990 for a two-year term. Jerry Baumgardner is no longer on the Board of Directors. A person elected to this position will serve a **one-year term**.

* * * * *

The election procedure is designed to draw representation from four separate Groups (A, B, C and D) and from four different Districts; therefore, a process of elimination is used. As each Group elects its representative, those in his/her District will not be eligible for the remaining elections. (Bylaws, Art. V, Sec. 1)

Per Bylaws, Art. V, Sec. 5 and Sec. 6b, principals and superintendents will elect their own representatives to the Executive Board for a two-year term in Groups B and C. Based on precedence, Groups B and C will draw by lot to determine which Group will hold its election first.

Principals and superintendents will then elect their own representatives to the Executive Board for a one-year term in Group A.

Based on Bylaws, Art. V, Sec. 6a, boards of education members shall nominate and elect their own representative to the Executive Board for a two-year term. Article V, Sec. 1, also states: ". . . The board of education member and the junior high/middle school representative may be from any of the Districts established for election purposes."

Group A

Those eligible for a one-year term in Group A are as follows:

District Number

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Prin. Larry Englebrick, KC-Harmon
Supt. Kent Hurn, Topeka-Seaman |
| 2 | Prin. C. Frank Mermoud, SM-Northwest |
| 3 | Prin. Robert McFrazier, Topeka-West
Supt. Jerry Steele, Pittsburg |
| 4 | Prin. Jim Ratzlaff, Winfield
Prin. Katie McHenry, Wichita-South |
| 5 | Prin. Charles McLean, Wichita-Northwest
Supt. Dan Elsener, Wichita-Carroll &
Kapuan-Mt. Carmel |
| 6 | — |

Group B

Those eligible for a two-year term in Group B are as follows:

District Number

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Prin. Ron Folk, Holton |
| 2 | Prin. George Abel, Gardner—Gardner-Edgerton
Supt. Fred Campbell, Jr., Fort Scott |
| 3 | Prin. Keith King, Iola |
| 4 | Prin. Sam High, Anthony—Anthony-
Harper-Chaparral
Supt. Marvin Sisk, Douglass |
| 5 | Supt. Gerald Schuetz, Leon-Bluestem
Supt. Richard Flores, Andale |
| 6 | — |

Group C

Those eligible for a two-year term in Group C are as follows:

District Number

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Prin. Larry Jackson, St. Marys |
| 2 | Prin. Dan Stwalley, LaCygne-Prairie View
Supt. Gary Wimmer, Mound City-Jayhawk Linn |
| 3 | Prin. Jerry Hudson, Yates Center |
| 4 | Prin. Dave Easterday, Meade |
| 5 | Prin. Myron Graber, Moundridge |
| 6 | — |

Junior High/Middle School

Those eligible for a two-year term as the Junior High/Middle School representative are as follows:

District Number

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Prin. Randy Freeman, Valley Falls |
| 2 | Prin. Kenneth W. Rundle, St. Paul |
| 3 | To be Determined |
| 4 | Prin. Dan Flummerfelt, Winfield |
| 5 | Prin. Ben K. Friesen, Burrton |
| 6 | Prin. Dwight Hemmerling, Plainville |

KSHSAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	JUNIOR HIGH MIDDLE SCHOOL	APPOINTED MEMBERS	APPOINTED MEMBERS
DISTRICT 1	 Larry Englebrick Prin., K.C.-Harmon	 Ron Folk Prin., Holton	 Larry Jackson Prin., St. Marys	 David Zumbahlen Prin., Centralia	 Randy Freeman Prin., Valley Falls	 D. Kent Hum 6A Supt. Topeka-Seaman	 Cheryl Rasmussen Prin., Highland 2A
DISTRICT 2	 C. Frank Mermoud Prin., Shaw, Mission-Northwest	 George Abel Prin., Gardner-Edgerton	 Dan Stwalley Prin., LaCygne-Prairie View	 Ernie Price Supt., Moran-Marmaton Valley	 Kenneth W. Rundle Prin., St. Paul	 Fred Campbell, Jr. 5A Supt., Fort Scott	 Gary Wimmer, 3A Supt., Mound City-Jayhawk Linn
DISTRICT 3	 Robert McFrazier Prin., Topeka-West	 Keith King Prin., Iola	 Jerry Hudson Prin., Yates Center	 Ted Vannocker Supt., Lebo/Waverly	 Jerry L. Webster Supt., Neodesha	 Jerry Steele, 5A Supt., Pittsburg	 Larry Anderson, 2A Prin., Oswego
DISTRICT 4	 Jim Ratzlaff Prin., Winfield	 Sam High Prin., Anthony-Anth-Harper-Chaparral	 Dave Easterday Prin., Meade	 John Paul Jones Prin., Bucklin	 Dan Flummerfelt Prin., Winfield	 Katie McHenry, 6A Prin., Wichita-South	 Marvin Sisk, 3A Supt., Douglass
DISTRICT 5	 Charles McLean Prin., Wichita-Northwest	 Gerald Schuetz Supt., Leon-Bluestem	 Myron D. Graber Prin., Moundridge	 William Crosley Prin., Pretty Prairie	 Ben K. Friesen Prin., Burton	 Dan Elsener, 5A Supt., Wichita-Carroll & Kapaun-Mt. Carmel	Photo Not Available
DISTRICT 6	 Don Halbower Prin., Great Bend	 Reggie Romine Prin., Ellis	 Duane T. Jamison Prin., Lucas-Luray	 Mike Kastle Prin., Ransom	 Dwight Hemmerling Prin., Plainville	 Max O. Heim, 6A Supt., Junction City	 Mason May, 3A Prin., Phillipsburg
		DISTRICT 1	DISTRICT 2	DISTRICT 3	DISTRICT 4	DISTRICT 5	Member at Large
BOARDS OF EDUCATION REPRESENTATIVES	 Kenneth Berndt Brookville	 Joyce Schmitz Baileyville	 Steve Morrison Kansas City-Piper	 Harold W. Bohm Cheney	 Neal Harrison El Dorado	 Harry Walker Ashland	
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION REPRESENTATIVES		 Dr. Paul Adams Osage City	 Connie Hubbell Topeka				



KSHSAA AD HOC STUDY COMMITTEE

ON

GOVERNANCE

CHAIRPERSON

Prin. Katie McHenry, Wichita-East

ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

KASB Tim Clapp, Andover
KASA Supt. Marvin Sisk, Douglass
KASSP Prin. Robert Goodwin, Coffeyville-Field Kindley
KHSADA Ath. Dir. Roger Toelkes, Tecumseh-Shawnee Heights
KCA Ath. Coach Ginny Honomichl, Baldwin
KMEA Band Director Robert E. Lee, Haven
KSCA Debate/Speech Coach Pam McComas, Topeka

MEMBER SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES

Class 6A - Supt. Donald Wilson, Shawnee Mission
Class 5A - Supt. Andy Tompkins, Salina
Class 4A - Supt. Bill Sweeten, Riverton
Class 3A - Prin. Ed Fuhrman, Belleville
Class 2A - Prin. Dave Easterday, Meade
Class 1A - Prin. Larry Lysell, Grainfield-Wheatland
Middle
School - Prin. M. Theresa Davidson, Ulysses

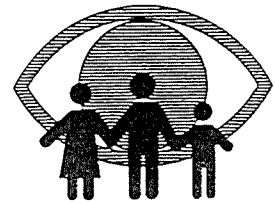
BOARD OF EDUCATION REPRESENTATIVE

George Rogers, Newton

EX OFFICIO REPRESENTATIVE

Prin. Mike Kastle, Ransom

Attach #9-21



G. Derril Gwinner, O.D.

Family Vision Care
801 East Third Street
P. O. Box 339
Ellsworth, KS 67439-0339
(913) 472-3272

January 21, 1992

Kansas House Education Committee

RE: House Bill #2187 (KSHSAA)

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

As a way of starting I would like to introduce myself. My name is Derril Gwinner. I am an Optometrist living in Ellsworth, Kansas with practices in both Ellsworth and Lincoln, Kansas. On July 1, 1991 I ended twelve years as a school board member for Ellsworth-Kanopolis USD 327. In April 1990 I completed three two year terms on the KSHSAA board of directors while serving on the executive board during 1989-90. Both school board and KSHSAA elections were as at-large positions. It has been my pleasure for the last two years to serve as the president of the board of directors of St. Francis Academy at Ellsworth-- a non-profit Episcopal treatment center for young men with conduct disorders.

Before my election to the KSHSAA board of directors I had heard rumors that the association was run by the executive director with little input or control from member schools or association members. However, once I became involved with the KSHSAA and became KNOWLEDGEABLE about how the association works, I found the exact opposite to be true. The KSHSAA is a true association of member schools whose sole purpose is to PROTECT Kansas young men and women by regulating and supervising both extracurricular and cocurricular school activities.

The board of directors is made up of fifty men and women with professional education experience or local and state board of education members. The school members have all been classroom teachers but not all were involved with sports. All board of director members are limited to three two year consecutive terms which addresses an issue of "self-perpetuating". The KSHSAA staff administers only by policies adopted by member schools through their board of director members. I found it refreshing that the KSHSAA staff and board of directors continually take current issues back to member schools to get input.

When questions do occur about interpretation of policy, appeal processes are available and encouraged through appeal boards made up of elected member school personnel that are not board of director members. If the students, parents, or schools are not satisfied with the first appeal process, they have the right to a hearing before the KSHSAA executive board. At no time does KSHSAA staff vote on the outcome of any situation. Are there legitimate questions from member schools or students about how KSHSAA policies affect certain situations? Sure! Do all the members of Appeal &/or Executive boards agree on the outcome on every issue? NO !!!

*Educational
Attachment #10
1/21/92*

However, this is America. Our democracy will never please everyone, but the process is FAIR and there is none better in the world.

My personal view is that the KSHSAA is very much like a referee in a sporting event. We all know they are important to make sure that one side does not gain unfair advantage over another, but when OUR team is involved in the event, we do not always agree with all the calls. I call that the "Parenting Syndrome" and I have been involved in it more times than I would like to admit.

Another philosophy that I believe in strongly is one that goes "If it is not broken, do not fix it"! The present KSHSAA is not broken. It is the one strong advocate that protects Kansas junior and senior high school students from local, national, &/or business interests that want to take unfair advantage of them. We are fortunate in Kansas that prior legislators had the great foresight to set up the groundwork for the present KSHSAA.

In closing I would like to add that I have a great concern that single-topic issues seem to be spreading across our nation and Kansas. Legislators, elected officials and governing bodies should not be held hostage to personal gain issues. Somehow America and Kansas needs to return to the philosophy that what is good for Americans and Kansans are those items that best serve society as a whole-- not individuals or individual groups.

Thank you for your valuable time and concern for the students of Kansas.

Attain[#] 18-2

January 21, 1992

Chairman Bowden and Members of the House Education Committee:

Thank you for permitting me to appear before you today.

My motivation for wanting to be present today relates to House Bill 2647 and House Bill 2187. I have read these bills and respectfully take exception to both of them. Permit me to elaborate!

I began my professional career in the fall of 1957 as a teacher, principal, and coach in Gorham, Kansas. While my coaching career was short lived -- only three years -- my administrative tenure has pretty much continued since 1957.

In one capacity or another I have interacted with the KSHSAA for over 30 years, and I have always, always found this organization and its staff to be responsive and fair.

Occasionally I have not totally agreed with a KSHSAA decision, but I have never found the organization or its staff to be unresponsive or unfair.

Comes now HB 2647 AND HB 2187 -- the former proposes to totally change the structure of KSHSAA and the latter would dissolve it. I take serious exception to these efforts.

I am as familiar with the old saying, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it," as the members of the House Education Committee are. Tom Peters, author of the book Thriving on Chaos, has modified that old saying, and I like Peters' approach. Peters says,

"If it ain't broke, you just haven't looked hard enough.
Fix it anyway."

I like Peters' admonition. I believe almost every prosperous business or professional person or organization lives with this motto in today's fast-paced society. If they do not, they will not be around long.....

KSHSAA is no exception. The organization is looking at its structure. While I personally don't think it is broken, it should be reviewed and certainly there are changes that can improve upon its structure.

A Governance Task Force has been established for KSHSAA. Ms. Katie McHenry, the highly respected principal of Wichita East High School, is the Chair of this Task Force. I have spoken with Dr. Andy Tompkins, a member of the Governance Task Force, and he tells me this body will hear any and all suggestions and give them full consideration. Though the Task Force process will take some time, I am certain the House Education Committee will know of its progress.

Education
Attachment #11-1
1/21/92

Now, there may be those who say that a KSHSAA Governance Task Force will just go through the motions and not take any action. I do not think that is an accurate response and history would bear me out.

In the mid-1970's there was a major classification flap and Junction City and Great Bend were in the middle of it. While I was not in Junction City and do not know all the details, I know that a classification decision from KSHSAA was not to Junction City's or Great Bend's liking.

Though the decision stood, the membership, spurred on by Junction City and Great Bend, requested that KSHSAA governance be reviewed. The KSHSAA responded and there were significant changes made. Representation on the governing board was changed, the configuration of the appeal board was modified, and other improvements were made.

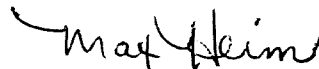
I sincerely believe that the KSHSAA Governance Task Force will conscientiously hear concerns and be responsive. Please allow this process to occur -- let the KSHSAA introspectively address current concerns. Please do not take action on HB 2647 or HB 2187.

In the Geary County Schools we sometimes use mottos to convey our mission. This year's motto comes from the book Winning the Brain Race by David Kearns and Denis Doyle. Kearns and Doyle suggest that the motto of a successful company or school must be.....

"We are no longer the organization we once were,
but, we are not yet the organization we want to be."

I sincerely believe that KSHSAA is better than it once was, but it wants to serve better and constantly improve. Please allow that organization to address the questions and concerns that have been raised. Please do not take Legislative action when it is not called for.

Respectfully,



Max Heim, Superintendent
Geary County Schools
Junction City, Kansas