

## MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Dave Kerr at 1:30 p.m. on February 23, 1995 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present: Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department  
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes  
Brenda Dunlap, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Ron Pflughoft, Fort Hays State University  
Frederick Suderman, Wichita State University  
Merle Hill, Kansas Assoc. of Community Colleges  
Patrick McAtee, Ph. D., Cowley County Community College  
Willie Martin, Sedgwick County, Kansas

Others attending: See attached list

**SB 5 - Community Colleges, subjects and courses taught in counties where state educational institutions are located**

Ron Pflughoft, Fort Hays State University, testified in support of the bill. Fort Hays State is requesting the continuation of the policy that exempts from charging county out-district tuition at a community college that offers courses at FHSU under an agreement between the community college and the University. Two major advantages of this policy are: 1) Although students register and pay for the courses on the FHSU campus, they pay community college rates; and 2) This program allows those Ph. D. FHSU professors who were teaching remedial math courses to teach classes in college algebra, analytical geometry, calculus and mathematical statistics. (See Attachment 1)

Frederick Suderman, Wichita State University, testified in support of the bill. He also suggested that the Wichita State University campus be defined as Sedgwick County to cut the amount of out-district tuition being paid by companies such as Boeing, Coleman and Cessna, and to provide an opportunity to serve the area better.

Patrick McAtee, Ph. D., Cowley County Community College, testified in support of the bill. This bill would allow a community college and a regents institution to cooperate and meet the needs of a service area without duplication of course offerings. This cooperative effort would utilize the unique specialties of each institution. The only way this can happen is by eliminating out-district tuition from courses offered in Sedgwick county. (See Attachment 2)

Willie Martin, Sedgwick County, Kansas, testified in support of the bill. Sedgwick County is supportive of efforts encouraging higher education and training which will enable Kansans to more effectively enter the work force. This bill will help to encourage responsible interaction and productivity in our higher education system. Changes which lend themselves to more cost effective delivery are necessary. (See Attachment 3)

Merle Hill, Kansas Association of Community Colleges, testified in opposition to the bill. The community college trustees, presidents and association members believe that exempting one county from out-district tuition payments circumvents and exacerbates the out-district-tuition problem; it doesn't solve it. The Association believes the provisions in **SB 98**, which are FY 1996 appropriation recommendations for the State Board of Education, are the solution to Sedgwick County's educational/job training access and out-district tuition problems. The state should assume the second half of the 87 counties' out-district tuition liabilities, as it did the first half in 1973, and replace it by doubling state out-district aid to those counties. (See Attachment 4)

**SB 98 - Community colleges, state aid entitlements, rescinding out-district tuition requirements**

Merle Hill, Kansas Association of Community Colleges, testified in support of the bill. This bill increases the funding for the 19 Kansas community colleges by increasing credit-hour aid from \$28 to \$33. It provides double funding for approved vocational courses at all community colleges. It has a provision to replace out-

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION Room 123-S-Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m.  
on February 23, 1995.

district tuition owed by the 87 counties, which do not have community colleges, by doubling on a dollar-for-dollar basis state out-district aid payments. If this out-district barrier is removed, there will be increased educational access in all 105 counties, and better job-training programs and service to business and industry. (See Attachment 5)

Bill Musik, State Board of Education, testified the Board introduced and supports the bill.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 24, 1995.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 2-23-95

NAME	REPRESENTING
Seward Chase	KNEA
Bill Music	St Bdz Ed.
Rodney Cox	Butler County Community College
Pat McAtee	Covington County Community College
Ann Bell	FHSU
Sue Swadlow	Michigan State University

Testimony to the  
Senate Education Committee  
on Senate Bill 5  
February 23, 1995  
by Ron Pflughoft  
Fort Hays State University

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Education Committee:

My name is Ron Pflughoft Executive Director Alumni/Governmental Relations at Fort Hays State University. I am here to testify in support of Senate Bill 5, especially to the section relating to Fort Hays State University.

Fort Hays State University is requesting the continuation of a policy enacted during the 1993 Legislative Session that exempts from charging county out-district tuition at a community college that offers courses at FHSU under an agreement between the community college and the University.

I hope this brief update is helpful to you. Fort Hays State University would appreciate your support of S.B. 5.

- \* In the Fall of 1994, 8 remedial math sections were offered to 242 students.

These 242 students were taught by 4 part-time BCCC faculty members.

- \* This spring of 1995, 4 sections of remedial math were offered to 89 students.

These 89 students were taught by 1 part-time BCCC faculty member.

- \* These sections generated an estimated 1,014 credit hours for Barton County Community College

- \* The part-time faculty were hired and paid by Barton County Community College.

- \* FHSU is involved in the:

- a) Supervision of faculty members teaching remedial courses.
- b) Content of the course taught
- c) Choice of textbook
- d) Pre & post testing
- e) Quality and accountability of the instructor

Senate Education  
2-23-95  
Attachment 1

- \* FHSU provides the following:
  - a) Telephone access
  - b) Office space
  - c) Supplies
  - d) Secretarial assistance
  
- \* The FHSU students register and pay for the remedial courses on the FHSU campus. The University sends the fee money to Barton County Community College. The student pays Barton County Community College rates.
  
- \* This program allows those Ph.D. FHSU professors who were teaching remedial math courses to teach classes in College Algebra, Analytical Geometry and Calculus and mathematical statistics.
  
- \* In years past the Kansas Legislative criticized the Regents Institutions for using our professors to teach remedial courses.



*Cowley*  
*Committed to Teaching Excellence*

*Please put in Bill file*

*Office of the President*

Post-It™ Fax Note	7671	Date	2/14/95	# of pages ▶	3
To	Senator Dick Rock	From	Pat McAtee		
Co./Dept.	Capitol Bldg.	Co.	C.C.C.C.		
Phone #	913-296-7381	Phone	316-442-8292		
Fax #	913-296-7324	Fax #	316-441-5854		

February 14, 1995

Senator Dick Rock  
 Capitol Building  
 Topaka, Kansas

Dear Senator Rock:

The major thrust of Senate Bill 5 is that it would allow a community college and a Regents Institution to cooperate and meet the needs of a service area without duplication of course offerings. This cooperative effort would utilize the unique specialties of each institution. The only way this can happen is by eliminating out-district tuition from courses offered in Sedgwick. Senate Bill 5 would eliminate this barrier to cooperation in Sedgwick.

Attached please find the courses we would offer at Darby in cooperation with W.S.U. These courses are either technical-vocational or developmental.

Also attached are the tentative provisions of our agreement with W.S.U. at Derby. If Senate Bill 5 were passed there would be several details to work out.

If you need any additional information please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Patrick J. McAtee, Ph.D.  
 President

RJM:lp

Senate Education  
 2-23-95  
 Attachment 2

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND  
COWLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The following are conditions and guidelines for the development of a cooperative agreement between Wichita State University and Cowley County Community College and Area Vocational-Technical School for a center in the Derby area:

1. Cowley County Community College and Area Vocational-Technical School will have ongoing approval to teach state approved vocational courses from vocational programs. The current programs include:

- Agriculture
- Associate Degree Nursing
- Child Care
- Data Processing
- Drafting
- Environmental Maintenance
- Industrial Trade and Supervision Management
- Interpreter Training Program
- Nondestructive Testing
- Office Technology
- Postal Administration
- Quality Improvement Processes
- Special Ed Paraprofessional

In addition to the courses listed within the programs above, Cowley County Community College and Area Vocational-Technical School will have ongoing approval to teach the following vocational courses:

<u>Course No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Cr. Hrs.</u>
ACC 1111	Fundamentals of Accounting	3
ACC 1130	Accounting with Computers I	3
ACC 1131	Accounting with Computers II	3
BUS 1320	Electronic Spreadsheets	3
BUS 1325	Database Management for Microcomputers	3
BUS 1330	Business Math	3
ENG 2231/2	Technical Writing I/II	3
INR 3701	Industrial Mathematics	2
INR 3706	Measurements	2
INR 3708	Industrial Economics	2
INR 3713	Applied Economics	3
INR 3716	Technical Mathematics	3
INR 3717	Blueprint Reading	3
INR 3760	Industrial Materials	3

Cowley County Community College will have ongoing approval to offer developmental studies. Those courses currently offered are:

<u>Course No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Cr. Hrs.</u>
ENG 2201	College Reading Skills	1-3
ENG 2202	Rapid Reading	1
ENG 2203	Advanced Rapid Reading	1
ENG 2204	Study Skills	1
ENG 2205	Applied English	3
ENG 2206	Individualized Developmental Writing	2
ENG 2208	English	3
MTH 4401	Pre-Algebra Math	3
MTH 4405	Beginning Algebra	3
MTH 4410	Intermediate Algebra	3

This list is subject to be changed as needed.

The schedule for each semester will be approved by the Dean of Academic Outreach at Wichita State University and the Associate Dean of Continuing Education at Cowley County Community College based on the needs of students. If Wichita State University cannot provide certain general courses to meet the needs of students, Wichita State University may authorize Cowley County Community College to teach such courses. Such changes will be approved on a semester basis.

2. Wichita State University will be assured a minimum of five classrooms per scheduled session. Special classrooms such as computer labs or science labs may not always be included in the five classrooms per session. Special needs will be considered in the scheduling process.
3. Development of class time schedules and operational schedules, including times and dates, will be determined cooperatively by both institutions.
4. An advertising promotional plan will be developed cooperatively with responsibilities of both institutions identified.
5. A resource center will be developed with Cowley County Community College providing Proquest as a reference service. Within 24 months after beginning operations, students should be able to receive materials and services through electronic or others means of access from both the Wichita State University library and/or the Cowley County Community College library.
6. Wichita State University will reimburse Cowley County Community College for utilities and maintenance costs based upon the percentage of total credit hours generated in the center.
7. To develop consistent student centered services, a common phone service and reception area should be developed with both institutions sharing the costs.
8. Out-district tuition will not be collected for students who are Sedgwick County residents and enrolled in courses at the Derby Center.





SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**

WILLIE MARTIN

COUNTY COURTHOUSE • 525 N. MAIN • SUITE 315 • WICHITA, KANSAS 67203 • TELEPHONE (316) 383-7552

TO: SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
FROM: WILLIE MARTIN  
SUBJECT: SENATE BILL 5  
DATE: FEBRUARY 3, 1955

Sedgwick County is supportive of efforts encouraging higher education and training which will enable Kansans to more effectively enter the work force. We are very cognizant of the major role community colleges have in vocational-technical training throughout the State. Vocational and technical training opportunities are important to individual residents seeking career and job enhancement, as well as to the economic growth of Sedgwick County and the State.

Senate Bill 5 is a refinement which will help to encourage responsible interaction and productivity in our higher education system. Changes which lend themselves to more cost effective delivery are necessary.

Sedgwick County respectfully requests your support and favorable passage of Senate Bill 5.

*Senate Education  
2-23-95  
Attachment 3*



# KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Jayhawk Tower, Suite 401 • 700 S.W. Jackson • Topeka, KS 66603

W. Merle Hill  
Executive Director

Phone 913/357-5156  
Fax 913/357-5157

To: **Senate Committee on Education**

From: Merle Hill, Executive Director  
Kansas Association of Community Colleges

Date: February 23, 1995

Subj: **Senate Bill No. 5**, an act concerning community colleges; related to the teaching of subjects and courses in counties in which the main campus of a state educational institution is located; amending K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 71-301 and 71-609 and repealing the existing sections.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. I am Merle Hill, executive director of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to share with you a matter of significant concern to members of the Association, especially elected trustees and college presidents, those individuals most intimately involved with the financial affairs of the colleges they serve.

First, let me say that the community college trustees have long supported their presidents' and schools' efforts to coordinate and cooperate with other institutions of higher education to provide stronger, more viable and less expensive programs for students. The Southeast Kansas Higher Education Consortium, now the Southeast Kansas Higher Education System, has been functioning successfully since 1969.

KCRCHE, the Kansas City Regional Council on Higher Education, which included both Kansas and Missouri schools, was founded in 1963, funded by the institutions and operated until 1993, when funding problems became too severe to overcome after The University of Kansas and the University of Missouri-Kansas City dropped their membership roles.

The South Central Kansas Higher Education Consortium (Wichita State University, Butler County Community College, Cowley County Community College, Hutchinson Community College and Pratt Community College) was formed in 1988, and the Western Kansas Higher Education Compact (Fort Hays State University, Barton County Community College, Colby Community College, Dodge City Community College, Garden City Community College, Pratt Community College and Seward County Community College) was formed the same year.

The trustees, presidents and the Association supported the pilot project in 1993 when legislation was passed to permit Fort Hays State University and Barton County Community College to enter into what has proved to be a successful affiliation, providing benefits to both institutions and their students. Barton County Community College has now been offering remedial courses on the University's campus for two years.

*Senate Education  
2-23-95  
Attachment 4*

They also supported the effort last year to amend K.S.A. 71-609 by including Wichita State University, thereby making it possible for the University, Butler County Community College and Cowley County Community College to work more harmoniously together in a pilot effort to provide better educational services and programs to the citizens of Sedgwick County.

The results of past cooperative and coordinated efforts - community colleges offering courses of instruction on university campuses and universities offering upper-level courses on community college campuses - prove beyond a doubt that **higher education is no longer linear**. An alumna of the college I served for many years once said, "The land of Usta is dead!" So is the land of linear and discrete institutions of higher education blithely ignoring other institutions in their common service areas.

We can only applaud the one-step-further recommendation to make it possible for the three institutions involved (Wichita State University, Butler County Community College and Cowley County Community College), working together with the Wichita Area Vocational-technical School, to provide even better educational access and job-training/retraining opportunities for the citizens of Sedgwick County. As educators, we agree with Dr. Rodney Cox, president of Butler County Community College, that educational and job-training access should not be limited by a county line. We also agree with Dr. Pat McAtee, president of Cowley County Community College, that "there's more than enough work" for all of the institutions within Sedgwick County.

Such efforts should not just be tolerated; they must be encouraged, fostered and, of greatest importance, supported financially. These efforts will pay handsome dividends to Kansans better served by greater access to higher education and job training, and those citizen-dividends will provide even greater investment opportunities for the state as a whole.

That said, the community college trustees, presidents and Association members wish to express a **major concern**, namely, the dangerous precedent that may be set by permitting **any** county to be exempt from the statutory requirements of out-district tuition. The rationale for exempting courses taught by a community college on a university campus from out-district tuition liability can be explained fairly easily - no upkeep expenditures for buildings, light, heat, air conditioning, cleaning, etc. The rationale for exempting an entire county from its out-district tuition liability, especially if the sites at which community colleges teach courses **are not owned and paid for** by a university, is not as easy to explain.

The community college trustees, presidents and Associations members fear that future, perhaps even current, legislators may say: "If Butler County Community College and Cowley County Community College can teach courses without receiving out-district tuition, so can the other colleges." Perception too often has been the mother of poor legislation. Because of their locations throughout the state, these colleges could not afford the elimination of out-district tuition unless it were replaced, dollar-for-dollar, by the state.

They are also concerned that their problems related to out-district tuition in the past - the 1983 Lyons County Supreme Court Decision, the Butler County Community College-Sedgwick County law suit, the Fort Scott Community College/Labette Community College-Crawford County law suit, for example - will be exacerbated, as other counties either refuse to pay out-district tuition or pressure legislators to include them in some other kind of status exempted from out-district tuition.

When out-district tuition was initiated in 1965 for the 87 counties without community colleges, the "sending" counties were expected to pay the **full, average cost** - less state aid, student-paid tuition, federal

aid, etc. - of a student's education at a community college. In 1973, the counties were able to convince the Legislature that it was in the best interests of Kansas for the **state to assume half of the counties' out-district liabilities**, and a new so-called state-aid category was introduced, state out-district aid. **State out-district aid was then and is today aid to the 87 counties, not state aid to the community colleges.**

In 1973, one might have been able to argue that the 19 community colleges were basically serving **18 counties**, since only about five percent of their enrollment was from the other 87 counties. In 1995, however, **45 percent of all community college credit-hour enrollments are from those same 87 counties.** The community colleges definitely are **fulfilling a statewide mission, not just an 18-county mission.**

Since **1987**, the Kansas Association of Community Colleges has been recommending that the **state assume the remaining half of the 87 counties' out-district liabilities**, and the State Board of Education has been making this same recommendation since **1988**. It was **sound educational and economic-development policy in 1973**, although the words economic development were not yet in vogue then, and **it is even sounder educational and economic-development policy in 1995.**

A respected educational and fiscal analyst said a year or so ago that "higher education in Kansas is a \$2-billion vehicle, but it's being driven by a \$12-million driver named out-district tuition."

The community college trustees, presidents and Association members believe that **exempting one county from out-district tuition payments circumvents and exacerbates the out-district-tuition problem, it doesn't solve it.** They believe the provisions in **Senate Bill No. 98**, which are FY 1996 appropriation recommendations of the State Board of Education, are the solution to Sedgwick County's educational/job-training access and out-district tuition problems: **have the state assume the second half of the 87 counties' out-district tuition liabilities, as it did the first half in 1973, and replace it by doubling state out-district aid to those counties.**

Association members want to assist in solving educational/job-training access **for all of Kansas**, not just for the citizens of one county.



# KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Jayhawk Tower, Suite 401 • 700 S.W. Jackson • Topeka, KS 66603

W. Merle Hill  
Executive Director

Phone 913/357-5156  
Fax 913/357-5157

To: **Senate Committee on Education**

From: Merle Hill

Date: February 23, 1995

Subj: **Senate Bill No. 98**, an act concerning community colleges; affecting state aid entitlements; rescinding the statutory requirement for out-district tuition; etc.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. I am Merle Hill, executive director of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak for a few minutes about **Senate Bill No. 98**, a bill requested by the State Board of Education in support of increased funding for the 19 Kansas community colleges.

**Senate Bill No. 98** is a revised version of a bill that has been introduced five times since 1987 to improve funding for community colleges. The last four times the bill has had as its ultimate goal the provision of **40 percent of statewide community college operating revenues from state sources**. This goal was established in 1986 by a committee comprised of legislators, county commissioners and community college trustees and staff. The 40-percent goal was adopted by the State Board of Education the next year.

**SB 98** provides for **increasing credit-hour aid from \$28 to \$33**. If that were to be accomplished, the community colleges, in fiscal year 1996, would receive approximately 32.5 percent of statewide operating revenues from state sources. They have not received that percentage since 1978. The most recent audit by the

*Senate Education  
2-23-95  
Attachment 5*

Department of Education, for the 1992-93 year, indicates the percentage was 27.99, of which 4.38 percent was actually aid for 87 counties' out-district tuition liabilities.

The bill also provides **double funding for vocationally-approved courses at ALL community colleges**. Currently, four colleges receive double funding for vocationally-approved courses, and **Senate Bill No. 70**, still on General Orders, includes double funding for a fifth, based on the expectation that a proposed merger between that college and an area vocational-technical school will be approved by the State Board of Education. That approval is expected in either March or April.

The remaining 14 community colleges **receive only 1.5 times the credit-hour base**, even though they may be teaching exactly the same courses as those receiving double funding. Pratt Community College, for example, also designated as an area vocational-technical school, receives double funding for its nursing courses. Butler County Community College, which has a very large nursing program, receives only 1.5 times the credit-hour base for its nursing courses. Equal funding for identical programs is long overdue.

**SB 98** also includes a provision to **replace out-district tuition** owed by the 87 counties, which do not have community colleges, by **doubling on a dollar-for-dollar basis state out-district aid payments**. This would complete the action **initiated by the Legislature in 1973**, when it passed a law to have the state assume half of the counties' out-district tuition liabilities.

In 1992-93, **45 percent of community college courses were taught to students who do not reside in the 19 community college taxing districts**. The 19-district community college system, which receives **nearly 45 percent of its statewide operating revenues from those 19 districts**, is actually a **statewide system and deserves statewide support** for its efforts to all of Kansas. If this out-district barrier were removed, we will see **increased educational access in all 105 counties and better job-training programs and service to business and industry**, as are expected in Sedgwick County if Senate Bill No. 5 were to become law.

I shall be pleased to entertain questions. Thank you.