

Approved: 2/3/97
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairperson Gene Shore at 3:30 p.m. on January 23, 1997 in Room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Michael R. O'Neal - Excused

Committee staff present: Ben Barrett, Director, Legislative Research Department
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes
Cindy Wulfschuhle, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Craig Grant - Kansas National Education Association
Dr. William Wojciechowski - President, Pratt Community College
Shelby Smith - Individual
Dale Dennis - Kansas State Department of Education
Andy Tompkins, Commissioner of Education

Others attending: See attached list

Craig Grant, Kansas National Education Association, appeared before the committee to request a bill be introduced that would amend K.S.A. 72-5413 (1) (1) by adding "assignment and transfer procedure and evaluation criteria" to the list of items which could be negotiated about between the teachers and the board. (Attachment 1)

Representative Powers made the motion to have this request introduced as a committee bill. Representative Tanner seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Dr. William Wojciechowski, Kansas Association of Community Colleges, appeared before the committee to request a bill for adding funds to the capital outlay fund. He provided the committee with the reasons why additional funding was needed but didn't give a specific request as to what he would like included in a bill. (Attachment 2) Therefore the committee requested that Dr. Wojciechowski come back before the committee with a specific bill proposal as to how the additional funding would be collected.

Shelby Smith, individual, appeared before the committee to request a bill introduction that would return the property tax to local control and eliminate the local option budget. It would develop a tax structure where 1/3 would come from sales tax, 1/3 from property tax, and 1/3 from income tax.

Representative Horst told the committee that the interim committee on tax studied this issue this past summer.

Representative Tanner made the motion to leave the decision as to whether the bill be introduced up to the Chairman. Representative Morrison seconded the motion.

Representative Franklin commented that he didn't have a printout as to how this would effect school districts and that this bill would completely change school finance.

Representative Reardon stated that this was not the time to debate the merits of the proposal. That time is during the hearing on the bill. It doesn't serve the process well by trying to decide on whether to introduce a committee bill by deciding first on the merits of the bill.

The motion carried.

Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, Kansas State Department of Education, appeared before the committee with a request for a bill introduction that would provide 2 for 1 funding for all approved community college vocational courses and provide for an increase in out-district state aid and out-district tuition by \$4.00 per credit hour. (Attachment 3)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, Room 519-S-Statehouse, at 3:30 p.m. on January 23, 1997.

Representative Empson made the motion to have this bill introduced as a committee bill. Representative Horst seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Flaharty requested that a bill be introduced that would amend K.S.A. 75-4322 to allow educational support service employees to form or join organizations to negotiate with the board of education.

She moved that the bill request be introduced as a committee bill. Representative Reardon seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Tanner requested a bill that would reduce the compulsory school attendance age from 18 to 16.

He made the motion to have his request introduced as a committee bill. Representative Aurand seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Toelkes requested a bill that would establish a system for county & district attorneys to file reports with the Kansas State Department of Education for those teachers who have convictions or have taken a diversion on crimes against children.

She made the motion to have this bill introduced as a committee bill. Representative Ballou seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Andy Tompkins, Commissioner of Education, briefed the committee on Kansas School Safety & Security Act. He reported that Kansas schools are safe. Only 14% of the 1,605 schools reported any incidents of crime or violence. (Attachment 4)

Committee meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m. The next committee meeting is scheduled for January 27, 1997.

HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: January 23, 1997

NAME	REPRESENTING
Scott Hill	S B O E
Dave DeRue	Ks Council on VocEd
Diane Gierstad	USD 259
Brilla Highfill Scott	USA
Katharine Wickert	USA
Cinn Harrison	KSDE
Merle Hill	KACC
Bill Joycechow	Pratt CC/ARTS
Darshel Paor	Cit
Ken Behr	KACC
Terri Wycukish	PCC Pratt KS
Deanne Axt	USA
Jim Yocally	USD # 512
Jacquie Dabes	S O E
Heidi Pratt	USA



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

Craig Grant Testimony Before
House Education Committee
Thursday, January 23, 1997

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas NEA. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the committee to request the introduction of a bill.

The bill we are requesting would add to the list of topics which would be negotiable between school boards and teachers. We would suggest amending KSA 72-5413 (l) (1) by adding assignment and transfer procedures and evaluation criteria to the list of items which could be talked about between the teachers and the board.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

House Education
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Attachment 1

PRESENTATION TO THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
JANUARY 23, 1997: CAPITAL OUTLAY FUNDING
FOR KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES

by

William A. Wojciechowski, Ed.D.
President
Pratt Community College

Capital outlay funds in Kansas community colleges are designated for facilities rehabilitation and for the purchase of equipment. All buildings, facilities, and equipment, except at the five colleges which are also designated as area vocational schools, have been paid for with local or private funds. No state funds have been used. Community colleges do not benefit from the 1 1/2 mill, statewide levy for the Educational Building Fund. The five colleges which are also designated as area vocational schools share in designated vocational capital outlay funds based on a 2 for 1 match, i.e., the state contributes two-thirds and the area vocational school one-third of the cost of approved equipment. The other 14 colleges do not share in this benefit. I will address the need for funding facilities rehabilitation and equipment as separate issues.

Fourteen community colleges in Kansas began classes on their campuses prior to 1940; several, prior to 1925. The newest community colleges were erected in 1969 through 1971. These facilities are aging and most need capital outlay financial assistance to repair, remodel or replace roofs, classrooms, laboratories and other facilities. In fact, a 76 year old building

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Attachment 2

is being used for a major portion of one college's activities. Pratt Community College needs an estimated \$1.25M of capital improvements - not new buildings or additions - to bring our facilities up to an acceptable standard of maintenance. We paid for over \$300,000 of improvements in the last few years just to meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards.

Other community colleges are facing that same situation. According to a 1995, Kansas Association of Community Colleges survey, our colleges, at that time, needed over \$15 million of capital improvements. Given the increases in inflation, rising labor and materials costs, and the continued aging process, that figure is now estimated at close to \$17 million. I want to emphasize that all buildings and facilities and their continued upkeep have been paid for with local or private funds. No state funds are being used.

In Kansas, there is a 1.5 mill statewide levy for the Educational Building Fund. That fund has been used almost exclusively to build and remodel facilities at the Regents universities. The Legislature recently approved a bond issue, supported by EBF, for the Regents with some \$27 million for new facilities and approximately \$100 million going toward meeting ADA requirements and other needed renovation. The community colleges do not have access to the Educational Building Fund, but we do face the same needs for maintenance, safety, and disabled students access as do the Regents schools. Therefore, we are requesting

that the Legislature consider legislation allowing the community colleges to borrow, at a low rate of interest - three percent, from the 7.5 percent carryover balances in the general fund. These loans would be restricted to the repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities only and could not be used for new construction. Such low cost loans are not available from any other source. Under Kansas statutes, we cannot borrow except for bond issues or certificates of participation with whatever interest rate the market will support.

This proposed arrangement would benefit our colleges while replenishing the general fund with its original investment plus a small profit. If this is not possible or practical, perhaps the community colleges could be included in the request the Regents intend to propose to the Legislature to finance the \$32M renovation of KU athletic facilities through the Kansas Development Finance Authority. We, the community colleges, have run out of alternatives. Our local property tax mill levies are already at an intolerable level. The bottom line is that we need your help in securing the necessary funding to assure a modern, safe and accessible learning environment for our students.

Another use for capital outlay funds is for instructional technology and equipment to facilitate technical training. That need is apparent throughout the state's higher education system and is reinforced by the \$8.35M for technology and computer centers proposed by Governor Graves for the Regents universities.

According to a 1995 survey by the Kansas Association of Community Colleges, community colleges have an estimated need of \$12.1M in capital outlay funding for equipment and technology. About \$8.4M of that is earmarked for business/industry training and retraining. Community colleges are in partnership with hundreds of Kansas businesses. Our colleges provide their employees with more than two million hours of training each year. In four of the past five years, Kansas community colleges and their business partnerships have been chosen by the National Association of State Councils on Vocational Education as the nation's most outstanding.

Charles Warren, president of Kansas Inc., states that the "community colleges are critical to achieving our goals... and are the most ardent supporters of economic development. They deserve our respect and admiration for their work and much sympathy for the barriers they face and the woefully inadequate resources they have been given to perform their role."

Keeping pace with the staggering costs of today's high-technology, equipment-intensive programs creates a significant burden on the 19 community college taxing districts. For instance, at Pratt Community College our capital outlay equipment and technology needs for the year are estimated at slightly over \$290,000. This includes new and replacement equipment and technology. About \$195,000 of that amount is for direct support of business/industry training in our seven county service area. Even with that amount, some of the equipment purchased will be used or

reconditioned. For example, for our municipal power line program, a used but serviceable digger truck to train municipal power line technicians on framing and construction of electric utility lines will cost close to \$30,000; a portable non-destructive metals inspection training lab to train aircraft maintenance and manufacturing technicians costs over \$68,000; over \$50,000 for hardware and software for Computer-Assisted Manufacturing and Business Technology labs and the list goes on.

We are not different from the Regents universities and other community colleges in our equipment and technology needs. Already, we have turned down several industry requests for training in such areas as electronics maintenance, CATIA design training for aircraft manufacturing and for CAD 13 which is the latest software version of computer-assisted drafting. We don't have the necessary technology and software or the funds to purchase them. These businesses will have to delay their training, or more than likely, they will go elsewhere, probably out of state since they are close to the Oklahoma border.

At this point in my testimony I'd like to think that you realize and agree that our needs are real and trying to help fill them is important. The next logical question is how do we pay for them. I could suggest that one-tenth additional percent of sales tax brings in \$27M, but I know that any increase in the sales tax is abhorrent to the same business and industry that expresses the need for training and retraining of its workforce. Or, I could

suggest a greater share of EDIF money be set aside to support these equipment and technology needs. However, I know that both these alternatives are politically difficult to achieve.

Therefore, I would propose a new and more novel solution to this dilemma. According to the Office of the Secretary of State, there are slightly less than 83,000 Kansas businesses who pay licensing fees ranging from \$20 to \$2500 per year which produce approximately \$14M of revenue. I would suggest that these fees be raised by ten to fifteen percent thus producing an additional \$1.4 to \$2.1M of additional revenue. Thus the range of those fees would be from \$23 to \$2875. Manufacturers the size of Boeing and Cessna, who pay the maximum licensing fee, certainly would not balk at an additional \$375.

Business and industry are the users of our training capabilities and services; and given the situation adequately explained, I would hope that they would be supportive of such a proposal. One might ask what benefits could a small cottage industry get from such a proposal? Emerging and small businesses throughout the state **already** have the benefit of community college services. Most community colleges offer consultation, in most instances **at no cost**, for such activities as completing small business administration loan applications, development of financial and cash flow plans, development of management plans, and writing grant proposals for Kansas Industrial training or retraining Grants - the KIT/KIR grants from the Department of Commerce. Certainly

these services would cost more than the proposed increases in licensing fees if those services were to be purchased on the open market.

In summary, the community colleges up to this point in time have taken care of themselves as a result of their phenomenal growth, their entrepreneurial spirit, and the support of their local taxpayers. This was most appropriate given their local mission which they have outgrown over the past decade. Their mission, today, is more state and regional as attested to by the home locations of their students and the scope of their services. I have cited for you, this afternoon, their need of some \$17M for facilities modernization and rehabilitation and \$12M for instructional technology and equipment to teach students and train Kansas workers. The bottom line is that we, the community colleges have run out of alternatives; we need your help.

This concludes my presentation. Are there any questions?

Kansas State Department of Education

Home Page: <http://www.ksbe.state.ks.us>

120 S.E. 10th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

January 23, 1997

TO: Rep. Michael O'Neal, Chairman
House Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education

SUBJECT: Request for Bill

The State Board of Education would like to request that a committee bill be introduced that would provide 2 for 1 funding for all approved community college vocational courses.

Currently, there are 5 community colleges with area school designation that receive 2 for 1 funding. The remaining 14 community colleges receive 1.5 to 1 funding.

The bill would also provide for an increase in out-district state aid and out-district tuition by \$4.00 per credit hour (\$24 to \$28).

We would appreciate your consideration of this request.

Dale M. Dennis
Deputy Commissioner
Assistant Commissioner for
Fiscal Services and Quality Control
(913) 296-3871
Fax No. (913) 296-7933

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Attachment 3

Kansas State Department of Education

Home Page: <http://www.ksbe.state.ks.us>

120 S.E. 10th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

January 22, 1997

TO: House Education Committee
FROM: Andy Tompkins, Commissioner of Education
SUBJECT: Kansas School Safety and Security Act

I am pleased to have the opportunity to report to the committee on the Kansas School Safety and Security Act and the results of the school reports required by the act. A copy of the School Safety Report, which resulted from the 1995 legislation is attached for your information. I will review the background of that report and highlight some of its contents.

Background

The 1995 legislation required the State Board of Education to compile and report the following:

- the types and frequency of conduct which constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor or which involve the possession, use, or disposal of explosives, firearms, or other weapons;
- the location of occurrences: at school, on school property, and at school supervised activities; and
- an indication of whether the acts were person or nonperson crimes.

Data Highlights

Accredited public and nonpublic schools reported the requested data for the 1995-96 school year. Among the highlights of those data are:

- A total of 1,605 schools reported 901 incidents, averaging one-half an incident per school.
- Eighty six percent or 1,374 of the reporting schools, claimed no crime or violent incidents.
- Two hundred and thirty-one schools, averaged 3.9 person and nonperson incidents per school.
- Two hundred and seventy-three person crime acts, which includes murder, kidnapping, robbery, assault, and battery, were reported.
- Six hundred and sixty-nine nonperson crimes, which include theft, burglary, arson, and drug offenses, were reported.

Dr. Andy Tompkins
Commissioner
(913) 296-3202
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E-MAIL: atompkins@smtpgw.ksbe.state.ks.us

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- School districts of 10,000 or more students had the most reported crime/violent incidents, both at school during the normal school day and on school property outside the normal school day.
- School districts with 400-1,999 students had 12 of the 28 crime/violent acts reported as occurring at school supervised activities outside the normal school day.
- Approximately 62 percent of the crime/violent acts occur at the high school level.
- The number of personal assault and battery acts was higher in the elementary schools than in the junior high and middle schools (63 and 39, respectively).

Conclusions

We conclude from our review of the data that Kansas' public and private schools are safe. Only 14 percent of the 1,605 schools reported any incidents of crime or violence either at school during the normal school day, on school property outside the normal school day, or at school-supervised events outside the normal school day.

There are no comparisons which can be made to prior year's data, since this was the first year for collecting the data. Further, since 1996 revisions to the law included changes in definitions, we will not be able to compare these data to those collected in the future. The 1996 revision of the School and Safety Act deleted the definitions of the crimes to be reported and referred to "acts which constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor or which involve the possession, use, or disposal of explosives, firearms, or other weapons." In addition, the revisions include no reference to KSA 22-3717, which defines crimes and penalties. Also eliminated was the separation of the numbers into person and nonperson crimes.

School Safety Report

Background

For the past few years the legislature has expressed its concern for student safety and school security through hearings and the introduction of two bills aimed at reducing school violence. In 1995 the legislature passed the School Safety and Security Act which required the State Board of Education to compile and report the following information:

- the types and frequency of conduct which constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor or which involve the possession, use, or disposal of explosives, firearms, or other weapons
- disaggregation of occurrences at school, on school property, and at school supervised activities
- indication that such acts were person or nonperson crimes.

The law, as amended in 1996, designates the violent act data should be collected in the quality performance accreditation annual report and transmitted to the governor, legislature, attorney general, the secretary of health and environment, and the secretary of social and rehabilitation services. The collected data for 1995-96 constitute the remainder of this report.

Analysis of Data

Both public and private schools that are quality performance accredited provided 1995-96 crime and violence incident data for this report. Of the 1,605 public and private schools, there was a total of 901 incidents reported either at the schools during or after hours or at school related events, averaging one-half an incident per school. However, 1,374, or 86 percent, of the reporting schools claimed no crime or violent incidents, so the remaining 231 schools averaged 3.9 person and nonperson incidents per school.

The crime/violent occurrences break down to person and nonperson categories. The nonperson category, which includes theft, burglary, arson, and drug offense, more than tripled the number of person crime category: 669 to 273 for the state. Person crime acts are murder, kidnapping, robbery, assault, and battery. (See Appendix A for the definitions of these terms.) The data for crime/violent occurrences are also presented by the location of the occurrence: occurrences at school during normal school day, occurrences on school property outside normal school day, and occurrences at school supervised activities outside normal school day.

Of the 901 crime and violent incidents, 23 happened in the 133 accredited private schools (7 in person and 16 in nonperson categories). These 23 private school incidents are included in all the tables. See Tables 7 - 9.

Tables 1 - 3 construct the data by the size of district in which the schools reside. As might be expected because of their urban setting, the school districts of 10,000 or more students

had the most crime/violent incidents in both the “at school during normal school day” and “on school property outside normal school day” categories. For the category of “school supervised activities outside the normal school day,” the school districts with 400 - 1,999 students had the most crime/violent acts with almost half of the state total (12 of 28).

Collapsing the total number of incidents into the person and nonperson groups, the schools in the largest districts category had the state’s two murders on school property outside normal school day. In addition, the data in these tables show that those schools in districts of less than 400 had the least number of crime/violent incidents (35) reported, with only robbery at school during the normal school day and burglary outside the normal school day appearing to be problems (13 and 10 occurrences respectively).

Tables 4 - 6 present the data by the school classification: elementary, junior high or middle, and high school. Approximately 62 percent of the crime/violent acts (556) occur at the high school level. Nonperson crimes such as felony theft and burglary were the most numerous in high schools both during and outside the normal school day, making up almost 30 percent (264) of the total 903 crime and violent acts.

Surprising are the number of person and nonperson crime acts that occurred in the elementary schools during normal school day (78) and on school property outside normal school day (58). The number of personal assault and battery acts was higher in the

elementary schools than in the junior high and middle schools (63 and 39 respectively). Crime and violent acts happened in public schools much more frequently than in accredited private schools. Of course, the public schools outnumber the accredited private schools by over nine to one (1,447 public and 158 private). Most of the crime or violent occurrences in the private schools happened during the normal school day and were reported as nonperson theft and burglary acts (13).

Summary

According to the reported numbers, the public and private schools are safe. Only 14 percent of the 1,605 public and private schools reported any incidents of crime or violence either at school during the normal school day, on school property outside the normal school day, or at school supervised events outside the normal school day.

Because this is the baseline year for the crime and violent acts data, there can be no comparisons to determine reduced or increased numbers of incidents. This report is a one-time picture of the crime and violent acts in Kansas schools as reported by the schools. The acts were reported based on set of definitions, which have been changed for data collection in the ensuing years, as specified by 1996 revisions to the law.

**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 1
Occurrences at School During Normal School Day**

<u>Crime/Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with <200 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 200 - 399 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 400 - 1,999 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 2,000 - 9,999 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with >10,000 Students</u>
Person						
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	0	0	0	2
Aggravated Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	76	1	12	31	6	26
Aggravated Robbery	5	0	0	0	1	4
Aggravated Assault	73	0	2	12	24	35
Aggravated Battery	96	0	2	15	8	69
Sexually Violent Crime	21	0	0	3	1	16
Totals*	273	1	16	61	40	152
Nonperson						
Felony Theft	140	0	1	18	25	96
Burglary	113	0	2	8	31	72
Aggravated Burglary	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	50	0	0	1	8	41
Aggravated Arson	17	0	0	1	7	9
Felony Drug Offense	75	0	0	7	26	42
Totals	396	0	3	35	97	261
Grand Totals	669	1	19	96	137	413

*Horizontal totals could be more than the sum of individual categories. Some schools that report crime and violence data do not report enrollment.

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**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 2**

Occurrences on School Property Outside Normal School Day

<u>Crime/Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with <200 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 200 - 399 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 400 - 1,999 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 2,000 - 9,999 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with >10,000 Students</u>
Person						
Murder	2	0	0	0	0	2
Kidnapping	1	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	9	1	1	2	3	2
Aggravated Robbery	2	0	0	0	0	2
Aggravated Assault	17	0	0	6	7	2
Aggravated Battery	11	0	1	7	0	3
Sexually Violent Crime	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals*	43	1	2	15	10	13
Nonperson						
Felony Theft	32	0	0	18	2	12
Burglary	103	3	7	34	16	43
Aggravated Burglary	4	0	0	0	0	4
Arson	11	0	0	0	3	8
Aggravated Arson	1	0	0	0	0	1
Felony Drug Offense	10	0	0	1	4	5
Totals	161	3	7	53	25	73
Grand Totals	204	4	9	68	35	86

***Horizontal totals could be more than the sum of individual categories. Some schools that report crime and violence data do not report enrollment.**

**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 3**

Occurrences at School Supervised Activities Outside Normal Day

<u>Crime/Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with <200 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 200 - 399 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 400 - 1,999 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with 2,000 - 9,999 Students</u>	<u>Schools in USDs with >10,000 Students</u>
Person						
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	7	1	0	3	3	0
Aggravated Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	7	0	0	2	2	3
Aggravated Battery	2	0	0	0	1	1
Sexually Violent Crime	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	17	1	0	5	6	5
Nonperson						
Felony Theft	5	0	0	3	1	1
Burglary	6	0	1	4	0	1
Aggravated Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felony Drug Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	0	1	7	1	2
Grand Totals	28	1	1	12	7	7

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**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 4**

Occurrences at School During Normal School Day

<u>Crime/ Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Totals for Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Totals for Jr. High & Middle Sch.</u>	<u>Totals for High Schools</u>
Person				
Murder	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	2	0
Ag. Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Robbery	76	5	9	62
Ag. Robbery	5	0	0	5
Ag. Assault	73	21	17	35
Ag. Battery	96	32	16	45
Sexually Violent Crime	21	0	11	10
Totals*	291	58	55	157
Nonperson				
Felony Theft	140	6	35	98
Burglary	113	10	21	82
Ag. Burglary	1	1	0	0
Arson	50	3	3	44
Ag. Arson	17	0	5	12
Felony Drug Offense	75	0	43	30
Totals*	396	20	107	266
Grand Totals*	669	78	162	423

*Horizontal totals could be more than the sum of individual categories because not all schools fell under the three school levels or were in a different category coding, e.g., special purpose school.

**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 5**

Occurrences on School Property Outside Normal School Day

<u>Crime/ Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Totals for Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Totals for Jr. High & Middle Sch.</u>	<u>Totals for High Schools</u>
Person				
Murder	2	0	0	2
Kidnapping	1	1	0	0
Ag. Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Robbery	9	3	2	4
Ag. Robbery	2	1	0	1
Ag. Assault	17	6	1	10
Ag. Battery	11	2	2	7
Sexually Violent Crime	1	0	0	1
Totals	43	13	5	25
Nonperson				
Felony Theft	32	6	1	25
Burglary	101	36	17	50
Ag. Burglary	4	0	1	3
Arson	11	3	6	2
Ag. Arson	1	0	1	0
Felony Drug Offense	10	0	2	8
Totals	161	45	28	88
Grand Totals	204	58	33	113

**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 6**

**Occurrences at School Supervised Activities Outside
Normal School Day**

Crime/ Violent Act	State Total	Totals for Elementary Schools	Totals for Jr. High & Middle Sch.	Totals for High Schools
Person				
Murder	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Ag. Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Robbery	7	1	0	6
Ag. Robbery	0	0	0	0
Ag. Assault	7	2	2	3
Ag. Battery	2	0	1	1
Sexually Violent Crime	1	1	0	0
Totals	17	4	3	10
Nonperson				
Felony Theft	5	0	1	4
Burglary	6	0	0	6
Ag. Burglary	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Ag. Arson	0	0	0	0
Felony Drug Offense	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	0	1	10
Grand Totals	28	4	4	20

**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 7**

Occurrences at School During Normal School Day

<u>Crime/Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Totals for Public Schools</u>	<u>Totals for Private Schools</u>
Person			
Murder	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	2	0
Aggravated Kidnapping	0	0	0
Robbery	76	75	1
Aggravated Robbery	5	5	0
Aggravated Assault	73	73	0
Aggravated Battery	96	94	2
Sexually Violent Crime	21	20	1
Totals	273	269	4
Nonperson			
Felony Theft	140	136	4
Burglary	113	104	9
Aggravated Burglary	1	1	0
Arson	50	50	0
Aggravated Arson	17	17	0
Felony Drug Offense	75	75	0
Totals	396	383	13
Grand Totals	669	652	17

**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 8**

Occurrences on School Property Outside Normal School Day

<u>Crime/Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Totals for Public Schools</u>	<u>Totals for Private Schools</u>
Person			
Murder	2	2	0
Kidnapping	1	1	0
Aggravated Kidnapping	0	0	0
Robbery	9	8	1
Aggravated Robbery	2	2	0
Aggravated Assault	17	15	2
Aggravated Battery	11	11	0
Sexually Violent Crime	1	1	0
Totals	43	40	3
Nonperson			
Felony Theft	32	31	1
Burglary	103	103	0
Aggravated Burglary	4	4	0
Arson	11	11	0
Aggravated Arson	1	1	0
Felony Drug Offense	10	8	2
Totals	161	158	3
Grand Totals	204	198	6

**Crime and Violence
1995-96
Table 9**

**Occurrences at School Supervised Activities Outside
Normal School Day**

<u>Crime/Violent Act</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Totals for Public Schools</u>	<u>Totals for Private Schools</u>
Person			
Murder	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0
Aggravated Kidnapping	0	0	0
Robbery	7	7	0
Aggravated Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	7	7	0
Aggravated Battery	2	2	0
Sexually Violent Crime	1	1	0
Totals	17	17	0
Nonperson			
Felony Theft	5	5	0
Burglary	6	6	0
Aggravated Burglary	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Aggravated Arson	0	0	0
Felony Drug Offense	0	0	0
Totals	11	11	0
Grand Totals	28	28	0

4-16

Crime Matrix -- 1995 House Bill 2359
State Totals

Table 10

<u>Crimes</u>	<u>Occurrences at School During Normal School Day</u>	<u>Occurrences on School Property Outside Normal School Day</u>	<u>Occurrences at School Supervised Activities Outside Normal School Day</u>
Person			
Murder	0	2	0
Kidnapping	2	1	0
Aggravated Kidnapping	0	0	0
Robbery	76	9	7
Aggravated Robbery	5	2	0
Aggravated Assault	73	17	7
Aggravated Battery	96	11	2
Sexually Violent Crime	21	1	1
Totals	273	43	17
Nonperson			
Felony Theft	140	32	5
Burglary	113	103	6
Aggravated Burglary	1	4	0
Arson	50	11	0
Aggravated Arson	17	1	0
Felony Drug Offense	75	10	0
Totals	396	161	11
Grand Totals	669	204	28

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Appendix A

Definitions **Nontechnical Definitions of the Criminal Acts listed in the Kansas School Safety and Security Act**

The following crimes are “person crimes.”

Murder means the malicious and intentional killing of another person.

Kidnapping means taking or confining another person by force, threat, or deception with the intent to hold such person

(a) for ransom or as a hostage.

(b) to assist in the commission of another crime, or

(c) to inflict bodily injury or to terrorize the victim.

Aggravated kidnapping occurs when a kidnapping victim is injured while kidnapped.

Robbery is the taking of property from a person or in another person’s presence by force or by threat of bodily harm.

Aggravated robbery means that property is taken from a person or in the presence of another person by a criminal who is armed with a dangerous weapon or who inflicts injury upon a person while committing the robbery.

Aggravated assault is intentionally causing another person to be apprehensive of immediate injury by use of a deadly weapon.

Aggravated battery is intentionally or recklessly causing great bodily harm to another person or intentionally or recklessly causing injury to person by use of a deadly weapon.

Sexually violent crime means rape, indecent liberties with a child 16 years of age or younger, or indecent solicitation or sexual exploitation of a child 16 years of age or younger.

The following crimes are “nonperson crimes.”

Felony theft is obtaining unauthorized control of another property with the intent to deprive the owner permanently of the possession of such property when that property has a value of at least \$500.00.

Burglary means entering, without authority, any building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony, theft, or sexual battery in such building or other structure.

Aggravated burglary means entering, without authority, any building or other structure in which there is another person, with the intent to commit a felony, theft, or sexual battery.

Arson means to damage, by fire or explosive device, any building or property owned by another person without such person’s consent.

Aggravated arson means to damage, by fire or explosive device, any building or property by another person without such person’s consent, and in which there is any person.

Felony drug offense means selling, offering for sale, or possessing with intent to sell, deliver or dispense, any depressant, stimulant, hallucinogenic or narcotic drug.

Appendix B

Crime Matrix - 1995 House Bill 2359¹
1995-96 School Year

School Name: _____ USD No. _____

Crimes	Locations, Frequencies, & Types of Criminal Acts (Put a number in all appropriate boxes to indicate where & how many.)		
	Occurrences at School During Normal School Day ²	Occurrences on School Property Outside Normal School Day	Occurrences at School- Supervised Activities Outside Normal School Day ³
Person Crimes			
Murder			
Kidnapping			
Aggravated Kidnapping			
Robbery			
Aggravated Robbery			
Aggravated Assault			
Aggravated Battery			
Sexually Violent Crime			
<i>Total Person Crimes</i>			
Nonperson Crimes			
Felony Theft			
Burglary			
Aggravated Burglary			
Arson			
Aggravated Arson			
Felony Drug Offense			
<i>Total Nonperson Crimes</i>			
Grand Totals			

¹ On this form, indicate only the number of crimes reported to law enforcement officials. (Other incidents are required to be reported to law enforcement officials under 1995 HB 2359, but those incidents are not to be indicated on this form.)

² Includes curricular activities

³ Including, but not limited to activities under the jurisdiction of the Kansas State High School Activities Association